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### No. 1

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### JOB PRINTING.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913.

Bishop Conaty says:

Don't get in the habit of being late for mass. A moment of preparation A moment of preparation before Mass may be the means of open-ing your soul to many graces. Dont't go to mass with either a

prayer book or Rosary beads unless you wish distraction and not devotion to occupy your mind. Don't talk in church without neces-

sity. Talk with God, whom you may not have visited, in His Temple, since last Sunday ; you will have plenty of time to talk with your neighbor.

Don't criticise the sermon, nor the manner of preaching. It is a message from God bearing some truth to you. Heed the instruction and profit by it it has something for you to learn.

Don't leave the church until the priest has left the sanctuary. Take a moment in which to thank God for the graces of the Holy Mass.

Don't talk in the aisles going out. Remember you are in the presence of God in His Holy Sacrament. Your gossip will keep until you reach the street.

### Rome says :

Talking of schools and scholars, it is good to learn on unimpeachable auth-ority that the lay school in France is being slowly but steadily beaten to the wall by the religious schools. The other day the lay "League of Teaching" held its congress at Gerardmer and its secretary Leon Robelin made this precious confession: "Never has the lay school been so menaced as it is to-day. In the west, especially, some departments, like Vandea, have seen their schools less ninety-six per cent. of their pupils, num-erous public schools have been almost completely abandoned. Several teachers positions have been suppres-sed or left unfilled. Elsewhere in the Deprtment of Maine et Loire, 46 public schools have an average of five pupils; 21 nave an average of 3; and 24 have been reduced to zero." In the Breton Department during the last session the lay schools lost 11,266 pupils, while the Catholic schools gained 25,326, Ciher figures show that, for all France with the fullest government support per of lay schools, foun he num law in the communes, increased by 3.10 per thousand. while the increase of the Uatholic school was 9 per thous-The members of the Congress and." passed a resolution asking the government to hurry up with their law against priests and parents who carry on a propaganda in favour of religious schools.

doctrine of the Immaculate Concep-tion, but defend it, too, with some of the arguments used to-day by our Catholic theologians.

THE

"We celebrate to-day," he says, "the Feast of the Virgin Mary, how she was conceived without original happily that it (Mary's conception) occurred without original sin. At the first moment, when she began to live, she was sinless and adorned with God's grace, full of grace; and this is not unbecoming, . . This is implied in the words spoken to ber by the angel: 'Blessed art thou among women.' For she could not have been addressed. 'Blessed art thou' if she had lain under the malediction. Again, it was right and befitting that she should be preserved without sin from whom Ohrist was to take the flesh that was to overcome all which is adorned with grace, i. e., what is without sin. Many others have written much about this and have pointed out beautiful reasons, which are too lengthy to be enumerated here."

These sentiments were penned by Luther ten years after his apostacy from the Church, at the time of his most active campaign against her.

An esteemed contemporary, speaking of the recent trip of Mr. Ewart, the well known Protestant lawyer of Ottawa, to South America, says: -

Mr. John S Ewart, K. C., is just home from an extended trip in South America and is much impressed with the evidences of development in that part of the world. He says:

"The twentieth century belongs to Canada, but the South American Republics will loom largely in the picture." In 1910 the exports and imports for the tea Republics amounted to \$1,750,000,000. Coming home a number of young Brazilians travelled with Mr. Ewart on their way American universities. A considerable number come up each year mainly to study engineering, for which the development of these countries opens up an immense field.

Mr. Ewart believes that in the larger countries, at any rate, the period of revolutions is at an end, and one of great development under stable government is assured.

It is interesting and gratifying to know that from close observation this distinguished lawyer gives us a better impression of South America than is usually conveyed by returned missionaries,

The large German population in Southern Brazil has often given rise to the belief that Germany might there seek the coveted space for colonial expgnsion, but Mr. Ewart, after investigation, finds that the Germans of Brazil are themselves strongly opposed to any German conquest or control of their new home. So that, together with the Monroe Doctrine, will render such conquest unlikely in the extreme.

We have recieved the following

communication, says the Catholic Messenger, from honorable Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, in which he briefly and pithily states the primary and all important reason why Catholics goes to Church :

"Nothing can be done in this matter [of reforming the New Year's celebration] unless the Catholics take "hold." But Catholics have done so already. In San Francisco meetings have been held under Catholic auspices to protest against the pagan riot with which the birth of the new year is celebrated in that city. The protest, moreover, was effective. The Archbishop of Chicago, we are also told, has addressed more than one letter to his flock on the grave abuses that characterize the night in the metropolis of the Middle West.

After a practice begun in Rome in the seventeenth century, New Year's Eve is still celebrated in all Jesuit churches by a solemn service consist-ing of the chanting of the Miserere and the Te Deum, an appropriate sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. This good custom is being adopted now by other pastors. Bishep Mundelein of Brooklyn, for instance, invites the men of his parish to come to the church on New Year's Eve and attend a service like the one described. He meet hem afterwards at a pleasant social gathering. This surely is to observe the night as a Christian should. For the Old Year is fittingly ended with prayer and praise and the New Year. and the New Year is appropriately ushered in with harmless merry making.

We take the following from The New York Freeman's Journal:-

The processions of the Holy Name Societies as a protest against profanity should seriously arrest the thought of any community. Profane speech is a deplorable habit, a shocking demoralizing indulgence. It is to be shocking. heard in public and in private, from the lips of the young as well as the old. Imitative chilaren catch the trick of thoughtless profanity from their elders. Little boys carrying their school books are to be overheard in the streets taking sacred names in vain, filling their mouths with vile and vulgar expressions that poison their minds.

Profanity is a habit, not necessarily an expression of irreverence, but nevertheless a disgusting mode of expression. It comes from a desire to be emphatic, a wish to accentuate even the commonest statements of ordinary conversation. It is a token of thoughtless, selfish egotism. It corrodes the moral nature and makes men indifferent to the higher, finer, uplifting influences of life.

The average profane man, the user of irreverent expressions, carefully guards his speech when in refined associations. He is not inseparably addicted to the habit. It is something that he can put aside at will. So it is not merely a case of speaking without hinking, for if it were so the profane man would be profane in all companies, and that is not the case save in rare instances.

True gentility requires that a man should speak with the same regard for the decencies of life in all places and at all times. Foul expressions are as harmful to the one who utters them in a bar-room as in a parlor. The vile oath or objurgation, the really meaningless but foul-sounding expletive, always reacts upon the one who utters it. It may offend the ears

reactionary-some times in reading his pronouncements we might imagine ourselves in the days of even Boniface VIII, but that is when Pius X is protesting against the encroachments of the modern state on the eternal rights of the Church, which are none the less sacred because they are old. Even when Pius X protests, as he does in the Encyclical we publish this week, against man's inhumanity to man, he does it in the very, words of his predecessors.

The year which is now almost in its last hour, has seen some great and striking events in the world; not so many as some other years have seen, but events of profound importance.

In Europe, the political events of 1912 which have aroused the greatest interest are the breaking down of the power of Turkey, and the entry on its final stages of the long, peaceful, constitutional struggle of Ireland for self-government.

marks, for practical purposes, the end, in Europe, of the occupation and oppression of Christian countries by Mohammedanism; an occupation and oppression which have lasted for several centuries; an occupation and oppression, the end of which is hailed by the almost unanimous voice of Christendom, and is nowhere regretted amongst Christians save only by a few professional politicians in certain European capitals; and, by the completeness and the unexpected rapidity of the downfall of Turkey in The struggle for Irish self-government has occupied a good deal of space in these columns during the year ; but we do not think we gave it too much space. It is not a matter affecting

merely a race, or the political prospects of a people. The wrongs of Ireland have been brought on her chiefly by her adherence to the Catholic religion ; and it is for that reason that we have deemed the success or failure of her long, persistent fight for political and social justice, worthy of the attention of the readers of a Catholic

paper.

Throughout the Catholic world, the new all things in Christ,"-goes on in a most encouraging manner. Met by evil forces, everywhere, some of the world's keenest observers, not being Oatholics, openly express their wonder when they see spiritual gains, made in a very short time, which offset the labors of anti-Christian intriguers covering many years. Paris had become a centre and hot-bed of irreligion and unbelief. A few pious, hard-working priests have, on th

ments Pins X has certainly been very last year \$166,000 in Church extension; applying it where most needed, in poor and remote districts, in building schools, churches, etc.; and in mission aid, and "Chapel Car" missions. By the latter, two railway cars, fitted up as Chapels, are now engaged in mission work in districts which have a scattered Catholic population, or where no means have been found to build churches. We have previously mentioned the appeal of the Bishop of San Antonio, Texas; and the report

of the Church Extension Society reminds us of his case. That good bishop has the great sadness of having in his diocese a large district in which there are many poor Catholics, without churches or priests, and he has not the means of dealing with the situation - a situation which should appeal to the charity of the Catholic world.

In Canada, the chief strain on the Church at the present time is the rapid filling up of the great West, and the problems thereby raised for the attendance and safeguarding of the faith of the Catholics amongst the new settlers. This is, without doubt, a fit subject for the charitable aid of all the Catholics of Canada; and those who are disposed to assist ought to communicate with the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto, or with the western bishops. We shall be glad to furnish any information we can.

In England and in Scotland, the progress of the Church is most pleasing. Perhaps nowhere in the whole world was anti-Catholic prejudice so strong as in those two countries. In the masses of Protestants it is still strong; but in England a slow but steady crossing over from the Church of England to the Catholic Church, by educated men and women, and by a considerable number of Anglican clergymen, has marked the last few years, and still continues.

The strides of the Church in "the home of the Reformation,"-Germany, -are so great as to surprise even Catholics, accustomed as we are, in reading the history of the Church, to see great recoveries made under condijone which, only a short time before. looked very unfavorable. There are now about twenty million Catholics in Germany-about 33 per cent. of the whole population. We do not know of any country where the Catholics are so vigorous as in Germany. Other countries show equal Catholic faith : but for force, vigor and an appreciation of the value of laymen's work and the power of the press, in advancing the Catholic religion, German shame and disgrace of England and Catholics, we are bound to say, are in the English party in Ireland, was a class by themselves. We wish the Catholics of Canada and North America would imitate them ; but the Catholics of North America give too large a portion of their time and means to getting as much as possible of what they they consider the good things of life,-by which they usually mean the luxuries and "soit snaps," - to imitate the strenuous Catholicity

The great crime of English rule in Ireland, in the days Queen Victoria, was indifference and contempt on the part of those who had the responsibility of ruling wisely and justly. That indifference and that contempt, were based on a tradition-a tripleheaded tradition -(1) a tradition of long-continued harsh and oppressive treatment; and (2) of the necessity for such treatment in the interests of the settled state of property and political control and, (3) of the justification for such treatment because amongst other alleged reasons, of the supposed sins of the only Catholic Parliament which ever made laws in Ireland. And when the roughest edges were smoothed off from the policy of such treatment, cold-hearted, cold-blooded indifference replaced active hostility, and so continued down to our own times.

Now, we must hurry on to the et of of Ireland's armed struggle; the labestruggle which may fairly be called er war; the few months of maddened insurrection which, on two or three occassions, have occurred in later times, not being at all in the same class as the struggle of which we now speak.

"Swap kings with us," said Sare" field, "and we'll fight you over again." These words of the famous Irish. general emphasize one of the great" causes of the final triumph of the Prince of Orange, who, by this time had become pretty firmly fixed on his father-in-law's throne in England. James II was no soldier, and he would interfere where any interference save that of a great soldier was sure to be fatal. Moreover, he placed the chief commands in the hands of foreign generals who made a complete flasco of the war. The one man in the army eminently qualified for the chief command, and particularly for the chief command of an Irish army was Sarsfiele. He proved that amply during the last stages of 'he war, when at last, and too late, he had the chief command ; when faint-hearted James had given up the war as a lost cause, when St. Ruth, the foreign general who lost the strongest fortified, position in Ireland - the Bridge of Athlone-by outrageous carelessness, and who kept Sarsfield in command of the rear-guard at Aughrim, had fallen in the latter battle ; then Sarsfield fell in for the command, in the des throes of the cause, and then h bore it that William and William best generals, could not take the last fortress in Ireland and were glad to make honorable terms by treaty-a treaty which, to the everlasting

# 1912.

CASKET.

The triumph of the Balkan States Europe, even their months are shut.

Recently, we mentioned having reeived a copy of a Socialist paper with marked item - a sermon by a "ather Ross." We remarked at the wish can't. a indicated that he was not a that you nee then, we notice the cars, because Providence Visitor: new one like thiple of the methods of

By a mation adopted by Social-Heritage's wen to the city by the the a Advocate," in the recent issue. eye organ dutifully copying from another Socialist publication, another presented its readers with a statement on Socialism by what it was pleased to term a priest by the name of Father Ross. This man, whose utterances seemed to carry weight with the Socialists, was located at one time in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and then again at Superior, Wisconsin. For the benefit of those who may have been misled by the title "Father," and by the statement that he was a priest, the Visitor presents the following facts about the "Reverend M. W. Ross:" He is not a priest, and there is no Catholic priest of that name in the United States. The Rev. Mr. Ross of Superior is an Anglican minister and the extracts from one of his sermons were given with the intention of creating an impression favors some Catholic priest Socialism. Catholic opinion upon this question should be fairly well known by this time, even in Olneyville.

#### The messenger says:-

Some of our Protestant contemporaries may feel surprised when they learn that Martin Lurther taught and derended the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1527 Luther published, at Wittenberg, a book of semions entitled "Explanation of the Gospels for the Principal Feasts of the Whole Year." have the text tampered with, he himself took care of the editing. The collection contains a sermon preached by the reformer on the "Day of the Conception of the Mother of God,"

If I were a Protestant, says Dr. Egan, I think I should go to Church to show in a special way my rever-ence for Christianity as the redeeming force in civilization, and as a matter of decent respect for the Lord of All Who elects to recieve his subjects and children on the first day of the week. But as I am a Catholic, I go first, because I am commanded to hear Mass on Sundays and boly days, on pain of sin; second, because I believe under the accident of color and other outward appearance, there exists the real presence of Christ, God and Man, in the substance of bread and wine. after the priest has repeated the words "This is My body and this is My blood." I do not go to hear the sermon; I can, as a rule, read a better sermon at home. I do not go for the music, for the music is often hopelessly unpleasant, and I can do better with a gramophone, which I can stop when I want to! but the one, great permanent attraction for the Catholic is the presence of Christ, body and blood, soul and divinity in the tabernacle before which the light perpetual burns. For this great arches are built, splendid windows are painted, great choirs organized. With all these and without the Eucharist, which is the centre of the Mass, the most magnificent church is empty. With these, the humblest shed is fall of glory and miracle.

### America says :

Recently a correspondent wrote to the Chicago New World to suggest that the Knights of Columbus use their powerful influence to bring about "the abolition of the New Year's Eve abominations." Not only in big cities like New York and Chicago, but in our towns as well, the custom is growing of making the night of December 31 a carnival of unrestraint and license. Every hotel and restaurant is filled with revellers, and though yellow journalism, of course, exaggerates the extent of the excesses exaggerates the extent of the excesses then committed, too much of what is reported is true. It is a doulough and a new note to it. When he In order not to reported is true. It is a deplorable fact that men and women who on all other days of the year live decorously seem to take leave of their senses on New Year's Eve and behave most scandalously. A publicist whose love when he wished to reform the But this is not all: there are passages in for the Church is not precisely a

of the hearers, but it harms the speaker.

A practical reform in this direction might be wrought if those who have regard for the sacred names and who abhor vileness of speech should take it upon themselves at all times and in all places to make known their disap-proval. They need not go through the world in a belligerent spirit of eproof. There are effective ways of ignifying a rebuke without quarrel ing. The hundreds who are marching should espouse this cause, not merely to protect the holy names from profane use, but to protest against all other forms of vicious speech.

Rome speaks of the pontificate of His Holmess, Pius X., as follows:-

Even if the Holy Father reigns for a quarter of a century longer, his Pon-tificate has already assumed a definite and ineffaceable character ; it will always be known as a Pontificate of reforms, of far-reaching changes in the central administration of the Church. of vigorous warfare on doctrinal error. of uncompromosing maintenance of the rights of the Church, of insistence on the principal of episcopal and pontifical authority, and such is cerainly destined to remain till its close. The enemies of the Pont ficate of Pius X, if asked to sum up their discontent in one word, would probably choose the word: Reactionary, and if VOU are afraid of words that one looks a very deadly missile in this second decade of the XXth century. Yet it is true that Plus X has been strenuously reacting during every day of the last nine years, and the most notable feature even of his reforms is that they all react against a present state of things to return to a former state. In other words they are restorations, and this fact shows us that the Pope has never lost sight of his motio: restore all things in Christ. When Pius X found the Cuurch choirs entertaining congregations during the celebration of the Divine mysteries with music operatic or banale, he did not call his councillors together and say to them: "Let us have a new sacred music-the Church music of the future"-no, he went back a thousand years and gave us the old Plain Chant reformed the central government of the Church, he did it by going right back to the days of Sixtus V. He back farther still, back went when he wished to reform the discipline of Holy Communion.

testimony of Mr. Arkell, a Protestant English journalist, brough back nearly balf a million of the inhabitants of the most Godless districts in that city, in a few years, to the practical exercises of the Catholic religion.

In Portugal, the downfall of the Church was announced over two years ago, and because a political clique had possessed themselves of the machinery of the government, some people thought the end was surely at hand ; forgetting that such things are incidents in the Church's history repeated many times and in many lands; and forgetting that the day is long gone by when any government can change the religion of a people; as governments did, long ago, in England, Scotland, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, during the "Reformation." And so we find that the Portuguese "anti-clerical" balloon has leaked out most of its gas. Whether the gas blowers can patch it up, and fill it up again for a time, remains to be seen. The projected "anti-clerical" politics of Spain haogs fire. The "modern freedom" experts seem to think that the time and the conditions do not now favor an attempt to root up relig on in that country.

Italian Freemasonry and "anticlerican-m" are credited with the intention of bringing on an assault on religion in that country before long. As in all the other cases, they seek no reform whatsoever ; have nothing in the nature of a religion to substitute ; have no preference amongst the religions known in the world. If it comes, it will come with the same main features as all the other infidel program nes have had, which have made their way so long amongst the politicians of Europe : " No God ;' 'No Biole;" "No dogma;" and, of course, no priests, churches, religious schools; or religious orders.

In N with America the work of the Church goes on bravely. Amongst the many good works in progress in the United States, we must mention the work of the Church Extension Society. We saw their President's the set mon which not merely state the passion, recently admitted that Again, in dealing with civil govern- report recently. They distributed Ireland.

Holland's brand of Catholic work is good second to that of Germany. Belgium has once more rejected the poisoned bait of what European intriguers call "Liberalism," and of Socialism ; and her political future, for the present is safe. The condition of the Church there is excellent; and will be so, so long as the people refuse to allow the machinery of government to be taken in charge by "the lodges" and "the red revolutionists." Austria-Hungary showed her splendid Catholic spirit in the great Eucharistic Congress, which we may call the great Catholic event of the year.

of Germany.

the chief event of 1912 has been the filling of the See of Antigonish by the appointment of a Bishop who has alhave come in contact with him, and give the fairest promise for the future of the Church in this diocese. We wish our readers a very happy New

THE HISTORY OF HATRED. XII.

Year.

THE END OF IRELAND'S LAST WAR. gave to the doings of the first and last Catholic Parliament of Ireland; for we write for the information of those who wish to know how Irela d came into her present state ; and what her agitation for self-government means ; and no one can fully understand those by King James. He was the Duke of things who has not some idea of the Berwick, illegitimately related to the principal stages in the English rule in Stuart line. As for the Ustermen,

broken into minute fragments almost immediately after Limerick had surrendered.

There is an English tradition about this war, as there is about the civil war of 164 -1653; about Oromwell's deeds of bood about the Catholic Parliament. There is a tradition that Englishmen greatly distinguished hemselves, and that the Irish proved themselves to be no good, but ran away. The facts are, that all the chief successes achieved against the 1rish army were gained by Dutchmen ; by William of Orange ; Marshall Schombeig; and General Ginkel; and by soldiers who had followed William to England from Holland. These soldiers, who were very unpopular in England at the time, and hardly less popular than their Dutch leaders, had to be taken nominally into the service of England, because England, with many a grimace, had swallowed the Prince of Orange as an antidote to his " Popish " father-in-law, James II. As for the Orangemen, the poor Coming home to our own diocese, foolish fellows do not know that, when they celebrate the Battle of the Boyne, they celebrate the dishonor of their Ulster ancestors, (there were no ready, in a few months, made the Orangemen, nor any Orange society, pleasantest impression on all who for a century after that), who made an absord showing at that battle, and whose comparative youth, amiable nearly lost the day; only the military disposition, and general qualifications genius of the Prince of Orange, and for the work of a fast growing diocese he was one of the greatest soldiers of his age), saving the day they did their best to lose.

In spite of English figures-and we saw something of those during the Boer war-the army of the Prince outnumbered the army of James, nearly two to one; and were vastly better armed, drilled and experienced; and We ask no apology for the space we had more cannon by five to one. In spite of all this the Irish cavalry, lately raised and hurriedly disciplined. charged the Prince's army ten times. The man who had led them deserves to be excepted from the cen-u e too justly passed on the officers imported (Continued on page 1)

### The Christmas Spirit,

Just a little bit of Christmas For the neighbor at your side, Who upon the wave of fortune With yourself seems not to ride.

Do not be a miser, hoarding Health and strength and power to

Share them with the lone one near

Who these charms may not possess.

For 'tis not alone the dollar, Soon forgetten, that you spend, But the hand-shake that goes with

Carvies blessing in the end. Putting the true Christmas spirit Into everything you do, You will find it will be Christmas

heart the ,whole year In your through.

### Archbishop McNell Bids Farewell to Vancouver.

MUNIFICENT GIFT BY HIS GRACE TO ARCHDIOCESE.

It was an audience representative of Vancouver. Catholics that met in Pender hall, on Friday evening, to bid farewell and God speed to the late Archuishop of Vancouver, now Thronto's Archbishop-elect.

Euery church in the city was epresented, while from places at a distance came either priests or laymen to pay tribute to the Prelate who had, to bay tribute to the Freizte who had, for two and a half years, so ably presided over the pioneer work of the Church in British Columbia. Among the priests present on the platform, or in the hall we noticed Very Rev. Father Welch, O. M. I., the popular Oblate Provincial, Father Jeannotte, J. M. J., from far off Lumby, Fathers Tavernier, O. M. I., Donnelly, O. M. I., LeChesne, O. M. I., Madden, O. M. I., McNeil, Giambastiani, McDonald, Deatcher, etc.

The large gatharing labored under Laixed Teelings.

They were pardonably elated that His Holiness had chosen Vancouver's Chief as head of the great archdioces of Toronto, while on the other hand the near departure of His Grace cast a gloom over his people, more especially among those who had opportunities of knowing the great, if quiet work which Archbishop McNeil did in this young archdiocese.

As the platform party traversed the ong hall, on the way to their seats, the entire audience rose in respect to their late Head, and remained standing till he was seated.

Mr. J. D. Bryne presided, and on either side of him were His Grace, Very Rev. Father Welch. O. M. I., and Justice Murphy.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Byrne said the object of the meeting required no explanation, they had met to say farewell to His Grace, and the address to be presented to him detailed all that ie could say.

They, in Vancouver, were naturally broud that in order to find an ad hitristrator, worthy of the metronoli-tan See of Torento, the East had come to the West, because although His Urace had begun his work in the he had to come to the West to Le at as necessary he should know the

West to realize the greatness of this antry before going to Toronto. The words of the address, continued

e chairman, were not lip words, they me from the hearts of the Catholic ople of Vancouver. The present they had to offerdid not

"We can not allow this opportunity to pass without showing that it is not all empty compliments we are paying you, and we therefore ask you to you, and we therefore ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a small token of our esteem and af-fection for you as a man and a Prince of our Holy Church." (Signed) Messrs. J. F. Barry, E. A. O'Connor, J. A. Foley, A. G. Bagley, P. Donnelly, James M. McGuigao, J. A. Cashion, C. W. Enright, Richard Evans, and J. E. Bauch. With the address a purse with a cheque for \$1000 was handed His Grace.

Grace.

His Grece, on rising to reply, re-ceived an ovation. His first words were a deprecation of the terms of the address, which, he said, gave him compliments he did not deserve.

He thanked them most sincerely for their kind words. It was now about two and a half years ago since they had met in another hall, od a somewhat similar occasion. It was just 30 months ago, since that meeting in the Dominion hall, but looking back, it seemed as if he had went to bed at

night and got up in the morning. It was just a little item in his life, yet it would remain with him as a time of activity

He had met many friends whom he did not intend to forget when he went to that place which westerners called the East but which Newfoundianders would call the West.

He would carry to Toronto the message from the West, that here were heavy problems to solve, heavy burdens to bear, and he would advise the East to come to the help of the West

They in the West, when they had realized on their real estate, could then return the compliment. It would be a case of mutual aid in time of

need He had been discussing this problem with his successor, and he had to heartily congratulate them on the change that had been made.

"You have got now one whom I would call a real archbishop, a real genius, I was only a kind of make-" No. shift.

"We have been discussing prob-"We have been discussing prob-lems," continued His Grace, "one of them that of education. Your girls are fairly well provided for by ex-isting institutions, or by those in course of construction, but for boys, educational centers are sorely needed. In the small school at New West-minster there are 47 boys crowded into every corner owing to the de-mands being so great. Were there accommodation, there would be 75 or 80 seeking admission, and next year

the number would be one hundred. There, were demands from every corner of British Columbia, and we must remember that there are large

districts with but scant educational facilities. Continuing, His Grace said, boys must have both religious and secular

facilities, and it lay with the Catholics o provide them. Catholic Vancouver mast take ad-

vantage of the University at Point Grey, when receted, and take their part in that institution, but what could they do without an adequate preparatory course? They must have boarding and high

chools, to gain profit from the University, but it was not for him to go nto this.

They would probably not be able to olve the problem all at jonce, but if the interest on the money required were guaranteed, the work could be undertaken and men appointed to confer with these who had the means and good will to assist. There were many things which he

THE CASEET

people, and the fourteen churches in British Columbia, which he had erected, were proofs of that, Every man in Vancouver would wish His Grace success and Godspeed, and would hope to meet him again, if not in Vancouver, at last in that

brighter realm above, where they would not be called on to say that sad word, farewell (applause.)

Very Rev. Father Welch, O. M. I. who spoke with considerable feeling, recalled their welcome to His Grace in the Dominion Hall. Now they were met to say good-bye, and, speaking for the clergy, he could say they had found Archbishop McNeil a kind Father and an enlightened guide, while those who read the city news-papers knew that Vancouver looked upon His Grace as a brainy man.

All the citizens will regret his de-All the citizens will regret his de-parture, but even when he is gone we shall hear his voice through the B. C. Western Catholic. His Grace always realized the power of the press, either for good or evil, and he succeeded in placing in score home with the placing in every home a weekly Catholic paper, and in every home the B. C. Western Catholic paper will speak week after week to remind them of him who took such an interest in

As the people read its pages, it will seem as if they yet hear the voice of the Archbishop directing it.

They had to say good-bye anl wish him every prosperity and also sympathize with him in being transferred three thousand miles, though leaving behind him a record of administration, zeal and great

ability In Toronto, His Grace would find an army of workers and friends to en-courage him in the work he had to

The chairman, on behalf of the committee, made a humorous allusion to the action of His Grace in devoting his present to the needs of Vancouver diocese.

A lawyer, declared the chairman, would say he had a right to do what he liked with his own, and in handing over the money, the committee, no doubt, forteited their right to it, though had some of them known the use His Grace intended to put it to, they would not have worked so hard ollect it.

His Grace had no right to give away money for a work which belonged to the Catholics of the diocese, but the committee had been caught in a trap. (Laughter.)

"I hope," added the speaker, "that His Grace has not given away the railway ticket to Toronto which the Knights of of Columbus gave him." They had bought him the ticket to prevent him giving it away, as it was ot transferrable. Had it been so, no doubt he would have given it away and travelled tourist in an upper

berth. (Laughter.) Continuing, the chairman asked if it had ever been known that His Grace sought anything for himself. Let them follow his example. It was not the sole duty of the Archhishop and priests to arrange for intermediate education; it was the duty of the laity, and if it failed it would not be their Archbishop who would be to blame.

There were many Catholics who had made their money in British Columbia, and he hoped they would spend some of it in the province where t had been made

Too much had been done by the Archbishop and priests, and he trusted the people would make the work of Archbishop McNeil's successor easier than had been that of their late Arch-



Laboratories, including lathes, planer, at the docks early, in the morning and check up the freight that had arrived During the past year, considerable during the night. And it had attention has been given to the become a habit also with various commission men throughout the city management and development of the to call up to learn what produce had college tarm at Mcunt Cameron, Antigonish. Since the College took arrived. It was to one of these he had just been talking-and it was over over this property a few years ago, it this that he was pondering. His sentence about the letter had given has greatly increased in value, Under the continued application him an idea and he began work on of scientific methods, it ought soon to hin become a valuable object lesson to the | it.

A few months ago, the vacant Chan-In the next few days he saw cellorship of our University was very acceptably filled. The new incumbent is the Rt. Rev. Dr. Morrison, recently practically every commission mer-chant whose goods came in over the freight line and made contracts with appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Antigonish. Under Mgr. Morrison's them to send them a daily mimeograph letter that would tell exactly what produce had arrived by ship. For this he was to receive a wise and sympathetic guidance, the friends of St. Francis Xavier's confidently feel that its continued dollar a week from each merchant. Then he started his letter.

In a week he had made arrangements with other clerks at steamship docks to furnish him lists of goods that had arrived - and thus he increased the number of commission men he served. Following that, he went to the railroad companies. Now he has an office with three assistants. He furnishes the reports of arrivals of produce to every commission merchant in the city. And he long ago gave up his small salary as checking clerk.

Of all those arts in which the wise

Always Reliable



Thursday,

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progress is fully assured. I'ts Brains That Wins.

Five years ago a clerk who worked in the freight offices of a lake steamship company shouted angrily into a telephone as he tried to make the man at the other end of the wire understand what he was saying. At last, the agony over, he hung up the receiver. "I'd rather write a letter about it

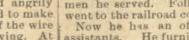
Established 1880

particular.

farmers of these eastern counties.

than have to yell my head off," he grumbled. Then he stood still a moment, looking out at nothing in

He was the checking clerk of the excel, Nature's chief masterpiece is company. It was his duty to arrive writing well.-Sheffield.



express all they felt or would have. liked to offer, but it was at least, a small token of what they would have liked to do.

He called on the committee to come forward to present the address. Headed by Mr. P. Donnelly, the compattee approached the front of the platform 3:4 Mr. Dennelly read the address in a cient, surp and distinct voice which was heard over the hall.

The address was as tollows : "We meet here this evening to bid you farewell and to wish you God speed to Toronto, your new field of abor, where it has pleased the Holy Father, Pope Plus, to send you. "We feel that our Holy Father has

made a wise choice in attaching you to the See of Toronto, after allowing ou to remain with us in the West a nort time to study the conditions ere, knowing full well you will lay fore the clergy and laity in the East te stupendous amount of missionary ork still to be accomplished in the orthwest

"Your meekness of bearing hume submission to the commands of he How Father have been well exemplified, first, when maving your flock in distant Newfoundland, where you tabored unceasingly for a number of years, undergoing all the hardships of that rugged isle, hardships known to all who have experienced the sever-ity of the climate of that country, to ome to this distant city, almost in its infancy and demanding an immense amount of labor, thought and self-sacrifice; and now another command has been laid upon you, this time to assume the office of the metropolitan See of Toronto, perhaps the greatest gift in the power of His Holiness to beatow upon any prelate in the Dominion.

AFPRECIATION OF HIS WORK.

It will ever be with a feeling of pride and affection that we, who have had the privilege of living in Vancou-ver during the period that you have been our spiritual head, will look back at the monuments you have erected, monuments that will ever redound to your credit as showing the amount of good works a man can do in a short space. You have accomplished all and more than we could have hoped for, erecting fourteen churches in this city and other parts of the province, be sides devoting a considerable portion of your time to other good works, such as the Children's Aid Society and the "B. C. Western Catholic," besides other matters of public interest. "We hope and trust that Your

Grace will not entirely forget your friends on the shores of the great Pacific. While we are now all westerners, a large number of us have come from the distant Atlantic and some of us at least from your own province of Nova Scotia.

could indicate to wealthy Oatholics in the East in connection with the needs of the West.

One thing the address failed to do, it had not pointed out his mistakes. Any one who tried was sure to make mistakes, which were due to over-

confidence or forgetfulness. He had had a heavy task to get things straightened out when he had to do so on such sudden notice, for he had not expected to be interrupted in his work.

When he knew he had to leave and that a successor had to be appointed, Bishop McDonald, himself, and Father Bunez had got together, and he did not think they had made a mistake in the result. From every point of view he believed they had now a good archbishop to carry on the work.

"I go with very genuine regret, I should have preferred to remain here, but we are like the officers of an army, we go where we are told to to, though we may protest," said His Grace

They did their best, knowing it was

God's work, and did it obediently. "In parting I ask you to pray for me that my feeble efforts may not fail to do His work in Toronto." As they to do His work in Toronto." As they had co-operated with him here, he added, let them [continue to ask God to bless him, and he, in return, would bring their needs before those who

could assist them. "In parting I wish you all pros-perity, and all happiness. God has given you ample means to support your families and a splendid climate, but there is a danger that these temporal blessings may make you neglectful of your souls, and forgetful of the fact that you are not to place all your hopes in this world, but to carry out the high ideals of religion, which teach us the hope of heaven.

Alluding to their handsome gift, His Grace said he had great use for

There were in various parts of Canada, young students studying for the priesthood in order to come to British Columbia. These require money, and he proposed to hand over the thousand dollars to assist them in their studies (loud applause).

their studies (16th applause). Justice Murphy, in the course of a short speech, repudiated His Grace's assertion about being a makeshift archbishop, and all present, he claimed, would agree with the speaker that His Grace was not a makeshift applause

He had taken a prominent part in the business life (of the city, and commanded the respect of all the citizens of Vancouver, besides doing many things which had redounded to

the benefit of the city. From the Catholic standpoint, he had looked after the needs of his

bishop. (Loud applause.) At the close of his remarks, the chairman asked the audience to kneel to receive Archbishop McNeil's fare-well ble sing, which was done, the en-tire assemblage kneeling with bowed heads, while His Grace blessed them. At the close of the meeting the Archbishop was occupied for a considerable time in bidding good-bye to the large crowd who came up to him to wish him Godspeed, -Western Catholic.

Progress of St. Francis Xavier's During 1912.

Written for the New Year's issue of the Halifax Chronicle by the Rev. President, Dr. H. P. MacPherson.)

The year now closing has been a prosperous one for St. Francis Xavier's. The changes to be noted are not numerous, but all of them indicate activity and progress.

Indicate activity and progress. The University Staff has been strengthened by the advent of three new professors. Mr. P. J. Nichelson comes to us from Johns Hopkins University; Rev. D. J. MacDonald from the Catholic University of America, and Rev. M. N. Tompkins from the University of Toronto. from the University of Toronto. They are all specialists in their respective subjects-Physics, English Literature, and Agricultural Science. During the year, the new University Chapel was opened, and has since been in daily use. It literally fills a longfelt want, and is proving a great convenience and a great comfort. It is a splendid memorial to the loyalty and generosity of an old Alumnus.

In November we had the pleasure and advantage of having with us for a few days, Warren H. Manning, Esq. Landscape Designer, of Boston, Mass Mr. Manning is an acknowledged expert in the business of laying out to the best advantage the grounds of towns and educational institutions. He made a complete survey of our grounds, and selected the sites of future buildings, walks, athletic grounds, etc., and is now preparing the necessary plans for tuture extensions.

Further accommodation for professors and students is one of our pressing requirements. Among our present urgent needs also are a Library building and an up-to-date Gymnasium. Steps have already been taken to meet the requirements in other departments,

Our scientific outfit has recently been very much enlarged. To the generosity of our Alumni Association we owe the installation of a first-class gas plant for the supplying of gas to the Scientific Laboratories. To a generous friend we owe a complete equipment for the Mechanical

shall raise my voice in advocating its efficacy. RT. REV JOHN SHANLEY, Bishop of North Dakota.

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### THE SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

### (By Maurice Francis Egan.)

It may sound amusing," said Mrs. Heritage, as she turned the new spray-ing machine on a thickly - bearing rose-bush, "but a falsehood is a falsehood. And Jack told me a downright lie. There's a new red bug crawling all over the bush. I do hope that this contrivance will exterminate it. To have a garden in the country means a fight every day, every hour, against all sorts of bugs and things." Her husband hummed :

"I made a garden in my heart, But soon the weeds in every part Choked all the flowers one by one, As if no garden were begun."

"Oh, yes!" said his wife, vaguely, "I have saved those Kaiserin Victoria Augustas,-the only white rose I care for. They are the only scented white roses that have the odor of the magnolia.-But Jack told me a downright lie this morning! You ought to speak to him, I'm tired of it. He's fifteen now, and it's time you took him in hand."

Most boys will lie until they are taught otherwise." "But Jack has been taught other-

wise, and he has never been frightened into the cowardice of lying. It's often

a question of fright." Mrs. Heritage looked at the garden, —high hedged by old box; at the dablias—her splendid cactus dablias were pink and clowing,—and wondered why everything in the world could not be so bright and innocent as her garden. The grapes were red-brown and purple, with golden tints reflected from the yellow leaves above them. She glanced with cheerful pride at her pergola, the result of long thought and care; the grapes were as plump and luscious as if they had been ripened on Mount Ætna and inspired Theocritus .- Then her pride had a fall. She remembered Jack. It cast a cloud on the morning. And this was her wedding anniversary, too, and a holiday,— a holiday in November, when the Indian summer had come back for a while.

"The other children never gave me any real trouble," she sighed. "That's

because they are girls." Her husband smiled at the beauti-ful rose-tinted face, not untouched with wrinkles, - adorned ("adorned was the word in his mind) by the loveliest white hair that any sensible woman could desire.

'Well, what did Jack say?"

"It wasn't much, to be sure," replied the mother, backing out, now that there might be a question of parental wrath. "But he repeated it three times obstinately when I scolded him." "But really, Margaret, appearances

are sometimes against children. They're tongue tied at the most inopportune moments, and they can't or on't explain themselves when grownups would putter away glibly." "I asked him why he was so late for

breakfast, and he said he was busy combing his hair with a horse's hoof, 'Jack,' I said, 'you know that's not true.'-'It's gospel truth,' he said.-'Jack,' I said, 'I don't call that kind of talk amusing. You know you're not telling the truth.' But he stuck to it. Mr. Heritage laughed.

"He was telling the truth, only appearances were against him. He was using one of the Nuremburg combs I gave him when I came from Germany last year. They're made from horse's hoofs. The whole hoof is used in a most ingenuous way. I thought that I had told you about it. You see ap-

pearances were against him." "The wretch!" said Mrs. Heritage,

thing), and the 'Sunset's' failure to sell at the exhibition, Jack is likely to have a chance at the only career for which he is fitted-mining or mechanical engineering. The boy loves it." "He is a wonder at mathematics

and mechanics and electric things," agreed his mother. "He ought to have his chance" (with a sigh). "Oh, isn't that Virginia creeper splendid? Such color ! You couldn't paint that!'

When Margaret Heritage was tempted to sigh, she always discovered some new beauty in her garden. That garden was almost her prayer-book. At least it gave her almost every day a flower of special import for the little shrine in her room. From the first white crocus in February to the last rose at Christmas, the shrine of that Mater Consolatrix was not flowerless.

"Jack ought to have his chance, But it is people like these Mannerings that make a man grind his teeth. They create Socialists with their ostentation. Their boy will have

every chance." "You forget," said Margaret Heri-tage, softly," "their boy is dead. Yes

tage, softty," "their boy is dead. I es terday was the anniversary of his death. I sent over all my Kaiserin Victoria Augustas to his mother." "You did?" growled her husband, his very handsome face flushing, "Well, you are a toady! Why, Mrs. Mannering treats you as if you were the dust under her feet! She calls, it is true : hut only perfunctorily because is true ; but only perfunctorily, because I suppose, Father Gould has told her that it is a Christian duty."

"Now, John, don't use such lan-guage like that to me again It's vulgar. I am not envious of Mannering's new automobile or of Mrs. Mannering's Paris frocks."

"Because you look better than she

does in your old clothes; but-" "I know that," answered Margaret, calmly. "Poor lady, she doesn't know how to wear her clothes. Perhaps that's the reason I do not hate her as you hate her husband. He does wear his clothes well.

"Hate him! I don't bother enough about him for that ! He looks like a snob, as he is. Now look! Here's this Mannering posing as a Catholic, with unlimited wealth. What does he do? Nothing for anybody. The awful ostentation of those Mannerings has set a bad example. There is the little widow, Mrs. Greene, for instance. She is starving herself so that she may fashionable clothes on her put daughter."

"The girl goes to Town very often for her piano lessons. She must dress decently, though it does cost her mother strenuous efforts.

"She had better help her mother with the cooking at home,"

'The girl ought to have her chance, too.

too." "People like the Mannerings might give it to her, if they were not so heartless," commented Heritage, bitterly. "I suppose if she means to earn her living by teaching music, there is some excuse for her. But the methew horks were to death " mother looks worn to death.

"She has hope for the girl's future, and that consoles her. Poor Jack! am afraid he will really be discouraged. We were so sure that the 'Suuset' would sel, and we talked so much about the technical school after he finished so well at the Brothers last June. And his heart is in his work." "Well, people like the Mannerings --people who have so much, and

flaunt it-will make Socialists of boys like Jack. Margaret laughed.

"Just now Jack is content to gather much relieved. "But it was very rude of him to play that trick on me. If it wasn't a holiday I'd have it out it willing to be Mr. Mannering's chauf-feur for the privilege o taking that magnificent machine apart." Mannering's chauffeur!" mushrooms this morning for the gala

must say Mannering warned me tinued. "Nobody will buy it, and natured at this moment, and Ethel against it; he knows I've lost every- yet it's my best thing, -the best thing Greene had two seats to herself. Be-I shall ever do. If it were 'Sunset on the Rhine' or 'Sunset' anywhere except on an American river, some-body would pick it up. As to Man-nering, even if he bought it, it would not change my opinion of him. He'd buy it because somebody might say I was the fashion (I wish I were the fashion) ; because he knew some richer snob who had a picture with the same kind of sunlight in it. Oh, I know the breed! That man is like the old farmer general of the French Revolution, -the one that told people to eat grass if they didn't have bread. "I never believed that," said Mar-garet, discovering a belated violet.

'I think the poor man, in view of the cost of living, recommended salads. Mrs. Mannering is a little distant and reserved, but she listened very interstedly the other day when I spoke of Jack's talents, and she asked all sorts of questions about his interests and studies. Sometimes she scarcely seems to hear; I never saw her show so much interest.'

"Upstarts! I hate them root and branch-here comes Jack with the mushrooms and a letter from the rural delivery box.'

Jack was a red-cheeked, freckled boy, in a Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers,-cheery and healthful-look-ing, like his mother. "Letter for father!" he called.

Three pounds of mushrooms in two hours, all tested by old Ike and me! And a postal card from Jim Broden. He's going to the Tech after Christ-Wish I had his luck ! But," he mas added, catching his mother's quick look, "I can build my motor engine here, and home's good enough. So

long!" Heritage looked after him.

"Doomed to failure," he said; "and simply because he can't have his chance. I wish to heaven I could do something besides paint pictures that will not sell !" He opened the letter.

"Hopkins wants to see me. Some-thing about the picture. Must have a personal interview. December 3. personal interview. December 3. Luncheon at the Art Club. Wants me to sell it cheap, I suppose. I will not take less than four thousand dollars. I've been three years at it." "It is a masterpiece," Margaret said.

"It is a masterpiece," Margaret said. "You know you've always been my best critic. How angry I was when you declared against 'Ulysses and Calypso'! It was bad, but I didu't know it then. The 'Sunset' is good." "Splendid! Nobody has ever yet painted water that rippled - really

rippled,-and that patch of beech trees in the shade!

"I will stick up for the price." "Do 1" said his wife.

"I hear that confounded Mannering car again. That fellow has had three new cars this year, and here I

"Hush, John! Think how kind he was abont the school-house roof. It would be leaking still if Father Gould had not induced him to make such a big contribution.

"Advertisement !" sneered Heri-"Well, I'm off to sketch until dinner time!"

Margaret gave a sigh of relief. She

was a good wife, but just now she preferred to be alone with her flowers. And she had forgoiten to say her Rosary. Sne herself admitted that sometimes Mr. Manning paid no at-tention to what she said and seemed to be rather haughty. But here were more red bugs the slight frost had not killed. And, then, the dahlias were bending toward the ground. She had no time for troublesome human beings.

hind her was a tall man, with his face buried in a newspaper, and his back to the locomotive.

"Miss Greene', good-day! May 1 sit here?

The Greene girl, she was about nineteen years of age looked up startled. It was evident that she had been crying. Heritage wished that he had chosen another seat. "Bills, I suppose," he thought, "and no money left for the Christmas gifts. Too bad! Why will people always live beyond their means?

Ethel Greene surreptitiously wiped her eyes.

"How is Mrs. Henitage?" she asked, "Well," he said. "You ought to come to see her oftener.'

haven't time. You see, I,m studying music-the piano, I want to teach, for I must earn my living; and Uncle Reuben left us two hundred dollars unexpectedly, so mother though I ougut to have the best teacher possible. I've been making good progress; but" (there was a catch in her voice) "the money's gone. It's all over with me. I've been in town telling the master can't go any more. In another year I should get my diploma."

"You'd have a certificate signed by him, you mean ?"

"He has a great name-Perotowski." "Yes, and because you haven't another two hundred dollars you must

give it all up?" "I think so," said Ethel, her frail little hands trembling. "It was really one hundred and fifty. Mother had saved fifty. I had two lessons a week I have practised hard. But the worst of it is that mother went to Mrs. Mannering-she is so awful rich, you know-and told her all about it. It was a strange thing for mother to do. We're not beggars, you know. But Mrs. Mannering didn't seem to hear. She was polite. She seemed to take mother's visit as an ordinary call. Of course mother only wanted to borrow the money. I wish she hadn't done it. Oh, how can I ever face people again?"

"The Mannerings are rather purse proud," Heritage answered thoughtfully. But I'm sure Mrs. Mannering is too much of a lady to mention it And to think," he added raising his voice somewhat, "that those people just reek with money! They wallow in it. Brutes of curmudgeons

"Still, we have no right to beg it from them," said Ethel, her honest brown eyes filling again.

"Jovel" muttered Heritage, feeling the bank-book in his pocket. "Only two hundred dollars and-and happiness for you! It will come right somehow. Good-bye! I must slip off at Alcester, to order some palms for the drawing-room. Merry Christmas! Come in soon and talk things over with Mrs. Heritage."

John Heritage was hardly safe on the station platform in the village, mostly devoted to hothouses and flower gardens, when the tall man in the seat behind Ethel Green's lowered his paper and took the seat opposite her

"My dear Miss Greenel" he said, with a pleasant sparkle in his eyes. "Mr. Mannering !" exclaim exclaimed

Ethel, blushing. "Yes," he said, smiling. "And I heard. Now, you must excuse my wife,-or, rather, your mother must excuse her. She's almost stone-deaf, and she likes to conceal it; but she always uses a special electric instrument when she is in the bosom of her family. I have my own vanity, too; I'm color-blind, but I occasionally buy pictures."

And he laughed so heartily that Ethel began, in spite of herself, to

"After all, envy is a snake in the feel that true culture lies deep in the grass, isn't it? Have a cup of tea. treasure house of Holy Mother Church.

John Heritage turned his face away, parcel of each and all -of the laborer

and took up his hat. "You're right, Margaret. I think I had better go to confession. Merry Christmas, Ethel! I suppose you think it strange, but married people

offen speak in parables this way." "Merry Christmas to you both !" Ethel responded. "And I hope you will not forget the Mannerings in your prayers

"I'll have to make more reparation than that." And he went out with Jack toward the church. -Ave Maria.

A Splendid Crusade in Catholic

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For a long time the level of Bel-

gium's libraries was far below that

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ing habit, where it had not fallen into

desuetude, became infected with the

poison of the modern lucre-fed press. All classes alike became victims of

the plague; and conditions so abomin-

able presented themselves that even the Liberal Senator, Ed. Picard, could say that a great "cleaning" was

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### Christian reform measures. SELECTION OF BOOKS.

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as well as of the professor, of the artisan as well as of the professional

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Such is the scope of this work, a work

that is lasting, because it is concom-mitant and coextensive with other

It is quite interesting to see what was done in so important a matter as the selection and distribution of books. Upon the solution of this delicate problem must ultimately be builded the success or failure of the whole venture, for any undertaking so catholic in its aims could not long subsist on a narrow-minded policy, while on the other hand it could not be as tolerant as the modern library without gainsaying the very object of its excistenc. The Belgian policy is one which in the first place does not necessarily exclude books from the pens of non-Catholic authors, nor does it even exclude books of doubtful moral and religious teaching-if they are otherwise con-sidered necessary for library purposes. The departure from the path of present-day methods is in the manner of distribution and the mantle of protection placed over readers. The latter is very unique and shows the skill which accompanied even the details of so vast an undertaking. For example, "J" is used to designate all books of especial interest to juveniles, "R" (reserve), and "R R"(doublement reserve for all books to which reserve and caution should be applied in their use. A symbol placed after the author's name tells the management at a glance whether there are any other recommendable works by the same anthor. Anyone wishing a book marked " R

Continued on page 6



word! I suppose appearances are often against people. Oh, there goes the Mannerings' new motor car! It's the first time they have had it out. You can just catch a glimpse of it through that oval in the hedge,"

Mannerings' new car has no interest for me. I detest motor crrs. Kelly asked me the other day at the country asked me the other day at the country elub why I did not buy Mr. Manner-ing's second hand car. I had to con-trol my temper. Buy that snob's second hand car, indeed!" "I don't detest motor cars, and I wish we could afford one; but we can't. I wish you had told Mr. Kelly that you hat dold Mr. Kelly

that you hated second-hand motor

that you hated second-hand motor cars, because you couldn't afford a new one like the Mannering's." By a merciful dispensation, Mrs. Heritage's hat protected her from Heritage's hat protected her from the sudden flash in her husband's eyes. He was speechless because he had been ruthlessly discovered.

"The Mannerings!" he burst out. "They are simply purse-proud, vulgar people. It is enough to see them sweep up the aisle on Sunday, and the His face changed; b stare that fellow gives me when we meet. He almost seems to forget that he ever saw me before. As for Mrs. Mannering, she is one of those climbers,--social gymnasts that turnme sick. Of all the snobs I have ever known, they're the worst! That kind of people mike their money by graft, net use religion as a cleak."

"Now!" said Mrs. Heritage, tving up a heavy-headed Gloire de Dijon. It was her special expression when she wanted to sooth her husband's wrath. "Why are you so hard on poor Mr. Mannering? Is it because he looked on your 'Sunset on the Hudson' the day he called, and simply said 'Pretty'?"

John Heritage gave another look at

his d-arty beloved wife. "Well, John," she said, laughing and catching the look this time, "If I die first, you can never say that our life was one uncrumpled rose leaf."

John was obliged to turn away. His wife had a habit of forcing him to smile in the middle of his fits of righteous indignation ; for he had a habit of applying the text, "Be angry and sin not," on the slightest provocation. "Ob, what a day!" sighed Mrs.

sighed Mrs. Heritage, "all the air is balm. We shall go into the woods, and you shall begin a new picture, which you will sell for enough money to pay for Jack's first year at the technical

"But you called him a liar first—" "O John, I did not use that horrid rord! I suppose appearances are "Oh, that's probably what he will be, "Oh, that's probably what he will be, I hate those Mannerings ! Margaret, the 'Subset' is my best picture. Since it failed at the exhibition, I've lost my nerve. I can't paint. And poor Jack!"

"My dear," said his wife, "hate is poor food for genias. Fra Angelico and the others found love better. "Oh, it's an honest hatred of presumption and vulgarity

"Do you mind my making a quotation from an old priest's diary?" Margaret stood on one foot, looking very pink and white, as she tried to snip a withered flower from a pole of

many, many sins, but never of envy

or jealousy."" "You mean, Margaret, that I am jealous or envious of that upstart?"

"My dear, you are the only person

His tace changed ; he frowned. She added hastily :

"If Mrs. Mannering were prettier or better-mannered or more fortunate than I, I might be envious or jealous, and soothe my conscience by calling

1 YPS

John Heritage frowned again.

"I'm afraid that you're not ambitious, or that you say that to be nice to me.

Seeing the assurance of truth in her eyes, he smiled. "If I had to live over my young life

again," Margaret said gently, "I should try to get at the realities be-hind my words and acts. Haif the things I've said about people-things I had to consider when I examined my conscience-were the result of envy or jealousy.'

"Oh, of course!" her husband agreed. "They are women's besetting sins. A man is different He generally feels too strong himself to be jealous or envious of other men."

Margaret smiled. "You think I'm jealous of Manner-

ing. He's simply a brute!" "If he should buy 'Sunset on the Hudson' at the exhibition, you'd change your opinion, I'm sure." "Buy it?" said John. "Not he!

Hopkins, the art dealer, made a quick trip to Paris-a week's trip,-and he was not able to see John Heritage until the 23rd of December at the Art Club. The small exhibition, at which "Sunseton the Hudson" had been shown, was closed. Heritage found Hopkins waiting for him at the Club. Hopkins had little to say. He made a business of art, and he

did not pretend to be artistic. "Good-day, Heritage 1" he said. "Hope you have an appetite. Cold weather. Snow in the country?" "Yes," replied Heritage,--" yes to everything you're said."

less than four thousand." "All right! The buyer said with-

out a murmur. I could have sold it for three thousand over again, if you hadn't been so flat-footed. It was that ripple near the shore that struck them, and the twilight in the beech trees. I'm prepared to give you two orders from the same buyer. He wants American river scenes,-the Delaware in the morning, and the Potomac in the evening. And after that, I want a few ripple pictures myself, but at reasonable prices."

Who is he ?'

" Secret.

"Tell me who he is."

" Confidential."

" Thank you all the same !"

"Here's the check, with two thousand more as a retainer for the other pictures. You can give me part of my commission on them after lunch, if you like. Short accounts make long friends, you know." "All right I" said John. He became silent from sheer joy.

Like most men in the state of contentment induced by the unexpected receipt of money, he bought his wife gifts, which she would promptly ex-change as soon as she had admired them. And it was Christmas time, too, when a man, left to himself, buys the impossible. It was a great satis-faction to deposit in the bank, from which he had not dared to draw for many we ks, almost six thousand dollars. 'After all," he said, with a chuckle, "art's not half bad, when one gets a grip on it.

In the train he caught sight of the little Greene girl. John Heritage thought that she looked smaller and frailer than ever. Her coat, too, that had seemed too fashionable for his "Oh, yes!" retorted her husband, sarcastically. "And, with the failure of that Southern Alaskan Bank (I

teel more cheerful!

Let's be cosy and 'Christmassy.' Tell me about yourself, and whether you like Beethoven or not. There's one of his sonatas I like immensely; but there's a stupid rondo at the end that spoils it."

"That's opus thirteenth," answered Ethel, interested at once. "I love it, We're just studying it, When I've played to the rondo, I always want to cut that. He sometimes spoils his pieces that way, I think."

"Yes," replied Heritage,—"yes to everything you've said." "Your picture is sold. I have a check with me. I take my commis-sion of course." I don't see why he didn't do it. His Sold I But I will not let it go for pocket is full of money. I know that very well. And he an artist, too! Beast of a curmudgeon! '

. . . .

Mrs. Heritage was in the seventh heaven.

"Oh, what a happy Christmas ! How many prayers have 1 offered Jack can have his chance. But God

has given us more than I asked." Seated before the fireplace, Heri-tage told his wife Ethel Greene's story. Margaret colored and looked

at her husband curiously. "But didn't it occur to you, as the poor child spoke, that you might give her a chance!

He frowned. 'I'm not made of money. Besides,

I could not do it without consulting you. "Me!" she laughed. "You know

very well that when you want to do a thing you generally consult me jafterward.

John was silent.

"I did think of it," he said. Ethel Greene came flying in, without warning

"O Mrs. Heritage !" she cried out oyously." Mr. Mannering telephoned to mother not to bother about money. His wife wants to arrange matters until I get my diploma. I'll pay it all back. Oh, I should have asked you readily, if you were rich, because you would have done it so generously. But I didn't think the Mannerings would understand. But he does. He talks Beethoven like a musician; and he bought a great picture, though he is color-blind, because he liked the ripple in the water.'

"The what ?" asked John Heritage, emerging from the twilight.

"The ripple," said Ethel, surprised

SHOES are not exactly as represente d in the cut herewith.

Men

ing them.



want value for their money, who want solid comfort with their feet and a shoe that is built to last can pin their faith to the "AMHERST" brand of shoes, and should insist on gett-





### THE CASKET,

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913

### HISTORY OF HATRED.

Continued from page 4 whose part in the battle of the Boyne is a source of inspiration to their imitators or descendants to-day they crossed the river, William leading them in person. Some Irish cavalry led by Garney, charged them, and the Ulstermen fled, without waiting to actually receive the charge. William of Orange was a brave man ; and he was, as he had every right to be, disgusted with them. Mr. W. C. Taylor says :

"Their apologists say they mis-understood their orders, and returned again. However this may be, it is certain that William ever after viewed this part of his force with eontempt, not unmingled with hatred. History of Ireland, etc., Vol. ii, p. 151.

William of Orange was a coldhearted soldier and politician, and his heart was never either in England or ie Ireland. If politics in England had made the way easy for him, we believe he would have done much less injustice to Ireland than he afterwards did. But England, Scotland and Ireland were, to him, only items in his lifelong scheme of European politics ; means of breaking down the growing power of France. He always disliked England ; and England never cared for him, save only so far as he could save her from "Popery." Personally, he was too big a man to descend to the low levels of what is now called Orangeism ; and, had he lived to see his name adopted, as it was long after he was dead, as the description of the most bigoted and savage of religious bigots, the most boastful of lip-loyalists, he would, no doubt, have thought of the flight at the Boyne, and would have smiled one of his rare and grim smiles. The conduct of William at the

battle of the Boyne was the conduct of a soldier and a born leader of armies. The conduct of James was the conduct of an old woman, unable to make up hermind or to keep it fixed when it was made up. The evening before the battle, he sent away six of his twelve higher education and its ideals to the cannon on the road to Dublin. attention of all and within the reach Though warned, he left the bridge at of almost everybody. Though warned, he left the bridge at Slane, five miles up the river, without a guard ; and so made that most fata1 of all battle-field blunders-he left his Bank open to be turned. William was too good a leader to lose this advantage. When a good start had been made for the bridge, James sent off troops to face them; and, it appears, sent more than were necessary, or at least more than he could spare. Sir would appeal less directly and less Neil O'Neill fell at the ford of Rossnaree, near the Slane bridge ; and the fighting there was severe; but no great advantage was gained by either side at that point. But James' errors had weakened his force at the fords at had weakened his force at the fords at Oldbridge: and the main body of William's army - principally Dutch, Huguenots and Danes - forced their way across at that place, greatly aided by the fire of sixty cannor. The English and Orange tradition is, that the battle was, after that, a rout. Nothing could be further from the truth. William did not find it so ; and he personally led his troops again and again into the thickest of the fight. James was on his way to Dublin early in the evening; doubtless with his precious six cannon which ought to have been at the Slane bridge or the Rossnaree ford rather than where they were. He then went out of the country; and left the Irish to fight it out alone. So far the as the comparison in soldierly conduct and steadfastness goes, William deserved to beat James II. "Change Kings with us," said Sarsfield . "and we'll fight you over again." Unfortunately, soldierly conduct and political conduct are two different things; and so poor Ireland found out, to her cost. The man who was willing to give her justice and peace could not fight; and the man who could, and did fight, regarded Ireland as a mere pawn in the great game of European politics.

Book Notice. "THE WOMAN HATER." By John Alexander Hugh Cameron. The Misson Book Co., Limited. \$1.25. This book, just published, is written by a bright young barrister, a native of Inverness County, and son of Dr. Hugh Cameron, former member of Parliament for that county. Mr.

Cameron is the author of "A Colonel from Wyoming," published a few years ago, and enjoyed greatly by readers.

The reading public will be glad to meet " Captain Roderick " again; and there is pleasure in following him in his shrewd, yet kindly, philosophy; his vigorous and manly views; his keen drives at prevalent foibles; and with which he punctures shams will be much enjoyed.

The book is not a story, in the sense of telling a connected tale. Captain Roderick holds the stage'; he tells of incidents, connected or unconnected with his own personal career; he draws some features of certain phases of life in the country he knows, which is Cape Breton, chiefly; but "local color" is hardly the feature of the book. Captain Roderick's good-humored delineation of some of the on the other, but deals with the trainstrength and some of the weakness of ing of the whole man." human nature is as applicible to one Frederick Lugard, G. C. M. G., late part of North America as to another. Governor of Hongkong, and Uhancel-From this comment, however, we now Governor of Southern Nigeria, must except certain passages, which

The comparisons drawn, every few moments, by the Captain, are very cleverly done; naturally done, too, and add much to the amusement to be derived from the book.

We hope Mr. Cameron will soon favor us with another production ; and we hope his book will be received, in this part of the country particularly which is made the scene of his hero's career, and which is his own home, in a manner encouraging to him, and such as to stimulate him to further

### Higher Education In Nova Scotia.

Written for the New Year's issue of the Halifax Herald, by Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, President of St. Francis Xavier's, Antigonish, N. S.)

No one can look over the field of Higher Education in Nova Scotia without noting the large number of persons engaged in university work in this Province, and the great number of able and educated men of sterling of able and educated then of stering character our little Province has given to the higher walks of life at home and abroad. This is mainly accounted for by the following facts: -1. We have an ambitious and progressive people well endowed by nature, who, as a rule, keenly

appreciate the advantages of possess-ing a higher education, 2. We have in the Province several universities and colleges engaged in higher educational work, and situated in different parts of the Province, 3, These institutions, scattered as they are throughout the Province, bring

held within the Empire. This Con-gress held six sessions. Of these one was mainly devoted to the discussion of the problem now confronting Universities in the East, in regard to moral training. Although only six out of the fifty three universities represented at the Congress were of the East, the attention of the whole the East, the attention of the whole Congress, for the greater part of one session, was centred upon the problem arising from the fact that western higher education, entirely divorced from religion, had been introduced among a people who had previously their own moral standards, which, in the words of Professor Russell of the University of Madras, have now been University of Madras, have now been "replaced by something more pernicious, viz., the crudest form of a

THE CASKET

old, calculating selfishness The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, in bringing this problem to the notice of the Congress, said in part: "The nature of the difficulty with which it the mixture of humor and sarcasm with which he punctures shams will afternoon will soon become apparent to everybody who puts aside our current form of speech, and remembers what every one of us knows, that education is something more than intellectual training, and still more than the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge either useful to the conduct of life, or useful in the passing of examinations. All of us know - it is a mere commonplace though sometimes forgotten - that education deals not merely with the imparting of knowledge on the one

must except certain passages, which have a special application to Nova Scotia. East of an education divorced from Religion. He says: "The impact of a purely secular western education upon eastern peoples has a tendency to deprive students of their national to deprive students of their flattonal religion and to substitute nothing for it, while the study of the philosophic theories of the West, for Political Economy, and of Western History are apt to impel them to conclusions destructive alike to the family influence on which the social system is so largely based, and of all constituted authority . . . in their efforts to achieve these novel ideals they become revolutionaries. Parents who observe these tendencies and dread their results, fear to send their sons to western universities." Further on, he speaks of "the disastrous effect upon the rising generation of the complete severance of secular education from all religious sanction, and from the moral in-fluences bound up with religion."

At the opening of the Hongkong University in March last, Sir Frederick declared: ".... The history of the greatest universities shows us that their success has invariably been associated with the moral and ethical, been no less than with the intellectual training of their students . speak of the controlling force and guiding principle which ministers, through creeds and systems of philosophy, to spiritual needs. It is additional to spiritual needs. additional to, and greater than, the secular and utilitarian education of the classroom. It is generally founded on religious sanction and finds its highest expression in the noblest of creeds. It is an essential part of the environment and atmosphere of any university fit to train and educate a nation

Sir Charles Eliot, K. C. M. G., late Vice-Chancellor of the Sheffield University, now principal and vicechancellor of the Hongkong University, is quoted as follows : The raising up of loyal and honourable citizens for the welfare of the state

name upon whom the Protestants endeavored to fix all the guilt of this attempt. No one could be more reattempt. No one could be more re-moved in appearance and manner than the dead priest from the typical protestant idea of "the Jesuit." He was a typical Englishman in appear-ance, looking like a hale country gentleman, sturdy of figure, with an abrupt maaner and a strong sense of patriotism. He successfully demolish-ed Haeckel's materialistic teaching, and because he had a wide charity despite his hard exterior, it is hard despite his hard exterior, it is hard that now he can no longer defend his principles, there is an attempt on the part of certain unscrupulous persons part of certain unscriptious persons to suggest he had sympathies with the Modernists. The Requiem was at-tended by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Walter Kerr, Lady Walton, Major Gerrard, and the Superiors of Manresa, Wimbledon, Beaumont, and Original Hull Lowit Collegers R. P. Stamford Hill Jesuit Colleges, R. I. P.

A ROYAL REQUIEM.

Two other solemn Requiems were sung this week, the first for the for-gotten dead of England brought large numbers of ransomers to St. Etheldreda's Ely Place, and the second for the Countess of Flanders brought the whole Corps Diplomatique to St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. The George's Cathedral, Southwark. The King was represented by Lord Will-ingdon, and Sir A. Walsh. The French, Russian, and Italian Ambas-ador's were present. The Belgian Minister occapied a seat of honour near the Royal catafalque, and the Austrian, Swiss, Brazilian, Chilian, Mexican, and Argentine Legations all Mexican, and Argentine Legations and sent representatives. The solemn music was beautifully rendered by the choir, and in the absence of the Bishop the Vicar General sang the Mass. It is probable that there will shortly be another Royal Requiem in London, celebrated at the German Church, for the repose of the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

### CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

Midnight Mass is now happily restored to practically all our churches in London, and indeed all over the country next week there will be a solemn gathering of Catholics for the ushering in of the first Christmas day with sacrifices, while the city sleeps or revels unconscious of the Christ Child's coming. In many churches the beautitul custom is observed of the procession to the crib after the Mass, the celebrating priest bearing in his arms the bambino which has reposed above the altar on the throne during the Sacrifice, and laying it in the manger, while the congregation sing the "Adeste." At Westminster Cathedral the solemn offices of the great feast will be observed in all their fullness and beauty. During the days which follow Christmas there will be pecial expositions of old English and other carols every afternoon by the Cathedral Choir. A selection was given last year on St. Stephen's day, but so skilled is the choir and so popular are these beautiful old compositions, seldom heard, and yet having that familiarity which has something of gream significance about it and speaks in us through our ancestors, that a larger selection and longer period have been arranged for this year. In addition to the Christmas pantomine which open on Boxing Night, there are this year two other attractions. One is a cinematograph representation of the "Miracle," Reinhardt's masterpiece of last Christmas, the cinema being put on at the Opera House. At the Royal Albert Hall there is to be the exhibit "From Manger to Cross," another cinema, prepared in the Holy Land, of which much has been heard and on which there are many varied opinions. Of miracle or morality plays there is a dearth this Christmas, though Mon-signor Benson's "The Nativity" will be given for several charities.



In the Ordo for 1913 the following correction for Saturday, January 4th, is to be noted :

L. Sab. – Vesp. de Vig. Com. SS. Innoc. Ant. Ps. et Hym. ut in 1 Vesp. Circumc, Cap. de L. Vig. Compl. de Dom. (Decr. S. R. C. 1912.)

We sometimes hear that we have

too many of these institutions and that if they were all closed but one, better results would be attained, Perhaps the more one looks into this view the more doubt one will have about it. In the first place, it is by no means certain that, if we had only one such institution, its total attendance would be anything like the aggregate attendance at the various institutions we now have. Such an institution strongly to large classes of our population, and would not be able to bring its influence and ideals home to so many. And moreover, we should our people are a sincere and earnest Christian people, and I doubt that the majority of them will ever agree to have the higher education of their youth entirely committed to any such single institution which, from the very nature of the case, would have to be neutral and colorless in matters of religion. And experience shows that educational institutions which, with the purpose of being absolutely fair to all classes, begin by being merely non-religious are apt soon to become irreligious.

Our people seem firmly to believe, -the majority of them at least-that it is wiser and safer to have the rising generation educated under the safeguards that obtain in a moral atmosdefinite phere, namely, where Christian truths are definitely inculcated.

I have referred to the large number of educated Neva Scotians who have taken high places in various walks of life within and without this Province. I think it will be found that most of these have risen to high places, and have done credit to themselves and their country, because they were first of all things, honest, honourable, conscientious men-men of strong and high character, men who received their preliminary training in institutions which have taken care to throw around their students the moral atmosphere that always accompanies

a definite Christian teaching. I am putting forth nothing new when I say that the inculcation of moral principles and moral ideals is the most important part of a good education. The idea is as old as Christianity itself, and it is recognized by some of the greatest thinkers in the British Empire. This is abundant-ly shown by the addresses delivered at the great Congress of the Universities of the Empire held in London in July last—the most imContinued on page 6

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 20th, 1912.

THE PASSING BELL.

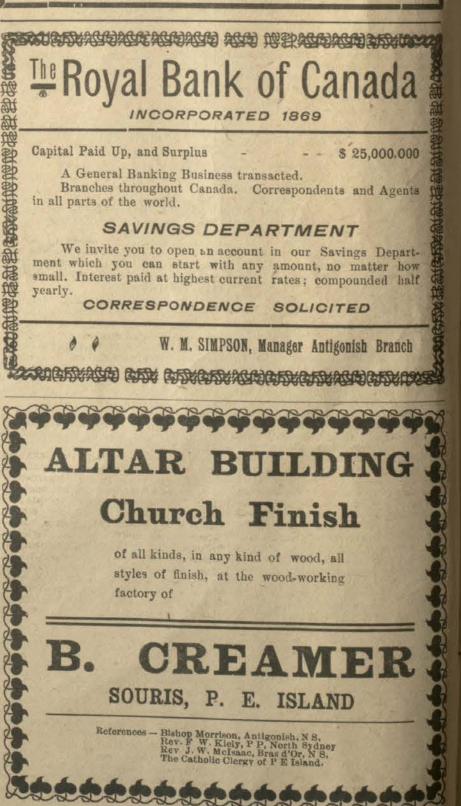
While the Christmas carillons are already beginning to sound the grad tidings of the season and the spirit of and kindliness has already oy descended on us and is especially evident amongst the young, for the older members of the community a deeper note has been sounded this week. It seems inappropriate to start a Christmas letter with the passing bell, but coincidence brings three unusually note-worthy Requiems together this week, and after all may we not take the note of the passing bell as expressing that other attribute of Christmas, as essential as the joy note-peace. The death of Father John Gerrard, which occurred on Friday last, brought a very large number of well known people, clerical and lay, together at Farm Street on Tuesday morning for the solemn Requiem Mass celebrated by the Provincial of the Jesuits for one of the best known British sons of St. Ignatius Loyola. Father Gerrard, who was in his 73rd year, came of a well known Scots family, and not only have fifty of his ancestors achieved various heights of fame, but his brother became Gen. Sir Montagu Gerrard, K. C. B., and one of his sisters is the clever and charming writer Dorothea Gerrard, also known by her marriediname of Mme. Longard de Longard, His father, Col. Gerrard, eldest son was 8 years old, he was educated at Stoneyhurst. Father Gerrard was for some time stationed at Stonyhurst, but he was also well known in London pulpits, while his writings on historical subjects and his editorship of the "Month" brought him before the intellectual public on many occasions. He was among that band of pioneers who used to gather in the Library at the old Archbishop's House in the time of Cardinal Vaughan for the meetings of the Historical Research Society, an organisa-tion which did much good work towards clearing up obscure and mis-represented incidents in history where the Catholic name was involved. It was here that Father Gerrard first outlined his great work on the Gun-powder Plot, which so conclusively portant educational gathering ever vindicated the Jesuit of the same

DIOCESAN DEVELOPMENTS, Cardinal Bourne, who is sojourning on the Riviera, still hopes to be back in his own Cathedral for the Christmas festival. Bishop Amigo of South-wark is also expected back for Christ-

mas, and it is understood that the New Year will see the changes which have been in the air for so long. Unfortunately there is a very small section here which cannot leave these matters to the ecclesiastical authorities to whom they belong, and unwarranted and unworthy attacks have been made upon Westminster by psuedo-champions of Southwark, who insist on introducing a personal element into the question of the division of the latter diocese. The assumption in such attacks is that the idea of the division originated with Cardinal Bourne, which it did not. It was in Rome that it was mooted by farseeing churchmen who have experience in matters for the good of the Church and her progress. The Bishop of Southwark would be one of the last to applaud these un-Catholic efforts to cause a division in our ranks, or to insult the head of the Catholic Church in this country. It is a pity, however, that we cannot prevent such statements as have been made being read and giving scandal to our non-Cath-olic neighbours who are discussing what they call the split in the Catholic ranks.

A CALL ON OUR PURSES.

After Christmas we shall be confronted by the school question once more. A deputation of School Managers from Westminster and Sonthwark, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Edmund Talbot, from the Catholic Education Council, waited on the L. C. C. the other day in regard to the proposed new regulations which will again diminish class rooms capacity by decreeing less children be taught in each room. Alderman Gilbert, a member of the London County Council and a foremost Catholic educationalist, received the deputation and introduced them to the Council. The envoys made certain offers to the Council and demanded certain assurances in their turn, which the Council are still consider-There is no doubt that in the ing. near future we shall be called upon to shoulder further burdens in order to keep the faith of our little ones. (Continued on page 5)



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### **GENERAL NEWS.**

Very Rev. Louis Estevenon, S. S. S. Superior General of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament in Rome, died Friday after a short illness in his sixty second year. He was native of Montreal and founded the house of the order in New York.

Thirty-three men and boys lost their lives by fire arms in the New England States and the Maritime Provinces during the fall hunting season which closed on the 14th. The Maritime Provinces list includes Maritime Provinces list includes five.

The fire which broke out in No. 3 slope of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., at Springhill N. S., on Christmas night has been burning since. Five horses were burned to death. The fire throws 150 men out of work. The company were preparing to open a new slope and the fire may hasten this work.

The famous picture of small dimen-sions known as the Eairnola Botticelli, representing "The First Communion of St. Jerome," was sold at London, Eng., on Saturday, to an American collector at a very high price. The picture was twice offered to the British National Museum, the first time for \$2,500 and the second time for \$40,000.

Fewer cattle by 281,288 have been recieved at Chicago stock yards this year than in 1911. Despite this fact, more money was paid for beef during 1812 than in 1911 by \$3,282,735. The total paid out this year was \$183,488,-209. Three reasons are given for the increased price of beef. The western states did not raise as many cattle owing to droughts, and farmers turned the pastures into wheat fields and the demand for beef increased.

The first sign of a break in the deadlock which has existed for the past ten weeks between the Lunenburg bank fishermen and the exporters at Halifax occurred Friday, when dry cod sold at \$5.90 per quintal, a drop of ten cents per. For two months the Lunenburg men have held from salt over half a million dollars worth of fish with the purpose of forcing the expor-ters to pay \$6.50 and \$6.75 per quintal. The exporters say \$5 is a fair price.

The Imperial Chancellor has forbidden all members of the German Diplomatic Corps to marry ladies of foreign nationality. Hereafter all diplomats who disobey this injunction will be regarded as having resigned from the diplomatic service. This from the diplomatic service. This curious prohibition is explained on the ground that it will tend to prevent the leakage of Germany's diplomatic secrets. A number of German dip-lomatists are married to American heiresses. Count John Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, for instance, is married to the former Miss Luckemeyer, of New York.

News of the massacre of men, women and children, composing virtually the entire population of a native village on the Island of Papua, has been received at Port Moresby, Brilish New Guinea. The village is some distance from the capital of the island capital of the island and the massacre took place while Lemma natives were passing through it enroute to their own settlement. The Lemmas attacked the villagers, resorting to terrible cruelties.

According to a cable to the New York *Times* from London there is a possibility of Prince George, the King's second son, visiting American ports in the near future. It is announced that the Prince, after four years' tuition in the naval colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, will embark on the armored cruiser Cumberland on January 16 in company with other aval cadets for a long cruis to West ndies and other ports. The cruise is ndertaken for instructional purposes, at the Admiralty has decided that he Cumberland shall visit some oreign ports to enable the cadets to ee something of the world. Work on the foundations of what, hen completed, will be by far the greatest arch bridge in existence, is being actively prosecuted at Hell Gate, in the East River New York. The bridge, which has been designed by Gustav Lindenthal, will contain a four-track, steel, arch span of one thousand feet. It will be capable of carrying, with a wide margin of safety, four of the heaviest of our modern freight trains abreast at the same time. Including its approaches, the structure will be some three miles in length. It will serve to connect the New Haven and Pennsylvania systems by way of Long Island, the Pennsylvaria East River tunnel and the Pennsylvania freight ferry across the upper bay. Montreal is making preparations to try out a new idea in the way of caring Jan. 23. for its streets, and there are hopes that this will result not only in giving cleaner streets but also in keeping them in much better repair than is possible under the existing methods. The city is to be divided into a hundred and fifty districts, and a permanent man will be put on each district. It will be his duty to constantly patrol the streets, cleaning up here and there as he finds it necessary, and also doing such odd repair work as it is possible to de without assistance, while he will direct the attention of the roads department to larger work. The new squad will be put to work as soon as the streets are clear of snow, and will be continued throughout the summer. The jury in the sensational trial at Indianapolis of Labor leaders accused of complicity in the numerous dynamite plots in various Cities of the United States including the destruction of the Times building at Los Angeles, I brought in a verdict on Saturday finding thirty-eight of the prisoners guilty. The trials was one of the most important ever held in that Country, and was of paramount interest to Labor unionists of North America. Members of the families of the accused were present. and distressing scenes were witnessed on the announcement of the verdict, the wives of several of the men calling pitesusly for their husbands. The counsel for the prisoners state that an appeal will be taken.

Small-pox continues to exist in where before they thought twice, since no mere man enjoys seeing his women folk in the dock or in the Province, notwithstanding Quebec official efforts to suppress it. Now centre of a hostile mob. And though that the season is more advantageous to the spread of the disease, it beit may give a wrong impression, it is yet the unfortunate fact that it is from Newnham and such establishhooves communities having much travel to and from that Province to become careful and enforce some stricter watch over condition as a ments that the bulk of Suffragettes are turned out, highly educated women, from whose equipment selfresult of such travel. Statistics of the Provincial Board of Health show control and common sense seem to have been left out. It is as though that 971 cases of small-pox were re-ported to the authorities in the past six months. The month of July had 106 cases, in twenty-nine municipalities : August, 103 cases in twenty-six municipalities : September, sixty-three hystria. cases in twelve municipalities; October, 119 cases in sixteen municipalities ; November, 495 cases in forty seven municipalities, and December, to the 20th, 84 cases in twenty-five municipalities. According to Dr. Elzar Pelletier, Secretary of the Board, these figures give only a small percentage of the number of cases that ravaged the Province, as, through ignorance or bad faith, many municipalities refuse to report their cases of contagious diseases, and in many other instances physicians neglect to

Bishop Budka, the newly consecrated head of the Ruthenian Catholic Church in Canada, will not make his headquarters at Winnepeg, but at Saskatoon.

report to the municipal authorities.

The Customs receipts for December in Canada are expected to be very high, higher than in any preceding December. The record collection of the month was made on December 7th, when \$120,000 was taken in. This amount was collected between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., or in other words, the collection per hour on that day amounted to \$30,000 or \$200 a minute.

President-elect Wilson has had an attack of la grippe. Latest reports are that he is wholly free from illness and has returned from Bermuda, where he was resting, to Virginia, to celebrate his birthday, he being now just 50 years of age. His Cabinet is being chosen by the newspapers. It is, however, conceded that Mr. Bryan will be a member of it.

While Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Curran, of Edwards Station, Carleton County, Ont., were in the stable getting ready to come to Ottawa for Christmas dinner, their house caught fire and their three children, who were in bed, were burned so death. The children were destroyed while the parents stood looking on unable to do anything to save them.

The Peace Delegates in the Balkan war held a conference on Saturday, the session lasting but an hour-and-ahalf, when adjournment was made to Monday. The terms of the Turkish Government were laid before the Delegates, and were regarded by the

of Tarkey. 2 - Macdonia to be converted into a principality, with Solonika as its capital. The principality to be under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey but government by a prince chosen by the Balkan Allies and dominated by the Sultan of Turkey. This prince to be a Protestant and from a neutral

their femininity took its revenge for the many frivolities discarded by emphasizing the suppressed lighter elements until they become unstrained

### RIFLES AND RUBBER.

From the accounts already received from the Putomaye of the attack on Government Commissioners there, it would seem that new dangers have to be added to the difficulties which our missionaries must encounter. On being asked by the Commission which is now sitting, why so large a bill for rifles (£3,000) appeared in the Com-pany's accounts, Mr. Gielgud, the Secretary, tried to justify it by saying that he understood two members of the Roman Catholic Mission which had just gone out carried rifles, and that therefore it was patent that rifles were necessary to every one in the country. One sarcastic Commissioner desired to know whether he thought the expenditure under this head might taken as incidental to the collecbe tion of rubber, and why the Company sent its servants forth like a small army bent on conquering a hostile country. The explanation of the rifles was that they were for jaguars, but if the guns supplied cost 29s, a piece, like those given to the unhappy Indians, after they had worked three years in the collection of rubber, there must base been a good many isquars to have been a good many jaguars to dispose of.

#### ORANGE JUSTICE AGAIN.

The trial of eleven men at Tyrone for being concerned in the recent Orange outrage has been followed with deep interest in Ireland. The evidence showed that an enormous crowd charged six nationalists because one of their number said Home Rule would come, and severely handled them, while another mob was trying to wreck a Catholic chapel and effectually wrecking some Catholic houses. The police evidence was that the Orangers were jumping and yelling "more like a scalping party of Mohawk Indians than Christian men." The conduct of the case took a most extraordinary turn when the prisoners were defended for not altogether annihilating the six Natianalists. One of the witnesses was asked "Was there anything to prevent the crowd annihilating you (the police) or the Nationalists?" and when he answered "No," Judges and counse looked at dach other comcounsel looked at dach other representives of the allied nations as too unreasonable for consideration, causing them to become indignant at strained!" Of course after that it causing them to become indignant at the presumption of the Turks, who, though utterly worsted in the war, are yet attempting to dictate nec con-quers. Here are the Turkish pro-posals: 1-The province of Advianople to is smouldering in the breasts of the remain under the direct adminstration Catholic minority in Ulster. CATHOLICUS,

### To the Editor of the Casket :

DEAR SIR, -In two short letters 1 have endeavored to draw the attention of our farmers to the good work done at the Short Courses at Truro. There is no doubt about it, these Courses fill a long felt want. As a class, we, farmers, have lacked practical knowledge and enthusiastic interest in our work. Lack of practical knowledge in any profession is a serious drawback, but I doubt if it be more damning than lack of interest. Lack f interest spells stagnation. It springs from a want of due appreciation of the dignity of the farming profession and of the rewards awaiting the labors of the industrious and intelligent farmer. The successful farmer must needs love his work. Nature must be wooed in order to be won.

At Mayfield, Antigonish, on December 18th, 1912, MES. JAMES MCLEAN, aged 68 years. She leaves a sorrowful husband, six sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a good wife and mother. May her soul rest in peace!

DIED

At North Sydney, Dec. 23rd ANNIE, beloved wife of JOHN BONES, and daughter of John Mc Kinnon, carpentar, Sydney Mines, at the age of 47 years, leaving a family of four some and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind mother. May her soul rest in peace.

At Pomquet River, on the lith ult., after a week's tilness of pneumonia, COLIN CHISHOLM, Kenneth. Deceased, who was in his 77th vear, was held in much regard in the community in which he resided, and he will be much missed by his many relatives and friends. He leaves one son and two daughters to mourn his death. R 1. P.

At his residence in the town of Inverness Jons R. MONELL, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MONELL, of Broad Cove Chapel, in County of Inverness, on Monday the 17th ultimo, in the thirty fourth year of his age fortilied by, the last rites of the Catholic Church. His early demise was a veritable surprise to all his acquaintances and friends for he was a strong and active young man. He is survived by a widow, a daug ter of the ate Capt. John Mac. Nell of Cape Mabou, and two young children, May his soul rest in peace! At North East Mabou, Inverness Co., C. B.

May his soul rest in peace! At North East Mabou, Inverness Co., C. B., November löth, 1912, John Rankin, son of the fate Donaid Rankin of Mabou Coal Mines, at the age of 75 years. He had been in failing health for the last number of years. During his long and painful liness he suffered with patience and resignation to the Divine Will. He died as he had lived, a practical Catholic. Although the weather was unfavorable, a large concource of relatives and friends followed his remains to the cemetery, thus showing the love and esteem in which he was held. Fortified by the last rites of the holy Church, and surround of by his family and friends, he caimly passed ter, three sons and two brothers, one sister and a large circle of friends and relatives. After Requiem High stass his remains were interred at 5t. Mary's cemetery, wabon. May his soul rest in peace!

rest in peace! At 1974 Madison Avenue, New York City, DAN J, CHISHOLM, son of the late Hugh D. Chisholm of Marydale, Antigonish. The deceased was a member of the Holy Name Society, Branch No. 10 All Saints Parish, Father Powers, Rector, Mr. Chisholm was engaged in electric work for menty thirty years and being a man of unusual ability, and close application to his business he became an expert. and known from Coast to Coast. Many from the lazd of his birth found in Mr. Chisholm a friend to be relied on, and he always took an active interest in the Societies of his race. His character was of the highest type, and though he travelled far he was always observant of his religious duites. His body was taken home and intered in Mary-dale cemetery, which adjoins the farm on which he was born. He leaves two sisters to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace!

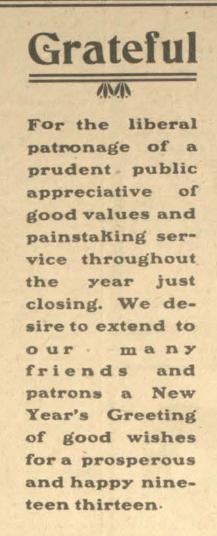
### Acknowledgments.

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Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville Mrs M Cashen, Antigonish Chas McKinnon, Georgevile Nichols Landry, Pomquet Chapel Alex McPhers n, Antigonish Gorman Wall, Head Lochaber Joseph Benoit, Pomquet Station Mrs A M Fraser, Purl Brook Mrs Mikael McNeil, Exceter, N H John F McKeough, Afton Station David Murphy, Bayfield Michael Gorman, Afton Station Isadore Ayette, Tracadle Augustus McGillivrav, Pleasant Valley E M Leydon, Cambridge Sr Borrosco, Lourdes A Chisholm, Manone Bay Sr Borroz co, Lourdes A Chisholm, Mahone Bay Dan D McNeil, McNeil's Vale John Bray, Upper Springfield Alex McDonald, St Joseph's Archibaid McDonaid, McPherson's P O A R McIsaac, Doctor's Brook Mrs Angus McBonaid, Briley Brook Men Angue McBonaid, Briley Brook Daniel F Chisholm, James Phelao, Ariel June A Ohlshoim, Caledonia Mills Christopher Chilshoim, Summerside Frank Fougers, Frankville Actine Metromacy, "Milly M Raynough, Hailfan Mrs M J Currie, Quincy, Miss Hugh H Medihivray, Balley's Brook Murdoch Melsase, Troy, Inv Co Rev Archi Chisboim, Judicae Rev Archd Chleboin, Judloae S G Reating, Cranbrook, B C John J Campbell, Red Politi P E I J H McDonski, Eklorife, Artsana John J McPhee, New Waterford Christina McPherson, Salem Mass Tiomas J Delaney, Brighton John W Hughes, Bingham, Me Mis Thomas J Delaney, Brighton, Mass James McDougall, Livingstones Cove Dám McAdam, Eskasoni, C B Arbh Cameron, West Lochaber Histort M Buckley, Gionester Jed

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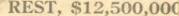
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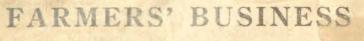
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THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

3-Albania to be autonomous under the sovereignty of the Sultan and governed by a prince of the Imperial Ottoman family, who is to be chosen for a term of five years, with the possibility of a renewal of his appointment

4-All the islands in the Aegan Sea to remain Turkish. 5-The Cretan question not to be

one for the decision of the conference, as it is a matter between Turkey and the great European powers.

A disquieting circumstance is the delay of Austria in demobilizing her forces. Lately it was feared she would insist on her claims on Servia in regard to the latter's demand for a port on the Adriatic, and that an extension of the war to other countries would result. This cause of alarm has been removed, at least on the surface. Still there is much unrest over Austria's actions, as she is further mobilizing her forces.

CARNIVAL .- If weather and ice are favourable the annual carnival of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in aid of the poor will be held on Thursday,

#### Our London Letter,

### (Continued from page 4 )

### EXCLUSIVE " RIGHTS."

The Catholic Suffragettes have not only not disowned the methods of the militant band which are so exasperating the public at present, but some of their number have even attempted to justify them in a manner which savours of grave irreverence. Miss Abadam, the leader of the Catholic vote seekers, is stumping the country endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of her Catholic sisters. At a meeting held in a London suburb last week she assured the audience that violence was often justified, directing atten-tion to the well known text on the subject of the Kingdom of Heaven and actually adding that our Lord was justly violent when he turned the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, thus comparing the righteous anger of Christ with the methods of hysterical women bent on spiteful destruction of property, because a certain Socialist in whom they put their faith had not been returned to the polls. These ladies are offering a grave argument against the much vaunted "higher education" of women, if they could only see it. Fathers who can afford to send their daughters to College will think three times of doing so now,

" Knowing that Nature never did betray The heart that love her."

To quote a sentence from one of the extracts printed last wrek "The lectures given at the Short Courses engender a spirit of greater optimism. The farmer must be optimistic in his work. In other words he must always aim high—in fact much higher than he may hope to reach.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that a large number of our farmers, particularly our young farmers, may find it possible to attend the Courses of 1913. As a small inducement, I hereby offer a prize of Ten Dollars for the other a prize of ten Donars for the best paper on "What I have learned at the Short Courses of 1913." This will call for practical observation. The prize is open to farmers of this county and the papers must be addressed to "Mac" in care of ThE CaseWT not later then Lar 21 proc CASKET not later than Jan. 31 prox. They shall be submitted to Rev. Myles Tompkins, a recent graduate of Guelph Agricultural College and now on the teaching staff of St. F. X. College. The name of the winner will be made known through THE CASKET. I wish to thank THE CASKET for its kindness in allowing me space for these letters. No doubt, it feels as the writer does, that the subject is an important one and that in promoting the interests of our farming population it is fulfilling one of its best and noblest purposes.

I shall conclude with one more extract from the letter of a young farmer who tollowed the Short Courses last year:

"Besides the valuable information acquired from the lectures, the observant student may learn much from the surroundings by close examination of barns and outbuildexamination of carries and curotant ings, stabling arrangements and modern equipment, conveniences for the housing of live stock, farm products and farming machinery. "To the earnest and ambitious

Inn Cameron, West Lochaber Juftvert M. Buckley, Gloucester Jot ter Colin Chishoim, Port Hood er D McAdam, Sydney Lis S D Campbell, San Francisco of R. Rankin, South Bay, Ingonish Ilan McKell, Upper South River & Har, Instein, Antigonish Re R Rankie, South Bay, Ingonish Alan McNeil, Upper South River A S Harington, Antigonish Join J McIanls, Dockor's Brook Mrs W K McLean, Balley's Brook Dan Gordon, James River Station Will W. Chishoim, Beauly Geo F McDonaid, East Providence Lawrence Tupper, Pomquet Join McKlitway, Dunmore John Chishoim, S S Harbor John Chishoim, S S Harbor John Chishoim, Maiden, Mass Rev Wn Gellivray, Bunnore John McKlanon, West Merigomish Alex McLean, George's River Alian Chishoim, Maiden, Mass Rev W B Frown, Windsor Hay A J Chishoim, St Audrews John McKachern, S S Cape George Dr A C Cunningham, Cleveland Ohio U M B A, Haitaz James Donaid, Newcastle, N B C McRae, Haitaz Bro John J Beaton, St Marys, Kansas W 8 Chishoim, Vancouver Alex Benoit, Pomquet Station John Morrell, Pomquet Christopher Chisholm, Sydney John Chisholm, B B Antigonish Ronaid McIanls, Georgerilie D McDonaid, Antigonish Thos Rennie, Pomquet

Natural Gas in I. C. R. Workshops,

Furnishes heat, light and power at big plant of Go vernment Railways.

The workshops of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton are now piped with the natural gas which is being used extensively for the generation of power. Experiments conducted for some time have demonstrated that the natural gas could be used more eco-nomically and to better purpose than the producer gas from the Railway plant and this is to be closed down and held in emergency reserve. The entire Railway plant is now

supplied with the natural gas which being used under six large boilers and in all the forges and gas engines as well as for heating purposes and for the generation of electricity for both power and light.

Natural gas is also being used in the General Offices and in the Station as fuel with the most satisfactory results. Successful experiments have also been made in car lighting, and pipe lines now supply the pintch gas producing plant, and the cars passing through Moncton are charged with natrual gas for illumination.



Sold in sny quantity. THOS, J. GRANT, Supt. County Home Antigonish, Dec. 5, 1912.

DEPARTMENT

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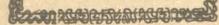
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### Na-D.

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By Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in Scribner's Magazine.) For several years after the Americans entered upon the task of opening a water-way across the 1sthmus, there were visible from the car windows of Panama railway trains longs rows of abandoned locomotives, dump-cars, excavating and other machinery partially hidden by a juogle growth of creeping vines. Visitors were told that it was "old French machinery," standing where it had been left when the Encade account of the standard to the the French company collasped twenty years earlier, The little locomotives and cars, almost toy-like in appearance when compared with those in use by the Americans, bore eloquent testimony to the irresistible onward march of mechanical invention. Time had retired them from active service as completely as if they had never exsisted, leaving them stranded as mere "junk" along the way-side of progress. Covered with the softening mantle of vine and leaf and flower and overshadowed by waving palms, they stood in silent dignity as the fitting monuments of a lost cause," making a spectacle so eloquent with the sadness of failure, the pathos of defeat, that few beholders could contemplate it unmoved, and no Frenchman could look upon it with eyes undimmed.

The French at Panama.

The story told by these silent witnesses was a true one, for the record of French effort and failure at Panama, with its mingling of folly, bsurdity, greed, and heroism of the highest quality, is one of the most pathetic, as it is one of the most diverting, in the history of human endeavor. The project was doomed to failure from the outset, and was fairly rushed to destruction by reckless and rascally management, but it deserved to succeed because of the rare courage and patriotic devotion of the men, many of them the very flower of young France, who did the work in the field. The shame of the failure has been told by many pens, and not always with either charity or careful regard of truth, but the deeds of the men who faced pestilence and death with unflinching courage many of them dropping into unnamed graves, have passed with slight and far from adequate mention. The Americans who have succeeded them n the task at Panama, and who have studied the results of their work, have a very high appreciation of their intelligence and zeal and the warmest admiration for their courage. They were a brave and skilled army led to pitiful disaster by incompetent and unworthy commanders. I have said that the story of the

French endeavor is one of the most diverting, as well as one of the most pathetic, in human annals, and this is the simple truth. One reads the narrative in bewilderment and wonder. Through it comedy and tragedy walk hand in hand. At intervals their s presented a performance of operabouffe in a grisly setting of pestilence and death, with the leading actor, the all-powerful director of the entertainment, dancing and pirouetting in the front of the stage, blissfully uncon-scious apparently of everything except his own capers. His deeds and doings fill large snace: the record, and have for many years been the subject of animated and bitter controversy. Was he an enthusiast so blind as to be irresponsible, or was he so bent upon success that he was willing to adopt any means to secure it, or was he, the foremost imposter of his time? The record of his proceedings may be left to supply the correct answer to these

questions. Surely no great engineering work was ever undertaken in a more jocund spirit than Ferdinand de Lesseps exhibited when he entered upon his second task as the world's chief canalbuilder. His success with the Suez Canal seemed to have turned his head so completely that all obstacles were virtually invisible to him. He was the first promoter of the age, the flamboyant collector of capital under whose seductive appeals all French purses flew open. Had he been an engineer his appeals would necessarily have been deprived of that appearance of boundless confidence, that jaunty disregard of all difficulties, which made them so attractive and so nearly irresistible to his own people. If he saw obstacles, he refused to take cognizance of them. When trained engineers called his attention to them, he pushed them aside as unworthy of serious attention. He had cut a sea-level canal through the Isthmus of Suez; he would cut a sea-level canal through the Isthmus of Panama. He ruled his so-called "Scientific Congress" at Paris, in 1879, carefully constituted to do his bidding, with a rod of iron, "jamming through," in a manner which would do credit to a modern American political boss, his sea-level plans for Panama, turning a deaf ear to all arguments advanced by the few experienced engineers in that body against the feasibility of those plans, and securing adoption through the votes of delegates who were not engineeers and who had never been on the Isthmus of Panama. As soon as he had secured this prearranged approval of his plans, he established in Paris, on September 1, 1879, a formightly publication, called Bulletin du Canal Interoceanique. which, from its first issue till its final one in February, 1880, was devoted mainly to his personal glorification and the unquified defence of all his proceedings. In it he published his circulars appealing for funds, stating at the outset his conviction that "Le Canal de Panama sera plus facile a commencer, a terminer et a entre-tenir que le Canal de Suez." The stage having been set, the performance opened with the first visit of Lesseps to the Isthmus in Decemher, 1879. Every step of preparation, every stage of his journey, was heralded and accompanied by an unbroken blare of trumpetings in the Bulletin. His party comprised his wife and three children and an Interwhe and three children and an Inter-national Technical Commission of nine members. They reached the Isthmus on December 30, and were joined there by a par'y of American visitors, guests of Lesseps, among whom were Colonel Totten, builder of the Panama Railroad. Trunce W the Panama Railroad; Trenor W. Park, president of that road; and Nathan Appleton, of Boston.

Lesseps was at this time in his seventy-fifth year, but alert and active and bubbling over with enthusiasm. To all questions about the proposed canal, all suggestions of difficulties or obstacles, he replied with smiling amiability: "The canal will be made!" In fact, he began to make it at once in person. Two days after la: ding he conducted his guests across the Isthmus from Colon to Panama to take part in an elaborately organized ceremony of striking the first blow of the pick (le premier coup de pioche) at the Pacific entrance of the proposed canal. A small steam-boat had been chartered for the purpose of conveying the party to the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the Bay of Panama, where the ceremony was to take place. It had been stocked liberally with provisions and champagne, and the Bishop of Panama, officials of the Colombian Government, and other distinguished personages had been invited. A reception, with much toasting, was held on board, and many of the guests were dilatory in arriving. The tide in the Bay of Panama, which has an average oscillation of about twenty-one feet, is no respecter of persons. It begad to re-cede while the toasting and feasting were in progress, and, having a conwith rapidity. The result was that when the expedition finally got under way it was discovered that the steamboat could not get within two miles of

the spot chosen for the ceremony. This would have been disheartening to an ordinary master of ceremonies, but it was not a particle so to Lesseps. As for the guests, they were at the time in a condition of cheerfulness that rose superior to any disappointment. Lesseps promptly assembled them on the deck of the steam-boat, armed with a beautiful shovel and pickaxe which he had brought from Paris for the purpose, and proceeded to address them. He explained the heedless action of the tide and said that, while it was in a way disappointing, it really did not matter, since the proposed ceremony, being only a simulacro, could as well be given on shipboard as on land, and he had decided to proceed with it accordingly. A champagne box filled with earth was then brought forward, and a young daughter of Lesseps admin-istered the first blow of the pick to its contents, amid enthusiastic applause. The representatives of Colombia and other distinguished visitors also gave successive blows of the pick and delivered their speeches, and the venerable Bishop of Panama invoked a benediction upon the entire performance. So far as the testimony of eye-witnesses still living goes, no one giggled while this delightful bouffe act was in progress.

In the faithful Bulletin no mention of the delay or the champagne box of earth was made, but the events of the day were set forth in the best Lesseps manner in the text of his speech over the box concluding the ceremony, which was as follows: (I give the French text. Translation would so far deprive it of its theatric merits as to be little less than riz

Sous l'autorite de la Republique des Etats-Unis de Colombie :

"Avec la benediction de Monseigneur l'eveque de Panama : "En presence du delegued u gouver-

nement general et de ceux des Etats-Unis de Colombie :

"Avec l'assistance des membres de la Commission technique des etudes 000 francs of that stock which he had definitives du Canal maritime uni- reserved for the United States. versel interoceanique:

But involve general destruction. there was no explosion ! It wouldn't stole upon the crowd. With one accord everybody exclaimed, 'Good gracious!' and hurried away, lest got after all the dynamite should see fit to

explode. While Lesseps was engaged in these diverting performances, the nine mem-bers of his International Technical bers of Commission were making careful studies and estimates of the work and cost of his proposed canal. On Febru-ary 14, about six weeks after their arrival, they made their report. The head of this commission was Colonel George M. Totten, the builder of the Panama Railway. The report, which was signed by all the members and which was a very thorough and scien-tific document, estimated the cost of the canal at \$43,000,000 francs (\$108,-800,000) and the period of construction at eight years.

Lesseps took the report and, on the tollowing day, set sail with it for New York. During the voyage, pursuing his regular policy of disregarding the opinions of experienced engineers, he composed a "note" on the report, in which he reduced the estimated cost of construction to 658,000,000 francs (\$131,600,000), a cool cut of about \$37,-000,000, or not much less than a quar-ter of the commission's estimate. When he reached New York he issued a circular to "Les Banquiers Americains," in which he announced that he had fixed the capital of his company at 600,000,000 francs (\$120,000,000). because of his "conviction" that there would be much economy in the execution of the work. In the same circular he declared that, since the European capitalists who had taken part in the Suez enterprise had expressed their intention to subscribe for 300,000,000 francs of this capital, that amount had been reserved for them, leaving an equal amount for all the States of America, which had been set aside for them.

Lesseps was received with much cordiality in New York. There were many receptions and dinners in his nonor, including a great banquet by the citizens of New York at Delmonico's, but there were no subscriptions to the stock of his company. He went to Washington in the hope of getting the support of the United States Government for his proposed "Isthmian canal under European control," but was disappointed. He had an interview with President Hayes, which resulted in the President's sending to the Senate & special message avowing the principle that the "policy of this country is a canal under American control. While this message was a distinct and serious repulse to his plans, Lesseps rallied quickly from it and sent on the total ing day a cable message to his Bulletin in Paris, saying: "Le message du President Hayes assure la securite politique du Canal." From Washington he visited Bosluickly from it and sent on the follow-

ton, Chicago, San Francisco, and other American cities, receiving everywhere flattering attentions which he described in brief and stirring cable messages to his Bulletin as "une adhesion enthousiaste et unanime a where entreprise," un accueil cha-leureux," "un plein succes." But the enthusiasm, however warm, was un-accompanied by subscriptions to the apital stock of the Lesseps company and when he sailed from New York on April 1, 1880; for France by way of Eogland, Holland, and Belgium, he had still in his possession the 300,000,-

versel interoceanique: "Ilsera donne, aujourdhui ler Janvier 1880, par Mile. Ferdinande de Lesseps, lesseps, In France it was quite another story. He made a tour of its princi-pal cities during the summer of 1880

Colon and Panama, were the permanent abodes of disease, for they were Then a humorous sense of relief upon the crowd. With one provisions for health protection. They provisions for health protection. They had no sewers, no water supply, no sanitary appliances whatever. Their sanitary appliances whatever. only scavengers were the huge flocks of buzzards that circled constantly

> above them. Colon was a collection of wooden buildings harboring a population which contained more of the dregs of humanity than could be found in any other settlement of its size on the face of the globe. Panama was superior to Colon in its buildings, which were mostly of stene; and, while the bulk of its populatiou was mongrel, a mix-ture of many races,-Indian, negro, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, and other it contained also a white element of merchants, bankers, and persons engaged in other occupations, who were the dominating class But with these elements of superiority, its sanitary condition was as bad as that of Colon, and its moral condition differed only in degree. Both cities had, in fact, all the debasing qualities of a mining camp, or rude frontier town, with the usual facilities for gambling, drinking, vice, and general debauchery supplemented by tropical laxity in morals and conduct.

> A graphic picture of life in Panama at this period is given in a narrative of personal experience on the Isthmus, published in Paris in 1886, under the title of "Deux Ans a Panama." Its author, H. Cermoise, was a French engineer who went to the Isthmus with the third party that was sent out by the French company. He arrived on the Isthmus in the spring of 1881, and was in the canal service for two years. Describing the scenes which he witnessed in the Grand Hotel at Panama on the evening of his arrival, he wrote:

> "A great, an enormous hall with a stone floor was the bar-room, in which all persons about the hotel were now assembled. In the centre were two billiard tables, the largest I have ever seen. They were so large that there were four balls to a game; with three it was impossible, in most of the strokes, to reach the ball to be played, lost as it was in the middle of this steppe of green cloth.

> "Beyond the billiard tables, at one end of the hall, stood one of those vast bars which are so much a part of American life.

> 'In front of these rows of bottles with many-colored labels, most of the commercial business of Panama is transacted - standing and imbibing cocktails - always the eternal cock tail!

"Afterward, if the consumer had the time and money to lose, he had only to cross the hall to find himself in a little room crowded with people, where roulette was going on.

"Every diversion was there at hand in the hall of this hotel. But then, it was useless to look for other pleasures. They were nowhere to be found. In this town there was neither theatre, concert, nor cafe-nothing, nothing but the hall of the Grand Hotel, to which one must always return.

### To be continued.

### Splendid Crusade in Catholic Belgium.

(Continued from page 3)

or "R R" must so designate when taking it, while his signature in addition, relieves the management from further responsibilities. The signature of minors is not received! As a further precaution all books marked "R R' are only given to mature and accomplished persons.

All this would seem to border on le premier coup de pioche, sur le point qui marquera l'entree du Canal mari-in his project that when he opened his tape." Yet the success of the venture, IN THE SUPREME COURT

### Higher Education In Nova Scotia. Continued from page 4

cannot be achieved by a laisez-fair policy in regard to the moral and religious side of education : Th divorce of education from religion yet on its trial in Western countries Lord Rosebery, than whom ther was not an abler, a more eloquent, a more highly cultured man at that Congress, and upon whom, as Chancellor of the University of London, devolved the duty of giving the inaugural address, uses language equally striking and equally signifi-cant. He said in part : "Whatever your different tasks and problem your different tasks and problems, there is one common to all of you there is a need which you alone can supply, the great need of the age, which is the need of men So far as you, Gentlemen, in your different universities can fulfil the task of sending out men-I care less about their brains than their character - you are rendering by far the greatest service to the Empire that any bodies within the Empire can render. . . . . If you fail in that (i. e., in sending out incorruptible earnest, honourable, strenuous men I will not say you are of no use to u but you are not discharging th function which under Providence yo were meant to discharge. No one who observes the signs of times can fail to see that it will be creasingly difficult to maintain Empire in its entirety and cohesis without an intensity of character a devotion which it must be the task the universities preeminently maintain. . . . . It is not onl the Empire. but it is the world itse which has need of all the characte all the intensity, and all the ability which it contains, developed or un developed, to carry it on without th danger of anarchy and chaos. I d not think any intelligent observer car watch the course of the world without seeing that a great movement of un-rest is passing over it and that it is affecting not merely England and the Empire but the entire universe, . . Is not the whole world, Gentlemen, h the throes of a travail to produce something. . . . ? Now, we want all the help we can get. For the purpose of guiding this movement, for the purpose of letting it proceed on safe lines that will not lead to shi wreck, we need all the men that the universities can give us, not merely the highest intelligences that I spoke of, but also men right through the framework of society from the highest to the lowest whose character and virtues can influence and inspire others. I am looking to-day to the universities simply as machines for producing men, the best kind of machine for producing the best kind of men who may help to preserve our Empire and even the universe itself under the grave conditions in which we seem likely to labour."

How are these ideals of Lord Rose bery's to be realized? Surely by making the formation of character and all it implies a principal part of every liberal education, and this, think, the colleges of Nova Scotia are endeavouring to do. So long as our colleges live up to such noble ideals and, at the same time, are nowise hindhand in purely secular education the future of higner education in the Province will be such that Nova Scotian may contemplate results with satisfaction and justifial pride.



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> T. J. SEARS, Acent for Anticonish

### New Canned Goods

We have just received a large stock of New Canned Goods, including Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String Beans, Baked Boans, Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc., etc.

We also have New Raisins (all kinds), Cleaned Currants, Citron Figs, Green Grapes, etc.

We have a good stock of Spices and Essences for the Holiday Baking.

We will have our Christmas Confec-tionery and Nuts in very soon, and our stock will then be complete for this season of the year.

We aim to give our customers the best quality the market affords, and if you give us a trial order you will be convinced.

We want good Butter, Eggs and Poultry, and pay the highest market pcice in exchange.

D. R. GRAHAM CASH PAID FOR HIDES

Tous les assistants donneront successivement leur coup de pioche, en signe de l'alliance de tous les peuples qui contribuent a l'union des deux pour contribuent a l'union des deux oceans, pour le bien de l'humanite."1 The second act in this entertaining drama was performed a few days later, on January 10, with the neighborhood of Culebra Cut as the scene. Lesseps was accompanied on this occasion by the same distinguished Paris on January 31, 1881. party that had assisted at the first blow of the pick. A heavy charge of dynamite had been placed in advance dynamite had been placed in advance deep in a rock, near the line of the canal, and an electric battery had been connected with it. Mademoiselle Ferdinande de Lesseps was on hand scribers, of whom 16,000 were women. to press the button. According to the faichful Bulletin, the operation was "perfectly successful," and all present "hailed the explosion as the beginning tal of \$60,800,000 a canal which. immense series of labors that should have for their termination the opening of the interoceanic canal." It was added with much gravity that the explosion showed that the "rocks were much less resistant than we had 600,000. anticipated, which is a good augury of the rapidity with which the great trench will be made." It was also stated that the performance took place on the summit of Cerro di Culebra. Again the official narrative is in sad conflict with the testimony of eye-witnesses. Mr. Tracy Robinson, who was a mem er of the local committee of reception, and was present at the time, gives in his interesting laconism," and upon which the newsbook of reminiscences,<sup>2</sup> this account paper La France made the comment

have the blessing of Heaven and be officially inaugurated at the same time, with that gayety so dear to the French heart, \* numerous audience was invited to Empire Station, on the line, to witness the good Bishop of Panama bestow his benediction upon the great uniert king; and then to see what dynamite could do in the way of blowing up a few hundred thousand cubic metres of rock and earth, along a part of the canal where tons of that explosive had been placed for the purpose.

"Was it prophetic? The blessing had been pronounced, and the cham-pagne, duly iced, was waiting to cool the swelter of that (ropic sun, as soon as the explosion 'went off.' There the crowd stood, breathless, ears stopped, eyes blinking half in terror lest this artificial earthquake might

1 Bulletin du Canal Interoceanique, Febru

me sur la cote de l'Ocean Pacifique. subscription in November, for a capital of 300,000,000 francs (\$60,000,000) in He firm of French contractors had offered to build the canal for 512,000,000 francs (\$102 400,000) and to complete it within eight years. The subscription was closed on December 10, and the first assembly of shareholders was held in At a constituted (definitivement constituee) The great promoter was thus enter-

> according to the estimate of his own chosen commission of engineers, was to cost \$168,000,000, and, according to the lowest estimate which he himself was able to reach, would cost \$131,

In beginning active work on the Isthmus, he pursued the same methods that he had employed in forming his company. The arrival of the first detachment of canal - construction force at Colon, on January 29, 1881. was announced in the Bulleiin in this cable message to Lesseps : "Travail commence," which he characterized as ce telegramme eloquent dans son Voila de l'eloquence en peu de mots. "In order that the enterprise might this was pure humbug. Aside from twe the blessing of Heaven and be Railroad, responding to addresses of welcome from Panama officials, and finding living quarters in Panama, there had been no travail of any kind, nor, from the nature of the case, could there be any for many months. As a matter of fact, actual work did not begin till a year later.

The tragic and heroic phases of the enterprise began with the arrival of the French engineering and organ-izing forces on the Isthmus. They landed in a country which, with the exception of two cities, one on the shores of either ocean, was little more than a wilderness. Along the line of the railroad there were a few scattered villages composed of rude buildings and shacks whose population was mainly native. As for the section through which the proposed canal was to run, it was for the most part an impenetrable jungle. Throughout the 2 "Flity years at Panama, 1861 1911," Tracy worst forms of malarial fever were 1911 the total reached to p demic. The two ocean cities, thousand three hundred.

its phenomenal growth and the high praises sounded by such an esteemed authority as Cardinal Mercier, would indicate beyond all doubt that it is very practical.

#### THE CATALOGUE.

The catalogue of the organization is very complete and deserves some description. In one alphabet are in-cluded the author's names and the various large and small categories of knowledge represented. A short biographical sketch of each writer is also given. A number before the title serves for classification purposes and at the same time designates the approximate size of the book (e. g. books not over 20 cm. (8 in.) have a number between 1 and 7000, or between 20,000 and 30,000). The various other classifications are with few exceptions practically the same as used in all modern libraries.

The intra-province book traffic as conducted by this organization is worthy of note. So far the work has been done in the principal cities of

Brussels and Louvain, and in twenty-two smaller places scattered throughout the country. By a very ingenious scheme they are able to greatly in-crease their circle of usefulness. Small chests with locks are provided for the sending away of books, and any one desiring reading material bears the carrying - charges, usually quiet small. This class of readers is generally grouped into those having the same desires and in this manner a saving in time and details is accomplished. Bound newspaper volumes are handled in the same way. Reading rooms are maintained at various places and for a very small fee use can be made of them. A separate decan be made of them. A separate de-partment is maintained by the organization, for procuring new readers, which sends out a monthly list of the new acquisitions. A department for the maintenance of communication and exchange with surroundings countries is also operated in Brussels and Louvain, thereby increasing their own usefulness and having the immediate advantage of foreign publications. From this is not to be inferred that only the works of surrounding countries can be found in their files, for their foreign language department is quiet extensive.

The work has been a complete success, exceeding even the expectations of the most enthusiastic, After four years the organization has now about wo hundred thousand volumes. In 1907 the volumes loaned numbered eight thousand three hundred, and in 1911 the total reached twenty-seven Sheriff's office, thousand three hundred, December, 1912,

Between SARAH MCDONALD, Plaintif

-AND-WILLIAM A. MCDONALD and FLORENCE MCDON-ALD, Defendants.

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

### MONDAY The 13th day of January, 1913

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex-officio Master al the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. dated the 11th day of December, 101, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plantiff herein t principal, interest and costs be paid t the plaintiff or her solicitor, or in Court.

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

LAND

situate, lying and being at Big Marsh in the County of Antigonish and hounded and described, now or formerly, as follows :

Bounded on the North by lands in possession of Angus McPherson; on the West by lands of Angus Mat Donald (Roderick's son) and lands formerly occupied by Donald Mac Isaac; on the South by lands formerly of Dougald McDonald, now owned by or in possession of Alexander Mac Donald; and on the East by lan formerly occupied by Ronald Mao Gillivray - containing two hundred acres more or less and being the land owned and occupied in his life-time by the late Angus McDonald (Oge),

Terms : Ten per cent. at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,

Sheriff of Antigonish Co.

ont

JOSEPH A. WALL,

Of Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plainti

Antigonish, 1112

### Broad and Narrow flinded.

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We are all accustomed to speak of a man as broad-minded or narrowminded, and again as large-minded or small-minded. Both pairs of terms are often used indefinitely and interchanged as synonym, whereas they really represent two totally different phases of human character. The broad and large mind is the same as the telescopic; while the narrow and small mind is microscopic in its working.

### BROAD AND NARROW MIND.

Broad and narrow-mindedness refers to the extension of the mental victions of truth to prevail, outlook, and is purely intellectual. A broad-minded man has a wide horizon, and always looks at things in groups. Each object in his landscape is viewed in its scenic environment and in its relations to other things around. The mental eye perceives the redness of the sky, but at because in human nature allowances once places it in comparison with the hazy blueness of the sea or mountain. It views a tree not only in its shape, but also as breaking the monotony of the skyline, or its green color as a relief to the brownness of the soil. It may take would be just as odious and oppresin the details as well as the general sive to them as if the tables were on the subject under consideration. view, but the concentration is not on the details but on the general effect. Similarly in moral matters the broad-minded man views the actions of his fellow-men not as incidents to be judged by their isolation, but in their environment - their enhancing or extenuating circumstances - and even broader still, in the light of a general knowledge of human nature, and an estimate of what is to be demanded and what allowed for in individual acts. All this is obviously for the good. Hence broad-minded-ness is certainly one of the virtues of human nature. He cannot put hima well-balanced mind. But like all other virtues it has its excesses and its defects. The mind may be so extended over the broad surroundings as to miss the real import of the thing taken in itself - to lose sight of its intrinsic features, or even to attain only a blurred and inaccurate vision of the actual fact.

The narrow mind, on the contrary, tends to concentrate on each single object and to focus the attention on it so exclusively as to lose sight of its relations to other things. It will pore over the object with microscopic minuteness, analyzing every detail, and drawing conclusions about it which are quite accurate in themselves, but which through want of a vider vision are practically wrong. rate and logical, but is felt by others to be too theoretical, too abstract, too academic. It will make decisions which when stated on paper are faultlessly logical, but which if applied practically are all awry.

wrong. But even so, he will always from one extreme to the other. bear in mind that " To err :s human, to forgive divine"; that humanity cannot be coerced; that there is immense room for good faith due to invincible ignorance. Therefore, even in such campaign topics he will take opposition with good grace, and be content to agree to differ in practical life, even though mentally distressed that he cannot cause his con-

even though convinced that his own course is the best, he will respect the divergence of view which leads to a different line in others, and will tolerate with complacency methods of which he cannot approve - simply must be made for difference of view, and anything like perfect concordance either of opinion or of action is unattainable in this world; and that to impose his own particular line on others, who think it wrong, turned and they began to impose If the matter was of less general their line on him.

through concentrated microscopic analysis, has visualised only one view thoroughly - and that is his it, and submitted it to the Pope for own. Of other people's ways of his decision This he was wont to looking at things he has only a surface knowledge. He knows that people do take the opposite view; but is astonished and cannot understand how in the name of reason chaplains were, therefore, called they can do so, and is scandalized at self in the other man's place, and see and think and feel as the other man does

Hence he has no chance of perceiving how very real the opposite the strict sense of the word, and view is to those who hold it, and how have exercised the functions of foreign to their minds is his way of looking at the same affair. Still less has he any chance of being converted to the opposite way of thinking, when once his mind has got into a groove. Hence the small-minded man is always isolated from his fellow ship, even when on an equal nical to those who in any way fall decisions. Others are of the under his control.

One of the peculiarities of the To him they are not trifles, because he has pored over them so earnestly and minutely as to magnify them | may suit one's personal taste. into great things. The large-minded man, on the contrary, is remarkable for the number of things which he Narrow-mindedness cannot, there- can let aside, as trifles too insignifi-

In more vital questions, where amounts to a psychological puzzle to does the Rota appear in bane to hear nearer with rapid pace till he stood some principle is at stake, he may, see how close the two opposite traits indeed, feel himself called upon to lie in juxtaposition, and how a moproclaim his own " message " and to mentary change of subject in convercontrovert all views opposed to it as sation will produce a transition

We often say that such a topic is to So and So "like a red rag to a bull," transforming him from an eminently sound, sober, level-headed man into a maniac-that every man has his "maggot in the brain," his foible, his weak point on which it is always possible to draw him. This only means that the large and broad qualities have failed to permeate the whole mind-just as in a piece of In questions of practical policy, cloth there may be grease spots where the water cannot soak in .-Bombay Examiner.

### A Great Tribunal.

The custome followed by the Popes of summoning the Cardinals resident in Rome for advice and consultation on weighty matters affecting the whole Church, or at least some considerable part of it, naturally led to the proclamation of the Papal decision in the presence of those whose opinion had been asked importance, the petition, on being The small mind, on the contrary, received by the Pope, was handed over to his chaplains, who examined the question, drew up a summary of give in his chapel and attended by his chaplains, who heard his decision and communicated it to those interested in the case. The "auditores," or hearers, of the

decision. This seems to have been the orign of the tribunal which is now known as the Sacred Roman Rota, whose members are called auditors. though they are in reality judges in judges since the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The name " Rota," however, is much more ancient, so ancient, in fact, that its true origin can be but surmised. As the word means wheel or circle, some have thought fellow-men in point of sympathy and that it rose from the fact that the auditors gathered in a. circle round footing; and oppressive and tyran- the Pope when he rendered his

opinion that the auditors gathered in a circle to discuss and deliberate on small mind is the propensity to the points raised in the petition; Such a mind will be painfully accu. attach overdue importance to trifles. and others propose still different derivations. There is ample room, therefore, to make a selection that

One of the oldest Papal constitutions for regulating the prerogatives and procedure of the Rota is that of Pope John XXII. In it the fore, be called a virtue of a well- cant to be worth bothering about. members are styled "auditors of the balanced mind. It is an excellent Obviously there is a point up to palace," for the term "Rota" quality in a professor of mathematics which insistence on small things is remained for centuries afterward a desirable; for on small things it mere popular designation. Pope Sixtus IV., in his Constitution of 1472, was the first to use the expression "dean of the Rota" on a pontifical document; but in the body of his Constitution he uses the old official title of auditors of the apostolic palace. Now, however, His Holiness Pope Pius X., has made the "Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota" the official name of college of auditors of the apostolic

and decide a matter.

The official language of the court is, of course, Latin; yet, for the convenience of litigants, pleadings in both Italian and French are also admitted.

A peculiarity of the decisions of the Rota is that they invariably assign the reasons or grounds on which they are based, differing in this respect from all the Sacred Nor SUCH BATTLE IN HUMAN Congregations.

As the Rota is a court of appeal, questions are usually settled in it; but if one of the parties to the suit alleges proper reasons, the case may go up to a tribunal of six Cardinals, called the Apostolic Signature. There the case must positively come to an end, unless (what, perhaps, never happened) the Pope should determine to take the matter into his own hands for final adjustment.

Many decisions of the Rota have been embodied in the canon law of the Church, and the others are appealed to as cases arise. The position, therefore, of auditor of the Sacred Roman Rota is one of great responsibility and dignity, and is quite commonly a stepping-stone to even higher offices in the Church.

The Rota, as a body, has an attorney general and a suitable number of clerks and other assistants. Each auditor, however, is entitled to a coadjutor, who must be a doctor in canon law.

The jurisdiction of this august tribunal has been so considerably curtailed in the course of time that it retained only a shadow of its former greatness; but it has been restored to its former amplitude and importance by the reigning Pontiff. As at present organized, the Sacred Roman Rota has already been called upon to hear on appeal matters which were of world-wide notoriety, and which affected the social standing and rights of inheritance of people bearing famous names. There seems to have dawned upon this age-old tribunal another day when, as of yore, its decisions were not only studied, but collected and published, as a means of spreading as war only could excite. widely a clear idea of the mind of the Church on many questions of far-reaching and practical importance. - Henry J. S.vift, S. J.

### The Battle of the Ants.

One day when I went out to my woodpile, or rather, my pile of stumps, I observed two large ants. the one red, the other, much larger, nearly half an inch long, and black, fercely contending with each other. Having once got hold, they never let go, but struggled and wrestled and rolled on the chips incessantly.

find that the chips were covered such combatants: that it was not duelum, but a bellum-a war between two races of ants, the reds always pitted against the black, and frequently two red ones to one black. The legions of these myrmidons covered all the vales and hills of my woodyard, and the ground was already strewn with the dead and dying, both red and black. It was the only battle which I have ever witnessed, the only battle field I ever trod while the battle was raging; internecine war-the red republicans on the one hand, the black imperialists on the other. On every side they were engaged in deadly combat, yet without any noise that I could hear; and human soldiers never fought so resolutely.

on his guard within half an inch of the combatants; then, watching his opportunity, he sprang upon the black warrior and commenced his operations near the root of his right foreleg, leaving the foe to select among his own members; and so there were three united for life, as if a new kind of attraction had been invented which put all other locks and cements to shame.

AMNALS.

I should not have wondered by this time to find that they had their respective musical bands stationed on some eminent chip and playing their national airs the while to excite the slow and cheer dying combatants. I was myself excited somewhat, even as if they had been men. The more you think of it, the less the difference. And certainly there is not the fight reported in Concord history at least, if in the history of America, that will bear a moment's comparison with this whether for the numbers engaged in it, or the patriotism and heroism displayed.

For numbers and for carnage, it was an Austerlitz or Dresden. have no doubt that it was a principle they fought for, as much as our ancestors, and not to avoid a threepenny tax on their tea, and the result of this battle will be as important and memorable to those

whom it concerns as those of the

battle of Bunker Hill, at least. I took up the chip on which the three which J have particularly described were struggling, carried it into my house and placed it under a tumbler on my window still in order to see the issue. Holding a microscope to the first-mentioned red ant, I saw that, though he was assiduously gnawing at the near foreleg of his enemy, having severed his remaining feeler, his own breast was all torn away, exposing what vitals he had there to the jaws of the black warrior, whose breast-plate was apparently to thick for him to pierce. and the dark carbuncles of the sufferer's eyes shone with ferocity

### THE BLACK THE VICTOR.

They struggled half an hour longer under the tumbler and when I looked the black soldier had severed the heads of his foes from their bodies and the still living heads were hanging on either side of him like ghastly trophies at his saddle bow, still apparently as firmly fastened as ever and he was endeavouring with feeble struggles, being without feelers and with only the remnant of a leg, and I know not how many other wounds, to divest himself of them, which, at length, after half an hour or more he Looking farther, I was surprised to accomplished. I raised the glass and he went off over the window sill in that crippled state. Whether he finally survived that combat and spent the remainder of his days in some hotel des invalides I do not know, but I thought that his industry would not be worth much thereafter. I never learned which party was victorious, or the cause of the war, but I felt for the rest of that day as if I had had my feelings excited and harrowed by the carnage of a human battle, before my door .- H. D. Thorean.



### IN THE THROAT which keeps you coughing away, night

and day, will quickly disappear if you take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne quiets the throat-tickling almost instantly, loosens the phlegm, promotes expectoration, and cures the inflammation of the mucus membrane.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne has the great advantage of being absolutely free from harmful drugs of any kind. In support of this statement we are willing to give to any physician or druggist in Canada a full list of its ingredients.

You can therefore give Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chloro-dyne to any member of your family, with perfect confidence that it will be altogether beneficial.

Your druggist can supply you with either 25c, or 5oc, bottles. The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.



or formal logic, or of any exact science, because it means absolute accuracy in analysis. But as soon itself, and proves a source not only of irritation, but even of serious disadvantage in the conduct of affairs.

LARGE AND SMALL MIND.

While broad and narrow-mindedlarge and small minds are rather proprieties of the will - ethical attitudes one may call them. But since divine mind to realize this combinby the attitude of the intellect, normally broad-mindedness will issue in together in one comprehensive glance mindedness will issue in small-mind edness.

In almost all matters under the sun, except the exact sciences, men be infinite broad-mindedness. will be found to hold different opinions, and to follow different policies. Both the broad-minded man and the narrow-minded man are alike fully aware of this fact. Both of them only one in existence ; that he takes form their own opinions and their own policies, which they consider to be the best - otherwise they would in all its circumstances and relations, only in those cases which the Pope not adopt them. So far they stand and in this way is at once infinitely may specially commit to it, and in lifference.

The bread-minded man does not but extends his vision over other neople's views as well, and gives as or policy is the best; but, not seeing be rooted out. why he should set himself up on a redestal and dictate to others, or at- that qualities of character seldom taken and admitted against the or upon it.

often happens that large things depend. There is, therefore, a point as you come out of the studio into where treating of things as trifles bepractical life it fails to recommend comes a vice. But on the whole, the large-minded propensity is the virtue, and an adornment of the human character; while small-mindedness is never anything but a defect.

The ideal to be aimed at is to ness are proprieties of the intellect, combine both the microscopic and the telescopic tendencies in a golden | palace. mean. It is the perfection of the the attitude of the will is dominated ation in a perfect balance. It has been said that "God sees everything large-mindedness, while narrow- and yet at the same time sees each single thing as completely as if that were the only thing "- thus combining what in human terms what would

will that God loves all His creatures entitled to present one member, as until the sun went down or life went yet loves each one as if it were the a sympathetic view of every situation appeal for civil and criminal cases. not only in its minute details, but It exercises original jurisdiction tolerant and intolerant, infinitely some matrimonial cases that may be large-minded and infinitely small- referred to it by the Sacred him from side to side, and, as I saw minded. But in God both these con- Congregation of the Sacraments. focus down solely on his own view, trary qualities are so perfect that neither of them becomes a vice.

much sympathetic attention to the our limitations are such that we can Cardinal is connected in any much sympathetic attention to the one as to the other. He habitually looks at matters from other people's point of view as well as from his own. He is thus open to impressions wn. He is thus open to impressions on the whole it can be said that, of are divided into committees of three

tribute to them less mental acumen pervade the whole man. We possess decision first rendered, the matter is than his own, he continues to regard all our virtues and all our vices in submitted to the next committee in Achilles, who had nourished his all opposite views and policies with streaks. Most men are broad- order, thus bringing it before three wrath apart, and had now come to sympathy, or at least tolerance, and minded on some point and narrow- new judges. In exceptional cases, avenge or rescue his Patroclus. He lets may be obtained from is content to allow to others the minded on others; most men are five or more judges may be saw this unequal combat from afar

In former times, the number of the members of the Rota varied from a dozen to thirty, but it has been fixed at ten by the present Pontiff. Learned men from all European nations were selected to form what was equivalent to an international tribunal, but at present was also France before the

Separation Law. The Rota is properly a court of

Rota are in priest's orders only. It members, In human nature, on the contrary, is the only office with which no

LOCKED IN A DEATH EMBRACE.

I watched a couple that were fast locked in each other's embrace, in a the only foreign country duly little sunny valey amid the chips, Similarly it is said of the divine represented is Austria. Spain is now at noonday prepared to fight out. The smaller red champion had fastened himself like a vise to his adversary's front and through all the tumblings on that field, never for an instant ceased to gnaw at one of his feelers near the root, having already caused the other to go by the board; on looking nearer, had already

The ten auditors of the Sacred divested him of several of his

rom without, and may be led by the two, broad-mindedness and for hearing and deciding questions ant on the hillside of this valley, while, there came along a single red Royal Purple Gall Cure, 25c and 50c tins; 30c conviction to modify his own opin- large-mindedness are the qualities that reach the tribunal. The three evidently full of excitement, who ons or policy in the light of his most seculously to be sought, while most recently appointed constitute either had dispatched his foe, or had dider vision. Short of this he may narrow-mindedness and small-mind- the first committee, and so on to the not yet taken part in the battleedness are on the whole defects to fourth committee, which consists of probably the latter, tor he had lost the dean and the two most recently none of his limbs-whose mother had Royal Purple Worm Powder, 25c tins; 36c by Another point to be noticed is appointed auditors. If an appeal be charged him to return with his shield

liberty to follow their own course large-minded in some respects and designated to sit in some particular - for the blacks were nearly twice small-minded in others. Sometimes it case; but only at rare intervals the size of the reds. He drew

**ROYAL PURPLE** Stock & Poultry Specifics FREE We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of large 64-page books (with inharge os-page books (with in-sert), on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will hy as well in winter as in summer. It contains 360 recommends from all over Canada, from people who have used our goods. No farmer should be without it. You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's

Specific than you could possibly do without it, thereby saving a month's feed and labor and the cost to you will not be more than \$1.50 for the cost to you will not be more than \$1.50 for six pigs or \$1.00 for one steer. It will keep your horses in show condition with ordinary feed. If you have a poor, miscrable-look-ing animal on your place try it on this one first and see the marvellous result which will be obtained. Our Stock Specific will increase the milk flow three to five lbs. per cow per day, while being fed in the stable. A 500 package will last a cow or home 70 days.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC will make your hens lay just as well in the winter as in the summer, and will keep them free from disease. These goods are pure and unadultrated. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package, entirely different from any on the mar'et at the present time.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle: 60c Royal Purple Cough Cure, 50c tin; 60c by Royal Purple Disinfectant, 25c and 50c tins, Royal Purple Roup Cure, 25c tins; 30c by Manufactured only by

TheW.A.Jenkins Mfg.Co. London, Canada

Royal Purple Supplies and Book-

SOMERS & CO. Antigonish

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

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

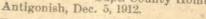
FOR SALE.

300 bushels turnips for sale cheap. Sold in any quantity. THOS. J. GRANT. Supt. County Home

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Men Wanted

heard from.

ANTIGONISH,

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

KIRK & COOKE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. .

Optical Notice-T. J. Wallace, page 8 Election Card-C P Chlaholm, page 8 Season's Greetings'- McDonald's Clothing and Shoe Store, page 8 Happy New Year-Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Happy New Year - Palace Clothing Co.

LOCAL ITEMS

DR. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Jan. 7th and 8th.

ON MONDAY, January 6th, the Feast of the Epiphany, stores and other business places in Town con-ducted by Catholics will be closed.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER Total Abstainer is now ready and orders are being re-ceived by the undersigned. Single copies 15 cents. Orders for 100 copies or more 12 cents a copy. Address all orders to John A. MacDougall, Glace Bay, C. B.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL OPEN. St. Francis Xavier's College and High School will both open on Thursday, January 9th. The second quarterly examinations will be concluded on Friday, January 10th. Parents and guardians should see that students under their care return promptly on Thursday, Jan. 9th.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. J. W. McIssac, of Bras d'Or, C. B., has been appointed to succeed the late Father McKenzie in the parish of East Bay, C. B. Rev. H. D. Barry, of Main-a-Dieu, succeeds Fr. McIsaac at Bras d'Or. Father Wallace, curate at Sydney, has been given charge of the parish of Louisburg, and Father Bryden, curate at Port Hood, charge of Main-a. Dieu, Ray D. Patton, lately of Main-a-Dieu, Rev. D. Patton, lately assistant at Mulgrave and Bras d'Or, has been appointed assistant at Sydney.

THE WEATHER is extremely change-able of late, cold raw winds for a while followed by snow, followed by rain and mild weather, followed by very heavy winds and heavy rains, is an attempt at an accurate description of the weather lately. The most notable phase of the atmospheric conditions, however, is the series of gales, the wind blowing with great force for days at a time. Many predictions were made in the late fall that the present winter would be a mild one. So far the predictions seem to be borne out by conditions.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN in this County is proceeding quietly. Next week, however, matters will begin to liven up. Both parties will then com-mence a series of public meetings, at which our local political orators, it is understood, will be re-enforced by stump speakers from outside the County. The Returning Officer, Sheriff Chisholm, will hold Court to receive nominations on Thursday of next week, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after which, it is understood, the candidates will address the electorate at the Celtic Hall.

AMHERST WINTER FAIR.-The following orogressive farmers from this County figured in the list of prize-winners at the Winter Fair :

Taylor Bros., Antigonish, Ist prize on County collection of fruit. Her-bert Smith, Clydesdale, 2nd prize on County collection of fruit. John C. Chisholm, L. S. River, 3rd prize or banner oats (from standing field). John A. McDonald, Maryvale, 3rd prize on sheaf of oats (C. S. G. R) Mary A. McNeil, Brophy's, 4th prize on sheaf of banner oats (children's competition). D. C. McAeil, Brophy's, His Lordshin Bishon McDoneld or

Roman Catholic See of Toronto, in Roman Catholic See of Toronto, in action and speech displays many evidences of that vigor, physical and intellectual, that has characterized his activities in other places. Though not an orator his Grace is a convincing and pleasing speaker. His work has taken him to the extremes of distance in Conseda and as a consequence. in Canada and, as a consequence, his horizon is nation-wide. In reply-ing to the addresses of welcome in St. Michael's Cathedral yesterday morning he made a strong plea for a broad-ening of sympathy and enlargement of viewpoint on the part of his

parishioners. THE ROYAL Bank of Canada have our thanks for a very serviceable calendar.

Nova Scotia Potato Competition FOR 1912. — Herewith is the list of prize-winners with their respective scores. The competition was open to all the Counties of the Province, and the greater number figured in the contest. The showing of this County is in every way creditable, four of the ten prizes coming here, while two ten prizes coming here, while two other exhibitors from Antigonish rank high : SCORE PRIZES

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Jas. Roope, Hill Grove, 90 Digby Co..... S. Taylor, East Dal-H. housie, Kings Co...... John J. Inglis, North 89% Lochaber, Ant. Co.... 881 H. A. Longley, Paradise, 851 Wallace Bridgewater Frank Kennedy, Salt Springs, Ant. Co..... Alex. C. Chisholm, North 85 84 Alex. C. Chisholm, North Grant, Ant. Co..... Jos. McKay, Up. North-field, Lunenburg Co... Adolphus McKay, Upper Northfield, Lun. Co.... Dan C. McNeil Brophy's, Ant. Co..... 881 - 83 80 Benjamin Bezanson, Clarence. John C. McIntosh, Dunmore, Ant. Co. John C. Chisholm, Lower South River Ast. Co. A. Cook. Central Chebogus, Yarmouth Co.

Willis Fancey, Bridgewater. Fred Slaunwhite, Con-

querall Mills. C. H. Downie, East Margaretville.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison of Antigonisb arrived home Saturday from their wedding tour.

Dr. A. E. Cunningham of Cleveland, Ohio, was here last week, visiting his mother, Mrs. John Cunningham, Court street.

Miss Catherine McDonald, nurse, and Miss Helen McDonald, both of Sydney, C. B., are visiting friends in Antigonish,

Miss Margaret Purcell of Boston arrived in Town last week, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs William Purcell.

Mr. J. A. H. Cameron, barrister, of Montreal, was in Town on Monday, having come East to spend the holi days at his home in Mabou.

Miss Boucher of East Harbor Bouche is spending a week in Halifax, visiting her sister at the Good Shepherd Convent and friends in the city.

Dr. Agnew of Antigonish left last week on a trip to the West. He will be absent about two months. Dr. His Lordship Bishop McDonald ar-

### The Coming of the Macneills.

The clan Neill is coming to its own in Toronto. It is taking possession of the Church. It will stand four-square; a clansman on guard over the city's a clansman on guard over the city a north three gates, another over the south three gates, another over the east three gates, and a fourth over the west three gates.

The first to come was the namesake The first to come was the namesake of the founder of the clan, the Neil who flourished in 1300 and whose son fought at Bannockburn. John Neil, he of the Presbyterian blue, has through nearly a whole generation witnessed a good confession from the Westminster watch-tower overlooking the Rosedale Ravines. His benign countenance and his clerical attire many times win from the faithful of a many times win from the faithful of a flock that is not his the reverent and befitting "Father." The first-comer

befitting "Father." The first-comer of the clan was good. Then followed the youngest scion of the clan, the first of the Macneills, he of the Baptist democracy, of classic mould, eloquent of speech, dignified as every clansman ought to be, cultivated in his Calvinism, a workman who needeth not to be ashamed. His throne is a place of power. throne is a place of power.

Yesterday there were installed in the Archbishopric of Toronto the Prelate to whom all those clansmen and Celts who claim unbroken lineage, whether through Ireland or through Iona, from the great Columba, will yield obedience. He, too, is worthy of his clan and of the Canadian pioneers who brought to Nova Scotia the tradi-tions and institutions of the land. tions and inspirations of the clan's home in the Western Islands. All the others bear the name of John, but Neil was the one baptismal name common to both the Barra and the Gigha bran-ches of the clan. The Reformation may have been forgotten history before the news of it reached the ancient island home ot the clan in the misty seas. The Monastery and Abbey of St Columba on Iona, the alma mater of St. Aidan, had passed bear the name of John, but Neil was alma mater of St. Aidan, had passed from the Lord of the Isles to the Argyll centuries before the new Arch-bishop of Toronto was born. But deeper than the differences of creed and stronger than the variance of symbol is the common blood of those Irish Celts and the Gaels of Albyn and the hardy Norse, and deeper still is the one faith which binds all allke, through Iona and Reme to the Bethle-hem manger. Certain it is Arch-bishop Neil McNeil will find in Toronto that deeper unity with all his brethree in social service and in Christian evangelism, and his coming will bring nearer the fulfillment of the Christ-mas promise. He can speak the message not in the Gaelic alone, but in the other second harguages and in in the other sacred languages, and in Latin and French and Italian and Spanish and English.

But still another MacNeill is on the way. John the Third of the clan of Neil will himself also be Episcopos, his Boanerges tones in Cooke's will re-sound to St. Michael's itself. As a preacher he is mightiest even among the mightiest. Scottish and Irish blood, Highland and Lowland breed, the prophet-vision of the Celt focussed by life among the Saxons, and the guarded depositum of the ancient faith charged with the dynamics of a twentieth century evangelist-these are the elements in the fourth of the Neill clansmen whose coming will make a perfect harmony out of Westminster and Walmer Road and St. Michael's and Cooke's.

Who among them will be chief is for themselves to settle. The MacNeil of Barra was never in doubt as to the range of his authority. His estate may have been poor as compared with the Lord of Isles or with that of Argyll, and his castle on the high rock overlooking the sea may have been small, but his office he magnified right worthily. Every day at noon his piper took his stand on the top-most peak of the island and, after a blast to the north another to the south, one to the east and another to the west, he made this proclamation. "Ho! all ye nations and races and peoples and tribes, I declare to you that the Macneill of Barra has dined, and you are now at liberty to do likewise With such a precedent. and with the qualities worthy of such an ancestry, and loyal to their war cry, "Buaidh no bas" (Victory or death). the Macneills of Toronto will not allow the light of their clan to he concealed under a bushel.-Editorial, Toronto Globe.

To the Electors of the County of Antigonish:

GENTLEMEN, —At a recent Liberal Convention in this County I was selected as the Candidate of that party in the election Low pending. As it will be quiet impossible for me to visit each of you, recognily, permit

to visit each of you personally, permit me in this way to solicit your support and suffrage on the 16th of January. So far as possible with the time at my disposal, I shall endeavor to ex-plain my attitude in reference to such

plain my attitude in reference to such matters as are properly the subject of discussion, at this election. Trusting to be favored with your vote on electionday, for which I shall

be deeply grateful. I have the honour to be your obedi-

ent servant.

Antigonish, N. S., Dec. 30th, 1912.

**对风谷区的外外风谷**的风谷石 I wish you all a very Нарру and Prosperous New Year AGG ANG ANG ANG ANG

McDONALD'S **Clothing & Shoe Store** Antigonish,

NOTICE All persons having legal demands against the estate of John MacDonald, late of Pomquet River, in the County

of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM, Pomquet River, Executor October 29th, 1912

**Boarding Stables** Church Street Boarding Stables, next to A, Kirk & Co's. Transient and permanent boarding. Warm

stables, good attendance. Moderate Charges.

FRED CHISHOLM.



on Dreers standard potatoes iC. S. G. R).

BISHOP Macdonald of Victoria, B. C. on Sanday, 15th ult., dedicated the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, a new building situated in the Willows district of Victoria. The new church meets the needs of quite a body of Catholics, and a good congregation will attend Divine Services there. Also, on the same day, he blessed the Monastery of the Poor Clares, which will be conducted in conjunction with the new church. Father Vullinghs, the priest in charge, was his own architect, builder and contractor. Every detail down to the minutest fittings has been carried out from his designs under his own eye by day labor, and practically everything has been provided in Victoria, the stained glass windows, the woodwork of the altars and the replica of the Chapel of Lourdes.

XMAS NIGHT AT THE CATHEDRAL .--In spite of the unfavorable weather an unusually large congregation at tended the midnight service at Sr. Ninian's Cathedral. Pontifical High Ninian's Cathedral. Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Lordship Bishop Morrison, assisted by Rev. M. A. McAdam, Rector of the Cathedral, as Deacon, Rev. J. J. Tompkins of St. Francis Xavier, as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Michael Gillis as Master of Ceremonies. More than 500 persons approached Holy Communion. Bishop Morrison preached an eloquent sermon Morrison preached an eloquent sermon on the Nativity. He drew a vivid picture of the pitiable condition of the human race before the coming of our Saviour and the change brought by his message of peace and redemption to mankind. He concluded by exhorting his hearers to seek peace with God, with thems lves and with their neighbors. The church was tastefully decorated, the music under the direction of Mlss Kathleen Mac-Gillivray, was most acceptably rendered.

ARCHBISHOP McNeil was formally installed Archbishop of the metropolitan See of Toronto at St Michael's Cathedralon Sunday, 22od ult. The Apostolic Delegate celebrated the Pontifical Mass. Many distinguished members of the Catholic clergy from various parts of the Dominion were Kind words of welcome and praise were spoken of the new Archbishop in the addresses read to him on behalf of the clergy and laity. The Toronto Globe Says:

### MAKES PLEA FOR BROADER SYMPATHIES,

Though he is over sixty years of age and his hair is silvery, Arch-bishop Neil McNeil, now head of the

rived in Vancouver on Sunday evening to bid good bye to His Grace, Arch-bishop MeNeil, who left for Toronto on the following morning (15th ult.)

Mr. Thomas Sullivan and daughter of Antigonish Harbor and Mr. John McNamara of Lakevale have returned home after spending two weeks with friends in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mr. D. A. Boyd, telegraph operator of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Halifax, has returned to the city, after spending a brief vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Boyd, Middle South River, Ant.

Mr. Wallace E. Rafuse, of Antigonish, traveller for Black & Co., Truro, is recovered from an attack of illness which confined him to the house for several weeks, and is again transformer to his during. attending to his duties.

The many friends of Rev. R. Mc-l'onald, P. P., of Westville, will re-gret to learn that he is quite sick, and obliged to remain in his room under the care of physician and nurse. He intended to come to St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, for treatment, and may do so later on.

Among the Advertisers.

C. B. Whidden & Son are wanting a few good fresh-calved cows.

Good rendered tallow wanted by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Another lot best quality granulated ugar and choicest molasses at Whidden's.

Buy best quality American oil at Whidden's.

For sale, a good trotting sleigh. Apply to C. F. McAdam, North Side Harbor.

For sale a hundred bushels of potatoes. Apply to Hugh D. Mac-Donald, Big Marsh.

Wanted, a competant servent girl to whom the highest wages will be baid. Apply to Mrs. E. M. McDonald, Pictou, N. S.

Spinning wheels repaired at Falt's Mill, also saw filing it by Ronald McLean. Petsons having work in these lines will please bring them in within the next (wo months.

# Notice of Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Anti-gonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be held in the Court House, Antigonish, on Tuesday, January 14th. at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing offic rs and other business.

GEO. VINTEN, Secretary,

THE PARTY AND THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE P

NOTICE

Any person or persons found tres-

passing on my property on the Moun-tain Road, so-called, will be prosecuted

Nature never produced two

blades of grass, two peas, two

flowers exactly alike. So in

the physical kingdom, no two

the physical kingdom, no two ears, eyes or noses, are pre-cisely similar. Thus, in fitting "Nose glasses" each guard must have a distinct adjust-ment in order that it sits easily, securely and comfort-ably. Our Optical work excels in that we give these "little

ably. Our Optical work excels in that we give these "little things" the same particular attention that we devote to

OPTICIAN

ANTIGONISH and GLACE BAY

FARM FOR SALE

The John MacIsaac farm at Fair-

mont consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres of

intervale, the rest is covered with hard

THE OVERSEERS OF POOR. Dist. No. 2, Cape George

and soft wood. For further partic-

ulars apply to

the proper fitting of them.

**0 NOSES** 

Cloverville

to the fullest extent of the law. DAN' MCLELLAN.

tender be not accepted the cheque will be

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS. Department of Public Works, Ottaws, December 18, 1912.





I pay top prices for raw furs of all kinds. Send your furs to me, I

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**HORE** 

pay expressage on all lots of fur worth \$10. or over, Lots kept seperate on request till shippers are heard from.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN **Exporter of Raw Furs** 

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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### NO'L'ICE NOTI

To Whom it may Corcern : Parcels to be sent by the Isaae's Harbor stage line can be left at Sears & McDonald's store, but in all cases fore we will accept some for delivery. T. J. SEARS.

SALE FARM FOR

That desirable property at Doctors Brook, known as the John Macdonald (Donald More) farm. It consists of 100 acres and is well wooded and watered and the buildings are in good repair. For futher particulars apply to

BUGH MacDONALD,

17 Lawson St., Ashmont, Mass. O 350 550 200 Proventional or to Dougal Mcdonald Docters Brook Nov. 4th, 1912.

C. B.- Whidden & Son would their customers to make payment account now, as they will want paid accounts settled by December



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

apply to MRS. CATHERINE MCADAM St. J



All parties owing me over a counts are requested to settle Dec. 31st, 1912.

THOMAS SOME Antigu