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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

No 2

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Printing are A-1. THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913.

The "thin ice" accidents are commencing. Keep the children off the ice until its strength is beyond all

In our first editorfal note, last week, Bishop Conaty's words should have read "without a prayer book or beads," not " with."

Archbishop McNeil a warm welcome. Their regard for him will increase with every year he lives and works in that city.

President Taft is a strong man-said to be a very strong man; but on New Year's day he bad to shake hands with 7000 persons, and he had a swollen hand and a sore arm. What utter folly!

The weather is unusual in other places besides Nova Scotia. At Montreal, the river is open, and was never known to be open so late; and a despatch says that trees there were found budding; but that, we suppose, is intended as a joke,

The new parcel post system has gone into effect in the United States, and the fools, who do their best to spoff all good arrangements, have commenced their work. A live lobster and a handful of live shrimp were found in a post parcel in New York.

The New Year's Eve orgies occurred again this year in the American cities. Protests by lovers of decency had no effect If lovers of decency would only remember these matters at the ballot box, their protests would be heeded

The missions to non-Catholics in England are meeting with success, and the attempts to offset them will never succeed so long as they consist so largely of mere abuse and the revamping of old yarns about the Catholic religion.

Father J. P. Reich of East St. Louis saw a mad dog, frothing at the mouth, running towards three children. He went between them. The dog attacked him and he grasped it by the throat. He was badly bitten on two failing this in the open ground as fingers. Say a Hail Mary that he near to the dog's remains as possible. may not die of hydrophobia.

CH

RT

Loset

A question flung across the House by Premier Asquith at Mr. Bonar Law is being interpreted as an indication that he contemplates a general election this winter. We doubt it. He has an overwhelmingly majority until the Irish members withdraw. which cannot be before 1915, at the earliest. Even without them he has a

.The Turks "bluffed" a good deal at the Peace Conference in London; but the Balkan delegates have brought them to the point; and it now seem sure that practically all Tuckey in Murope, out side of Constantinople, and possibly Adrianople, will be tos to the Sultan.

the United States insufficient for the Sir Edward and Mr. Bonar Law and The Catholic Church never had any Rule Bill becomes law, exaggerated praise to best w on public schools. Time and events in

which seemed to commit his party to alarmed, and would like the govern- twenty years where blood hounds title to his home.

customs duties on food supplies if the ment to interfere; also, that the have been used to trace the murderer, and, at the present time, it seems that men. Mr. Bonar Law will soon be a "former leader."

We notice that Maurice F. Egan's reference to the Real Presence in the statement quoted by us last week, has been criticized by a correspondent in a contemporary. Mr. Egan is not a theologian; he is a brilliant author, and a diplomatist. He was giving his reasons for going to Mass; not stating the doctrine of the Real Presence, which, of course, would require more accurate wording. It was right, however, to call attention to it. Catholic in casual references to such an important matter.

The dynamite trials are over, in Indiana; and thirty-eight men have been sentenced to the penitentiary for various terms. The great lesson of the whole abominable business, for organized labor, is this-To weed out men whose principles and morals will not stand inspection, from all positions The Toronto papers have given at least in which they can influence the course of the associations, and shun Socialism and "the red revolution," as they would shun poison. Have the unions managed by honest men, not by godless, blaspheming fools and criminals.

> In an account in the New York Sun of some trouble between Bishop Rinelander and one of his ministers, Dr. Mortimer, we read that

> The deposed clergyman was the leader of the High Church or Ritualist party of the Church, and also leader n the movement to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the American Catholic Church. The change of name was to have come up at the convention to be held in New

Now, before the Anglicans worry is about the name "Catholic Church," why do they not have a plebiscite or terendum on it amongst their own

The constitutional law of the United States is a great obstacle to the efforts that are being made just now in so many directions, to prevent unfair business methods. The attempt to fix a certain standard or guage for all aw-making, in a short document, called a constitution, was, perhaps, a success for a time; but the complexities of affairs in later days have raised up so many new conditions that it has become an almost impossible task to fit all the necessary legislation within the four corners of such a document, or, on the other hand, to decide whether such legislation accords with the constitution or not.

London, Dec. 30,-"It is my will and wish," wrote James Griffith Dearden, Lord of the Manor of Rochdale, "that my remains be cremited and then interred at the place where my dog Pompeys is now buried

His ashes, added Dearden, where to be placed in an urn, which was to surmount the dog's monument, or

Dearden ordered that if his body should be disturbed or removed within a hundred years the sum of \$2,500 should be given to the Stanford Infirmary.

Keep places beside him and his dog for the lady who had a dog's party the other day and paraded a dog with jewelled earrings in its ears, and for

Sir Edward Carson had better get back to North-East Uister and beat the tom-toms. A dangerous situation has arisen there. The Home Rulers hold 16 seats in the House of Commons, out of the 33 in Ulster. One is now vacant, by the sitting member going to the House of Lords, succeeding to his father's place there. This seat was formerly held by the late Justin McCarthy, and was lost by the cri-Home Rulers only by 57 votes; and they now intend to recapture it. If The number of Protestant writers they do recapture it, Home Rule mem. who find the public school system of bers will fill 17 out of 33 Ulster seats. proper training of youth, increases Captain Craig, and certain Anglican constantly. We are interested in bishops, had be ter awaken in time to their comments, because the case is the danger, or Uister will be ruled by much the same in other counties. Home Rulers even before the Home

The Housekeepers' Leagues, and this as in other things, are bearing boycotts, in some American cities, resulting in large sales of eggs at 24 cents a dozen, are supposed likely Bonar Law has shown that his to result in large exportations of eggs has been no woman murdered capacity for being rash is not confined to Canada. We are told that some to Irish affairs. He made a speech Canadian cold storage men are

Commies so desire, without a plebis- government will not interfere, - in cite. He may be right; but some of which the government is quite right. the most influential supporters of his We want Housekeepers' Leagues in party do not think the time has come Canada. We could spare some of our to tie down the party to such a move; cold storage men and other middle-

New York had a terrific orgy on New Year's Eve: shootings, stabbings, wild drunkenness, and insane fury of "celebrating." The Sun gives a partial list of the casualties. Men were shot by stray bullets, while sitting at windows and otherwise keeping out of the mad crowd. 80,000 gathered in Madison Square gardens to sing suitable music, and to hold a "safe and sane" celebration as an offset to the usual orgies. This marks a movement which, it is to be hoped, will have a great deal of influence in endpapers ought to be most careful even ing the insane and detestable and pagan customs which have grown to such an extent as to shame some of the American cities before the world.

> The following from an exchange, touches a subject, another phase of which, namely, local branches of the Catholic Truth Society, has already been several times mosted in The

> The Catholic Truth Society of Canada, as our readers are no doubt aware, is endeavoring to do a work which will have a vital and far reach-

> The Society has distributed in the past year very nearly 100,000 pamphlets, prayerbooks, etc., without charge. They have published several leaflets and have distributed these broadcast throughout Canada.

> One of the important branches of the work of this Society consists of the remailing of Catholic newspapers and magazines. What is meant by this is: in several parts of Canada there are in different parishes and districts always a number of poor, or if not poor, then careless Catholics into whose homes a Catholic paper or magazine never goes. The Society has on its lists the

> names of many such, scattered throughout different parts of Canada, and what we would like to have from some of our readers would be the nick or each month as the case ddress the Society will give them.

and with very much success. Jatholic clergy who are interested in with the "Union." But, so far a activities claim that the results are very for reaching and very good It is one means of keeping alive th younger members of the families to ciples, which are applicable to the rest which these newspapers or magazines go. Therefore, if any of our readers feel inclined to assist in Catholics. this work, if they will kindly sen their names and address to th Secretary of the Remailing Committee Box 383, Toronto, Canada, and state how many papers or magazines the proper names and addresses will b

People sometimes send us papers such tales thrust on their attention. we republish, from an exchange, the following:-

Every now and then a bogus story of alleged priestly depravity appears in The Menace, only to be proved a lie. Rev. P. S. O'Connor, pastorof the Sacred Heartchurch, Oelwein, has succeeded in exposing another typical lie, appearing in the anti-Catholic periodical known as "The Menace." The following article was printed in "The Menace" of Saturday,

Editor of The Menace: "Something like three years ago a a young lady was found murdered in bed in Toledo, Ohio. another room in the same house and

"On the strength of this the the priest. Immediately Romanists got busy and the next day He might think that he had the right the prosecutor ordered the release of apologized for ever thinking p saible that a priest could commit

murder has remained a 'mystery' so far as my knowledge goes.

this story correctly development, if any? his story correctly with any later Father O'Connor took the matter up

"Toledo, O., Nov. 26, 1912. "P, S O'Connor, Esq., Oelwein, Ia: Replying to your letter of Nov. 23.

day, neither has there been a case in

to my knowledge, nor has a priest been artested for any crime in

"While I am not a Catholic, I am making this statement to correct the error and injustice that has been done by the publishing of the within clipping, Sincerely yours,

"PERRY D. KNAPP, "Chief of Police, Toledo, O."

The discussion of "the flag amendment" to the Home Rule bill drew remarks from Mr. McVeagh, an Irish M. P., which were regarded by some anxious savers of the Empire as semitreasonable. Mr. McVeagh, we are told, spoke disrespectfully of the Upion Jack. The amendment proposed was that the Union Jack must be flown over government offices in Ireland. The debate gave Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, opportunity for one of his best speeches. He pointed out that the Union Jack is a composite flag, and that the cross of St. Andrew for Scotland, and the cross of St. Patrick for Ireland, were added to symbolize the respective unions. The last-named was added after the "Union" in 1800 - an 'Union" achieved by wholesale corruption and intimidation, and consented to under that kind of pressure by a Parliament containing not one Catholic member (Catholics were excluded by the law then in force). Mr. Redmond did not go into all that ; but he indicated sufficiently why Ireland could never be expected to admire very much the Union Jack as a national flag, while she at all times condemned the Union which it symbolized, and unceasingly demanded its repeal. As for flying the Irish flag, he referred to the colonial flags-Canadian and Australian. He told of seeing the flag of Scotland, recently, flying alone over a public building; and also of seeing the flag of Wales flying alone over the office of Chan cellor Lloyd-George. He looked for ward to a prosperous and contented Ireland, in which, by wise legislation, the old frictions would be removed. and with the repeal of the legislative "Unice," to the cessation of the irri-This work has been carried on a party which sometimes in the past a Carnolle Teuth Sost to goryson, has led to a disrespectful attitude The cowards things which were associated some of the opponents of the Bill are concerned, Mr. Redmono might as well save his breath. They are not

prepared to admit that rules, or prin-

The Presbyterian Witness shares the error of all the other papers, in respect to the marriage of two cousins, recently brought in question before the Church authorities in Quebec. The parties were not fourth cousins, but related in the fourth degree, that containing some of the productions of is to say, third cousins. The Witness the slander and libel brigade. For also, like many another thoughtless the information of any who may have journal, finds it easier to beg the question than to argue it. The parties had no dispensation, and the Witness says the payment of dispensation fees would have settled the matter, and asks: "How could a triffing sum paid to the Church rectify the wrong and remove the barrier"? So much for dodging the point! The Church did not dispense; the Church was not bound to dispense. The point is-the lack of a dispensation. It is idle to rest the invalidity of the marriage on the non-payment of the dispensation fees. The invalidity Blood arises from the relationship. "The hounds were employed to trace the triffing sum" could not, under any murderer and the dogs persisted in circumstances, cure the trouble. Only running from the room of the girl to the authority of the church could do jumping on the bed where a Rouan that. The editor of the Witness Catholic priest was sleeping off a might have an order of the Sapreme Court for a Writ of Possession to county prosecutor ordered the arrest re-tore to him his house of which the some one had illegally deprived him. to have that writ sealed and issued by the Prothonotary without paying "the trifling sum" demanded as his From that day to this that get his house he might put the whole fees. And, finding that he could not matter on "the trifling sum"; but "Has not The Manace some bright his real trouble would be that the is, that the dispensation was never light. issued. Toe Witness mistakes the Father O'Connor took the matter up with Perry D. Knapp, chief of police of Toledo, Onio, and in answer, received the following communication until a certain condition never be made England; nor the Irish sation is necessary; why not raise of labels or tags; nor by laws; nor by that point and discuss it? But in no armies and bloodshed; nor even by

HISTORY OF HATRED.

XIII.

" REMEMBER LIMERICK." "Remember Limerick," shouted

Clare's dragoons, serving in the army of France, as they broke headlong through the ranks of the Duke of Cumberland's army, at the battle of Fontenoy. "Remember Limerick!" That short, fierce cry expressed two leading thoughts which are suggested by the brave story of the defence of that historic city; thought of the surpassing heroism of the defence and thought of the shameful treachery by which the Treaty of Limerick was broken-broken not in one instance alone, but openly, brazenly, repeatedly and continuously, for more than a century. Such were the thoughts of the exiled soldiers of Ireland, as they moved on from one European battle field to another.

"On through the camp the column marched;

King Louis turned his rein, Not yet, my liege, Saxe interposed, the Irish troops remain. Lord Clare,' he says, 'you have your wish

There are you Saxon foes.'
The Marshal almost smiles to see How furiously he goes. How fierce the look those exile

wear Who are wont to be so gay! The treasured wrongs of fifty years Are in their hearts to-day. The treaty broken ere the ink Wherewith 'twas writ could dry Their plundered homes, their ruined

shrines, Their women's parting cry, Their priesthood hunted down like

Their country overthrown, Each looks as if revenge for all Rested on him alone.

They dress their ranks upon the hill Their bayonets the breakers foam, Like rocks the men behind One volley crashes from their line, When, through the surging smoke, With empty guns, clutched in their hands,

The headlong Irish broke, On Fontency, on Fontency, hark to that flerce huzzah! down the Sassenach !

On Fontency, on Fontency, like eagles in the tun.
With bloody plumes the Irish stand,
—the field is fought and won."

So sang the gifted Davis, of the famous Irish brigade. " Oh, that this blood were shed for Ireland," said the gallant Sarsfield, as his life blood ebbed away on the battle field of Landen, Says Macaulay (speaking of the Irish people after the surrender of Limerick):

There were, indeed, Irish Roman Catholics of great ability, energy and ambition; but they were to be found everywhere except in Ireland; at Versailles and at St. Ildefonso; in the armies of Frederic and in the armies of Maria Theresa. One exile became Marshal of France. Another became Prime Minister of Spain." (This was Wall). "If he had staid in his native land he would have been regarded as an inferior by all the ignorant and worthless squireens who drank the glorious and immortal memory. In his palace at Madrid he had the pleasure of being assiduously courted second, and of bidding defiance in high terms to the Ambassador of George the Third. Scattered all over Europe were to be found brave Irish generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists. Irish Counts, Irish barons, Irish Knights of St. Louis and of St. Leopold, of the White Eagle and of the Golden Fleece, who, if they had remained in the house of bondage, could not have been ensigns in marching regiments, or freemen of petty corporations. These men, the natural chiefs of their race, having been withdrawn, what remained was utterly helpless and passive.

That is the statement of the great hero-worshipper of William III; of the able writer of historical party pamphlets, who could not help seeing and admitting some of the effects of English rule in Ireland, even whilst he was most earnestly engaged in arguing for the English side of the case, in general. And, with all these men, the word was, "Remember Limerick." The siege and defence of Limerick can never be forgotten by Irishmen. It is wholly the fault of English rule in Ireland, that all the greatest historical memories of the correspondent in Toledo who can give King's writ had not been issued. The Irish race, have to do with scenes and trouble in the case of these cousins events which place that rule in a bad

In this year 1913, England is slowly is complied with; or that no dispen- race made English; neither by the use regard to the reliability of the case could "the trifling sum rectify confiscation, starvation, nor wholesale enclosed clipping, will says that there or remove the barrier," any more than emigration. Englishmen are only in "the trifling sum" required before now giving practical effect to the view Toledo in the past ten years that the sealing his Writ of Possession could expressed more than sixty years ago "rectify," or in any way affect, his by two of the greatest statesmen who ever ruled in England. In the British

House of Commons, on Februrary 16th, 1844, Disraeli said:

"A dense population in extreme distress inherit an island, where there is an established church which is not their church; and a territorial aristocracy, the richest of whom live in a distant capital. Thus they have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, an alien church, and in addition the weakest executive in the world, . . . Well, what then would honorable gentlemen say if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once, 'The remedy is revolution.' But the Irish could not have a revolution, and why? Because Ireland is connected with another and more powerful country. Then what is the consequence? The connection with England becomes the cause of the present state of Ireland. If the connection with England prevents a revolution and a revolution was the only remedy, England logically is in the odious position of causing all the misery of Ireland. What, then, is the duty of an English minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution and the force. That is the Irish would do by force. That is the Irish question in its integrity."

Yes, that was the Irish question, The same question was emphasized horribly three years later, when the great famine of 1847 killed a million and a half and exiled another million. But English statesmen were still not ready for the question. Disraeli was afterwards twice Prime Minister. Did he remember his own clear condemnation of conditions in Ireland? Not he, He forgot it. In 1840, Lord John Russell stated a great and far reaching truth, when, speaking in the Commons, he said that, "it was probably not borne in mind that, as England is inhabited by Englishmen, and Scotland by Scotchmen, so Ireland is inhabited by Irishmen?" Did he remember that when considering how to govern her? No, indeed we are sometimes told that English statesmen have never realized the injustice of English Rule in Ireland, To some extent, that is true; but such utterances as the above quoted show that, at least when they were in opposition. and mere critics of the government of the day, they found words to correctly describe the situation.

Four years after Disraeli made that speech, brilliant young Irish Journalsts were being jailed for saying, as he said, that " the remedy is revolution," Such were the conditions in the middle of the 10 h century, consequent upon the continuance for a entury and a half of the policy adopted after the surrender of Limerick and adopted in open violation of the treaty on which Limerick was surrendered.

The first attempt to take Limerick

was made by the Prince of Orange in Dutch general, Ginkel, and of Douglas and others of his best generals, and with 26,000 men. James had gone to France. We suppose he interested himself in the sending of the French force which came later, too late; but his flight was unjustifiable. The French general, Lauzun, laughed at the idea of defending Limerick saying the walls could be battered down with roasted apples; and he refused to aid in its defence. Tirconnell was old and sick-he died within the year-and he wished to adopt Lauzun's views. Sarsfield would not agree. Lauzun and Tirconnell marched to Galway with all the French troops, and took with them a great quantity of ammunition badly needed by the defenders. One brave French officer remained, Capt. Boileau, and rendered heroic service. The Irish army numbered 25,000; but were handicapped by insufficient arms and ammunition. "Sarsfield's Sortie," as the old ballad calls it, in which he blew up William's ammunition waggons, was one of the brilliant exploi s of the defenders. The walls were broken; the attacking troops actually entered the city; but were driven out; the unarmed cit zens and the women of the city were not afraid to confront the veteran troops of William, and stood side by side with their own soldiers in that terrible encounter, hurling any missiles that came to hand, in the very faces of the foe. Sory, the English reporter of the war, telis the story of Irish women's bravery on that terrible day. William was beaten back, with a loss of 2000; and soon afterwards withdrew and went back to England.

The second siege of Limerick took place in the following year, 1021, and even then it was not taken but surrendered by treaty. The cap ure of Athlone, and the disastrons battle of Aughrim, both defeats brought about largely through the distance and vanity of the unfortunite timera St. Ruth, one of James" French inportations, took place between the first and second siege of Lonerick. Tos

(Continued on page 4)

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But

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Sleepy - Sleepy - Sleepy - Slee-. As soon as the fire burns red and low,

And the house upstairs is still, She sings me a queer little sleepy song Of sheep that go over a hill. The good little sheep run quick and

Their colors are grey and white; They follow their leader, nose to tail, For they must be home by night.

And one slips over, and one comes And one runs far behind : The grey one's nose at the white one's

The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the

They quietly slip away. But one runs over, and one comes Their colors are white and grey.

And over they go and over they go, And over the top of the hill; The good little sheep run quick and

And the house upstairs is still.

And one slips over and one comes The good little, grey little sheep

I watch how the fire burns red and low And she says that I fall asleep.

Josephine Daskam Bacon, in The Uhicago Post

The Most Picturesque People in Europe.

The most interesting of the four Allied States now so bravely fighting for the "faith and fatherland" of their oppressed Slav brethren are the Montenegrins, the inhabitants of the mountain fastnesses of the Balkans, who have successfully for five centuries defied the Turk. They never submitted to his rule when great powers and principalities went down before his all-conquering domination. They today are probably the most picturesque people in Europe—certainly the finest, the most independent and bravest. They were the first to throw down the gage of battle the other day to the once great Turkish Empire, daring much in the enterprise, but warriors every man of them, they counted not the cost and were not dis-

Fortune has favored them. They have secured great and glorious victories at much cost of life no doubt, but show to the world an example of the greatest and most soperb courage. Their little principality contains but 255,000 inhabitants, and still with their relatively little army they defied the whole Turkish Empire, with its millions of armed men, and brought it happily with their Allies' aid to the dust. To their long continued struggle against the Turk is due the greatest must have ofttimes filled the soul of St. Vasili with that contentment praise. Their's were splendid endurance and a courage that never flinched or faltered. A Serb people driven into their mountains after the ill-fated victory of Mohammedanism over the Servian Empire five hundred years ago, at the battle of Kossovo, have remained there free, unfettered independent, heroes every man of them, with a history to boast of; of unflinching resistance to the Turk that is ene record of daring and doughty

Inhabiting a land not too richly dowered by nature, every spot of its borders is memorised by some gallant struggle against the cruel invader who never yet set foot there. Their country has well been called "the rough rock throne of freedom," and their people the finest on earth, physically and morally. I met several of them at the historic Slavic gathering in Prague last June and July, and I can truly say that I was greatly impressed by their splendid stature and general appear ance. The men I met were all at and over six foot high, with the eye of an eugle and the lithe easy gait of men who seemed to have brought physical development to its highest pitch of perfection. And their manners were hose of perfect gentlemen and their

culture surprising.

A few days ago I had a letter from Count Voinovisky, the Private Secretary of the King, and in that epistle

"His Majesty has charged me to send you his thanks for your beautiful and noble letter of 2-st October and for the article in the journal by you. The Irish and the Montenegrin people have a common standard of life—love of liberty and of Christianity. Mr. Gladstone, the great champion of the Bilkan people, would have been glad to see both nations marching on the same royal path and the Balkan Alliance fighting for the same

ideals of your noble country. That my country should receive such praise and appreciation made me proud and pleased, and reading the history of that country and compar-ing it with ours, I certainly was often struck with the many points of agreement between them in their long and sad story of struggle and suffering. But the resemblance does not stop there. In their manners and habits there are also striking resemblances, Both countries are essentially religious. The Montenegrin is a Greek

Catholic and a very devout one.

I am reading a book at present by
Mr. Wyon, "The Balkans from Within," written in 1904, and I am tempted to give a few passages from its attractive pages as descriptive of the people of Montenegro, whom the writer learned, as every one who visits or knows them does, to love and Thus he mentions in one case that he goes to visit a rudely constructed but of uneven planks, a typical summer abode to which the Montenegrin, who then turns shepherd, migrates with his family and flocks for

the hottest months.

"May God protect you," says our host, a giant of six feet six inches, a splendid specimen of manhood in his prime, lean, lithe, without an ounce of superfluons flesh, clad in a closefitting white serge, bordered in curi-ous patterns with black braid; on his head the universal little black and red Montenegrin cap, and at the waist, name revered deservedly in the girdled by a many colored sash, sticks country) said:

writer described, the men met were exactly as he described them. The stranger ask-ing his host if he is well is answered, "God has given me good health. Thanks be to God."

The writer met on his travels another of the race, a junak, or hero, and asked if he will fight the Turk again as he has done all his life, and he replies, "I am only sixty-two," and taking his rifle by the muzzle, he holds it at arm's length. "Am I weak? May the good God let me die in battle for I have four sons to take my place if I fail. If we fight now I will send you such men as will lose their heads befgre they forsake you. You shall see how they fight and it will be good. But I fear it will be

These are the manner of men who are now fighting their hereditary enemies, the detested Turk-men who know not fear. The scene at a cafe is thus described: "An aged min enters; he is greeted with marked respect, especially by the rugged veterans at whose table he seats him-'May God protect you, says the old man, grasping each by the hand and kissing each twice on the lips. On his cap he carries the insignia of loivoda, the highest rank after the These same men he led to battle in past days, for he is chief of other than they are—the freest, finest the Piper clan and the hero of many a people in the world.—Dublin Leader. deed of reckless bravery

"In Montenegrin warfare the chief leads his men to the assault and on his recklessness often hangs the issue. He sighs deeply. Yesterday he re-ceived a telegram telling him that his only son lay mortally wounded in his mountain home. As he reads it the man whose contempt of danger is sung by every guslar, sat down and wept. As I go I hear the old chief thanking God that there may be hope for his

The patron saint of Montenegro is St. Vasili, universally reverenced. Ostrog is his shrine. There all classes congregate and the poor deformed wretches come to be cured, the blind, lame and halt all cry out continually, "in the name of God and St. Vasili, Pilgrims come from all parts, the richly dressed, or humbly clad, some on foot, all fasting the while and with continual prayer and fervour. In a chamber dimly lit by a little window hewn out of the rock the saint lies in a wooden coffin and covered in his robes.

Beside the shrine is a monastery and the whole scene is thus described 'Above us we cannot see, for the rock uts out beyond; but before us and pelow is sketched a panorama of peaceful beauty. The thread-like Zeta in the valley, the lofty ridge opposite on which nestles the lower monastery, form an incomparable landscape which

which cometh only to those who are willing to give up the pleasures of this world for the service of God in the midst of his most perfect handiwork.' St. Vasili came from the Herzegovina a century ago. Legend hath it that the spot where now stands the little monastery in his honor and where is his shrine was shown the saint by a miracle. But all the written records of his life and doings were destroyed by the Turks and his remains nearly captured. A priest the writer met, one Father Deda, lived a life of retirement after an active career. He built his tomb for himself and tends it daily, and on it is the inscription, "Arsenye Lazic, first lieutenant of cavalry and faithful seavant of Prince Alexander II. Born in the year 1822, and died in the

"I am ready to go," he said, "when God calls me," The writer saw him in 1904 when he visited the land. "Read on," the priest said, and the pathetic inscription closed, "Farewell Montenegro. May the leaves of thy trees turn to gold. I go to my eternal rest." He may still be living, the good holy man, and the tomb yet unfilled, for it is only eight years ago, but a fine type of man was Father Deda, as were all the priests the writer met, and who are all called

Father. The scene in Montenegro at Easter time is truly loyllic and beautiful. The people meet each other with the salutation, "Christ is risen; Christ is risen indeed." In the best room of every house the table is covered with abundance of meat and wines and visitors in continual stream go in and out. Every one is dressed in their best; every one is happy, for the week before is one of rigid fast, and now comes the feast in honor of the "Risen

Such are these people, simple and moral, deeply religious in their domestic lives, but living a life of terror and danger outside with the rifle or revolver never out of the reach of their hands, for they know not the moment when a Turk or an Albanian urged by the Turk would pounce down upon them and take their property or lives or their women's honor. But they have held their own for centuries, and now the blessed day of their freedom has dawned at

Through much blood they are reaching the goal, and please God their future lives, the lives of those brave sons and daughters of Montenegro will be peaceful, happy and prosperous. May God grant it so. A people that preserved their liberty so long against such tremendous odds. so long, against such tremendous odds were not destined to be slaves. They never bowed the knee to man. They never submitted to the Turk. They were the freest people in Europe and they will remain so, free, independent, self-reliant and the bravest of the brave. Well did they deserve this poetic tribute paid them some years ago by Tennyson:

"O smallest among peoples! Rough rock throne of Freedom. Warriors beating back the swarm of Turkish Islam for five hundred

Great Montenegro." Speaking of them, Gladstone (a

the inevitable eighteen-inch revolver.

This is the greeting to every one, and this is but a sample physically of the glory those of Marathon and the put them to shame where there is question of accuracy and efficiency.

Do not make prigs of children by

race. They are all giants, such as the Thermopylae and all the war traditions of the world.'

The present most beloved sovereign is a poet as well as a warrior. In a beautiful drama entitled "The Maiden of the Balkans," and dedicated in 1876 on the eye of their terrible war with Turkey to the women of his country, the noble King Nicholas

"O Montenegrin women! I bless you, you who keep so deep in your hearts the love of fatherland, who have accompanied us on all the fields of battle, and who mourn only at the end of the fight for those who have perished. In your touching com-plaints you celebrate the deaths of heroes and you encourage us to further exploits. Harassed, starved, your feet torn by the hard rocks, your clothes in shreds, you steal towards us on the frontiers of the menaced land, bringing us arms and food. In the midst of the thick smoke of powder and fire, hard by the cross, the symbol of our liberty, I have seen your angel faces shine, our sisters! And giveing way to every emotion (to the glow in my heart), I would fain have sung of your virtues, your sacrifices. your efforts, your ardent patriotism."

With such a King as their ruler, with such warriors as his subjects, with such women as the wives and mothers of Montenegro, could they be

Ignorance.

This is the age of shams. We eat sham food sold to us in ornamental cartoons. We wear sham clothes that fall to pieces in a few months. The sick load their systems with sham medicines. We shout ourselves hoarse over sham statesmen and go into raptures over sham culture. Among other curious notions prevalent at the present day is the dividing line be-tween education and ignorance. tween education and ignorance. Broadly speaking, the line is established by the ability to read and write the vernacular. If you can read the newspapers and write your name, you are educated; if you cannot you are a

I never pass our numerous and costly schoolhouses without reflecting sadly whether they are worth what they cost the community. Every one has heard of Lord Macauley's school boy who was credited by the essayist with an amount of knowledge that would have graced a university man. I cannot help thinking that these great schoolhouses are temples of idolatry-the idolatry of learning. The pagans built costly edifices in honor of gods who were personifications of the lements or passions. The moderns ouild costly edifices in honor of a deity called education. I see little difference between the cults.

Have you ever met a boy or girl in the grammar grades who could read intelligently or who could write a fair letter? I have heard many youngsters recite and read; they might as well have been mouthing Choctaw. Lucid composition seems to have become a lost art. I received a letter not long ago from a young college man. If all goes well he will graduate next, year with the degree of Bacnelor of Arts. His letter would be no credit to a child of ten educated at home by a careful

We have lost our bearings in this matter of education; mistaken the sham for the reality. Some of the wisest men and women I have ever known could not read or write. I suppose school children of the present day would look down upon them. I recall meeting a hulking boy fourteen who was looking for a job. He had spent two years at a grammar school. Observing his broad shoulders, I hinted that laborers were needed in various places. "Awh!" remarked he, That's all right for the old man; he

can't read. I got an education.' We have our narrow lines of learning, but except for these we are ignorant. Higher mathematics, me-chanics, electrical matters, medicine, the different departments of business are an unknown country to all except those who have specialized in them. How many people have mastered a foreign language in a school or college. Some think they know it until brought to the test. Yet porters in European hotels and the Oriental dragomen speak half a dozen languages with fluency and surprising correctness. If wish to measure you own ignorance, talk with a farmer, a telephone repairer, a motor-man, or those who have specialized in some work to

gain a living. Those who have known the generation that is practically finished have been acquainted with scores of men who could neither read nor write and yet carried on large enterprises successfully and figured more closely than the technical experts. It would be unfair to call such men ignorant. They reached the solution of problems by methods of their own, but the solutions were correct. The architects of great American fortunes owed little to the schools. On the principle that people admire unduly what they lack, many of these men have given millions to the schools, but as a matter of fact they won an education that no schools can teach, and in their chosen

lines they were experts. I have no intention of decrying education, but at the same time I do not like to see schools erected into a ferich. This seems to be the tendency. It is taken for granted that if a boy or girl spends so many years at school that he or she comes out educated, yet if you happen to be thrown in with these young people, you will be at a loss to know what they have really learned. They swallow a few facts; they acquire a jargon; they are perconvinced that they are educated, but when they attempt to find situations, there seems to be some-

thing lacking. What amazes me is the solid training and mass of accurate knowledge possessed by men and women who are not regarded as educated at all. Young people who have had all the advantages the schools can give are accorded a position as it were by cer-tificate, while those who have had to fend for themselves while not dreaming of any educational standing put

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a phonograph is better and more enjoyable. Let them see and know people who are not considered educated; let them find out how little book learning is worth when placed sied by side with experience and close observation. The more I see of workmen, of those who earn money by producing real results that are valuable, the more I feel myself an ignoramus. - A Looker-on, in the Pilot.

A New Year Resolution: Be Obliging.

"Alice asked me what lesson we have for to morrow," said a little girl, coming out of school, "and I just wouldn't tell her. Let her go and find out.

"Two coffees, please," said a young girl, edging her way to the inner line, and putting down six cents on the counter in a coffee shop. "The other counter," snapped the attendant, nodding towards a still more congested section. "But I've waited ten minutes already," protested the cusomer, "and I have only half an hour for lunch. Of course if you won't wait on me-" her courteous voice grew sharp with indignation - "I must go without." "Two?" snapped the attendant, and in less than a half minute the cups were filled, and the owner was edging her way out, flushed and disconcerted. Possibly the incident was the last straw on the burden of a hard morning. One could imagine her and her office associate discussing the disagreeable attendant as they hurried over their delayed luncheon. "The nerve of that bookgrumbled the attendant. keeper," "The next time she tries that on me I won't wait on her." And yet the actual service took only a fraction of a minute.

"Don't deliver it," advised one of the girls at a telephone board.
"You don't have to." And the message was not delivered, though the receipt of it would have saved another person much inconvenience.

"Take that sale," commanded a floor-walker, and the little holiday "Tie it up yourself," said the bundlegirl, tartly. "What do you think I'm made of?" "No, you can't get in "What do you think I'm here," protested another girl; and the supernumerary retreated to a wall space, where with comme dable she tried up the package while holding it on her knee. Her nervous little hands lost their grip, and crash! went the picture to the floor. There was a tense moment but no harm had been done, and the noise brought help to the distressed new hand. "Here's a corner, Sadie," called a cheerful voice. As the customers went away she heard the new girl say: "Oh, Gertie, how nice you are! If every one was as mean as Hattie, I'd have to give up

There are many in the working world, who, like Sadie, would have to give up the job if a willing kindly fellow-worker did not help her get her bearings and slip into her place in the A town of Christmas shopping

furnished the incidents noted here, all feminine examples. But there is no dearth of similar illustrations among boys and men-under the stress of hurry, over-work, or other conditions that ruffle temper and incite to harsh, discourteous speech. And, after all, the greater part of this ill-temper and scourtesy is only temporary-the and that passes quickly and leaves one ashamed, but, alas! the mischief as been done. We may be contrite. ut we can't wipe out the hurt feeling

exhibiting them and their supposed or take back the cutting words. The chance victim will never know that we are sorry-perhaps will never want to know any more about us.

Of course it must be conceded that there are some people who thrive by imposing on others, but they are soon known and marked. No one should allow himself or herself to be imposed upon, but we should all strive to be helpful, obliging, kind, whenever we can. This would not be a bad resolution to make for the new year. Sacred Heart Review,

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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.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tender for Lock dam, etc., at East River, N. S., will be received at this office until 4,00 p.m. on Monday, January 30, 1913, for the construction of a lock, dam, regulation sludees, and approach pleas and the excavation of a raceway and channel in the East River. New Glasgow, N. S.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender outsined at this Department and at the offices of J. L. Mishaud, Esq., District Engineer, Morchants Bank Building, Montreal; A. R. Decary. Esq., District Engineer, F. G. Goodspeed Esq., District Engineer, F. John, N. B.; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S., and on application to the Postmaster, at New Glasgow, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Mintater of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the smount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept

returned.

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Department of Public Works, er 18, 1912. IN THE WORLD We are going to prove this to you by quoting from letters re-ceived from men who have tested this wonderful cattle tonic and know what it will do. what it will do. Gave 331/3 % More Milk, T. O. Stewart,

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milk is 50% richer."

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of avallable Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter brother or sister of in tending home-steader.

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

In certain districts a homesteader in great

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

To Mister Old Year.

(Allen Ford, in Ave Maria.) The little New Year is a beautiful

With eyes of laughing blue; He came with the snow in the winter

And, out of his eyes he smiled and Cause he liked to be friends with But Mister Old Year was so gentle

and good To mamma and me and dad, That we couldn't but cry
When he wished us good-by,
We felt so awfully bad!

The little New Year has a lovely face, And cheeks that are dimpled, too; He trips along at a wonderful pace, And doffs his hat and bows with

'Cause he likes to be friends with you. But Mister Old Year was so gentle

and good To mamma and me and dad, That we couldn't but cry When he wished us good-bye, We felt so awfully bad.

Yes, little New Year is the cutest pet, With a laugh in his eyes of blue; But dad says: "Son, he's a youngster

And an old, old friend we must never forget,
When making a friend that's new.
For Mister Old Year was so gentle

and good Te mamma and you and dad, We couldn't but cry When he wished us good-bye, We felt so sorry and sad

THE BOY TRAINED TO MIND.

At quarter of eleven the night express north, made up entirely of sleeping cars, and known up and down the valley as "Number One," pulled into Sherwood twenty minutes late. Instantly the inspectors were gliding stantly the inspectors were gliding swiftly from car to car, tapping wheels that gave out a clear "all right" to the frosty air. Against the sides of the cars and along the roadbed the flickering torches threw huge and monstrous shadows. On the platform, Paly, the conductor, stood with his watch in his hand, frowning impatiently at the baggagemer, who were heaving up a truck load of mail bags and trunks. Hardly had the last bag cleared the sill of the car when he raised his hand. The deep-chested raised his hand. The deep-chested panting of the engine changed to a slow, titanic cough, the drivers spun round in a shower of sparks, Daly stepped aboard, and Number One was

The last sleeping car had hardly ground its way past the station, and the "Monkey-lights" in the rear were still twinking in the mists and shadows of the night, when, as steal-thily as a serpent, a great black shape stole out from the siding opposite, and

turned its head to the main track. The shape was the larger part-twenty cars-of a train-load of pulpwood that had been waiting for a clear track after the passage of the night express. It stood upon a down grade, and under the jarring of Number One a weak-bar or coupling-pin had given

way.
So slowly and so softly moved the shape that Mitchell, the night operator, neard nothing till more than half its bulk had passed from the siding to the main track. Then the rumble was loud enough to reach his practised ear; and since no puffling of an engine accompanied it, he knew instantly what the sound meant. He leaped to the door, back to his key, and started the persistent, monotonous call for Lakeville, ten miles below.

"Le! Le! Le!' Quickly he told the story. "Twenty cars, broken freight running wild, out of Sherwood ten-

Gardner, the night man at Lakeville, sent his "O K" and Mitchell felt that all would be well.

But at Lakeville all was not well. Gardner, dashing out across the tracks, found McFadden in the cab of his new Mogul, reading the newspaper. Mc-Fadden's run would not begin for half an hour; but he was a forehanded

man, and the steam in the engine was already up, the finger of the gage was trembling, and the safety-vale throbbing. "Where's Kelsey, your fireman?" cried Gardner.
"He's back at the bunk-house, eat-

Why? Do you want him?" Gardner read the despach from Sherwood. McFadden thrust his head ont of the window, and called, "Hey!

"Aye, feyther!" A tall, lanky figure

emerged from the roundhouse and came forward. "Climb up. Take off your hat, and put on Jim's cap. There's work for

ye the nicht. The elder McFadden gave no explanation; but the boy obeyed unquest-ioningly, and his heart leaped within For a year he had been trying to get a chance to fire, but his father, whose recommendation would have much weight, had refused to say the necessary word.

"Going to take that boy on a trip like this?" asked Gardner, in amaze-ment. "He can't fire. What exper-ience has he ever had?"

"He's quite experienced in keeping his mouth shut and doin' what he's told," the old man answered, dryly.

Then turning to Donald, he said:

"Pull your coal forward, and break it up well wi' your bar."

The boy jumped to his task. His father glanced at the trembling finger on the gage and at the water-

tube, and then, satisfied, thrust his head out of the cab window to In an instant it came—the low, far-

off growl that his ears were strained to catch. Steadily it rose and spread-until it dominated the whole valley, and thr very mountains seemed to roar in rage. Then came the rush of the black shadow, illumined here and the black shadow, illumined wheels. there by sparks from grinding wheels, but for most of its length mysterious and indistinct; the passage of a monster, vague, uncontrolled and threw the trottle.

He knew the course. He knew the course. On the right lay the rock-ribbed hills, from the face of which much of the road-bed had been carved. On the left, far below, the tortuous, icy channel of the Hassanippi River. They would pass through Duncan, Burnham, Langstown, Blair and Willis—down grade all the way, and most of it a heavy grade at that.

"Crooked as a dog's hind leg the On the right

"Crooked as a dog's hind leg, the whole of it," said the old man to himself, "but there's on good thing—the sharpest turns are out and not

It seemed but a moment before there were lights ahead, and in a flish the town of Duncan passed. For Andrew McFadden and his son Donald there was only the instantaneous impression of a group of staring people on the platform—a man hatless and bareheaded, a woman clutching a blue wrapper to her throat. They had heard the coming earthquake, and had leaped from their

"Ye're not spreading it enough, lad," said Andrew. "Lay it even, in a thin layer. Give it a sidewise swipe as ye heave."

"Ave. feyther." Donald answered.

"Aye, feyther," Donald answered, and turned the trailing clouds of smoke to glory, as he opened the door of the fire-box and bent his back to the

Burnham passed, like Duncan, in the winking of an eye.
Old Andrew's hand went to the throttle. Notch by notch he moved the handle up. The Mogul swayed from side to side, and struck the curves with a slam that seemed likely to shear the bolt-heads or drag the fish-plates from their grip. The rush of wind pinned the engineer's wiry beard against his neck, and drew tears from his eyes, but he looked steadily at the gleaming ribbons of seeel ahead, and turned only for a glance at the sweating boy on his left—a glance that the boy did not see.

"Hold tight, lad! Hold tight!" he

shouted, suddenly.

The engine reeled. The wheels on the outside of the curve ground and groaned, and Donald clutched the front of the tank just in time to save

himself.

"We're past! A straight run of ten miles, now, lad! Pile it in, and spread it even. We must get her before she tops Pike's Hill."

The boy, with streams of sweat furrowing the grime on his face, bent again to his task. He had not known that it could be so hard. He had never felt before that tugging of the breath, that awful ache in his side. But he kept the furnace door open and piled the coal in, and in the flerce draft sent the stream-gage climbing higher and higher.

At every station there was a large group of spectators. Down the valley had come the warning, and down the valley had also spread the ominous roar of the runaway freight. If it got by the rise at Willis, there was danger of an awful smash beyond; for there the grade took a sudden tumble, and the sharpness of the curves below would make disaster almost invitable. If the train should leave the rails at Newfield, a dozen houses would be in

its path.

Just before they reached Blair, the long hungry finger of the headlight, stretching forward, touched a black bulk slipping round a point of the mountain. Again old Andrew pushed the throttle over, and again the Mogul leaped. When they struck the curve at the point, even the heart of the engineer for a moment stood still.

On the right was the granite buttress of the Lion's head. On the left, a hundred feet below, yawned the black chasm of the river. And they were traveling sixty miles an hour. Fire streamed from the wheels, and a scream rose from the rails. nothing gave, and they were by. Again the finger of the headlight picked up the dim bulk ahead.

"Put the rest of your oil on that waste, and throw it in!" cried the

The boy jumped to the oil-can, and with his bar, punched and spread a flaming mass; and on it he piled fresh coal, and stirred and prodded.
"Now, lad, now! Before they turn

It was the top of the long rise at Willis. More and more slowly the runaway climbed, and now by leaps the Mogul overhauled it. The freight

was coming to a stop.

Donald dropped his shovel and leaped from his seat. Swinging himself out, he worked his way along the running-board, and climbed down on the pilot. His father's hand on the throttle was curbing the speed on the Mogul. Just the greet bulks came together Donald dropped the coupling-pin into place. Then he climbed back and took up his shovel.

Andrew McFadden reversed his lever, and by a long pull on the whistle-cord, released a triumphant blast. Then he turned to his son, and said, "Well done, my lad! Ye'll make a railroad man. Ye know anough to tak olders the light said. enough to tak orders and obey them,' -The Youth's Companion.

An Incident and Its Lessons.

We ran across a beautiful little incident the other day which illustrates how early the power of suggestion enters the life of a child.

The incident serves to show at the same time the importance of having religious pictures in the Catholic

The child was one year and a half old. In the room where he slept there was a large oil painting of the Madonna and Chila. The painting was over against the child's crib, and his eyes naturally and frequently

rested on it. The mother noticed the interest her little boy took in the picture, and with delight she watched the child gaze at the Divine Infant.

One day, she saw the tiny hands of her own infant extend his nursing bottle to the Infant in the picture as though inviting Him to share his

The incident happened again and again; the mother evidenced her pleasure to the child and the tiny boy agement to us."—The Pilot.

"Now, lad!" said McFadden, and grasped the notion that he was doing

something pleasing to his mother.

Since then, every thing is first offered to the Infant Jesus. The cake he munches, the toy that pleases, each has its turn in that sweet oblation of forced up in that Cetholic home. tion offered up in that Catholic home.

As the years go by, may we not hope that the Infant Jesus will grow more deeply into the life of the child? May we not expect that every thing he values will be placed in the keep-ing of the Divine Infant, to Whom he lovingly offered up his childish treasures in the unconscious faith and generally of infancy? generosity of infaucy?

Or, perhaps, may we not go further and say that the consciousness of the and say that the consciousness of the supernatural has already dawned in the soul of that child, and that every hour of his life will deepen and in-tensify that consciousness! But let us insist on two evident

lessons for other mothers.

The education of the child begins in the crib—in infancy; and that education lies in the hands and the heart of tion lies in the hands and the heart of the mother. As the veil lifts before the mind of the child, it becomes the duty of the mother to impress the lessons of religion and duty.

This is the most important obligation and privilege of the mother. All else fades away in the face of it.

And, secondly, religious paintings and pictures should adorn the walls of the Catholic home. The first sug-

of the Catholic home. The first sug-gestions often come from the familiar pictures in the home of childhood; and the impressions thus created are

the most lasting of a lifetime.

We recall ourselves two old steelengravings which made a deep impression on the eyes of our childhood and linger still in the memory. They were the deathbed scenes of the good Christian and the hardened sinner. We have never yet seen or heard anything to equal them in intensity-not because they were masterpieces of suggestion, but because they cut deep into our childish imagination.

It is possible now to obtain acceptable and even artistic pictures and engravings at a reasonable price. The advance in the art of printing has given us this advantage. There can be no longer any excuse for Catholics to have their homes undecorated with pictures, at once artistic and reli-

One of the sad features of the ordinary non-Catholic home is the ab-sence of anything that might suggest God or the supreme duty we owe Him as His creatures depending in every-

thing upon His bounty.

In these homes we find only profane subjects — earthly heroes, anything from George Washington up to "Jacky" Johnson, for our ordinary American is as wide and indifferent in his choice as are the sensational journals which furnish his intellectual pabulum daily. pabulum daily.

There is about as much of the super-natural suggested by the furnishings or circumstances of the home of the ordinary American as we find in the old pagan houses that they are digging up in Pompeii.

And we regret to add that there are Catholic homes just as bare of reli-Catholic homes just as bare of religious suggestion as those we have described. There are Catholic homes which do not possess a cruciffx or a picture of the Blessed Virgin. The family bible is an "Encyclopedia of Facts"—the Lives of the Saints, an evening paper with a full sensational story of the "gunmen" and the latest murder

latest murder.

We feel that we are not picturing the homes of *The Monitor* readers, for the Catholic that subscribes for a Catholic paper and reads it, is sure to be an earnest and intelligent Catholic.

But we insist again on the great educational value, in suggestion and impression, of the pictures which hang around the walls of the home. A Catholic home should have Cath-

olic pictures, so that the eyes of the children especially should often fall upon them and drink in the spiritual essons which they contain. - The

A Press Apostle.

There died in France a few weeks ago a man who had all the characteristics of a true apostle, Fr. Bailly, the founder of "La Croix" and "La Bonne Presse," which during the perilous past quarter of a century have been of untold service to the cause of Catholicity in France,

Born in 1832 he was as a young man a distinguished member of the telegraph department. In the Crimean war he was attached to the private service of Napoleon III. He entered the priesthood, joined the Fathers of the Assumption, served as chaplain in the regiment of the French Papal Zouaves, and in 1870 was military chaplain to the French troops.

After the war Father Bailly threw himself with all zeal into the fight then being waged by the Catholics of France against the anti - clericals, Then it was that he realized the power and the necessity of the Catholic press, In 1883 he founded the paper, Croix" with its crucifix on the front page, an uncompromising journal which its founder delighted in calling "Catholic, apostolic and Roman." His pen was tireless both in his own paper, which even the enemies of Catholicity respected, and in every paper where he could do a service to the cause of truth.

To the mind of this French priest the best way of advancing the reign of God in these times was the press. A few weeks ago we told of the zeal displayed by Frenchmen and boys in standing on the street cor-ners selling "La Croix" because they had come to know that a Catholic press is an absolute necessity. This spirit they had inherited from the vigilant Father Bailly.

While paying our tribute to this modern apostle we must not lose sight of the lesson which his life offers not only to France but to the Catholics of every country. What is true of of every country. What is true of France is true of this country. The staunch Catho ic press is an absolute necessity here also. Those who are on the watch tower from the Holy Father down are tireless in exhorting the faithful to make the most of this weapon of defence. May the life and labors of Father Bailly be an encour-



Order "Beaver" Flor

for your next baking day. Put it to the test. Try it for both Bread and Pastry-and see for yourself the convenience and economy of using a true blended Flour. Dealers-Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals,

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, - CHATHAM, Ont.

C. F. POOLEY, 61 Kent Street, Halifax, N. S., Travelling Sales Agent



CANADA

CEMENT

one that combines the good qualities of

both Ontario and Manitoba wheat.

This is exactly what "Beaver" Flour

does. It is a blend of Ontario Fall

Wheat and Western Spring Wheat.

It contains exact quantities of each.

"Beaver" Flour has the real home

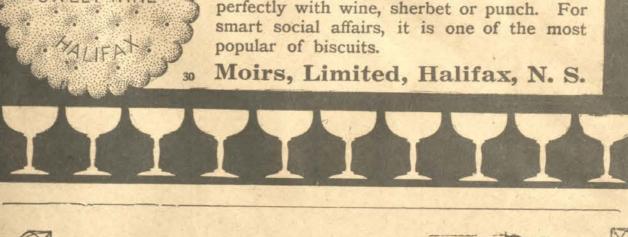
made flavor that a Western Wheat

flour lacks-it makes deliciously light,

tasty Cakes, Pies and Fancy Pastry.

Moir's Biscuits

Moir's Sweet Wine is a dainty little biscuit, of just the right delicacy of flavor to blend popular of biscuits.





512 HERALD BUILDING, MONTREAL WHEN you buy cement, remember that the farmers of Canada have found that "Canada" Cement is best. Look for the label on every bag and barrel.

Subscription Rates Payable in advance.

ubscription moneys should be remitted by a Money Orders, bank Money Orders, or Money Orders or Registered Letters

Communications

the required postage that reach this office not unmunication; must reach this office not unmunication; must reach this office not later than Weslocson, morning, if laterided for publication in the current issue.

THE CASERT does not blud itself to publish any communication received.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1013

HISTORY OF HATRED.

second siege was directed by the Dutch General Ginkel; and the de fence by Sarsfield, now for the first time in sole command on the Sugar color to the first the returns.

Many persons are asking us for the figures in the several Dominion election contests in this County of recent years, and we herewith publish the returns. Stuart side; and, as it proved, Sarsfield came too late into the sole command.

Ginkel bembarded with sixty cannon and nineteen mortars. The defenders, of course, were in greater straits than even the year before. Sarsfield, however, perhaps did not realize how badly off Ginkel was. Story, who was with Guikel, writes:

These and other reasons were like to render it a work of longer time than at first we hoped for, and the writer was now drawing on apace." "The city held out for six weeks. But it was a question of time only; and Sarsfield decided to make terms for Ireland had the Irish people whilst he still had force enough to do so. Then followed the famous treaty of Limerick, "the broken treaty;" and Limerick surrendered.

A few days after it was signed, a French fleet sailed up the Shannon; 18 ships of the line; 20 transports; 2000 soldiers; 200 officers; arms and ammunition for 10,000 men. They were sent by the French King in aid of the cause of the Stuart King, James II. Sarsfield and his men were at liberty, as they had arranged by the treaty that they should be. But Sarsfield was a man of honor, and his name wassigned to the treaty. He refused to have anything to do with he French force. There was no such honor shown on the other side. Every man who cares to understand "the Irish question," as it is called, must first understand the occurrences a this stage. "The broken treaty" was in Irishmen's minds for generations afterwards; and the breach was con tinuous for a century and more. Al the miseries of "the penal laws were inflicted in violation of that treaty. The thought of "the broker trealy," nerved the Irish men's arm or many a hard fought field in Europe as he shouted, "Remember Limerick," and charged the English ranks.

A committee of the Dominion cabinet, with Hon. Dr. Roche as convener, has been appointed to consider the question of amendments to the civil service act. Other members are Hon, C. J. Doherty, Hon, W. T. White, Hon, L. P. Pelletier and Hon, George H. Perley. They will take up and consider the report of Sir George Murray, the British expert.

At North Bay, Ontario, local option carried by a straight majority of 34, but lacked 97 of the three - fifths majority. In Chapleau and Calendar village local option was defeated. Other results were: Renfrew, deteated; Finch, sustained; Iroquois, carried; Pembroke, defeated; Almonte, sus-tained; Carleton Place, defeated; Newboro, carried; Eganville, defeated;

Peterboro, defeated. President Taft at New York Saturday declared himself unequiveally in favor of arbitrating the dispute ally in favor of arbitrating the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the Panama Canal tolls, in the event that the pending negotiations between the two constries fail in bringing about a settlement. He was speaking at a luncheou given in his honor by the International Peace Forum. He said: "I am willing, and indeed I would be ashamed not to be willing to arbitrate any question with Great. arbitrate any question with Great Britain in the construction of a treaty, when we reach the exact issue which there is between the two nations. There need not be any public doubt on that subject so far as the administration is concerned." The president expressed doubt of the matter reaching the stage of arbitration before his administration goesout of power. In the course of his speech be denounced the United States Senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Mr. Taft, it is said, does not favor arbitration by The Hague tribunal, but probably would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain. The president has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against the United States and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous because all Europe is interested in Panama tolls just as much as England. In a court in which only Great Britain and the United States were represented. It

is argued there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision.

The Casket a Valuable Advertising Medium.

From time to time we are in receipt of letters from our a vertisers acknowledging the benefit THE CASKET is to The herewith letter is in line with many such :

BRIDGETOWN, N. S. January 4th, 1913.

MESSES, CASKET PUBLISHING CO.'Y. DEAR SIRS,-Enclosed herewith you will find copy for ads. to commence with your issue of January 9th, and we will arrange for a further supply

before these are exhausted.

We find your paper of valuable advertising medium, and in fact may say that we have had much better results from it than from any of the other Provincial papers that we have

Thanking you for the very good attention to these ads., we are,
Yours very truly,
BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY CO., LTD.
I. K. CRAIG, Manager,

The Election Returns in Antigonish in

1900.		
	Mel.	9
McAra's Brook,	64	
Cape George,	114	
Morristown,	104	
Civdesdale,	39	
Lochaber,	64	
Dunmore,	57	
St. Andrews,	94	
Tracadie,	43	
Harbour au Bouche.	62	
Heatherton,	85	
Pinkietown,	131	
Antigonish, Court House	65	
Antigonish, West End,	106	
Maryvale,	58	
Pomquet.	87	
Linw od,	87	
Upper South River,	69	
Antigonish, Town Office,	71	
Tring Country Town		-
	1400	
McIsaac's majority,	268.	

١	1904.		
1		McI.	0
	Arisaig,	70	
	Cape George,	113	
	Morristown,	100	
	North Grant,	33	
	Lochaber,	.07	
	Dunmore,	58	
	St. Andrews,	110	
	Tracadie,	99	
	Harbour au Bouche,	77	
	Heatherton,	102	
	St. Joseph's,	76	
	Antigonish, North.	128	
	Antigonish, West,	64	
	Maryvale,	118	
	Pomquet,	108	
ĺ,	Linwood,	68	
	Upper South River,	78	
	Antigonish, South,	10	
		1619	
	1905.	1040	
r	11570074		

Antigonish, South,	102
	1619
1905.	
	Chish.
Antanler	64
	80
	78
North Grant,	32
Lochaber,	50
	47
	100
	75
	64 97
	131
Antimonich North	59
Antigonish West	91
Marvvale.	51
	86
	74
Upper South River,	62
Antigon'sh, South,	67
	Arisa/g, Cape George, Morristown, North Grant, Lochaber, Middle South River, St. Andrews, Tracadie, Harbour au Bonche, Heatherton, St Joseph's, Antigonish, North, Antigonish, West, Maryvale, Pomquel, Linwood, Upper South River,

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		
Chisholm's majority	1311 y, 237.	1074
1908.		
	Chish.	Gir.
Arisaig,	55	48
Cape George,	76	86
Morristown,	87	64
North Grant,	38	40
Lochaber,	67	57
Middle South River,	49	62
St. Andrews,	98	St
Tracadie,	65	125
Harbour au Bouche,	57	94

Morristown,	87	
North Grant,	38	
Lochaber,	67	
Middle South River,	49	
St. Andrews,	98	
Tracadie,	65	
Harbour au Bouche,	57	
Heatherton,	85	
St. Joseph's,	125	
Antigonish, North,	61	
Antigonish, West,	114	
Maryvale,	48	
Pomquet,	82	
Linwood,	74	
Upper South River,	44	
	66	
Antigonish, South	OO	
	1291	9
Chisholm's majority		
1911		

Uhisholm's majorit	y, 200	
1911.		
	Chish.	Cam'rn.
Arisaig,	65	43
Cape George,	95	67.
Morristown,	85	.50
North Grant,	36	33
Lochaber,	74	50
Middle South River,	49	55
St. Andrews,	120	64
Tracadie,	91	70
Harbour au Bouche	70	65
Heatherton,	92	52.
St. Joseph's.	125	73
Antigonish, North,	77	47
Antigonish, West,	127	85
Maryvale,	46	* 44
Pomquet,	89	81
Linwood,	83	61
Upper South River,	66	17
Antigonish, South,	72	24
	1	
	1468	987

J. T. Ellis, M. L. A., for West Ottawa, was elected mayor of Ottawa on Monday by about 1,000 plurality. The board of control will be composed of Joseph Kent, Edward Hickey, Dr. Parent and J. W. Nelson,

The steamer Julia Luckenbach was cut in two and sunk by the British tramp steamer Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Potomac, early last Saturday. Six of the crew were rescued from the significant the suntain ship by the SS rigging of the sunken ship by the SS, Pennsylvania after several hours terrible exposure, and six more were rescued by the Indrakuala. Fourteen were drowned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Campbell of Toronto died on Sunday last.

By the bursting of a steam pipe in the Frenchbattleship Massena on Sunday eight men were killed.

The President of Portugal has accepted the resignation of the cabinet, and entrusted Antonio Jose Ameida, leader of the Conservatives, with the formation of a new ministry.

There were 2,026 miles of railway built in the Southern States during 1912 Texas led off with 348 miles. In the current year it is estimated that 3000 miles will be built in these States.

The German cruiser Strassburg and the Danish steamer Koenig Christian IX. collided off Freidrichsort, at the IX. collided off Freidrichsort, at the entrance of Kiel Harbor, Two of the entrance of Kiel Harbor, Two of the entrance compartments were badly cruisers compartments were badly damaged.

J. Wallace.

The Misses Florence Macdonald and Ida Mullins have returned from Seal Harbor, Maine, to their homes at Monk's Head, where they intend spending the winter.

Despatches from San Francisco re-port the wreck on Monday of the steamer Rosecrans on the rocks of Peacock Spit and the loss of her entire crew of thirty men.

Ex-Alderman Timothy J. Rigney was elected mayor of Kingston, Ontario, on Monday, defeating Alderman S. R. Bailey by a majority of 127. Mr. Rigney is the third Catholic mayor to be chosen in Kingston in the last seventy years.

A coal barge collided with the ferry stramer Halifax in Halifax harbor on Monday night and ripped her starboard cabin out. The boat was crowded and slight injuries were received by some of the passengers.

Maurice Farman at Tonssus le Noble, France, Sunday, tested a new powerful type of aeroplane, especially constructed to carry loads of provis-ions and amunition. With a passen, er he easily transported a cargo of 400 kilos (800 lbs.) kilos (800 lbs.)

Dense palls of smoke from the smudge pots in orange groves over-spread the Citrus region of Southern California on Monday in an effort to prevent damage from the coldest weather known for years. Ice formed everywhere, and the weather bureau reported "killing" frosts where orange growers for years have known no dangerous temperatures.

In their efforts to intercept 350 young young women employed in the wholesale clothing manufacturing conwholesale clothing manufacturing con-cern of J. L. Taylor and Co., New York, as they were leaving work on Monday evening, five hundred strik-ing garment workers, the majority of them women, appeared in front of the building. The police weed their clubs building. The police used their clubs on the outstretched arms of the strikers. Five strikers were given ten days each in a workhouse.

Every year, according to Sir Richard Douglas Powell, from 30,000 to 50,000 new cases of tuberculosis develop in Great Britian. In addition there is a current population of 200,000 or 300,000 afflicted with chronic and advanced tuberculosis of the tungs. That this terrible " white death " continues year after year to claim tens of thousands of victims is due largely to the ignorance of the general public as to how to avoid the disease and shake it off in its early stages.

Toe British and frish ship-building yards are enjoying great prosperity. At present there are 592 vessels, aggregating 2,366,371 tons, under construction, which represents an increase of 2 per cent over last year. The shipyards cannot obtain sufficient men, and they are frequently working over-time and using double shifts. New orders are being taken faster than the ships are being completed.

Agreement has not yet been reached. The Turks have pursued reached. The Turks have pursued dilatory tactics, for which they have long had a reputation. Their counter proposals have quite exasperated the Allies, and threats of fending the negotiations and resuming hostilities have been made. The Monday despatches intimate that, probably by advice of the Powers, Turkey is more disposed to deal reasonably with the situation. situation.

The United States Secretary of War does not agree or approve of the agitation for Filipino independence. He says it would mean practical slavery for a large portion of the population. The desire to profit by slavery and oppression is at the bottom of the loud call for independence from a form

Personals.

Messrs, Charles A. and Angus Mac-Donald, of St. Joseph's, Ant., are on a trip to the Western Counties.

Mr. E. C. Gregory, K. C., of Prince Albert, Saskatchawan, is in Town to spend a couple of weaks.

Mrs. C. C. Gregory, of Antigonish, leaves to-day for Hanfax to spend several weeks.

Dr. E. O. Macdonald of Glace Bay has gone to New York to take a post graduate course in the Manhattan eye, ear and throat infirmary.

Mr. F. Monahan and Mr. L. R. Tanton, of Sydney Mines and Glace Bay, respectively, spent New Year's in Antigonists guests of Mr. T.

Mr. Edward Conningham of Moncson, N. B., Dr. Cunningham of Sydney and Leonard Cunningham of North Sydney, are in Town to attend the funeral of their mother, which takes place this morning at 9 o'clock

The Supreme Court of the United States has laid down the far-reaching principle that "corners" of interstate ing and food, are in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law,

A sum of money found in store of McGillivary & McDonald on evening of December 31st is at the Casket

Wanted, a competent servant 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 by Ronald McLean. Persons having work in these lines will please bring it in within the next two months.

Intercolonial Railway Calendar for 1913.

Bringing visions of comfortable and luxurious travel thro' a territory unrivalled for scenic beauty, the alendar of the Intercolonial Railway ust received with the compliments of he Traffic Dept., is warmly appreciated as a happy reminder of past njoyments and as an inspiration for nture travel. The calendar is, as usual, very handsome and is printed in exquisite taste. On a hand tooled background of maple leaves is an oval centre piece printed in quadra color, showing the Ocean Limited speeding hro' a scene where ocean and land with a setting of fleecy clouds combine to form a very beautiful picture. Over this is the emblematic moose head encircled with a halo of scarlet, with the words, "The Fast Line, The People's Railway," in pale yellow. Set in the four corners are the repro-ductions of the four L. C. R. booklets descriptive of Quebec and the Mari-time Provinces. The lettering is done in white with gold outline while the tab s of chocolate brown with white figures showing prominently the statuary holidays being marked by equares of shaded white and gold. On each side of the tab in white lettering on a tablet of gold are some cheerful facts concerning the splendid thro' trains the Ocean Limited and the Maritime Express. The design of the calendar is greatly enhanced by printing of gold on the background maple leaves. As a reminder of the Intercolonial and its fine train service it is excellent. As a thing both ornamental and useful it is much to be

Acknowledgments.

David A Livingston, 8 8 Cape George
Rev D Viola, Whitney Pier
D J McNeary, Canso
Rev J P A Robitalile, River Bourgeols
James F Johnston, Hav Cove
Isabeila McPherson, Washington D C
Hugh Campbell, Springhili
Rev fr Regnault, Rogorsville, N B
J A H Camcron, Montreal
Albert J Becolt, Pomquet Station
John Torpey, Afton Station
Rev H Gillis, Antigonish
Paul Levangle, Frankville
Ronald McDonald's S Harbor
Mary J Chisholm, Marydale The United States Secretary of Wardoes not agree or approve of the agitation for Filipino independence. He says it would mean practical slavery for a large portion of the population. The desire to profit by slavery and appression is at the bottom of the loud call for independence from a few people in Manila. The Secretary does not mince words in his condemnation of Americans who would "from misplaced sentimentality or lazy self-interest," cast the Filipinos on the world in a state of helpfulness.

Daniel Kahler, of Croghan, near Synacuse, N. Y., was on his way to join his four boys skating on a river near his home on Friday when he heard cries for help and ran to the bank in time to see his four sons, between seven and sixteen years of age, go through the ice and frown. Two of the boys could have saved themselves, but they chose bo try to save their brothers. The father plunged in himself and was rescued with difficulty.

The American Consul at Iquitos, Peru, Mr. Stuart Fuller, who has been making an investigation in the Putumayo rubber district, has arrived in New York, and confirms the charges made by Sir Roger Casement. He personally saw and questioned many witnesses and victims of the barbarities perpetrated against the native Indians by agents of the rubber company. He save there is abundant proof that natives were burned alive for petry offences. Many were behanded and their bodies given to the swine for food. Ingenious and horrible tortures were divised for the punishment of natives whose work was mastifactory. The charges will be thoroughly investigated both by the United States Congress and by the Parliament of Great Britain. Meanwhile, it is said, the British Consul at Iquitos has a rescued and their bodies given to the swine for food. Ingenious and horrible tortures were divised for the punishment of natives whose work was masatisfactory. The charges will be thoroughly investigated both by the United States Congress and by the Parliament of Great Britain. Meanwhile, it is said, the British Consul at

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Sears & McDonald, Limited, ANTIGONISH

We are making a special bid for out of town trade and will cheer fully furnish estimates of any job on application.

We have added several skilled employees to our staff lately, and are now in a better position than ever to attend to and fulfil your requirements. Satisfactory work absolutely guaranteed.

We have also a large and varied assortment of hardware and are specializing now on parlor, kitchen and heating stoves which will be sold at rock bottom prices.

STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, SHEET IRON, COAL HODS, SHOVELS, SHEET, ZINC, HORSE

SHOES, BAR IRON, AND STEEL

Always in stock at lowest prices.

Before purchasing a range, see our Enterprise Monarch for coal, and Modern Alaska for wood, the best ranges on the market. We are offering a Nelson steel range for wood, a dandy stove, at Thirty Dollars. Ge our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

---Great

Clearance Sale

Of the Stock of

A. KIRK & CO.

1832

A Merry Xmas and Prosperous New Year to all

Xmas is only two weeks off. Shop early and often. Don't forget to inspect our stock of

Ladies' Handbags, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Fancy Articles.

Everything priced low

Highest market price paid for all kinds of produce.

A. KIRK & COMPANY ****

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Royal Bank of Canada INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up, and Surplus

\$ 25,000.000

A General Banking Business transacted. Branches throughout Canada. Correspondents and Agents in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

We invite you to open an account in our Savings Department which you can start with any amount, no matter how small. Interest paid at highest current rates; compounded half

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

W. M. SIMPSON, Manager Antigonish Branch

TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

ALTAR BUILDING Church Finish

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

B. CREAMER

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND

Among the Advertisers.

Sleighs, T. J. Bonner.

Sleighs, TJ. Bonner. Get your condition powders, calf

meal, etc., at Bonner's. Condition powders and call meal at

Buy bran, middlings, etc., at Whidden's. Price low for cash. C. B. Whidden & Son have a few nice sleighs left. Don't miss a bargain.

sets bob-sleds for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son. Have your skates sharpened by W. S. Archbald, Church Street.

Boys - Send all your rabbits to Bonner's. We have an order for 1000 Girl wanted, for general house-work, no washing. Write Girl, care

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

NOTICE UNPAID TAXES

Persons who do not wish to have their names Struck off the voter's list

pay their taxes and water rates at once, otherwise they will be deprived of a vote.

warrants will be issued against persons whose taxes and water rates are still unpaid

On the 15th inst.

This notice is positively final. By order,

D. C. CHISHOLM,

Jan. 8, 1913.

The friends of

are cordially invited to attend

- AT -

McDonald's Hall, Town

... ON ..

THURSDAY EVENING

9th inst, at 7 o'clock

Addresses will be delivered by HON. R. M. McGREGOR. A. F. WALL, ESQ. F. R. TROTTER, M. P. P.

and others

A public meeting in the interest of

C. P. CHISHOLM, ESQ. The Liberal Candidate.

To be addressed by the

Hon. Premier Murray and others, will be held at the

CELTIC HALL Antigonish

NDAY

The 13th day of January, 1913,

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

Boarding Stables

Church Street Boarding Stables, next to A. Kirk & Co's. Transient permanent boarding. Warm stables, good attendance.

Moderate Charges. FRED CHISHOLM.

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 at ested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons in-

debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM, Pomquet River, Executor October 29th, 1912.

At Mainadieu, on Dec. 30, 1912, Thomas Barry strengthened by the sacraments of the Church. The deceased was born 76 years ago at Salmon River, Guysborough Co. and up to a few years ago resided at Glassburn, N. S., when he will safe and for his starting

At Calcdonia Mills, on Dec. 27, 1912, of brain ever, Dan H. Duggan, in the 38th year of his tege. He received all the rites of Holy Church few days before his death. Of a quiet, noffensive and obliglog disposition he will be treatly missed by his neighbors and acquain ances. Besides a disconsolate widow and five young children, he leaves a father, two prothers and three staters to mourn their loss, stay his soul test in peace!

At Tracadie, Aut. Co., on Jan. 2nd, after a nort illness. MARGARET, beloved, wile of oses Petitas ages 65 years. Deceased was woman of sterling qualities and was beloved all who knew her a devoit Catholic, ber thomands were fortified by the rites of the nurch. She leaves to month her loss a sorrow-

I hearby give notice that R. R. GRIFFIN

Of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

has been appointed agent for the payment of Election Expenses for Christophor P. Chisholm, a candidate at the Elections to be held on the 16th

inst, and that J. PAYS()N CLARKE of Antigonish aforesaid

BOOK-KEEPER,

has been appointed agent for the pay ment of Election Expenses for John S. O'Brien a candidate at the said Election, pursuent to the provisions of Sec. 121 (1) Chap 6 of the Acts of 1909., "The Nova Scotia Elections Act" and Amendments hereto,

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Returning Officer for the County of Antigonish.

Antigonish, 7th January, 1913.

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry Maritime Dental College

Advantages for Canadian Students DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dest 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. 5

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

ful husband, two sons, two sisters and two b others. Her funerat, which took place after High Mass Sunday morning, was largely attended. Her remains were laid to rest in St.

ago. Requiescat in Pace!

At 5 Mt Vennon St., Gloucester, Mass., at residezce of her sister, Mrs. Duneau McEachern on Dec. 28th, Catherine H., boloved daughter of the late Hector and Elizabeth MacDonald, of Low Point, Inv Co., in the 120d year of her age. Deceased had always been of a very robust constitution until about five weeks previous to her demise. Her death was directly caused by Carcimonia of the Heart She was a valued member of Clan Chisholm, No. 7 Gloucester, Mass Deceased was extremely popular among her wide circle of acquaintances. Interment took place from her old former home in Low Point to Stella Maris cemetery, on Jan 1, Fr. P. Rankin, P. P., conducting the funeral services. To her sorrowing brothers and sisters the sympathy of the community is exteaded.

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We will have our Christmas Confectionery 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

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

D. R. GRAHAM CASH PAID FOR HIDES

The French at Panama.

(By Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in Scribner's Magazine)

(Continued from last issue.) "Oh, this roulette, how much it has cost all grades of canal employees! Its proprietor must make vast profits. Admission is absolutely free; whoever wishes may join in the play. A democratic mob representing every class of society pushes and crowds around the One is elbowed at the same time by a negro, almost in rags, anxiously thrusting forward his ten sous and by a portly merchant with his pockets stuffed with plasters and banknotes.

Very like a mining town episode is

the following:
"Some time before our arrival on the Isthmus, on an evening when the play was especially high and furious, a band of thieves planned to rob the roulette table. Under it they concealed a powerful petard or bomb, which they lighted at the critical moment. There was an explosion and a frightful panic. Every one, believ-ing that the house was blown up, rushed for the doors and windows. The lights went out. When the panic subsided it was discovered that all the stakes had disappeared under cover of the tumult.

This accident was more disagreeable than serious and the authorities paid little heed to it. But then the authorities never minded anything, letting the manager of the game take such steps as he saw fit to prevent the repetition of the occurrence. He, accordingly, surrounded himself with certain precautions which at first seemed odd to us until we understood

"Before each turn of the wheel, at the solemn moment of 'Make your plays, gentlemen!' the following dialogue took place between the chief

croupier and his assistants:
"Mira la bomba!" ('Look for the bomb!) he commanded.

croupier immediately went down on all-fours, lifted the carpet, inspected the under side of the table, reappeared, and announced that he had seen no bomb.

"'Very well!' gravely replied the chief croupier. "And only then, strong in this as-surance, he pronounced the 'Make

your plays, gentlemen!'
"He threw the ball. When it stopped he announced the number in three languages, as was necessary for the cosmopolite attendance with which he had to deal : 'Treinta y seis. Thirty-six and red!

Trente-siw, rouge!""
Colon differed from Panama in having no central point for its debauchery. It had no Grand Hotel in which all its gambling, drinking, and accompanying vices wers congregated, but it had a single main street, run-ning along the water-front, which was composed almost entirely of places in which these diversions were in full progress day and night with such abandon as to make the town uninhabitable for decent persons. was a veritable sink of iniquity, if

ever one existed. In these two centres of Isthmus life, Panama and Colon, the French canal builders found their sole places of abode outside the jungle. There was nowhere else to go for habitation or recreation. The advent of the various detachments from France, with plenty of money and generous cargoes of wines and other liquors, gave a tre-mendous incentive to the wild gayety of the two towns. Nothing like the supply of liquor which the French poured out upon the Isthmus during their eight years of occupation was ever seen there before, or has been seen there since. It was well nigh unlimited in quantity, and was sold to everybody at the prices at which it had been bought in large quantities at wholesale in France. Nothing was added for transportation across the ocean or to defray the cost of handling. Champagne, especially, was comparatively so low in price that it flowed very like water, and other wines were to be had in scarcely less profusion and cheapness. The lack of a pure water supply was doubtless the moving cause for this abundance, which was justified on the ground of health preservation, but the consequences were as deplorable as they were inevitable. The ingredients for a genuine Bacchanalian orgy being supplied, the orgy naturally followed.

Money was scarcely less abundant than wine. Vast sums were sent from France to the Isthmus during the first five or six years of canal work, and at least one-half of it, according to most competent authorities, was either misapplied or stolen. The chief canal officials received enormous salaries, ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year, were allowed travelling expenses ranging from \$5 to \$50 a day, were provided with expensive residences and with fine horses and carriages. Previous to June, 1886, there was expended for office buildings and residences \$5,250 000. The residence of the director-general cost \$150,000, including a \$40,000 bath-house. He had a private railway car which cost \$42,000. In order to select a suitable carriage and horses for him, a commission of seven of his assistants was sent to New York at the expense of the company to make the purchase. The hospital buildings at Ancon cost \$5,000.000, and those at Colon, \$1,400,000. Stables had cost \$600,000, carriages and horses for employees, \$215,000, and \$2,700,000 had been spent for servants for employees. Three men were employed in nearly every instance to do the work of one, and all were extravagantly paid. Every house, hospital, stable, or other building that was erected, nearly or quite every purchase that was made of machinery and supplies of every sort, were charged to the company at double or treble the original cost, and the surplus was divided. If there was an orgy of gambling and drinking and vice, there was in progress with it one of the most unrestrained orgies of extravagance, corruption, and graft" that the world has ever seen.

Froude scarcely overpainted the pic-ture when he wrote, after visiting the Isthmus during his tour of the West Indies in 1885-6; In all the world there is not, per-

haps, now concentrated in any single

spot so much swindling and villany, so much foul disease, such a hideous dung heap of moral and physical abomination, as in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of nineteenthcentury engineering. . . The scene of operations is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely hot, swarming with mosquitos, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes, the home, even as Nature made it, of yellowfever, typhus, and dysentery, and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither."

Behind it all lurked constantly the grim shadow of death. "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die!" This could well have been the motto to hang above the bars and gamblingtables in Colon and Panama, and in the camps amid the jungle. The most vigorous among the living to-day might be among the dead and buried to-morrow, smitten without warning by the swift and (at that time) mysterions scourge of yellow-fever. It is not surprising, when one reads the authentic accounts of the ravages of this disease, that men sought to forget their peril by plunging into the wild-est forms of diversion. What is sur-prising is that so many remained and faced the danger-faced it only to fall before it.

Estimates of the number of the French who lost their lives, by this disease mainly, vary greatly because no accurate record was kept; but it is a reasonably safe assertion that two out of every four who went from France died of it, and possibly two out of every three. It is said that many of them were induced to go to the Isthmus in the first place and to remain there by the very high salaries paid and by the opportunities for illicit gain; but this is not, in my opinion, either an adequate or a just explanation. There was something more than desire for pecuniary profit necessary to induce men to remain under the conditions which prevailed both in the working camps and in the two cities. It required no ordinary kind or degree of courage to induce a man who saw his companions fall one after another dead beside him to continue at his post; yet this is what hundreds of Frenchmen did. To get a proper estimate of their courage and devotion, let me cite a few authentic instances of the silent and swift working of disease.

Sir Claude Coventry Mallet, at present British minister at Panama, was, in the early days of French occupation, British consul at the same place. Through love of adventure he accompanied one of the French surveying parties to the upper waters of the Chagres River. The expedition started with twenty-two men. Within a few weeks all its members, except Mallet and the engineer in charge, were incapacitated by disease. Twenty men went into a hospital, where ten died. Mallet and the engineer in charge, a Russian named Dziembowski, returned to Panama, both in apparation. both in apparently unimpaired health. Dziembowski asked Mallet to advance him money with which to buy a suit of clothes, since he could get no money till his accounts had been rendered and approved. On the afternoon of the day of their return the suit was bought, and Dziembowski accepted Mallet's invitation to luncheon on the following day. The luncheon hour arrived, but the guest did not appear, Going to the Grand Hotel in the even-ing, Mallet inquired for Dziembowski, saying he had promised to lunch with him but had failed to appear. "Why," was the reply, "have you not heard of his death? He died of yellow fever at three o'clock this morning and was buried at six!" He had been buried in the new suit of clothes.

M. Cermoise, from whose book I have quoted on previous pages, re-cords several equally dramatic cases. A dinner had been arranged at a field camp near Gambon, in one instance, in honor of Henry Bionne, secretarygeneral of the company, who was on the Isthmus charged with a confidential mission :

"The guests had assembled and were waiting to sit down when M. Bionne should arrive. Suddenly a lady present, who had been looking at the table with particular attention, cried out in much agitation: 'We are thirteen at table!

"At this moment M. Bionne arrived. He heard her exclamation. 'Be assured, madame,' said he, gaily. 'In such a case it is the last to arrive who pays for all.' And he sat down without seeming in the least disturbed by this sinister portent.

"Never was there so gay, so lively a meal. M. Bionne was at his best, a delightful and witty conversationalist. He drank to our success on the Isthmus; we drank to his good luck, for in fifteen days he was to take the steamer and return to Europe.

"Fifteen days later he sailed from Colon. At the end of forty-eight hours he was taken with yellow-fever and died in a few days. The body was thrown into the Gulf of Mexico. He had not long delayed the payment of his debt!" Continuing, M. Cermoise gives a

further history of what happened in the same camp:
"Blasert had also left the camp. His wife wished to return to Europe with her children. He accompanied them to Colon, put them on board a

steamer, and returned to Panama that same evening.
"What could have affected him? Was it the result of the sudden change from life in the open air to that in town? At all events, the day after his return he took to his bed with

yellow-fever. 'And he had crossed the Far West believed himself invulnerable. Certainly his moral character was above reproach. Alas! Nothing, neither strict morality nor crossing the Far West, renders one invulnerable to yellow fever. Some days later the unfortunate man died like a new

arrival from Europe.
"He had also taken part at M. Bionne's dinner. "His wife and children, who had left him in good health, learned of his death on reaching France. That was or indifference, or both. To be

that of Jules Dingler, who was the first director-general of canal work on the Isthmus. It was for him that the \$150,000 residence had been erected. This was placed high upon the south-ern slope of Ancon Hill, overlooking La Boca, now Balboa, and the Bay of

black series. He had just made an

expedition on horseback into the in-

terior of the Isthmus, during which he had endured great fatigue On his return, the yellow-fever declared

itself, he took to his bed, and died in

Perhaps the most tragic case was

three days.

Panama. Before he could occupy his wife, son, and daughter died of yellow-fever within a few months each other, and he returned to France a broken-hearted man, where he died soon afterward. The house was known for many years as "La Folie Dingler," on account of its excessive cost and rather inaccessible ocation. It was used for a time as a small-pox isolation house, later as barracks for Colombian troops, still later by the Americans as a quarantine detention station, and finally, in February, 1910, was razed to the ground to make room for works in connection with canal construction.

Dingler was succeeded by Leon Boyer, who arrived on the Isthmus in January, 1886, and had hardly entered upon his duties when he was smitten

rith yellow fever, dying on May 1. Philippe Bunau Varilla, who was a division engineer during this period, makes many references to the ravages of yellow-fever in his book on the Past, Present, and Future' Panama. He says the effect the disease had upon the courage and activity of the working force cannot be estimated; that the elusive and mysterious malady defied all precautions, laughed at all remedies, and that all that the most expert physi-cians could do for its victims was to administer palliatives whose effect was moral rather than curative.

"Two talented engineers," he says, Messrs. Petit and Sordillet, were sent to me from Paris to occupy posts as chiefs of division. Their coming had given me hope of a strong rein forcement, but unfortunately, arrivng together, they were taken to the cemetery fifteen days later, victims of the fatal malady which had so terribly thinned the ranks of the personnel of all classes.

Speaking generally of the working

force, he says:
"Out of every one hundred individuals arriving on the Isthmus, I can say without exaggeration that only twenty have been able to remain at their posts at the working stations, and even in that number many who were able to present an appearance of health had lost much of their courage.

Colonel Gorgas, in an address delivered at Los Angeles, Cal., in June, 1911, gives the following instances which came within his personal know-

"One of the French engineers, who was still on the Isthmus when we first arrived, stated that he came over a party of seventeen young Frenchmen. In a month they had all died of yellow-fever except himself. The superintendent of the railroad brought to the Isthmus his three sisters; within a month they had all died of yellow-fever. The mother superior of the sisters nursing in Ancon Hospital told me that she had come out with twenty-four sisters. Within a few years twenty-one had died, the most of yellow-fever."

Conditions like these were calcu-

lated to try even the strongest nerves. That for eight years Frenchmen were found in considerable numbers who ere willing to fill the constantly thinning ranks is a fact of which their nation may well be proud. They kept the force recruited sufficiently to enable the work to be carried forward till funds for its prosecution were exhausted.

(To be continued.)

The Broadness of the Teacher.

The teacher's knowledge should be broad and accurate. Mere specialists may be very well in their place, but their place is not the class-room of a high school or college. Men who have spent the formative period of their lives under them look at the world and life through a pin-hole, Moreover, few specialists are good teachers; few are even good conversationalists. They are apt to smack a bit of glorified, self-sufficient mech-anics. Nor is it enough to know only the pages of an author. Such a knowledge is hardly worthy of the name. The teacher who learns mathematics page by page, and Homer or Virgil line by line, without assimilating the logic of the one and the spirit of the other, is an insufferable bore. The work he does could be done as well by a phonograph. Mathematics and literature will be dead things in his keeping. He will teach isolated proposition after isolated proposition, and his pupils will learn isolated propositions, and that will be the end of it. The master will never think of pointing out sequences, the relation of part to part, the logical growth of proofs. Pivotal propositions will be omitted or explained without reference to their consequences. And yet it is precisely in elements of this kind that the value of mathematics in a scheme of general education lies. Its chief function is to train the intellect not to jump in the dark, but to step cautiously and on firm ground, under full light Disjecta Membra torn from a finely articulated body of truth will never accomplish that. They will overload the memory, smother the reason. Nor will literature fare bet-Homer and Virgil, Cicero and Demosthenes, Juvenal and Horace will be searched and researched, plowed and furrowed for examples of hendiadys and prolepsis, and what not —all good in their places—to the utter neglect of all else. The hunter stalks the forest and uses powder and shot on the mosquito, while the deer lope off

a sad period for the administration, sure, no one should underrate It seemed as though a wind of death grainm r and theforic. They are were blowing over its employees. were blowing over its employees. | Decessor and powerful factors in name for nersell usus After M. Bionne, Blasert; after education. Students of Greek, for incepting some man's.

Blasert, M. Blanchet continued the stance, will have their power of discrimination enormously enlarged by an intelligent study of conditional sentences. But then the sum and substance of education does not lie in the ability to explain a grammatical puzzle, or to turn an elegant sentence. And there are things other than climaxes, anti-climaxes, figures and metres and unities. There are higher realities than these, more subtle agencies of power and expression. We plead for them: the things behind the veil of language, the joys, the sorrows, the comedies, the tracedies, the failures, the successes, the virtures, the passions of life, that they may enter into the soul and stirit and inspire it and smite it and prick it and tease it and harrass it and frighten it; in short, castigate it. For these we plead-all the elements of art, science, life which conduce to the formation of a man. A corpse is uninspiring. Literature should not be converted into one. It should be used for what it is, a record of the live works of live men. Through it souls should be brought into contact with souls. The boy should live with the hero "tour square to every wind that blows," the real hero unidealized. Fairies which peer over the garden walls of the lotuseaters interest none save poets

> Thus will the young soul grow. cannot touch life without response. It thinks the better from experience of good thinking; it aspires the higher from contact with high aspirations; it loves the better from glimpses of pure love; it throbs the faster from contact with strenuous life. It expands and contracts, adds and prunes under the inspiration which can be caught up from beneath the words on which pettifogging masters spend weary hours, only to send forth pupils with the physique of giants and the mind and character of sucklings-Blees the mark!-both marks, teacher and pupil,

and mystics.

But this is only the first means of rousing the pupil to study. There are some others which deserve at least a passing mention. Amongst these are numbered emulation, prizes, marks and punishments. The first two claim a few words; the others can be treated at another time. All teachers have at least a specu-

lative knowledge of the evils which can attend on emulation. Many writers on pedagogy, more voluble than experienced, have painted them in livid colors. But then it is easy enough to sit clad in dressing gown and slippers before a grate fire, formulate a proposition, dub it a conclusion and invent arguments to support it. A year or two of class-room drudgery would cure this perhicious habit Emulation has dangers. It has been abused, and out of the abuse have grown disgusting egotism, selfishness, unfairness, jealousy, pettiness of all kinds. But abuse never supersedes use. Otherwise we should be obliged to give up everything, save death. Emulation is an instinct with youths, and cannot be obliterated save by converting our boys into mummies or marble states. Moreover, it is a most powerful incentive to industry and progress, while an attempt to eradicate it would have ridiculous consequences. First, repetitions would be abolished; then all those healthful games which have tostered and developed in the American boy so many of his finest qualities, such as

endurance, bravery, resourcefulness, courtesy to opponents and marliness under defeat. Better direct it into sthical channels, and keep it there until through it the boy has developed all the noble characteristics for which it offers so fine a chance. This can be done by appealing rather to interior than exterior motives. For true emulation does not consist so much in trying to outdo another, as in trying to outdo oneself. Its motive is not chagrin over another's success, but a noble, unselfish desire to improve one's own status. The boy should be taught to keep his eye on his own record, not on his neighbor's, with a view of scoring a point on bimself. However, exterior motives should not be neglected entirely. They are good, especially those which appeal to the instinct for play, and tend to pit a large number against a large number, not one against one. Emulation thus managed is no more dangerous to character than a friendly unprofessional game of baseball or football.

Prizes, too, have come in for their share of bitter denunciation. Here again use is confounded with abuse. In them elves they are not evil. Even our Lord held out the hope of reward. temporal and eternal, to those who were fighting the battle of life. That there has been excess in this matter is only too patent. In some places cheap premiums are still as numerous as they were last century in "fitting schools," where young ladies learned to paint woolly trees and speak p or French. The prize is everything end and the motive. Of course, this is baneful in the extreme. It places the pupil in a false atmosphere by teaching him to depend entirely on reward and not on duty, honor and such high motives. The results will be a false notion of values, consequent on the undue emphasis which has been placed on material success; and greed and unfairness, and all those wretched traits observable in men who measure success in life by a full wallet and the possession of a dozen automobiles.

But all this is reason, not for the abolition of rewards, but for their prudent use. They are good in their place. Let them play the part of extremely subordinate motives, and be of such a kind that large numbers of the class can enter the competition for them with hope of success, and their effect will be salutary.

In conclusion, every good method of teaching should tend to arouse interest and enthusiasm in the boy, and keep both at white heat until all the complex elements of an educated man have begun to fasten themselves ecurely in the young soul. Thus will teaching be fruitful of good .- R. H. Tierney, S. J., in America.

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1912 A No. 4

IN THE SUPREME COURT

SARAH McDONALD, Plainti

WILLIAM A. McDONALD and FLORENCE McDON Defendan

be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antanish, at the Court House in An gonish, on

MONDAY The 13th day of January, 1913

at eleven o'clock in the forences

pursuant to an order for forects and sale made herein by His Hor A. MacGillivray, ex-officio Maste the Supreme Court (being the It of the County Court, District dated the 11th day of December, unless before the time of sale amount due to the plantiff herei principal, interest and costs be p the plaintiff or her solicitor, Court

All the estate, right, title, inter property, claim and demand equity of redemption of the a named defendants or either of (and of all persons claiming through or under them, or eith them, since the recording o mortgage foreclosed herein) of 1 upon or out of All that certain piece, or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Big M in the County of Antigonish bounded and described, now formerly, as follows:

Bounded on the North by lands possession of Angus McPherson; the West by lands of Angus M Donald (Roderick's son) and lat formerly occupied by Donald M Isaac; on the South by lands former of Donald McDonald M of Dougald McDonald, now owned or in possession of Alexander Monald; and on the East by la formerly occupied by Ronald M Gillivray - containing two hund acres more or less and being the las owned and occupied in his life time b

the late Angus McDonald (Oge).
Terms: Ten per cent, at time sale; remainder on delivery of deed DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM

Sheriff of Antigonish C JOSEPH A. WALL, Of Canadian Bank of Com

Sheriff's office, Antigonish, December, 1912,

Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plain

Carrying it Too Far.

In his speech the other day at eat meeting in London John edmond cited facts refuting a baseless calumny" as he described ngland by the Tories that: "The cted public bodies (Boards, etc. Ireland consisting for the most rt, naturally enough, of Catholics d Nationalists, do not give a fair

are of their patronage and appointuntrymen."

Mr. Redmond, answering this arge, summarised returns from t, "there have been elected to Catholic parts of Ireland 400 rotestants, most of them to highly positions."

Reading these figures a thought uld occur to many that such eration goes beyond the proper so far as almost to be intolerce to the other side, which view as well emphasized some time ago a correspondent of the Dublin remarking on the reeman

"The Catholics of Ireland are, 1 ar (said this correspondent), ginning to show too much lustice and intolerance, not deed towards their Protestant ighbors, but towards their own thelic countrymen. It is all ght to be just and tolerant with e another irrespective of class or seed-and I admire it-but there is Ach a thing as carrying matters too r-overshooting the mak."

ustration-or rather unfair to the thelic in the case: "A desirable sition became vacant. Of the lity and fitness, while the only ralifying feature in his opponent as that he was a Protestant. Are electors (overwhelmingly Cath-Protestant preference, they say ey acted thus to show their sense

And the correspondent gave a fair

e to be just and tolerant !" Mass.ore; and we think a self-respecting Brooted spirited Protestant should and

ould expect or accept no more. We have no doubt that if the e Freeman correspondent might be und. Yet the Orange campaigrs have the audacity to print and intifirculate their calumny about Catholic intolerance.'

ants Catholics and the Blessed Virgin Mary.

tigo Catholics who live in a Protestant untry are frequently called upon to fend the doctrine and practice of votion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, other of our Divine Lord and wiour Jesus Chaist. That is as sch as to say, in other words, that Sur Catholics are often called upon to plain this devotion; for objections ndge it can arise from only a misunderto. Canding of what it really is, or fail-1912 e to grasp what is its rightful place the scheme of Christianity. When id to is is understood, Catholic venerinto n of the Blessed Virgin needs no ology; for it is seen to be part od parcel of the religion taught by bove sus Christ and His Apostles. hem But to explain successfully our

by votion to the Holy Mother of God, er ol is not enough to be able to state in erely what it is not : to tell people, lot we often have to tell them, that rgin as divine; that there is a votion to her as 'the highest of od's creatures and the surpreme or rship of adoration which we pay God alone. Besides this we s in ist have a positive knowledge of on Catholic doctrine about Mary; inds must know that doctrine as well

Mar d as completely as we can. gin by denying some strange carhare of the Church's teaching.

extreme Ignorance is not common amongst our non-Catholic friends. the cause of life; so that man, who then, whereas Eve by her blandish-Nevertheless, there are many among them who think that, if we do not actually believe the Blessed Virgin which has been circulated in Mary to be above God, or at least divine, and in some way equal to God, we, at any rate, pay more at- instrumentality of a woman in order of that sin, and at that most tention to her in our worship than we do to God Himself, and give God through a woman should be made flesh and dwelt among us, the second place. And when non- good through a woman. The great taking for His holy temple her whom Catholics hear the Litany sung at saint and martyr Irenaeus, also one from all eternity the Father had ents to their Protestant fellow- Benediction, or notice that in the of the noble band of sub-apostolic chosen to be the Mother of His Rosary there are ten "Hail Mary's" Fathers, says that Almighty God in Son. to one "Our Father," they consider His wisdom decreed that, since the these facts a decisive proof that they devil won his victory over man by Mary's co-operation with Christ, elected public bodies in are right. It requires considerable means of a woman, so he should be Her Divine Son, in His reatholic parts of Ireland covering patience to explain to them that finally defeated through a woman. period since 1900 and showing Catholic worship is not based upon mathematical computations; that the id offices by these elected bodies worship of honor given to Mary is immediately after the time of the Think what that word "mother" something entirely different in kind Apostles; their doctrine was implies! All that a mother does from the supreme worship of adoration given to God alone; so that a this great essential truth of that the tender spark of life is lit up dition Mr. Redmond noted that, thousand "Hail Mary's" can not Christianity: that Mary has the some bodies in Catholic parts have enter into comparison with a single same part in our salvation as Eve delicate and tender body, -all that opointed without election, but by "Our Father," or one brief aspir- had in our unhappy fall. Let us Mary did for God, her Son. And act of the chairman, 176 ation of the heart directed to Al- see, then, what precisely was Eve's when He had grown up under her rotestants to public office since mighty God, since what we offer to part in bringing about our fall, and tender care, she did not cease to be Him is divine honor, while what we thing at all.

Far be it from us to judge harshly those who misunderstand the doctrine practice of devotion to God's Mother. Usually it is not their fault. They have been educated in false ideas, and fed upon misconceptions, which for many generations have filled the mind of the public. We must patiently and charitably strive to that our ideas and practices concerning Mary are not what they think them to be, and to show them what the Catholic doctrine really is.

And-to repeat it, for it is important-if we are to do this successfully, we must ourselves know, we must know well, we must know as completely as is in our power, what the solid ground it rests. Without that about by a paralled process. knowledge, with only a partial and o candidates the Catholic showed incomplete knowledge of Catholic isputable proof of superior truth on this subject, not only shall we be unable to explain it to others, but our own devotion to Mary-and, more than that, our love and worship of Jesus and of God our Father ic) consistent when, having given will be in some respects wanting; for it is only when we realize as fully as we may, as accurately as we may. justice and toleration to their the true position of Mary in the plan Mother. Mac llow-countrymen ? Qualification, and work of our Redemption, that parently, must be ignored if we we can grasp as we ought the wonderful condescension and wisdom We certainly would not ignore and exceeding great love of God exalification to favor a Protestant bibited in the Incarnation of His ndidate. We would give the Son, the full meaning of those rotestant a square deal and no words of the Apostle of the Gentiles: "When the fullness of time was woman." (Gal. iv., 4.)

> wrought into the building that to called thee Son of God." destroy it would be to spoil and ruin the beauty and harmony of the whole. And that is what Protestantism has done to the edifice of Catholic Faith, even as it did to the old worshipped. It has spoiled and defaced the grand edifice of Christian doctrine by pulling down the Christian, Catholic truth concerning the Holy Mother of God, leaving an ugly gap, through which, as was inevitable, the winds and storms of heresy have entered, and have defaced, when they have not wrecked, other parts of the building; so that the truth about Mary, the Mother of Jesus, having been lost, the truth concerning the Incarnation of her Divine Son has not remained intact; and much beautiful truth about the Fatherhood of God Himself in the supernatural order has become sadly

overlaid and obscured. Naturally, it would be impossible do not look upon the Blessed for me in one article to put before my readers the whole Catholic doest, infinite difference between our trine concerning our Blessed Lady; or even, in a short space, to give the baldest outline of its wonders and beauties. I shall confine myself, therefore, to one point, to one aspect of the theology of Mary; and I have chosen it because it is one which even Catholics themselves are apt to lose sight of; though it forms, as is erly It is true that often we have to plain, one of the fundamental reasons for our devotion to her.

One of the earliest Fathers of the fac-ily the other day the present writer | Church, Tertullian, who lived and red me across an instance of a person | wrote in the second and third centuand to seriously believed that Catholics ries, has summed up in a few pregby not worship God at all, but ad- nant words the aspect of Marian of ess all their prayers and worship to doctrine that I wish to emphasize. Blessed Virgin! It is hard to be "God," he tells us, "when man, ious in dealing with such notions; His image, had been taken captive Co metimes it is difficult not to be by the devil, won him back by a gry. I suppose all we could do parallel operation." And, going on erce uld be to assure persons laboring to explain what he means by this, he der such an impression, that we adds: "For as into Eve, when yet a virgin, entered that word which

bringing about our Redemption.

the head and representative of the undeceive them; to persuade them be despoiled. Yet in our fall Eve perfectly willing co-operation. co-operated; in our ruin she had an Eve's active and wilful co-operation.

> Only Christ, the Second Adam, the new Head and Representative of in our place before God, and take our sins and our punishment upon ment which we were powerless to make. Yet this He did not without

Just as, in the beginning of human history, the fallen angel Lucifer, jealous of the happiness of God's new made creatures, came upon earth and spoke to Eve the lying words of deceit, so at God's

We may hope, however, that such was the cause of death, so also into a handmaid of the Lord; be it done He is as ready to hear as she is to Virgin entered that Word which is to me according to thy word." And by the female sex was brought to ments induced Adam to sin, Mary by destruction, by the same sex was her lowliness, her purity, her faith, brought to salvation." St. Justin drew down the Word Eternal to Martyr, at the same period, says: become Incarnate within her, that "God was made man through the He might undo the mischief that the disobedience which began happy moment "the World was

This was but the beginning of demption of us. She was These great Christian Fathers did His Mother, - Mother of God, not speak at random. They lived Mother of the Word Incarnate. Apostolic doctrine; and they taught for her child, from the first moment within the frail environment of the that will show us what was the His Mother; and, therefore, in His give to the Blessed Virgin is no such Blessed Virgin Mary's part in ministry, in His sufferings, in His death, they were not separated. In Now, Eve's sin alone could not all these she had her share, by cause the ruin of the human race, for sympathy, by help, by suffering with and look with disapproval upon the she was not the head and represent. Him. Willingly she offered Him in ative of humanity. Therefore our the Temple; willingly she offered common human nature was not Him upon the Cross. And she has despoiled of grace and innocence by not ceased to be His Mother. His her act alone. Adam, not Eve, was dearest interests have not ceased to be her dearest interests; His work race; only his sin could ruin us; has not ceased to call forth and to only in him could our common nature | receive her utmost sympathy and her

Is there, then, anything strangeactive and important share; for she is there not everything that was first listened to the lying words of naturally to be expected in the the serpent, and then, by her Catholic teaching that she, the persuasion, tempted her husband to Second Eve, who co-operated with Thus, then, was the fall the beginning of our salvation by brought about-by Adam's sin and giving flesh to the Son of God and bringing Him into the world, still As the Fathers tell us, God willed co-operates in Christ's work of Catholic doctrine is, and upon what that Redemption should be brought salvation carried on in the Church, -co-operates in that work by her mighty office as our advocate and intercessor with the King, her Son our common humanity, could stand And is it not, therefore, true that Christianity without Mary, without the doctrine of Mary's share in our Him, offering to God that atone salvation, of Mary's place in our Redemption, of Mary's love for us, and of Mary's prayers for us, the the co-operation of a woman, and redeemed of her Divine Son, is that woman was His Blessed Christianity deformed and shorn of one of its essential features, -a temple, as it were, with a part pulled

Space will not permit me to show how it is that the displacement of Mary from her proper place in the scheme of Christianity has reacted appointed hour the bright and upon the doctrine of the Incarnation giorious Angel Gabriel came from and of the Fatherhood of God; has come, God sent His Son, born of a heaven and spoke to Mary the words logically led to low views about the of truth: "Hail, full of grace; the divinity of Jesus, has opened the The Catholic theology on the sub- Lord is with thee; blessed art thou way to errors and heresies concernturns obtained by Mr. Redmond ject of the Blessed Virgin is a vast among women. . . . Behold, thou ing His Adorable Person. I will ere examined and analyzed many and grand edifice, second only in shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt conclude by exhorting all who read ses in favor such as described by vastness and importance to the bear a Son; sad thou shalt call His these words to eacrish the Catholic Catholic theology about God and name Jesus. . . . The Holy Ghost doctrine about Mary, the Mother or Christ Himself. Indeed, it is not a shall come upon the, and the power God, as a bulwark and safeguard of separate edifice at all; rather it is of the Most High shall overshadow the true faith in Jesus, her Son; to like a splendid and magnificent thee. And therefore, also the Holy cherish the Catholic devotion to chapel in some vast cathedral, so which shall be born of the shall be Mary as a most precious privilege and treasure of our Catholic life. And as Eve began our ruin by If we love her who shared in the yielding to the words of the Evil great work of our Redemption it is a One, so Mary began our salvation sign and a pledge of our own by her obedient consent, her willing, salvation. We should avail ourpersonal consent, to the word of God selves to the full of her powerful cathedrals in which our forefathers spoken by the Angel: "Behold the pleading with Jesus on our behalf.

ask; and, verily, no soul that ROYAL PURPLE earnestly and devoutly and persever- Stock & Poultry Specifics ingly seeks her maternal aid shall be lost forever. - W. H. C. Hughes in the Ave Maria.

The Epiphany.

On the day of the first Epiphany arose the star of our hope, and we can never think of the day without recalling this first silent announcement of the coming end of our bond-

But the feast is for us more than a pious memory. It is an occasion for us to renew our faith in the divine mission of Christianity. And such a faith means more than an idle belief. It means the conviction that we have much work to do for the cause of the truth. Even with the little knowledge we have of the men who came from the east under the guidance of the wondrous star, we are sure that they were men of action. They were not dreamers; their long journey to the Babe of Bethlehem showed that they were willing to come to a spiritual blessing by means of personal sacrifice. No one can imagine them when they returned to their native land, after the gift of faith had been given them, sitting down wrapped up in their own selfishness and heedless whether or not others came to the knowledge of the true God. We can truthfully picture them telling of the glories they had witnessed, and seeking to instill into the souls of others a love for the Son of God made man. And this must be the spirit of the

Catholic who appreciates his faith. He must not be content with the working out of his own salvation, supremely important though it be; into the plan of his own salvation must enter the desire to make Christ known to others. He must be an apostle. And what opportunities there are today for him to work for the glory of GoJ. In his own little circle of friends, in the "trivial round, the common task" he has a thousand opportunities to spread the truths of the Catholic Church. He is not called upon to be a preacher, but his whole

life may be an example to others. In the present apostolic work of the Church there is great need of zeal among our laity. Men and women who have devoted their lives to the spreading of the gospel are in foreign lands bearing the burden of the day They need our help. What are we doing for them? That is the question we can ask ourselvef on this feast of the Epiphany. Are we members of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; what do we give annually for the missions? If we do nothing for the spread of the truth, surely we cannot claim to be ardent Catholics. If our faith is strong as we protest, let us show forth the light in a practical

Live and let live is a poor motto for

WHY KEEP ON COUGHING? Here is A Remedy That Will Stop It

Do you realize the danger in a

neglected cough?

Then why don't you get rid of it? Yes, you can shake it off, even though it has stuck to you for a long time, if you go about it right.

Keep out in the fresh air as much as you can, build up your strength with plenty of wholesome food, and take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Liuseed, Licorice

This reliable household remedy has broken up thousands of backing, persistent coughs, which were just as troublesome as yours, and what it has done for so many others it will do for you.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne contains absolutely no harmful drugs, and so can be given safely to children, as well as adults. Your physician or druggist can confirm this statement, for we are ready to send them on request a complete list of all the ingredients.

Put up in 25c. and 5oc. bottles by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 317

FREE We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large 64-page books (with inpoultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, coits and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay 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 You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's less time by using our Royal Purple Stock 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 six pigs or \$1.00 for one steer. It will keep your horses in show condition with ordinary feed. If you have a poor, miserable-looking 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 50e package will last a cow or horse 70 days.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY swell in the winter as in the summer, and will keep them free from disease. These goods are pure and unadhiterated. 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 Stock Specific, 50c pekgs.; four 50c pekgs., in an air-tight tin, for \$1.50. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, 25c and 59c pekgs., and \$1.50 air-tight tins that bold four 50c pekgs.

Royal Purple Lice Killer, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail.

Royal Purple Gall Cure, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail.

iyal Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle; 60c

Royal Purple Cough Cure, 50e tin; 60e by mail. Royal Purple Disinfectant, 25c and 50c tins. Royal Purple Roup Cure, 25c tins; 30c by Royal Purple Worm Powder, 25c tins; 30c by

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> SOMERS & CO. Antigonish



FARM FOR SALE

The John MacIsaac farm at Fairmont consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres of intervale, the rest is covered with hard and soft wood. For further partic-

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



HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID.

Built to Give Lasting Service

No cream separator in the world is made from finer materials than the Standard. For instance, the gear spindles are made from a special grade of tool steel, ground and polished - a steel so hard and wear-resistant that tools are made from it for drilling through ordinary steel. This special tool steel costs five times as much as steel in ordinary separators, but ten ordinary

Not the Only Reason

In fact every part of the STAND-ARD Cream Separator is built to give lasting service But that's not the only reason you have for selecting the Standard Cream Separator. There are, for instance, several features that add greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of owning a STANDARD.

For example, there is the wide open bowl, so easy to get at and wash. No tubes to clog up, either. Then there is the disc holder on which the discs are all washed together in about one minute. The discs are numbered so that they cannot be put together wrong.

Then, too, the STANDARD bowl doesn't leak, That's because the bowl shell fits tight without screwing down on top of a rubber ring, causing wear on the rubber and allowing the milk to leak through when the bowl is revolving.

Another good feature is the Interchangeable Clutch. When you stop the crank the gears all stop and the bowl runs down of its own accord and without wear.

spindles wear out before one STANDARD spindle. The Standard's discs are made of steel, heavily and smoothly tinned. Stand on one and test its strength, in comparison with aluminum or tinned iron discs.

The bowl bottom is made of special steel forging. If the STANDARD'S bowl falls on the floor it won't

> you to "pump" the handle and start the STANDARD easily and quickly.

Other Big Features Other big features of the STANDARD

Standard such as the self-oiling system, the centre-balanced bowl, the liberal space between disc edges and bowl for accumulation of impurities, the high crank shaft, the low supply can, the en-

closed dust-proof gearing, were emphasized in previous advertisements. So why go further. You've already learned

enough to know that the Standard is the convenient and efficient machine, and is built to last long. In fact, tests go to show that the STANDARD should give 25 years of service. One test given the STANDARD was equal to

skimming 100 lbs, of milk every day for six years. At the completion of the test there was no wear visible on the working parts. The STANDARD was easily good for twenty years of service after the



WRITE FOR BOOKLETS

We take it for granted you are interested in this test. And we would like to send you our booklet describing it fully. Also booklets showing construction of the Standard and containing records of skimming tests. Send us your name and address promptly. The booklets will be mailed to you by return mail.

MACHINERY

Head Office and Works, RENFREW, ONT.

Sales Branches, Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Election and J.S.O. Brien, page 8
Motice of Meeting—A McDonaid, page 8
Notice of Meeting—H McPherson, page 8
Hoor Pulpers—Bridgetown Foundry

page 5
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Stock Reducing Sale—Palace Clothing Co., page 6

LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING to-night

WALDREN'S studio will be open Thursday, Friday and till noon Saturday of this week.

Many of the citizens of the Town called on His Lordship on New Year's Day, to pay their respects.

A PRINTER's error made the date in C. P. Chisholm's election card in last week's issue Jan. 17. The error was not discovered before a number of papers were run off.

HUBERT GRANT, under sentence for murder at Halifax, has had his sentence commuted to life imprison-The authorities no doubt were satisfied the young man is insane. The trials brought that fact strongly out. The Minister of Justice has had a noted alienist, Dr. Phelan of Teronto, visit the prisoner and make a special examination of his condition. His report, no doubt, fully convinced the Minister regarding the plea of in-sanity, and fully warranted him in changing the sentence.

CHANGE OF POST · OFFICE. - The CHANGE OF POST-OFFICE. — The post-office at Lochaber, hitherto held by Mr. T. J. Sears, and which has been in Mr. Sear's family in the same location for the past eighty-two years, having been first held by his grandfather, has been removed by order of the Government, Mr. John O'Leary having been appointed postmaster. It is understood that Mr. Sears, who was one of the most active workers for the Conservative party in the County for over twenty years, was found guilty of offensive partisanship. The change goes into effect to-day.

PRESENTATION .- Rev. Fr. Wallace of Sydney, lately appointed pastor of Louisburg, was, on Sunday evening last, presented with an address and a purse of gold by the members of the League of the Cross at Sydney. The presentation was to mark the apprecia-tion of his work in behalf of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart and of the League. Father Wallace was a passenger by Monday's train for Chatham, N. B., his native home, where he intended to spend a couple of days previous to assuming his duties at Louisburg.

PRESENTATION. — On Christmas morning a number of the parishionere of St. Peter's Church, St. Peter's, C. B., waited upon the Rev. R. L. Mac-B., waited upon the Rev. R. L. Mac-Donald in the vestry after Mass, and presented him with a purse of gold, on behalf of the congregation. Father McDonald was completely taken by surprise. He, however, heartily thanked the parishioners for their generosity and the good wishes extended to him. Also, on Epiphany his parishioners of Salmon River presented him with an address and a nurse of money to which he made a purse of money, to which he made a suitable reply.

THE BYE-ELECTION.-A glance at our advertising columns this week is A number, finding we had stopped sufficient evidence of the interest their papers, became indignant, paid taken in the by election. Public their score and said we could keep the meetings are being held in various sections of the County each night; was justifiable, as among them were visiting politicians are present, lending their aid to their respective parties; campaign circulars are going out to the electors, and the other usual methods of convincing the elector are being employed. Premier Murray speaks at Harbour au Bouche on Friday evening at 7 p. m., at St. Andrews on Saturday evening at 7 p. m., and at the Celtic Hall, Town, on Monday evening, at 7 p. m. Mr. R. H. Butts, M. P. P., speaks at the Celtic Hall to-night. He will also address other meetings in the interest of the Conservative candidate. Senator Girroir will speak at the meeting to-night. He is also addressing meetings in the several districts of the County. The Liberals announce a "rally" at McDonald's Hall this evening, at which the speakers will be Hon. R. M. McGregor, A. F. Wall, of Digby, and F. R. Trotter, M. P. P. The candidates will address the electors this afternoon at the Celtic Hall, following the close of the Nomination Court, N. McArthur, barrister of Glace Bay is speaking at meetings in behalf of the Conservative

INCREASE IN COST, advance in prices, with respect to all the necessaries of life are seen in the papers with such frequency as to cause people to wonder what they are going to do to meet the growing cost of living. With the first of the year articles of necessity have taken a further advance. Included in the list are stoves and shoes. The manufacturers of stoves have given notice of an increase of five per cent, on all their products The boot and shoe manufacturers in formed their agents that the old prices on all classes of goods are cancelled with the New Year and that new and increased prices have been determined on. We even notice by the papers that the dealers in another class of goods have caught the common policy in regard to prices, and have decided to increase charges on their sales. The latter advance, however, cannot be regarded as in any way approaching a calamity. It is the liquor retailers who are referred to, and they have made drinks in some hard liquor fully fifty per cent, higher, asking 15 cents for the ordinary 10 cent article in whiskey. The tendency to increase the cost of all the necessaries of life is already a serious matter. Workmen with large young families are simply ecoming appalled at conditions. is surely time for an earnest attempt to grapple with the higher cost or living in Canada. The growing price does not bring a growing wage to the mechanic, as is evidenced by the in-orease in boots and shoes, the manufactures blaming the scarcity of hides for their action.

olm, of Boston, and Thomas Marshail, of San Bernardio, California, were principals in a wedding solemnized on Christmas eve by Rev. Father John Brady, of the church of Saint Bernardine de Siena, She was attended by a sister of the groom, Mrs. A. C. Schwab, and Mr. Schwab acted as best man. A wedding supper was served after the ceremony at the home of the groom's parents, Mr, and Mrs. John Marshall, at 1084 Mt. Vernon avenue. The house was beautifully decorated and the guests were given an opportunity to see the many beautiful opportunity to see the many beautiful and valuable presents showered on the bride and groom, which included silver, cut glass, painted china, linen and checks from the bride's mother and brother in Boston. The bride has lived in Southern California several ways and she as well as the groom years, and she, as well as the groom has a wide circle of friends an acquaintances to wish them much happiness and prosperity.-Californio

The bride is a daughter of the late Roderick Chishelm of the Lower South River, Antigonish.

At Dorchester, Mass., on Jan. 1st, At Dorchester, Mass., on Jan. 180, Rev. Peter Ronan united in holy wedlock John B. McGillivray, son of the late John J. McGillivray, Bailey's Brook, N. S., and Miss Mary Garriety of Dorchester, Mass. The happy couple were attended during the ceremony by Miss Delia Garriety, sister of the bride, and Mr. Alex. McGillivray of Dorchester, Mass. After the ceremony a numerous gathering of relatives and friends were entertained at their future home at Dorchester, and a very pleasant evening was spant. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of valuable and useful presents. We wish Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray a happy wedded life THE CASKET APPRECIATED.—THE

CASKET is entering many homes, upwards of 5,000 persons being regular subscribers. Of course we must expect that many will neglect to forward their subscriptions as the years roll by (and they certainly do go by with surprising swiftness to the middle aged and the old), causing us to have on our lists a large amount of arrearages. During the fall months and in December we were sending out personal letters to all owing three dollars and upwards, calling attention to the amount owing and to the fact that the cost of issuing a paper was becoming greater, like the cost of everything else, and requesting payment, otherwise we must discontinue their paper as we could not tell their paper as we could not tell their paper. wishes with respect to THE CASKET.
We are certainly grateful for the
many responses to these letters, responses in numerous instances that are most encouraging to us. "We cannot get along without THE CASKET is a phrase that is in quite a number of them. We might reasonably hope for such a comforting statement from our subscribers in our own County and even from subscribers in our diocese, but when they come from abroad we feel flattered and proud. Two notable instances of this desire for THE CASKET were received from abroad, one from Gloucester Junction, N. B., and the other from Highlands, "Newfoundland. In addition to the expression before quoted, each letter contained substantial evidence of the writer's feelings towards us - payments of the old accounts and payments too for years in advance. We ments, too, for years in advance. We must confess, however, that all the responses were not so comforting. A number, finding we had stopped old subscribers, acquaintances, personal friends and friends of THE CASKET. In explanation, we must say to our friends that the management could not attend to the writing and sending out of these letters, and was unaware in the great majority of instances to whom they were addressed. We merely gave directions for a coureous letter to all who appeared to be indifferent about THE CASKET. We rust they will see the reasonableness

Parties having beef for sale can leave same with C. F. McDonald, B. S., Antigonish for shipment M. D. JOHNSTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the County Council commences on Tues-

NOTICE.

I hereby warn the public not to trespass on my property at Pomquet River. Any person found cutting or hauling wood on said property will be

CHRISTOPHER J. CHISHOLM,

Summerside, Antigonish.

Arrangements have been made for free transportation of hay into this County for farmers only. Persons desiring hay can leave their orders with C. Edgar Whidden from whom full information can be obtained. The following persons have been appointed a Committee to oversee the

> A D. CHISHOLM, P. S. FLOYD DAN. D. MCDONALD,

Jr. H. S. TOLSON DENTIST

In Dr. Agnew's Office over Copeland's Drug Store.

Notice of Meeting

The Annual Meering of the Casket

H. McPHERSON,

Election Card.

To the Electors of the County of

Antigonish: GENTLEMEN,-At a recent Liberal

in the election Low pending.

As it will be quite impossible for me 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 explain 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. C. P. CHISHOLM.

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

Notice of Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Anti-gonish County Farmer's Association will be held in the

COURT HOUSE -0N-TUESDAY, 14th inst. At I p. m.

By Order A. McDONALD.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., Jan. 8th, 13. To the Electors of Antigonish County;

I am before you as the Candidate of the Liberal-Conservative Party of this County, having received the unanimous nomination at a convention held on November 26th. I now appeal to you for your support at the election to be held on local legislature to fill which this election is being held was caused by the appointment of Hon. E. L. Girroir to the Canadian Senate. In doing this the Borden Government has conferred a distinguished honor upon the County of Antigonish.

On the 16th of this month you on Thursday next. will be called upon to decide whether or not you place your stamp of approval upon the action of the Borden Government in thus honoring this splendid and intelligent County of Antigonish by appointing to the highest legislative body in this Dominion one of our most clever and talented sons by giving me, his choosen successor loyal support.

The time has come for the people of Antigonish County to assert their independence and register their emphatic protest against the reckless, extravagant and unbusinesslike manner in which the Murray Government has administered the different departments of the Public Service in this Province and particularly against the small mean manner in which this county has been treated with reference to the Eastern Extension claims. What intelligent reason can Mr. Murray or anybody on his behalf give for the manner in which Antigorish County, with the Counties of Pictou and Guysboro, were duped out of \$71,000 for subsidies to the Eastern Extension railway in the way of right of way when the Government of Nova Scotia received every cent of the money it advanced as subsidy. The amount Antigonish pand with added interest since 1881 would amount to over \$53 000 to date; which amount, it returned to the County, as it should be, would go along way in establishing permanently good roads in this County or bringing about some other beneficial result to the public.

I condemn the lack of enterprise on the part of the Murray Government for its inadequate Immigration

The large number of abaudoned farms throughout the province.

The depreciation of the value of farm lands

The vacant school houses throughout the province.

The mean small grant to public schools, the result of which is the driving of the best and brainest men and women out of the professio .

The manner in which our crown lands have been sacrificed and exhau-ted.

The manner to which our great wealth in Coal lands has been handed over to combines, and our rich gold areas to slock jobbers and mining adventurers without any safeguard for development.

The huge provincial debt of twelve midions of dollars heaped upon the shoulders of the people of this province, and which still continues to grow. The inadequate and unbusinesslike administration of the public highways of the province and the manner in which the Printing & Publishing Company,
Limited, will be held at THE CASKET
Office on Thursday, Jon. 23rd at 2 p. money assigned for road purposes is

If elected to the legislature of

this province I pledge myself to devote the best of my energy and ability to bring about a businesslike administration of the defferent departments of the public service in Nova Scotia, to have the Road Act amended in such a Convention in this County I was convention in this County I was selected as the Candidate of that party way as to have the money devoted for that purpose go devoted for that purpose go to making roads rather than line

the pockets of political friends. If you believe that these principles are sound vote for me on Thursday next.

If you believe that the Murray Government has outlived its usefulness, support me instead of the Candidate of the Murray Government.

If you believe that it is an unsound principle in a democratic country like this to permit any party or Government to remain in power for 31 years, let your vote tell

If you believe in a new and up to date road policy and larger grants for public schools, then vote on Thursday next against the Government which has learned from long holding of Office to ignore the rights of the Public and administer its affairs with a view only to political expediency.

This century is said to be Canada's century, and from the marvelous manner in which Canada has advanced in wealth and importance among the nations of the world, it may well be termed such. With all this national growth Nova Scotia has been lagging behind because it has been encumbered with a fossilized government oblivious to the great opportunity which now lies at our door.

The issues are now in your hands and on Thursday next you will be called upou to poll your votes. Thursday, the 16th day of this Before doing so think the matter month. The vacancy in the over carefully and if it is your desire to assist in bringing about a new era of progress in the Province of Nova Scotia if you wish to see Antigonish prosper and to get the benefit of this great policy of expansion which is being established, then give me your vote and support

I remain, faithfully yours, J. S. O'BRIEN.

[COPY OF LETTER] OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

Senator Girroir:

OTTAWA, December 28, 1912 My DEAR SIR, - Your letter of the 24th instant addressed to the Minister of Public Works received, and, in accordance with your request, I am enclosing you herewith a list of the items which have been placed in the supplementary estimates for Antigonish County for 1913-14. Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) GEORGE BUSKARD, Minister's Secretary

To E. L. GIRROIR, Esq., Barrister, Antigonish, N. S.

MAIN ESTIMATES.

Arisaig, complete extension to wharf, \$3,000. Bayfield Harbour, repairs to wharf breakwater, \$2,500.

Blue Rocks, Repairs to breakwater, \$8,200.

Breen's Pond, construction of breakwater, \$1,400. Harbour Au Bouche, repairs to wharf, \$1,000.

Malignant Cove, repairs to breakwater, \$800.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES. Cribbins Point, wharf and dredging. \$15 600.

elorey's Beach, breakwater repairs and extension, \$14,700. Malignant Cove, extension of piers and dredging \$4,000.

McAara's Brook, extension of boat landing, \$1,700.

McNair's Cove, extension of whatf,

\$5,500.

So. 500.
Ogdens Pond, sand groin and extension of pier, \$2,800.
South Lake, Lakevale, extension of channel pier, \$3,000.
Auld's Cove, protected channel, \$15,000.

Tracadie, harbour improvements, \$27, Harbour Au Bouche, warehouse, \$1,-

Breen's Pond, ex ension of breakwater, \$14 500. Georgeville, new wharf, \$90,000.

There will also be placed in the eneral vote dredging amounts for Lakevale and Bayfield; and an amount for repair of old wharf at Georgeville, will be placed in estimates when exact amount of damage is escentained.

TWO NOSES

No ure never produced two bades of grass, two peas, two flowers exactly alike. So in he physical kingdom, no two ears, eves or noses, are pre-ci-ely similar. Thus, in fitting "Nose gla-ses" each guard must have a distinct adjustment in order that it sits easily, seemely and comfortably, Our Optical work excels in that we give these "little things" the same particular attention that we devote to the proper fitting of lenses.

WALLACE

OPTICIAN

ANTIGONISH and GLACE BAY

Stock Reducing Sale

15 to 25 per cent. off. Some Odd Lines 50 per cent. off

If we were operating under "old fogy' business methods we we not consider the idea of selling our stock at one-tourth off. To a loss would not be in accordance with old business rules.

The New Way

is to close out the stock on hand at the end of each season, force it

This is the modern business method and the right one

Everything goes at once. Men's and boys's Suits, Overcoats, R. ers, Raincoats, Pants, Overalls, Hats, Caps, Fur Caps, Underwes Sweaters, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Lumbering Rubbers, Larrigans, etc., etc. Nothing reserved, The goods are marked in plain figures, take the discount off and they're yours, the bargain opportunity of the year. Don't miss it.

The home of good goods and low prices.

Palace Clothing Co. The Outfitters

Cold Weather Goods At D. G. KIRK'S

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PARLOR and HEATING STOVES COAL and WOOD RANGES STOVE PIPE, COAL HODS, SHOVELS SINGLE and DOUBLE BITTED AXES

CROSS CUT and TREE SAWS CANT HOOKS PEAVEYS and PIKE POLES

HORSE RUGS and SURCINGLES, SLED PADS and BREECHINGS DRIVING HARNESS, BELLS and WHIPS AUTOMOBILE, VELOX, REGAL, MICMAC and

STARR HOCKEY SKATES SASKATC'HEWAN BUEFALO ROBES, COATS and MITTS.

All robes and coats bearing the Saskatchewan trade mark are interlined with rubber and are absolutely wind and water proof. Look for the diamond trade mark on each robe and coat with the manufacturer's name, Newland & Co., in the diamond.

We have in stock a few ladies' and men's ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS

which we offer to clear at less than half price.

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D. G. KIRK, Antigonish

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. C

ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDING and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRC and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLE BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTE

Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF AL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHOW

NOTICE. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLIC

NOTICE

To Whom it may Corcern: Parcels to be sent by the Isaac's Hurbor stage line can be left at Sears

& McDonald's store, but in all cases parcels must have charges prepaid be-fore we will accept same for delivery. T. J. SEARS. ------



Buyer and direct Shipper of RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID.

A wood lot of 110 acres, wi

timber, both hard and soft about two miles from Jame Station and will be sold at a able figure. For further part

MRS. CATHERINE MCAL

That desirable property at Brook, known as the John donald (Donald More) far consists of 100 acres and wooded and w tered and the ings are in good repair. Fo particulars apply to

BUGH MacDONALD. 17 Lawson St., Ashmol orto Dougal Medonald Docter