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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Sixty-first Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, January 16, 1913.

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THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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JOB PRINTING. Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depart ment. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913.

Citizens and clergy of Montreal are making an effort to close up a filthy theatre. One step they might take would be to induce money - loving newspapers to decline to advertise it.

The Quebec legislature has passed a law that all moving picture films must be passed by a board of censors. They will have to be stamped after being approved. A similar law is necessary in every province.

The Supreme Court has struck a blow at the "cornering of markets,' in its decision on a case arising out of an attempt to "corner" cotton. We hope the effect of the decision will be worked out thoroughly, and the iniquities of the practice lessened, if they cannot be stopped altogether.

Some "North-East Ulsterites " are quoted as saying that sooner than be placed "under the heel of Rome," they would appeal for help to Germany, "the greatest Protestant from having a monopoly of loyalty too long.

Judge Choquet has handled 2000 cases in the juvenile court in Montreal in the last year. He assigns attend. ance at moving picture theatres as one of the main causes of crime amongst. juveniles. He finds that theft is the most prevalent crime amongst them. Theft by children is very common in Nova Scotia too.

Church Work says that the Angli. can Church is the church of the Sacraments; and that "other Christian bodies" do not hold so strongly

A London paper cays that when the time arrives, a provisional government will be brought into existence in Ulster.

matters of the first political importance. ism, and woe to the man who leaves the beaten path."

The paper says that it is not con-templated that the people of Uister will be asked to stand up against the British army at all events not for long. The sacrifice of some lives may be necessary, as Mr. Bonar Law said, to break the spathy of the British electors, but nothing in the nature of a prolonged war enters into the calcula-tions of the Ulster men. They will resist so long as it is necessary to free themselves from control of the Nationalists, but they believe that that will not be long. It will be neither long, nor short.

They will not even begin.

The danger of stopping at the wrong point in a quotation was illustrated the other day in New York, when Mayor Gaynor, in discussing the proposition to censor moving picture films, quoted Pope's well-known lines : Vice is a monster of such frightful

mien, As to be hated, needs but to be

seen. Canon Chase had the next two lines ready to hurl at him :

"But seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity, then

embrace."

And, said Canon Chase, had the Mayor quoted those lines, " he would have spoken the best argument for censorship I have heard to-day."

It is said that the Postmaster-General of the United States states that one hundred and twenty million dollars was swindled from the people of the United States in the twelve months ending June 30th, 1912, by operations known as "mail swindles"; and that the business is increasing. nation on earth." This is what comes This is a particularly despicable method of stealing; and it strikes at the poor to a very great extent by appealing to their wish to earn a little more money. People should be on their guard against such advertisements and circulars, particularly when they have little knowledge of business, and consult some shrewd friend who knows something about business, before giving up their money even when everything seems to them to be fair and above-board.

An American paper says :

a certain kind of native agitator as the cheers which greeted the an-nouncement that the Viceroy was not dangerously wounded, plainly showed. Perhaps the ultimate effect of the episode may be to cement Indian loyalty to the Empire." Perhaps so: but it seems doubtful. We said years ago that the ascendency of Japan in the East presaged future trouble for Great Britain in handling her oriental subjects; and that she would rue the day she gave her backing to Japan. We still think so. Nothing ever happened which carried so much danger to the prestige of Great Britain as the sudden increase in the prestige of an Eastern race, the Japanese. And Great Britain has always controlled India more by her prestige than by actual force or wise administration.

The Star has an editorial on "The aims of the Eugenists," in which it is sought to show the best of the 'eugenics" theories, to compare them with the worst, and then to intimate that what it has thus gathered up is the real "eugenics." This is a favorite mode of argument; but absolutely futile, nevertheless. It has been applied to every rotten "school of thought" that ever afflicted the world. No man can write a book of any kind and not write some sense and truth in it ; no man can talk for an hour without uttering something that is true. The worst movements, associations, systems of teaching, are not bad in all their parts ; and some of their supporters are more moderate and wiser than others ; this is the rule obtaining generally amongst men, and in their affairs. But "eugenics" is a mixture; and, taken as a whole, it deserves Chesterton's comment-"It stinks." You may find some sound, or useful, or clean thing in a pail of swill; but you would not pick it out, and set it apart, and, upon showing it to be good, thereby prove that swill was fit food for men, instead of being fit only for pigs. Whatever is good in rotten systems is good in spite of them ; would be better without them; and is rendered useless to the extent to which it is mixed up inclined to scoff at or ridicule them.

It seems to be well established now that Wayland, former owner and editorial writer of the well - known Socialist paper, the Appeal to Reason, founded The Menace, the most scurrilous and indecent anti-Catholic sheet in North America, and one of the worst in the world. We gave a sample of its dirty work last week. America quotes The Appeal as follows:

the Socialist Appeal to Reason, in its attempt to answer the accusation that its former owner and editorial writer, A. Wayland, who recently ended his life by suicide, was likewise the owner of the Menace.

ability of publishing in Girard from the Appeal plant, a publication similar to the Menace." the editor of the Appeal admits, and he adds, "1 objected to the launching of such a paper, for reasons which are quite obvious to any Socialist." The reasons advised to any socialist. obvious to any Socialist, even the most violently atheistic and bent upon "That hatred of English rule which the destruction of the Church, were sedulously cultivates, may have been the inspiring motive. If so, the be entrapped into a movement whose evidently no other than that Catholic ultimate purpose was sufficiently clear to the writer. "Comrade Wayland," he continues, "then looked about for some one else to take up the work which he thought should be done. Phelps and McCiure, of Aurora, Mo., were approached by Comrade Way. land, who laid his plan before them and agreed to launch the enterprise." Dec. 28, 1912). Comrade Wayland, therefore, the man whose virtues the Socialist press proclaimed, and who immediately upon his suicide, according to the Appeal and similar publications, has already taken his place among the Socialist immortals, was confessedly the originator of the Menace

Some one asked us some time ago A MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH that 'Where there is no evil in the spectator, there will be no evil in the what we thought about the usefulness of holding discussions on religion with non-Catholics. The following is not a bad answer to such a

question:-In an eloquent address to the Seattle Knights of Columbus (published in the Catholic Northwest Progress), the Hon. James M. Graham, member of Congress from Illinois, related a little incident ilustrating the obligation they were under of being thoroughly instructed in the fundamental principles of their religion, and of embracing opportunities to use that knowledge for the enlightenment of unbelievers. "I was going to lunch one day with a non-Catholic friend," observed Mr. Graham, "and as we walked along, the Angelus bell rang. "Graham," said my friend, ' why in the mischief de there have mischief do they keep ringing that bell morning, noon, and night? Are they trying to frighten the evil spirits away?" I laughed, but took the opportunity of explaining to him what the Angelus meant,-bow it recalled the fundamental mystery of the World made flesh, upon which the creed of the Catholic religion rests. Going through the Angelus phrase by phrase, I explained the Annunciation and Incarnation. He was profoundly touched, and exclaimed, 'That is a beautiful idea! I am glad to know what you have told me; and hereafter, when the Angelus bell rings, I am going to think about it, too." Remarking on this the Catholic-Watchman says:-

There are scores of just such people among our separated brethren, who because they have never heard our doctrines and practices explained, are with and overwhelmed by the evil An intelligent explanation of them would often be heartily welcomed. Most of us come into contact with such people every day; and too many of us, be it said to our shame, are not sufficiently well-informed or zealous enough to explain or defend our religion.

> The New Zeland Tablet gives us the following account of how Protestants are treated in ovewhelmingly Catholic Belgium:-

Belgium is par excellence, the Oatholic country of Europe. It has been under the continuous control of a purely Catholic Government for more than a juarter of a century—a Government which after coming through such a lengthened test and tilal, has just been accorded a fresh lease of power by a substantially increased majority. By all the theories that have found favour in ome recent "Council of the Churches" addressed and in the anti-Home Rule oratory of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Eiward Carson, Belgium ought, therefore, to be a melancholy and shocking example of intolerance, ignorance, unprogressiveness, all-round villiany, and general chuckled-headedness to and general chuckled-headedness to the rest of Europe. But, alas for the theorists! It is the most thickly populated, the most contented, the most progressive, and one of the best

We commend to our readers who have boys and girls who attend moving picture shows, the following article which appeared in an English periodical, and we invite the attention of our legislators and town and city authorities to the urgent necessity of effective supervision of moving-

picture theatres :

"The picture palace has become a national menace. From one of the greatest educators of the age, the cinematograph has became the corruptor of the child-the seducer of virtuethe instigator of crime. It is rapidly taking its place with the indecent photograph, and with the 'penny dread-

ful.' "The time bas come to speak out, and to warn the fathers and mothers of this country of the danger to their little ones, to arouse public feeling; and to compel the authorities to take action.

"The character of the films has gradually changed from the harmless, the instructive, and the amnsing, to the suggestive, the indecent, and the horrible.

There is filth in the film, .

"The power of suggestion in the living picture cannot be overestimated. It has a subtlety of its own. When the pictorial becomes the prurient, there is no more deadly agent for the dissemination of filth. That this is recognized is shown by the stringent laws of various countries against in-decent pictures. If a 'dead' photograph can be so dangerous what about the living film?

"Let me take concrete cases from "Let me take concrete cases from actual films now being shown..... "In a Chiswick picture palace of the most modern type, a film was thrown on the screen showing an at-tack by Red Indians upon the house of a white man. Whites come to the rescue. There is a fight. So far, quite innerent But in a moment the most innocent. But, in a moment, the most sickening brutalities are enacted. Indians are shown being stabbed and shot and being flung down from walls and over staircases. They are driven into corners and buchered in cold blood long after they have ceased to offer resistance. The steel gets to work-knives and clubbed muskets come into play. There is killing for killing's

sake. "That hall was full of childrensome of them mere babies. As each blow got home, as each Indian was flung to his death, the children screamed with delight. The little laces worked with the blood-lust. What I saw there I have seen in knifefights between sailors, and in the slums of the world's cities-the same horrid eagerness-the same gloating in the suffering of others. Their worst instincts were aroused — all about you hearl, 'Give it to him,' "Knock his brains out !" and so on. " I have witnessed the same thing

in films showing the lynching of white and black men, where revengeful cruelty was the order of the day. The children shrieked with joy at the torturing of the victims. In 'A Child

film.

" This, one of the most vicious of all pleas, cannot be used here. The children that go into these places have no evil in their minds ; but when they come out the seed has been planted, bringing forth as surely as harvest follows seed-time the most horrible crop of crime and lust. There is no avoiding this issue. Terrible as is the effect upon the child-mind, plastic and receptive as it is, the mischief does not end there-every adult is open to the same malign influence, though to a less degree.

This is a most effective statement of the evil side of moving - picture theatres. These theatres have, apparently, come to stay; and they must be regulated and supervised, A great fuss is made, nowadays, about suitable, well - aired schoolrooms, suitable, healthy playgrounds, and other good, but comparatively unimportant things. Can anything be more absurd than to give so much. time and money to securing immunity from germs of physical ill-health, and give no time, no care, no supervision. to the moving picture theatre where thousands of children are getting , every night, their first ideas about the world and its people; getting their souls and consciences drugged and poisoned in many cases,

HISTORY OF HATRED.

XIV.

THE BROKEN TREATY.

The French fleet arrived in the Shannon, with ammunition and men, as we related last week ; but Sarsfield's name was signed ; and he stood by the treaty,

This treaty, known as the Articles of Limerick, was signed on October 3rd, 1691. What was the value given on the Irish side for the value promised on the other side? Let Macaulay, that able and complete partisan of William of Orange, tell us:

"Yet it was possible that an attempt to storm the city might fail, as a similar attempt had failed twelve months before. If the siege should be turned into a blockade, it was probable that the pestilence which had been fatal to the army of Schomberg, which had compelled William to re-treat, and which had all but prevailed even against the energy and genius of Marlborough, might soon avenge the carnage of Aghrim. The rains had lately been heavy. The whole plain might soon be an immense pool of stagnant water. It might be necessary to move the troops to a healthier situation than the banks of the Shannon, and to provide for them a warmer protection than that of tents. The enemy would be safe till the spring. In the spring a French army might land in Ireland - the natives might again rise from Donegal to Kerry-and the war, which was now all but extinguished, might blaze forth fiercer than ever. When we consider the great military schemes William had on hand in other directions, the value of closing the war in Ireland is plain. The Treaty of Limerick closed one era in Irish history; and opened another. The first article of this treaty provided, that: "The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as are consistent with the laws of Ireland; or as they did enjoy in the reign of King Charles the Second. majesties as soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security in that particular as may preserve them from any disturbance on account of their said religion." Other provisions were made, guaranteeing civil and religious rights to officers and soldiers in the Irish army ; to the people then in Limerick and Galway under the protection of the army; and flerce controversies have raged as to whether some of these articles were kept or violated : but, with respect to the above quoted article, there is no dispute that violation was heaped on violation. Macaulay says, without explaining his statement, that the Lords Justices who represented William in Ireland, and who signed the treaty, granted more than they had power under the constitution to grant; but, he says, 'they added that the government would use its utmost endeavours to obtain a Parliamentary ratification of the treaty." The treaty was ratified, in the manner following : That very same fall, the English Parliament met in London, and passed an act that no man should sit in the Irish Parliament, should hold any Irish office, civil, military or ecclesiastical, or should practice law or medicine in Ireland, till he had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and signed the declaration against transub antiation. The question of the treaty of

that is in them,

An ingenuous confession is made by

"About two years ago Comrade Wayland suggested to me the advis-

"the Sacramental idea." (We are quoting from memory). What about the Gorham case? The law courts of England, exercising a delegated "Royal Supremacy," are on record as to what "the sacramental idea" is.

Fifty restaurant keepers in New York have joined together to buy their supplies without dealing through a middleman. That may, or may not, eventually save money to those who eat in their restaurants. Consumers need to come to some understanding amongst themselves, and to act on same concerted plan, in order to effect prices of food with anything like permancy.

A Montreal paper says there is a theory that young boys are being kidnapped in that city to be taken to the United States and trained as members of acrobatic troupes. A large number of boys have disappeared from that city during the past few months. The methods of the old pirates were not more cruel than those of many who chase dollars in these days.

The Montreal Star has a very good editorial on "Theatrical indecenies." The Star's words would have more weight if it harmonized its editorial columns with its advertising columns. and cut out the advertisements of a certain dirty theatre, which has been the subject of court proceedings and a remarkable demonstration before the Board of Control, within a few days past.

We see the view now expressed that Bonar Law was not travelling beyond the real Unionist party policy in his speech on a tariff on foodstuffs but discussed of a really unprejudiced observer arthat a certain section of his party seized the opportunity to disagree that certain educational idea- of the King of the Empire." with him, being diseatisfied with him Roman Church are the unavoidable From William John MacGeagh Macon account of his North-East Ulster attitude. It may be so. The North Bast Ulster windstorm has blown up part of a non-Catholic is simply unno support for the Unionist party in allowable. Truth ceases where Cath-

America, reviewing a book by Mr. who does a large measure of justice to the Catholic Church, instances the case of Mr. William Foerster, once noted as the leader of modern ethical culture and one of the most prominent rationalists of Europe. When later, through contact with Catholics, he became convinced of the correctness of certain Catholic views and practices and had the temerity to express his convictions in cold print, he was at once denounced before the rationalistic world as "ultramontane," 'orthodox," and even-most terrible of all-" Catholic."

"These years, Mr. Foerster writes, "have furnished me with many instances of the incredible prejudices while ten men are able to hold rifles." with which so many 'unprejudiced' scholars regard the Catholic Unurch. It is for them an unquestionable riving by imparial research and earnest meditation at the conclusion consequences of any science of life and soul that penetrates below the surface. Such a concession on the Bogland: and it is hard for Bonar Law er any other political leader to lead very long if he fails conspicuously in

Irishmen are having a lot of fun out of the Home Rule fight; and fun is always a consolation to an Irishman. even when he loses. The following despatch from London supplies a little of the fun :

London, Jan. 3.-The leading Ulster Unionists do not indorse the undertak-Bird S. Coler, a Protestant writer of A. Bonar law, the leading member of the Opposition, in the House of Commons last night that he would not resist the enforcement of home rule if t was confirmed by the electorate. Mr. Law made it clear that he spoke only for himself, although he believed that the members of the Opposition on the front bench concarred with him. In reply to the question :

"Would you advise Ulster to submit if the home rule bill were approved by the country at a general election ?" the Daily Mail has received the following repiles.

From Gudfrey Fetherstonhaugh, a nionist member of Parliament for Mayo, "I believe Ulster would reject the advice if given unless the bill was very different from the present one. From William Moore, Unionist mem-ar from Armagh : "We shall resist ber from Armagh : From Robert James McMordie, nionist member from Belfast : "Certainly not

England casts us forth we shall stil hold the loyal province intact for

Caw, Unionist member for West Down: "I would certainly advise my constituents to resist whether the bill is approved or not.

From the Rev. Dr. Montgomery,

countries on or off the Continent.

And as to religious intolerance, how do matters stand? How does Catholic Belgium handle the question of the public treatment of differing and contending creeds? The answer is given in a recent issue of the Edin-burgh "Catholic Herald," by a by a gentleman who has resided in Belgium for many years, and who is thoroughly familiar with the circumstances and conditions of public life in that country. We learn from this authority—and we have verified his statement by reference to the "Stats-man's Year-Book "-that this Catholic Government not only pays the stipends of the clergy of all denominaations, but that Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis are actually paid at a higher rate than Catholic priests. "The Catholic Government of this Catholic country," he writes, "is almost quixotic in its practice of toleration. Every minister of every religion is paid by the State, and because they are or may become married men, the Protestant pastor and Jewish rabbi receive nearly double the salary of the Catholic priests, and if they happen to be foreigners, get a substantial allowance for house-rent into the bargain. Education is denominational in the best and fullest sense. Schools are provided and supported out of the public funds for every denomination. When in any certain area a demand for a school is made by a stated number of parentswe believe it is fifty-for a Jewish school or a Protestant school or a secular school, as the case may be, the school is built, the teachers are ppointed, and the children are educated as their parents wish them to be educated. If the non-Catholic parents are too few to justify the

erection of a special school or the appointment of special teachers (and, remember, they must in such cases be very few indeed), then their children attend the ordinary Government school safeguarded by most rigorous regulaions for the protection of conscience Every Government position, from the owest to the highest, is open to every Belgian, irrespective of creed, and the suggestion that a man's religion could disqualify him for any public position which he was otherwise fitted would be laughed out of court in Belgium,

Between seven hundred and a thousand families have been driven from their homes along the Louisville, Ky., waterfront by the rising waters of the Ohio. Railroad service throughout the state is impeded. Allan McKinney, a farmer near Hopkinsville, was drowned. Hundreds are homeless.

West' film you have the the attempt to lynch a man-the tying of a rope around his throat-the agony in his face, the brutality of the men about him.

"I know the case of a boy of eight who told his mother that he 'just loved to see torturing and killing in the pictures.' I have seen mites of two or three in a London West-end palace clap their baby hands at the sight of he blood running from a man's head after being shot, and also, I saw a little girl of perhaps four shriek herself into hysteria holding on to her chair in horror with clenched hands, at the sight of murder on the film. That happened in a suburban picture show, and I shall never forget the child's shrieks as she was at last torn away and carried out. Such an experience, as a doctor informed me, might easily result in permanent brain trouble

" In this statement of the power of suggestion I have the endorsement of London physican who found the power of suggestion so strong in his little boy, aged six, that he discovered him when life was almost extinct, suspended by a rope trom the top of a door, where he had tried to hang himself. It appeared that he had witnessed such a scene at a cinema show.

"Children go out from these places, play at ' what they have seen, in the beginning, and translate thought into action later.

"One of the commonest pictures is that in which a building of a haystack is set on fire. A little time ago, some boys were caught in the act of setting fire to hay ricks, causing considerable damage, when one of them said that he wanted to see a great, big blaze. Here again the film played its part in suggesting the idea. "But the incentive to crime, to

brutality, and to incendiarism ' pale in their ineffectual fires ' before the most horrible incentive of all-i. e., the incentive to last.

After describing a detestably immoral film which he actually saw exhibited at one of these picture shows, the writer proceeds:

"There was something peculiarly horrible in the promptings and indecency of this film, which, put on with the most georgeous surroundings and regardless of expense, was nothing more or less than detestable. En the chairs near me were boys of ten to fifteen, girls of ten to sixteen, all staring fascinated. Is there any man or woman who can say that such a film may not corrupt a child for life?

" If further proof were needed, it is shown by the ribald howls, by the nudges and whisperings which invariably greet such films. There is a certain type of mind which will say

(ConMuned on page 4)

2

Ty Guide,

(Uncle Alfred, in Avc Maria). Each boy and girl the whole world o'er Wherever they abide. Should make on January 1st A little New Year guide.

This year whene'er I go to play I'll play with all my might; I'll be in time for school each morn,

And study hard at night. Whatever I am asked to do, I'll do my very best ; At home I'll lend a helping hand,

To give the folks a rest.

Til not forget to thank the Lord Each morning when I rise, And say a fond good-night to Him Before I close my eyes.

I'll ask sweet Mary every day To keep me good and pure, To make me kind to ali I meet, Especially the poor.

And just before I go to bed I'll look back o'er the day, To see if I have kept my rule Or wandered far away.

Charles Dickens and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

DESCRIBED THEIR WORK WITH SYMPATHY REMARKABLE IN ONE WHO WAS UNFAVORABLE TO CATHOLICS.

The following interesting description of the work of the Little Sisters of the Poor is from the pen of Charles Dickens and was first Charles published in his paper, Household Words, sixty years ago:

Almsgiving takes the place of our workhouse system in the economy of a large part of Europe. The giving of alms to the helpless is, moreover, in Catholic countries, a religious office. The voluntary surrender of gifts, each according to his ability as a means of grace, is more prominently insisted on than among Protestants, consequently systematic taxation for the poor is not resorted to. Nor is there so great a necessity for it as in the country, for few nations have so many paupers to prouide for as we English, who are accustomed to regard them as a natural element in our society. And thus it happens that when, about ten years ago, there was in France no asylum but the hospital for the aged and ailing poor, the want of institutions for the infirm but healthy was not so severe as to attract the public eye.

But there was at that time a poor servant woman, a native of the village of Lax Croix, in Brittany-Jeanne was her name-who was moved by her gentleness of heart, and the fervor of her religion, to pity a certain infirm and destitute neighbor, to take her to her side as a companion, and to devote herself to her support Other infirm people earned by their helplessness a claim upon her attention. She went about begging when she could not work, that she might preserve life as long as Nature would grant it to her infirm charges.

Her example spread a desire for the performance of similar good offices. Two pious women, her neighbors, united with Jeanne in her pious offlice. These women cherished, as they were able, aged and infirm paupers, nursed them in a little house and ibegged for them in the vicinity. The three women, who had so devoted themselves, attracted notice, and were presently received into the Order of Sisters of Charity, in which they took for themselves the name of Little Sisters of the Poor (Petites Soeurs des

is very comfortable now, for he is al-ways warm. The chills of age and the chills of the cold pavement remain together in his memory; but he is very comfortable now-very comfortable now. Another decript man with white hair and bowed back—who may have been proud in his youth of a rich voice for love songs—talks of music to the Sister, and on being asked to sing blazes out with joyous gestures and strikes up a song of Beranger's in a cracked, shaky voice, which sometimes-like a river given to flow underground-is lost entirely, and then bubbles up again quite thick with mud. We go into a little oratory, where

all pray together nightly before they retire to rest. Thence we descend, into a garden for the men, and pass thence by a door into the women's court The chapel bell invites us to witness the assembly of the Sisters for the repetition of their Psalms and Litanies. From the chapel we return into the court and enter a large room where the women are all busy with their spinning-wheels. One old soul immediately totters to the Sister (aot the same Sister with whom we set out) and insists on welcoming her daughter with a kiss. We are in formed that it is a delusion of her old age to recognize in this Sister really her own child, who is certainly far away, and may possible be dead. The Sister embraces her affectionately and does not to disturb the pleasant thought.

And now we go to the kitchen. Preparation for coffee is in progress. The dregs of coffee that have been collected from the houses of the affluent in the neighborhood are stewed for a long time with great care. The Sisters say they produce a very tolerable result, and at any rate every in-mate is thus enabled to have a cup of coffee every morning at which love is able to administer the finest Mocha flavor. A Sister enters from her rounds out of doors with two cans full of broken victuals. She is a healthy and, I think, a handsome woman, Her daily work is to go out with the cans directly after she has had her morning coffee and collect food for ninety old people that are in the house. As fast as she fills her cans she brings them to the kitchen and goes out again, continuing in this work daily till 4 o'clock.

You do not like this begging? What are the advertisements on behalt of our own hospitals? What are the colections? What are the dinners, the speeches, the charity sermons? A few weak women, strong in heart without advertisement or dinner or charity sermons, without urgent appeals to a sympathizing public, who have no occasion to exercise charity by entic-ing it to balls and to theatrical benefits, patiently collect waste food from nouse to house, and feed the poor with it humbly and tenderly. The cans are now to be emptied, the

ntents being divided into four comartments, according to their naturebroken meat, vegetables, slices of puddings, fish, etc. Each is afterwards submitted to the best cookery that can be confrived. The choicest things are set aside. "These," said a Sister, will be for our poor dear sick." The number of Sisters altogether in

this house engaged in attendance on the ninety infirm propers is fourteen. They divide the duties of the house among themselves-two serve in the kitchen, two in the laundry, one begs, one devotes herself to constant per onal attendance on the wants of the old men, and so on with the others. each having her special department. The whole sentiment of the household is that of a very large and amiable family. To feel that they console the

quite like the Japanese in type, and there is a charm about the people of Java, so that Batavia is reached with great expectations. The name means "good land," and it is, indeed, a land of plenty. The enterprising Dutch have made it the home of thrift, and

it is a strange interlude to the oddities of Ocientalism to flad a bit of modern Europe tucked away into a portion of the Malay Peninsula. The city is upto-date in the extreme, with street railways, electricity, telephones, and excellent schools. The Botanical Gardens in the environs contain the most magnificent collection of tropical flora to be found anywhere in the world.

The modern note of Batavia is wanting in Singapore, eighty miles from the Equator, and in Rangoon ; and there one sees strange sights. For six miles along its water front there are wharves and shipyards commanded by the batteries of Fort Canning, which stands on a hill above the city. There is the Governor's Palace, situated in a superb park at the summit of a hill, and an esplanade with emerald turf overlooks the harbor. One of the most imposing buildings is the Catholic Cathedral, and there is a fine library and museum. The native life of the city contains curious elements, and the "spicy garlic smells" of the harbor tell of strange East Indian exports. Copra, rice, spices, pepper, rattan, gambier, ago, tapioca, etc., are exported from this free trading port, where Chinese, Malay, Indian, Eurasian, and Ameri can all vie with one another in the traffic.

Lovers of Mr. Kipling will recall the "tinkly temple bells, on the road to Mandalay," and one can really see these when he reaches R ingoon, the Rome of the Buddhist religion. Here the Shoay - Dagon Pagoda, the handsomest structure in Burma, its spire surmounted by a crown of gems worth a king's ransom. All over the edifice, tiny gold and silver bells swing in the sandalwood-laden breez ?, calling the Mahommedans to prayer.

Far away inland lies Darjeeling, city of snows, seven thousand feet above Calcutta, under the shadow of snowy Kinchinjinga, which stands like a giant in a vast range of giants, its glaciers, ice fields and snow peaks in vivid contrast to the emerald of the tropic plains below.

Calcutta, in lower Bengal, next reached, until recently the capital of India, is a torrid spot famous, or rather infamous, for its "Black Hole," that horrible prison into which on the night of June 20, 1756, the English garrison was thrust to die of hunger and filth. En route from Calcutta to Bombay, the next Indian port of importance, the traveler delights in the un-kissed isle of Ceylon, a veritable Paradise. The balmy breezes and picy fragrance of Ceylon have long been sung of poets, and the ebony, the pearls, the ivory, rubies, and all manner of gems are some of the wonderful things from this isle of flowers and

Colombo, the chief city of Ceylon, has a population of a hundred and seventy-five thousand, among them Cingalese Parsees. "Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Kaffirs, East Indians and "all sorts and conditions of men." Kandy, the island capital, is beauti fully situated on the banks of a lake, and has several important buildings, the most famous being Dalada's Temple, which contains the treasure of the Buddhist faith, Buddha's tooth. This tooth, according to legend, was kept at Dantapoora, and every effort was made by unbelievers to destroy it, but to no avail, for, subjected to fire, water, and all manner of destroying elements by the hostile Brahmans the tooth always appeared safely folded in a lotus bloom.

Atkins.

but the blue and sparkling Mediter-ranean carries one to Naples, with its azure bay, its heavenly sunshine, its picturesque beggars, and its macaroni. and the spell of Italy takes hold of

Church, and hence of keenest interest to all Catholics. From Naples to the Eternal City is but a little trip, and one so beautiful that no one should fail to take it. As "all roads lead to Rome," so all hearts turn to the heart of the city, that matchless Piazza which makes the approach to St. Peter's fitting setting for the gem of the architectural world. There piety and Paganism meet, for the giant obelisk in the center of the Square was a relic of Egyptian art, brought to Rome by Caligula, most monstrous of

handsomest church in the world," or the "mausoleum of the Popes," in half disparaging tashion, but to Catholics it is the repository of the holiest memories of the Faith. Wherever one goes in the Eternal City one sees the beautiful dome against the blue of Heaven, and the last glimpse of the city, as the worldwanderer travels northward, carries with it the memory of the Vatican gardens and St. Peter's.

of the Campagna and its ruined aqueducts left behind, the traveler seeks Assisi, home of the sweet saint of poverty, Saint Francis, "Little Brother of the Poor," friend of bird and beast and little children. Assisi is replete with memories of his beautiful life, and, from his favorite monastery of the Franciscan Order, the most marvelous view is to be obtained of the whole valley in all its sweeping loveliness. Perugia, Cortona, Siena are all filled with memories of the saints, and they are the most beautiful of the hill towns of Italy, endowed with works of art of rare merit and architecure fit to turn men's

One leaves Italy by the Riviere, finding Bordighera, with its palms and roses, tempting, and Mentone, just across the French border, restful and tranquil; industrious as well, for the pretty town does a thriving trade in lemons, of which four millions are exported annually. Pasing Monaco, that beautiful little principality, too lovely to be dedicated to its nefarious practices, one reaches Villefranche, uaintly fortified, and thence to Nice, blaze of sunlight with its white houses and whiter sands. All along the way one has seen the famous olive

delicious fragrance

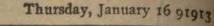
with its France

is the center of an immense trade, with mighty docks and wharves, and a harbor filled with masts and sailing vessels, above which the sailor church of "Notre Dame de la Garde jealously guards the busy port, When by means of a subtle system of canals in conjunction with the Rhone, transportation for freight by water shall be assured all over this portion of France, even from Antwerp, and Paris, Marseilles will be the most prosperous port of the Mediterranean, second not even to busy Barce-

One reaches Paris via Avignon, charming mediaeval city, once the ing Paris is reached, gay Paris, yet holy Paris as well, for there is the Madeleine and Ste. Genevieve, redolent with memories of lovely, girlish saints ; Notre Dame, the most perfect of Gothic churches; Saint Denis, mausoleum of French kings, and lastly Sainte Chapelle, with the most beautiful stained glass in the world, all reminding one of the days when France was Catholic to the core, the

At Cherbourg the world-wanderer the waste of waters, swiftly bridged by the floating palace which glides so

glittering radiance, one feels that after all has been seen and done, and the memery is laden with stores of interest and beauty with which to refresh the mind through the trials of the work-a-day world, perhaps, after all, that "home-keeping hearts are happiest," and, as the old traveler said, "The best thing about traveling is the getting home."—Mary F, Nixon-





The first house of the Little Sisters of the Poor was opened at Stint-Servan in Brittany. A healthy flower scattered seed around. We saw that forcibly illustrated in the progress from an origin equally humble of the Rauhe Haus near Hamburg; we see it now again in the efforts of the Little Sisters which flourished and fructified with prompt usefulness. On the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Saint-Saryan, ten similar houses have been founded in ten different French towns,

The Petites Soeurs live with their charges in the most frugal way upon the scraps and waste meat which they can collect from the surrounding houses. The voluntary contributions houses. The voluntary controlations by which they support their institu-tions are truly the crumbs falling from the rich man's table. The nurse fares no better than the objects of her care. She lives upon equal terms with Laz irus, and acts towards him in the spirit of a younger sister.

The establishment at Dinan, over which Jeanne Jugan herself presided being under repair, and not quite fit tor the reception of visitors, we will go over to the Sisters' house at Paris, which is conducted on exactly the same plan.

We are ushered into a small parlor scantily furnished, with some Scripture prints on the walls. A Sister enters to us with a bright look of cheerfulness, such as faces wear when hearts beneath them are world. She accedes gladly to our desire and at once leads us into another room of larger size in which twenty or thirty old women are at this moment linishing their dinner. It being Friday, rice stands on the table in place of meat. The Sister moves and speaks with the geatleness of a mother among creatures who are in, or bear the state of second childhood. You see an old dame fumbling eagerly over her snuff-box lid. The poor creatures are not denied luxuries. for whatever they can earn by their spinning is their own money, and they buy with it any indulgence they please, among which nothing is so plach of sauff.

some he bedridden. Gentler still, if possible, is now the Sister's voice. The rooms throughout the house are airy, with large windows, and those inhabited by the Sisters are dis-tinguished from the rest by no mark

last days of the infirm and aged poor is all the Little Sisters get for their hard work .- Truth.

A Trip Around the World.

PLACES OF INTEREST AND BEAUTY-SCENES STRANGE AND ENCHANTING -SPOTS, SACRED AND SUBLIME.

Some years ago Jules Verne's "Tour of the World in Eighty Days" was the joy of every boyish heart, but in this day of fast records it would seem slow reading. People go around the world ow more easily than our grandmothers went to New York or the ordinary commuter hies herself to town for a day's shopping.

For the average American, New York is usually the starting point, and perhaps the most interesting trip is that which starts westward from the metropolis, going by train through Chicago and Denver to where San Francisco's Golden Gate opens the door of the Pacific. Sailing from San Francisco on one of the floating palaces of the Hamburg - American Line, the first stop is Honolulu, "Paradise of the Pacific," and the views of the city and country are varied and beautiful. Every traveler lands long enough at least to take the famous Pali drive along the precipice above the town, and to eat Poi, the native delicacy, and sails away for the Land of the Cherry Blossom.

Fair Japan, with its waterfalls, its rice fields, its dear little people, its quaint bridges; and its "honorable mountain. Fugi-no-yama," has been so often described that it seems to the traveler as if he has surely been there before ; and he leaves by the southern port of Nagasaki, with its happy outof-door life and charming scenery, with regret, somewhat assuaged by the sight of Hong Kong "Island of Fragrant Streams," the first port of entrance to wonderful China.

spinning is their own money, and they buy with it any indulgence they please, among which nothing is so highly prized or eagerly coveted as a pinch of snuff. In the dormitories on the first floor some he bedridden. Gentler still, if One does not leave China with sen-timental regrets, for Manila is the next stop, and all are interested in this old Spanish, new American city, surrounded by moss - grown walls, with its ornate churches and quaint tinguished from the rest by no mark of indulgence or superiority. We descend now into the old men's department, and enter a warm room with a stove in the center. One old fellow has his feet upon a little foot-warmer, and thinly pipes out that he

When Bombay is reached, one is oppressed by the difference between Occidental plenty and Oriental poverty, as if Pharaoh's fat and lean kine dwalt side by side. The English portion of the city is paved, lighted, with fine buildings and wide streets is the native part has streets so paver the native part has streets so narrow as to be almost impassable in spots but after superhuman struggles the British have managed to make the sanitary conditions of the city better than those of most Oriental cities. From Malabar Hill a superb view of the city is obtained, with the Town Hall, the Mint, Victoria Station, S. Thomas's Cathedral, and the University, whose buildings are as fine as can be found in any European city. An interesting and novel building is the Pinjrapool, or Home for Animals, where bullocks, dogs, and all manner of birds find asylum. The sojourner of ords ind asylum. The sojourner at Bombay can take many interesting trips thereabouts, to Agra, that peer-less Indian city famous for the Taj Mahal, the most perfect mausoleum in the world; to Delhi, the capital, where smiles the wonderful Pearl Mosque, Indraprastha, built fifteen hundred years before Christ; to Cawnpore, a handsome moders site Cawnpore, a handsome modern city, and Lucknow, capital of Oudh, where one sees the most beautiful gold and silver work to be found in the Orient The sail from Bombay to Suez is full of interest. The Indian Ocean is left behind, with all its lights and shadows, and the steamer sails through the Red Sea, lying be-tween the shores of Arabia and Egypt, and beautiful with shady palms.

Upon landing at Shez, every one goes as rapidly as possible to Cairo, for Shepherd's Hotel is the Mecca for all travelers to Egypt. Cairo is a de-lightful cosmopolitan city, with its soldiers in white bloomers and red The city rises in terraces above the harbour, the houses are built in rows with openwork stone verandas, which novel and interesting.

There is so much of life to see in Cairo that it is difficult to tear one's seif away to think of past greatness, yet one must see the Pyramids, those strange weird tombs of the Pharaobs, for centuries the wonder of the whole world. The Sphinx, too, strange relic of almost lost arts of engineering, calls to the sight-seer; but of tenderer memory still is the little home where St. Joseph sheltered Our Lady and the

My Crucifix,

A little metal crucifix As plain as it can be. But only God in Heaven knows How dear it is to me.

I have it always with me, In every step I take, At evening when I slumber, At morning when I wake,

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In bright or cloudy weather, In sunshine or in rain, In happiness or in sorrow. In pleasure or in pain.

It helps me in my struggles, It reproves when 1 sin. Its look of gentle patience Rebukes the strife within.

In days of pain and anguish, The greatest help I knew, Was to hold that fittle crucifix, Until I calmer grew.

And looking on that figure, Which hung in patience there, I saw the dreadful torture,

Which He in love did bear. His feet are nailed together.

His loving arms outspread, And blood is drooping slowly Down from His thorn-crowned

head.

And how could I then murmur, Or bitterly complain, When love for me induced Him To undergo such pain.

So when the time approaches That I will have to die I hope that little crucifix Will close beside me lie.

That the holy name of Jesus May be the last I say, And kissing that dear crucifix, My soul may pass away.

A TUSCAN IDYL.

IN WHICH LOVE AND SUFFICIENT PATIENCE CAUSE GLADNESS TO FOLLOW SADNESS.

It is very cold. There is an east wind, strong and tempestuous, driv-ing clouds of blinding dust before it, chasing pilgrim clouds across a hard, pale sky. Even here the east wind takes all the color out of everything: the purples have changed to sad, duncolored grays, and the olives are like pale, tarnished silver. I wonder if spring has really come, but I think it has, despite the cold, for in the pedere the flowers are very gay now; and mercifully he ceased. But it was pedere the flowers are very gay now: daffodils flaunt their golden bells, almost too heavy for such slender, stalks, and the crisp white petals of the "paper" narcissi are scented and wild in their patch under the liex trees-sweet as sun and air can make them. The violets cling closely to the putting up shy faces, and tobanks. day I found some scarlet and purple anemones.

especially when things do not "march" well, as the French say. Outside the blinding dust fills mouth ten years of faithful service scarcely and eyes, and stings the face like little pin-pricks. And within I am restless in this home of mine that lies "In a gash of the wind-grieved Apennine," because things do not march well, or rather, because they have ceased to march at all. Carlo has found a warm sheltered spot in the loggia just below my window, and he lies asleep I tell him that there was one woman and contented; his thick coat defends whom I could indeed almost lift with him from the inclement wind. And I-I look out on the white, sleep road almost as much as I did, and who to Fiesole-that grim height where would not come across the Val the creamy villas nestle among groves d'Arno and bring in her little hands of sharply pointed cypress trees that all the gifts of love?

bitterest moments. mother is still young, and one can live for many years with a broken heart, growing strong even on the very grief that consumes it, because some imes the gods are cruel and will not lead us too soon across the gulf of death to the heart's treasure that can

her eyes are calm and patient; the old Tuscany. passionate light has gone out of

Yes, it is spring. Last week-snow, a heavy fall that weighed down the slender bamboos almost to the earth and powdered the olives and smothered the yoang whest. And to-day-bright sunshine, a warm, southerly wind; the Val d'Arno, a glimmer of delicate green. And from the ilex grove a gay birds' chorus, enchantingly sweet.

"The signore is lonely," Giuseppe suggested to me this morning. "The house is sad-ves-and silent as the tomb! The signore will forgive me-but my house is much more gay ! My wife waits for me-she has a merry laugh-and the ragazzino runs shout and is as merry as he can be." I did not care for this recital of his

own domestic felicities - I, who could only hope to escape Dante's condemnation of those who "live wilfully in sadness," and whom he beheld enduring the torments of the fourth circle of hell. How could I tell him that Costanza would not come across the Val d'Arno to make my only to return later to the attack.

He sought my study upon some trivial pretext and resumed; "Has the signore never thought of marry-True, the signore is not so very ing? young! Still-he has the strength of a young man. And it is possible that many ladies would prefer a man who was tall and strong like the signore One feels cross on a day like this, specially when things do not statement with a kind of tentative diffidence; perhaps he realized that his warranted such intimate suggestions. 'If only-" and he sighed, "the signore would not spend so much of his time reading books of such weight-such length!"

As I made no reply beyond an occasional grunt of b red disapproval, he at length desisted. For how could my little finger-who loved my books

Costanza's expressing indignant surprise at the nd one can th a broken I could not control this speaking demon that possessed me, and he talked on - always with my voice -through a night of interminable length.

As soon as possible I came here to only be reached thus. Costanza this little seaside village on the coast adored her mother, who was incapable of loving any one, Cosimo's death had dried up the springs of love within her and had left Beyond lies the great violet finger of her with but one desire-the Porto Pino dipping far into a sea that passionate desire for death. Is lapis colored and sparkles as if I knew all this, so I could say no lavish hands had flung myriads of more. The only wonder was that I shining jewels upon it. A group of had ever found courage to say pines close to the edge of the chiff anything at all. Perhaps I wanted Costanza to know the truth. But I intense blue of sca and sky. From the think woman-like she had guessed it windows of the little villa I have taken long ago. It was no news to her, and she had her answer ready—that answer that had driven me back to solitude, and patience, and the sident comfort of my books. I kissed her hand before I bef, her and the color came into her pale face, and a sudden flame flashed in her eyes. She said, shore and have such soft enchanting "Do not come." "I will not come-often-" was all I could promise her. We meet very rarchy now, and when T see Costanza the control of the cont

There is a little tre-cento Church that stands on a rocky promontory not far from where I live, Sometimes I meet the black-habited monks who live in the great rambling, creamcolored monastery, approached by a long cypress avenue, when I am walk-ing in the little lanes that run like narrow red ribbons from the main road to the sea. This morning I rose early with the intention of hearing Mass in their Church. Somber-clad men and women knelt here and there in groups; one caught sometimes the flash of scarlet raiment beloved of Italians because it is supposed to avert that nebulous tersor, the "evil eye." The priest wore a black vestment-it was a Mass for the dead.

There is something, perhaps, ad-ditionally solemn in the Holy Sacrifice where it is offered for the dead. Very near then seems the other worldvery close the unseen; it needs but little to make us see the shimmerhear the rustle of wings, I knelt for some minutes with bowed head; when I looked up again I thought I saw a familiar form. Surely some ghost again to torment me - 1 had seen many such in my delirium; pale ghosts of Costanza with sad and patient eyes; ghosts of haunting beauty that flitted past me and would not hear or heed when I called.

A strange sensation came over me; it was as if the fever held me again in its grip. I caught the bench in front me to save myself from falling. When I looked again she was still there, kneeling not half a dozen paces from me, a solitary devout figure. She was dressed in deep black, and through the somber veil that hid her face her hair showed like a shadowed flame.

Those other ghosts had mocked me with their malignant elusiveness ; this one, most sad and beautiful of them all, did not stir from her detached. absorbed attitude. She was wholly unconscious of my presence. Once she stirred a little-and it was as if a sob had shaken her. Then all of a sudden I seemed to know everything.

ended the lights on the altar were ex-tinguished one by one. Costanza rose and I saw her go, like a shadow among the shadows, toward the door. Out-side she stood still for a moment in the shadow at the shadow at the state of the shadow at the state of the state o the white glare of sunshine, looking ities, evasions and the tricks of ex-seawards. Then she turned and we perts, but the taxpayer spends so were face to face.

THE CASKET

High Cost of Dying.

No one who reads a daily paper can help remarking the frequency of murder in this country — wholesale and retail murder. Hundreds of lives are snuffed out in a mine, not by reason of an unforeseen accident, but through neglect to take precautions as overworked dispatchers make terrible within a minute or two of the coming of an express, or any of the multitudinous ways in which the particle ex-arrive in elemity instead of their ex-pected destination. Then there are pected destination. Then there are spected destination. Then there are spected destination is a second back of the second Syle? Why, we love it. But of fire laws neglected or evaded and what is style? the destruction of life wrought by miscreants who use dynamite as their reserved ; just keeping your charms the contrary." agent of death.

The list is sickeningly long. It seems to be all but impossible to place the responsibility of these deaths where it belongs, but in one way or another the reason why the criminals are not punished is-money.

More than a hundred men met death in a certain mine not long ago because it had not been properly sprinkled. Some one ordered the cessation of that work, some one who knew what would happen sooner or later in that mine. And the end of killing is not yet, for many of the widows and children of the dead miners will die as a consequence of that wilful neglect.

If the authorities of a railroad de-liberately overwork dispatchers or trainmen there can be but one inevitable result sooner or later and they know it. If the average traveler know to what extent his life depended on a tired youth at a telegraph key he would think long before taking a train. If he knew that the engineer on whose keenness and decision depended all the lives in the coaches, he would make inquiry as to how long it had been since the engineer slept.

The railroad officials know these things accurately and keep up the practice. Why? Because those officials also know it is almost an impossibility to convict them of the consequences of their orders.

or their orders. Over a hundred girls were burned to death in a clothing manufactory some time since. The camera men spared us none of the horrors, and what they failed to do the headlines attended to. The fire escapes of that buildind could not be reached. Evidence was printed to the effect that the doors leading to them were locked. Yet after weeks of law pro-ceedings, the conclusion was that no one was guilty ! There are laws covering the inspection of fire e capes. If these were not inspected, some one was paid to overlook it. One would like to know exactly what fees the attorneys in that case received after the verdict was rendered.

Where the accused is poor and the evidence sufficiently conclusive, crim-inal procedure works with the commendable dispatch, but when money takes its stand at the rail with the attorneys for the defence, the chances of conviction are slim.

There is another sinister fact about this clogging the wheels of justice. Her mother was dead. "Dona cis requiem — dona cis requiem sempilernam." The priest's voice struck sharply across the hushed silence. When Mass was ended the lights on the altar were ware deads of thousands

but the real reason is that they have not met the right woman. When she appears the white flag of surrender is flung out. The right woman is irflong out. The right woman is ir-resistible. She cannot be withstood. And who is she? Why, the right woman; not the freak of fashion; not the show-off girl ; not the best dresser

It's strange, but true ; the girl with well known in mining circles as the satety lamp. Scores are killed or in-jured in a railroad accident because marries. She serves very well to show off occasionally; but in the end be mistakes, or risky engineers take marries a home girl, maybe a homely chances switching on the main line girl, a girl at least who can keep a home, not a butterfly and a spender. Wake up, you girls, if you want a

sensible man, and stop your nonsense Put aside the frills of Fashion and he be following the time-bonored prescrip-

Why, just being cld-fashioned and stairs who have positive opinions to

your womanhood -The Monitor.

Why Not flake it Ten O'clock?

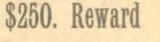
"When the stage of company-keeping has arrived," says the *Catholic Cilizen*, "a gentleman must realize that 10.30 p. m. is the hone immemorially fixed in good society for taking his hat and coing. And while taking his hat and going. And while the young lady's spirit of hospitality may prevent her from showing any signs of weariness, and while she may tion, decorously observe that 'it isn't late yet," there may be those above

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THE PUZZLE RENTLAWCES SARERF ARAIGAN ckahewatnsaS The jumbled lett

which every Canadia

stand sentinel-wise-and I remember last spring-and Costanza, Spring and Costanza-never to be dissociated again!

Costanza -I look across the hillstrunks: across the grove of black cypress trees; across the Val d'Arno, black place of poignant remembrance, where at sunset the river lies like a flat searlet riband, wonderful to behold. Perhaps some day—but it is a far cry from Costanza's home to mine. Only to-day I seemed to be there listening An elde doves.

Costanza's mother is ill. I forget how I first heard the news-perhaps Giuseppe told me. He has an easy habit of assimilating harmless gossip that may interest me, or distract my thoughts from my books. I believe he thinks that my love for them is a form of madness. Not dangerous, perhaps, but still requiring attention. and, on his part, occasional distraction. So he comes to to me with news of Costanza's household, though I have never given him to understand that it possesses any special interest for me.

Costanza is, you know, the only child, Her parents' marriage was a desperate one-only love made it possible. They were mere boy and girl, these two, and in a couple of years Cosimo-in whose blood there was something of the gay debonsir spirit of the mediaeval Florentingsuccumbed to an unsuspected malady. His wife was left alone, and soon afterwards Costanza was born. There was scatcely any money; Cosimo's debts were appalling; her people refused to help her. Only the little, white villino nestling away in the Val d'Arno belonged to Cosimo's poor young wife, and she had lived there ever since - for nearly eighteen years -with Costanza.

Costanza has her father's eyes-so I have been told-dark and lambeut under the fine pencilled brows that give her such a thoughtful look; her heavy bair is neither red nor golden, but of a colar that lies between. She is not often gay, for she has lived to Costanza's house and found the

This evening I rode in the direction of Costanza's house. I did not wish to disturb her, to infringe in the least degree her gentle command, "Do not come," But as I approached the ever the brave little olive trees bleached by the gale, and the young green wheat that shows its vivid emerald carpet between those gnarled windows; like blind eyes they seened to stare stupidly, unspeculatively. I pushed open the gate, walked across the terrace and rang the bell. Costanza's doves cooed a soft welcome to me from the deep grove of

An elderly woman opened the door to the soft cooing of Costanza's at last. Yes, it was as I had expected, the "signore had gone away with the signorina more than a week ago. To England, perhaps-how could she tell? The signoria had not been very No, there was no message, and well. they had given no address, saying they would send one later on, perbaps."

I rode away, and for some days I hoped for a letter, hat none came. Perhaps Costanza had desired insensately to put the past behind her, to shut the door irrevocably upon it. Insensately-I have used the word advisedly, since she should have known that the world itself were not wide enough to hide her from me should I choose to seek her. A footish hoast, since all the cities of the world are very great.

Costanza has gone. Across the Val d'Arno and the sharply outlined Corrara mountains that lift their dezzling silver peaks against the golden flame of the sunset or across the Apennines and the great Alps? I can not tell-of one thing only I am certain-she has gone without a word- without a sign.

So to-night I sit and dream among my books that lie untouched, uncom-forting, upon their shelves. My thoughts are too unquiet for study, too bitter even for grief. Can I ever dream again that she will come and sil beside me in the gathering dusk-here where the full measure of my desolation is apparent to me, while we whisper together the foolish tender things said by lovers of all time? . .

is not often gay, for she has lived always with a tragedy—the tragedy of her mother's life. When I first asked Costanzo to come across the Val d'Arno and be since and found the shutters closed. Other things have happened. My malady of soul turned to physical malady : I had a sudden attack of fever, the result. her mother's life. When I first asked Costanzo to come across the Val d'Arno and be my wife she shook her head, "Mother" was all she sald. It was unanswerable, and I saw there was no solution. We could wait given love and sufficient patience: that "desperate substitute, to hope," as Horace Walpole called it in one of his

"You?" she said, and put out her hand.

"Yes," I said, and then with a did you not write-why did you go exposition of the cost of judges. away without a word ?"

"My mother is dead, 'said Costanza. "She died at Mentone - last week. This Mass was said for the repose of her soul. She crossed herself. Her

- "I have been ill."

"Who looked after you ?" "Giuseppe." I longed to tell her how she had haunted me-a pitiless ghost that would not hear or heed, ghost that would not hear or heed, but vanished when I called her and dozens more of these bugbears name.

- 'Are you better now ?" she asked.
- " I am almost well again."
- "You are staying here?"

among the clives. And you? "I go home to-morrow," "Alone ?" I said passionately.

burst into tears. It was almost a relief to see her cry; that terrible frozen look had gone out of her

I took her hand. The sea wind came softly; a gull flashed past with wings like snow. "Costanza," I said, " you have things to do-only a few things -when you go home. But afterwards -very soon you will come to me? We can be married very quietly. Only do not let us wait very long."

The sun is shining on the olivetrees that look like insubstantial silver. The coses are nodding great, golden, fragrant heads against the loggia; here and there a spray of crimson blossom splashes the white warm air with delicious scent and the

much of his annual wage indirectly to the same end.

The citizen pays enough to get ade-"Yes," I said, and then with a quate justice in the community. One of the magazine writers is giving an states that there are about three thousand judges in this country, receiving on an average some thousands of dollars a year each, and it is his soul." She crossed herself. Her voice was quite controlled, but she shivered as she spoke, and her delicate little face was pale and frozen like marble. "I am sorry," I said. We went some paces along the cliff together in the blinding sunshine. Then Costanza said : "You look ill." contention that many of them are nival of death and the wealthy criminal escapes the consequence of his

of modern civilization-to call it by the conventional name, but there is another problem worthy of examination and solution-the high cost of "Over there, at that little pink villa other people dying and the public being multed to defeat the ends of justice. They tell us that our law comes from England. It has been "The doves are dead," said Costanza, and then quite suddenly she money,-A Looker-on, in the Pilot. said adult-rated since importation-with

Wake Up, Girls !

We are concerned about our girls in these days of hobble skirts and false hair. We don't like their appearance despite their very creditable munterfeit of the modes of Fashion. We don't deem it modest. But, of course, we are old - fashioned and prudish ; and even if we were to say anything about the unseemliness and immodesty of it all, we are quite sure the girls would laugh at us and discard

our observations as pin-pricks. But we do protest that the girls are very much in the public eye; that it hucts them where they are most vul-nerable, and that is in the estimation pillar. The orange-biossom fills the of the genus MAN-we mean the male birds are singing a gay chorus in the ilex trees. The podere is a feast of vivid color, of suave perfame. kind. All they get for their pains of

reasons for not marrying nowadays;

AND 25 CASH PRIZES OF \$1.00 each, making the total cash prizes \$100.00.

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first is St. Lawrence. Now guess the rest st send us in your solution of all four names

HERE ARE THE SIMPLE RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST. 1. This competition is absolutely free. You are not asked to spend a cent or buy anything in order to enter. 2. Only one person in a family will be allowed to compete. 3. No employee of ours or relation of employee will be allowed to enter. 4. Children under 12 years of age will not be allowed to compete. 5. Write only on one side of the paper, and skel your full name and address clearly. 6. All letters must be fully prepaid in postage. 7. Prizes will be awarded according to hand-writing and general neatness of the correct replies received. Be neat and you may win a good prize. 8. Judging will be done by three gentlemen of undoubled integrity, having absolutely no connection with this firm. Their decision is to be accepted as final. 9. There is a simple condition to be fulfilled by forming you of this condition. Get your solution in to-day.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913

HISTORY OF HATRED.

Continued from page 1 Limerick, then only two months old, was raised in the debate, and the treaty was read in Parliament; and they amended the bill so as to exclude from it all persons who resided in Limerick or Galway when the treaty was signed.

This Act is cited by Irish writers as a violation of the terms of) the treaty; but we cite it it for a different purpose. By amending the bill for the stated purpose of making it agree with the treaty of Limerick, the English Parliament acknowledged that Treaty as binding on them-otherwise why pay heed to it at all? William assented to the Act; and by so doing he acknowledged the binding effect of the Treaty and violated it in the same moment. For there was the promise of his Lords Justices written into the Treaty, that he would endeavour to procure security for the Catholics of Ireland against disturbance on account of their religion; and he agreed to an act which shut them out from sitting in Parliament unless they denied their faith under oath.

Macaulay himself admits, though he says this act was not a violation. "The Irish Roman Catholics complained, and with but too much reason, that at a later period the Treaty of Limerick was violated."

Mitchell, Presbyterian Ulsterman, says,

"The whole history of Ireland from that day until the year 1793, consists of one long and continual breach of this treaty.

Green says-and we suppose his visw may be taken as in accord with the views of English historians generally:

"Both sides were, of course, well aware that such a treaty was merely waste paper, for Ginkell had no power to conclude it, norhad the Lish Lords Justices. The latter, indeed, only promised to do all they could to bring about its ratification by Parliament, and this ratification was never granted,

despair. No Englishman who loves what is noble in the English temper can tell without sorrow and shame the story of that time of guilt. The work of oppression, it is true, was done not directly by England, but by the Irish Protestants and the cruelty the Irish Protestants, and the cruelty the trish Protestants, and the crueity of their rule sprang in great measure from the sense of danger and the atmosphere of panic in which the Protestants lived. But, if thoughts such as these relieved the guilt of those who enpressed they leave the those who oppressed, they leave the fact of oppression as dark as before. The most terrible legal tyranny under which a nation has ever grouned avenged the rising under Tyrconnell ?" There is a story of other " times of

guilt," before that time ; and of other "times of guilt" after it. Green goes as near to fairness as any writer of English history ; but the value of his admissions is emphasized by the evident partisanship of his other statements. "Irish Protestants!" Why call them Irish? Cromwell's soldiers and their descendants are entitled to no such designation ; nor any of the other "planted" settlers. "Not directly by []England ! " Nonsense. Poyning's law was actively enforced, by which the heads of all the bills introduced in the Parliament in Ireland had first to be submitted to the Parliament in London and approved of there. "Sense of danger!" Again. nonsense. Macaulay, speaking of the departure of the Irish troops for France, says :

" A wild and terrible wail rose from the shore, and excited unwonted compassion in hearts steeled by hatred of the Irish race and of the Romish faith. Even the stern Cromwellian, now at length after a desperate struggle of three years, left the undisputed lord of the devastated and bloodstained island, could not hear unmoved that bitter cry, in which was poured forth all the rage and all the sorrow of a conquered nation."

And again :

"The sails disappeared. The em-aciated and broken-hearted crowd of hose whom a stroke more cruel than that of death had made widows and orphans dispersed to beg their way home through a wasted land, or to ile down and die by the roadside of grief and hunger. . . . In Ireland there was peace. The domination of the colonists was absclute. The native population was tranquil with the ghastly tranquility of exhaustion and of descain. of despair.

If all the English historians could have talked the story over together before writing, what a history they might have written ! But, as it is, they run up against each other. Macaulay shows a state of affairs which does not explain " the cruelty of their rule " on Green's theory of 'sense of danger and atmosphere of panic." Also, he tells us who were the "Irish Protestants" of whom Green speaks; and he calls them by their real names, " Cromwellians " and · Coloniste.

But Green is surpassingly absurd in his phrase " the rising under Tyrconnell." Why did he not say, "the rising under James II." Why not compare this "rising under James II" Green says not a word here about | with previous "risings" under Charles | HOW 1913 CAME IN.

Apparently the Church of England feels the need of a revivifying force if we are to judge from the remarks of some of her leaders. The Bishop of Carlisle in a New Year pastoral attacks his clergy and says that while some are approaching exposure for some are approaching exposure for their bad habits, others seem afflicted with an incurable indolence and yet others are dull and listless! The indictment is severe:---'' Their Chur-ches are shut from Sunday to Sunday ches are shut from Sunday to Sunday, and on Sundays they are empty. Their Ministry is not ministry but mechanism !" There is however, one occasion on which the Protestant occasion on which the Protestant places of worship are crowded and that is at the "Watch Night" services on New Year's Eve, which bring together many people who never enter a Church, save for this spiritual sensation. Catholics assembled in large numbers at Westminster large numbers at Westminster Cathedral for the solemn Te Deum sung by Cardinal Bourne on New Year's Eve in thanksgiving for the graces and favours of the past year, and on Wednesday there was an unending stream of worshippers during the day. Many new beauties were observed by those who are not daily visitors to the great Mother Church of London, amongst these Uhurch of London, amongst these Church of London, amongst these adornments being some fine mosaics in the Lady Chapel. The boys of the Choir school have been busy during the week, giving Monsignor Benson's Play "The Nativity," for which every seat in the Cathedral Hall was allotted. The distinguished author was unable through illness to give the boys the encouragement of his presence this year, but although he has to undergo an operation, it is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his many duties in the pulpit and on the lecture platform.

TAE LEGION OF CRANKS.

The very first days of the new year brought out the Legion of Cranks on freshly painted nobby horses, the first batallion to appear being the Nonconformists who stormed the Government Offices with their educational demands for 1913. These include the provision of a Council school within reach of every child in every area! Furthermore such Council schools are to receive a Government grant covering two thirds of their expenses, and the Local Authorities are to be compelled to provide them, whether they will or no. Now this demand may seem at first sight harmless to other denominations, or to Catholics, though it is harmful enough to the already overtaxed rate payer. But a little reflection shows the sublicty of the To provide Council schools cheme. to be within reasonable reach of every child who wishes to attend them means that the country will bristle with Council schools. The consewith Council schools. The conse-quence will be that when Catholics wish to build a new school to accommo-date their increasing numbers, permission will be refused, becuse there is a helf emetry Council school there is a half empty Council school already provided for the area in question. The Government promised to carefully consider the Noncon-formist demand, and if it is embodied in a Bill, it will certainly meet with strenuous opposition from Church folk and Catholics.

HOME RULE-AN ISSUE.

Then Sir Elward Carson and his tin swordsmen followed up the petition addressed to the House of Commons to exclude Ulster from the Home Rule Bill by a debate. This petition, be it noted, was signed by some twenty names amongst which there were about two distinctly Irish tronymics while the rest were distinctly Scotch. Now as a clever Scottish writer puts it:-"There are Scots and there are d-d Scots." No one appricates this better than Scotsmen and the Ulster gentlemen who are so opposed to Home Rale belong to the latter variety, the "Unco guid" Presbyterian variety which goes in for trade in Belfast, therefore even the small minority of Ulster which is opposed to Home Rule, largely on religious grounds, is, in its majority, not Irish at all. Sir Edward talked very largely in the Commons on Wednesday evening, and in-troduced with his usual bad taste a gibe at Catholics, declaring he did not set up to be a sort of infallible Pope, but he was quite sure Ulster would never accept Home Rule save at the bayonet's point. Mr. Bonar Luw put his foot in things by giving his conviction that Ulster would sooner bow to the yoke of a foreign country than to the rule of a Nationalist majority. As the hon, gentleman had just been saying that he and his comrades would support the rebellion of Ulster, Mr. Churchill got in a good thrust about the real enemies of the British Crown. There is very little to choose between the two parties in Parliament to day, for there are no great men in either. Ireland will not have to thank the Liberals if she gets Home Rule, for the Libe als would long ago have glided out of their promises but for the flanking movements of Mr. Redmond who has them tight. As for the Conservatives they are playing a poor game in holding on to Ulster and talking of her rights, simply because it is their bottom plank, as they are so hopelessly split on the question of Fariff Reform. No just man who regards politics from the common sense point of view, can see the real right of a small minority to decide the fate of a country which for years has languished under a hard yoke, and which has such bright possibilities before her. In addition to which it is very palpable to the lookeron that Ireland is still being persecuted because of her Catholicity. Of course Sir Edward Carson's amendment was lost by a large majority, but one big matter arose, and that was the challenge of the Premier to fight an election on the issue of Home Bule alone, and the instant acceptance of Mr. Bonar Law who said that if Great Britain gave its consent by vote to Home Rule he and his party would abandon Ulster and her opposition. A point brought out by one Minister and which should be well noted, was that even in Ulster the population is not wholly Protestant, that indeed the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is only 9 to 7, after all.

REQUIESCAT. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung at the private chapal at Ingatestone Hall last Saturday for the repose of the soul of Mr. Petre, the airman, who was killed on Christmas Eve while making a flight against a high wind. There was a large congregation of mourners including Lord and the Dowager Lady Petre, and several beautiful wreaths from various well known clubs and institutions connected with the conquest of the air adorned the bier. It has now been definitely established by onloekers that Mr. Petre gave up his only chance of a safe landing in order to save a party of children who were assembled in the field where he might have come down, and whom he was upable to warn in time. He was seen and institutions known clubs unable to warn in time. He was seen to lift his hand from the steering gear to make signals to them, but as these were evidently misunderstood by the little ones, he wheeled away and a few moments after was dashed to the ground a short distance off.

Festivities at the Embassies were very much curtailed this season. More than one legation was in mourn-More than one legation was in mourn-ing and some of the Ambassadors, in-cluding Prince Lichtenstein, were absent in their own countries. The death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid put the American Embassy in mourning, and others refrained from entertainments as a mark of respect to a great representative of his country. The death of Mme. de Fonseca, wife of the Brazilian Minister, threw another Embassy into mourning, and a solemn Requiem was sung at the Jesuits handsome Church at Bournemouth handsome Church at Bournemouth this week for the deceased lady, at which many friends and relatives including the Vasconzales family were present. A Requiem was also sung at Farm Street in London. R. 1. P.

CATHOLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Mrs. Herbert of Hanover, who died recently and was the mother of so many distinguished Catholic sons and daughters, has just been proved. The estate is valued at ± 91.840 nett, and among various charitable bequests are $\pm 1,000$ to the Bishop of Menevia for the education and maintenance of priests to serve the various convents of Breton sisters established in his diocese; £1,000 to the Bishop of Newport to build a Catholic Church at Abercorn and £1,000 in trust for the maintenance of the Breton sisters at Abergavenny. She also left a freehold cottage and garden to the Bishop of Newport for charitable purposes.

THE NEXT LOURDES PILGRIMAGE.

A change has been made in the plans for the 1913 Pilgrimage to Lourdes, The Catholic Association has planned two pilgrimages to the lamous shrine for this year, The May date has been abandoned owing to its awkwardness for many people and the unsettled weather met with at that time. The first prilgrimage will depart in July and will consist solely of able bodied pilgrims; the second and largest will leave in September and will take a contingent of sick. That in July is intended mainly for teachers and others who have to combine a holiday with the satisfaction of their devo ions, and the division of the parties will relieve the congestion which was felt last year even with two special trains and admirable arrangements.

A BONE OF CONTENTION

Controversy is raging keenly over the Welsh Disendowment Bill. gentleman tells us proudly that " the tenure of the endowments in certain instances has continued unbroken from pre-Norman times uninfluenced changes in religious belief. Another assures us that no man. woman or child has been robbed of a penny who chooses to enjoy it, while et another points out the enjoyment of endowments is restricted to those who accept the Book of Common Prayer. Many persons, however, wax ndignant and one gentleman asks what is plainer than the expropria-tion of Church property from the Catholics under Elizabeth, and how could religious men and women choose to enjoy religions endowments on any terms, as if Parliament were the proper authority to define such terms. Yet another voice declares emphatically that all Church goods are the property of the nation. CATHOLICUS. To the Editor of the Casket : SIR, - During the past holydays 1 have been visiting the scenes of other days. Amongst other points of interest to me, I visited the pretty cemetery at Heatherton. The first thing that arrests the attention of the casual visitor at this attractive spot is the large number of headstones and monuments some of them of a high order in style, size, material and artistic finish. There are five pricess, natives of the parish, buried here. The late Father John J. Chisholm's grave is marked by the finest monument here. I took particular notice of it. It is of German pearl granite, on a base of native granite, surmounted by a Celtic cross, the whole about ten and a half feet high. On the main block are appropriate symbols and inscriptions in English, Latin and Gaelic, gold lettered, the exquisite finish of which on the hard polished surface shows the touch of the master hand. The monument with a handsome foot mark of the same material must have cost between three and four hundred dollars. In material and and finish it may be hard to equal and certainly cannot be eurpassed anywhere in Canada. AUREVOIR.



A Merry Xmas and **Prosperous New Year to all**

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the Parliament of England ordering | I and Charles II, against Cromwell? the Treaty read in the House in order | For, " risings " they all were, in the to see whether it agreed with the Bill eyes of Eoglish historians. "Civil they were about to pass; not a word war;"" Disputed right to the throne;" about their altering that Bill, as Macaulay tells us, to make it conform to to the Treaty. Macaulay says :

"Rcchester delivered to the managers of the Lower House a copy Treaty of Limerick, and of the earnestly represented the importance preserving the public faith inviolate. This appeal was one which no honest man though inflamed by national and religious animosity could The Commons reconsidered the subject.

Why talk of "the public faith," if the treaty was only " waste-paper?" Why reconsider the subject, if Ginkel and the Lords Justices had no power to sign it?

The "public faith " of England towards Ireland was kept in this case in about the same way in which it was always kept. It was made plain within a year that there was no intention, on the part of anyone in power or authority, of bothering their heads about the Irish Catholics, their rights or their wrongs.

This year 1691 is a new point of departure in our story. Old things passed away. Sarsfield was followed to France by the great majority of his soldiers. Ireland was left to the mercies of a furious minority of inflamed bigots and land-grabbers; to a Parliament called the Parliament of Ireland, in which no Catholic could sit; to another Parliament supervising that, in London, to which all its laws had to be submitted; to a King who cared little for any of these peoples, kingdoms, or parliaments, save only so far as they furnished him with the means of carrying on war with France as the head of an European Protestant alliance.

Ireland ceased then to be a military mation; and for a century the great majority of her people were crushed to the ground under the weight of a most savage penal code. Green says:

"the rights of the Stuart line;" all these might be fought for, over and over again, by English factions ; but " Papist " Irishmen could, by no conjuncture of events, no change, no combination of circumstances; be or become anything but "rebels;" nor could a war by them either for or against a king ever be anything but " a rising."

Our London Letter.

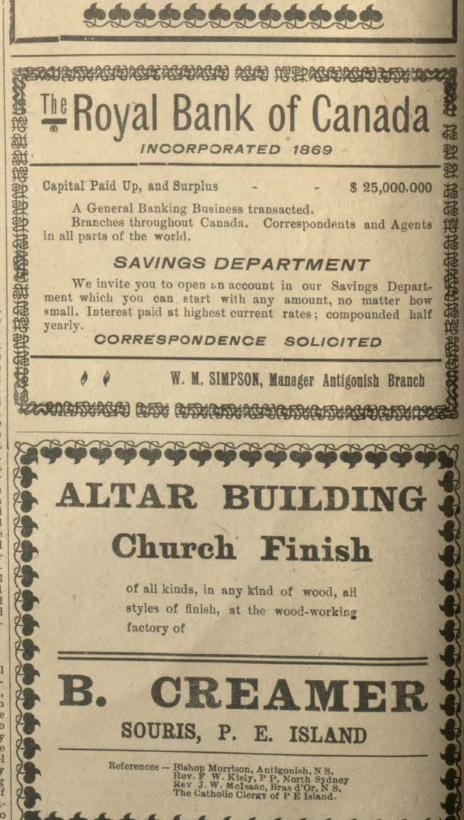
LONDON, Jan. 2rd, 1913. NEW SCHEMES OF THE NEW YEAR.

On the first occasion of writing the date of a New Year it is customary to wish one's friends all happiness and prosperity during the new period, and although the greeting will be rather stale by the time this reaches you it is none the less hearty. It is also customary for weary scribes to give their jaded brains a rest by reviewing all that has happened during that period of time which has just closed. We are however quite familiar with the past, and our greater interest lies in the future. What will this year, so dear to prophets of ill omen, bring the world, our country, and our selves? We Catholics naturally ask what will it bring the Church? Two of the great events which loom largely on the horizon are the Constantinian fetes and the Malta Eucharistic Jongress. May we regard it as a happy coincidence that at the moment when Rome is preparing to celebrate the victory of Christ over the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, England and America are stirred with longings towards that unity which they are beginning to realise is the Christian Ideal. And indeed it is your Continent which has the honour of starting the campaign, for though the Archbishops of Yorke and Canterbury have issued the appeal for consideration of matters which may lead men to realise Christ's prayer "That they may be one even as I Father in Thee and Thou in Me," they are a little frightened of their temerity and their tacit admittance that their sects do not realise the

Christian plan and so they request that all invitations to other bodies to "When the wild cry of the women who stood watching their departure was hushed, the silence of death settled down upon Ireland. For a hundred years the country remained at peace; but the peace was a peace of

Heatherton, Jan'y 12, 1913.

The Britith government's colossal scheme for improvement in elementary, secondary and higher education, soon to be taken up for discussion in the House of Commons, will open the course to secondary education free to every primary child whose capacity justifies it. It will also extend the universities on the lines of Liverpool and Leeds, so as to open a university career to every boy or girl reaching the required standard. The salary of the President of the Board of Education will be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.



GENERAL NEWS.

The Canadian Parliament ressembled on Tuesday.

The lobster fishing in Western Nova Scotia has not been a success this season.

Extensive irregularities have been discovered in the finances of the Vancouver school board.

The Duchess of Connaught is ill, and was taken to the Victoria Hospital Montreal.

The Japanese cabinet has decided that the coronation of the Emperor should take place in 1914.

Premier Alvarode Romenoues has announced that the government of Spain has decided to resums formal relations with the Vatican.

Electors in forty-eight States met on Monday and formally selected Woodrow Wilson to the presidency and Thomas R. Marshall to the vice-presidency of the United States.

The S. S. Uraniam struck Sunday morning on a ledge a quarter of a mile north of Chebucto Head light, Halifax, There were 880 passengers: all were got off. Efforts to pull ber off were unsuccessful,

According to the Railway Age Gazette, of the 5,441 miles of the new railways built in North America in 2,997 miles, that of Qanada 2,232 miles and that of Mexico 212 miles.

Canada's failure record in 1912 shows a falling off in the number of financial, disasters compared with 1911, with a decrease in liabilities, while in the United States there was a considerable increase in both respects.

Canada's trade is growing at a very rapid rate. It is now well over the billion a year mark. During 1912 the imports and exports of the Dominion totalled \$1,005,700,000. The growth last year was therefore \$188,700,000.

Sir Edward Shes, said to have been the oldest active legislator in the British Empire, died at St. John's on Friday, aged ninety three years. He was a former president of the legislative council and continued a member to his death.

The accession of Dr. Alfonso Costa to power is responsible for a desperate political riot at Cezimba, 18 miles south of Lisbon. Three men were killed and twenty-nine wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested.

The British House of Commons concluded the report stage of the Home Rule Bill on Monday night. The bill will be sent to the House of Lords to-night. Monday, when the second reading is proposed, the Duke of Devonshire will move its rejection, as his uncle, the late Duke, did twenty years ago.

With but five votes against it, the convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association on Friday adopted a resolution opposing the expenditure of \$35,000,000 or any other sum on naval armaments, suggesting that Canada give the lead to the nations of the world for disurmament and universal arbitration and favoring a referendum.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Western Canada occured Sunday at Calgary, when the large pack-ing plant of P. Burns & Company was totally destroyed by fire. The loss, including carcasses in coal storage, will probably be in excess of \$2,000,000. The storage plant contained from 15,-000 to 20,000 carcasses.

any progress in settling the disputes over the war in Europe. The Turks refuse to accede to the demands of the Allies to abandon Adrianople, and the Allies are now threatening to resnme the war within a week. Dilatory tactics are characteristic of Turkish diplomats. They seem in this instance to be playing for intervention Following by the European powers. The latter intend to send a note to Turkey urging her to abandon Adrianople. Turkey's finances are said to be exhausted and consequently her army is ill-provided to sustain another period of war. She must, therefore, bow to the inevitable and meet her opponents demands. The Allies have strengthened their forces at Adrianople, some 65,-000 Servian soldiers having recently arrived near the besieged city. With the determined Bulgarian army on one side and the Servians on another, it looks as if the city must yield

quickly once war is resumed, The Surgeon General of the United States navy announces that since the introduction, nearly a year ago, of vaccination against typhoid fever not a case of the disease has occurred among the 64,000 men in the service. "As typhoid fever is one of the disease almost constantly present among large bodies of men, especially when they have to wander around and are likely to partake of water in many parts of the world, this announcement represent a proclamation of the virtual control of one of the most serious epidemic diseases of modern times. Similar reports are made by army officers in many countries. The English armies in Egypt, in Cyprus, in Malta, in Gilbraltar and in South Africa have been almost marvelously protected against this disease, so common among large bodies of men. In the English army in India antityphoid vaccination, though entirely voluntary, has become so popular that practically all the soldiers ask to be vaccinated, and the proportion of those vaccinated against typhoid is over ninety per cent. Of the over ninety per cent, Of the immediate effects of vaccination, Prof. Grasset says they are quite insignificant, in many cases there is no interruption of ordinary occupations. He thinks typhoid vaccination should be made compulsory.

According to the Daily Mail, the work of framing the British navy programme for the coming year is nearly completed. The one point remaining for decision, namely, whether five or six battleships shall be laid down, depends upon the Austrian naval programme. If the Admiralty decides to wait before taking action till the Austrian ships are laid down, it may be expected to be five battleships this year. The naval programme will then, according to the present information, involve an expenditure of \$240,000,000 and will include five battleships, six light armored cruisers, twenty destroyers, a number of submarines, and an addition to the personnel of the 5,000 men, makin a total of 142,560 officrs and men. The battleships will be of a new type, the largest and strongest which science can build or money supwhich science can build or money sup-ply. They will be intermediate between the present dreadnought battleship and battle cruiser. They will be armed in all probability with eight 161 inch guns, each fierng 2,200 pound shells, or, if the 16 1-4 inch gun is not adopted, with 15 incb guns firing shells that weight about 1,800 pounds.

The Antigonish Farmers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on the 14th inst. The Auditors' report show a balance of funds of \$86.62. Herewith is the re-port of the Executive, which was

A. S. McMillan was re-elected Presi-The Peace Conference is not making dent, and Rev. Dr. MacPherson was elected Vice-President, J. C. McNaughton and F. H. Mac-Phee were appointed auditors. W. J. Walsh and Rev. M. N. Tomp-king ware particular to Conven-

kins were named delegates to Conven-

tion of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Following is the new Board of Directors: A. R. McAdam, John D. McDonald, William Chisholm, George McDonald, William Chisholm, George Taylor, John Brown, Angus J. McDonald, John C. Chisholm, Wm. Landry, Charles S. Crispo, D. W. Grant, Ronald McDonald, Duncan Fraser, Wm. Vinten, A. S. McMillan, Rev. M. N. Tompkins, Dr. McPherson, Ronald Chisholm, F. R. Trotter. Alex. McDonald was re - elected

Secretary. The question of devising means to promote the sheep industry was dis-cussed, and finally referred to the

Executive. The Seed Fair will be held at as late a date as the Agricultural Department will agree to. The Fall Fair will be held as usual. The Association will endeavour to

have the usual number of Institute meetings,

Personals.

Mr. Otto Sweet of Lynn, Mass., is in Town on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sweet.

Miss M. Graham of St. Stephen, N. B., is visiting her aunt Mrs. (Dr.) Mac-Kinnon.

Mr. Fred Macgillivray of Superior Junction, Ont., is visiting his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Judge Macgillivray of Antigonish.

Miss Anna C. Stafford, graduate nurse, has returned to the A. R. Stern Hospital, N. Y., after spending a short vacation, with her friends and relatives in Harbor Boucher and Mulgrave.

Mr. F. B. Pettipas of Superior Junction, Ont., left on Tuesday to re-turn home. He was at Tracadie, Ant., to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Pettipas, who died on the 2nd inst.

Rev. J. J. McNeil, of Port Hawkeskev. J. J. McNeil, of Port Hawkes-bury, is in the local hospital, he being rather unwell. His illness in not all serious. We hope that he will scon be fit to take up his duties at Dominion No. 4, to which Parish he has been appointed.

DIED

At Antigonish, on January 7th. after a few we ka' lliness, ANNE, widow of the late John F. CUNNINGHAM, aged 75 years. Two daughte s (Miss Annie and Mrs. Scaman) and four sons (Dr. Albert E. of Cleveland, Ohio, E. H. of Meneton, Dr V. F of Sydney, and Leonard of North Sydney), survive her. May she lest in peace! peace!

At Pleasant Valley, Antigonish, on December 20, 1312, ALLAN MCEACHREN, aged 86 years. A native of Arlsaig, Scotland, he came to America in 1812, settling in the forest at Pleasant Valley. His end was peaceful and was strengthened and consolet by the last rites of Holy Church. He leaves two brothers and one elster to mourn their loss. May he rest in menced peace!

At West River, Ant, on Tuesday, Sth inst., after a lingering illness which was borne with Christian Datience, MARGARET SMITH, aged 73 years, daughter of the late John Smith. A woman of a kindly disposition and of many fine qualities she was widely known and well respected Comforted by the last rites of Holy Church she passed away resigned and hopeful. May her scul rest in peace!

At Antigonish' on the evening of the 13th inst., after is protracted illness, JONH CHIS-HOLM, Shoemaker. An inoffensive clitzen, an industrious workman and a kind parent, he enjoyed the esteem and respect of his ac-quaintance. Consoled by all the rites of Holy Church, he passed awar with a firm hope of a glorious immortality. He leaves to mourn their loss, a sorrowini wife, three sons and two daughters. The bereaved have the sympathy of the community in their irreparable loss. R. I. P.

On Nov, 14. 1012, at Loch Ban inv. Co., JOHN KENNEDY, one of the County's most respected clitzens. The deceased died of pueumonis, in the 85th year of his age He was a son of the well known and much esteemed. Murdoch Kennedy, who ilved to the extreme old age of 1.5 years, and who was the priotype of Nell in the Saumian News a few years ago. "Like his bonest, old father, John Murdiek was well nown and well respected all through life. An industrious man of sturdy honor and high pitelligence there could be no finer neighbor His wife predeceased him by five years. Of a family of nine children five are left to mourn him, two sons and three daughters. The sur-viving daughters are Mrs. John O. McFarlane, S. W. Margaree, Mrs. D. N. McLeilan, Dupwagan, and Mary in Boston. The: enes left are Alex on the homestead and Murdock doing business at Kenloch" Inverness News. The deceased was a devou Cathol is and died consoled by all the rites of the Church. His remains were interred in R mod Cove Chapel comeded by all the rites of the Shure. His remains were futerred in R mod Cove Chapel consoled by all the rites of the Shure the sincere surfed his grandson, the infant child of Alex J. Kennedy. Those bereaved have the sincere sympsthy of their many triends. Requieecat in pace.

Acknowledgments.

Michael Pelrine, Harbor Bouche wm Smith, Antigonish John McDonaid, West Merigomish Commons Reading Room, Ottawa D B McMaster, Creignish D McNeil, Clifton, Arizona John D McDonaid, Lismo e Rt Bey Monsignor Persona Placem

John Androwski, Creignish
100

D B McMaster, Creignish
300

John D McDonald, Lismo e
200

Rev Monsignor Reardon, Placentia, Nfd 3
00

John D McDonald, Lismo e
200

Rev Monsignor Reardon, Placentia, Nfd 3
00

Alex Sampson, P M, River Bourgeois
10

Flora McIntosh, Flichburg, Mass
150

A M Bates, New Waterford
140

Alex A Chisholm, Picton
300

Rev J O McMillan, Cardigan Bridge, P E I
175

Angus R McPhee, Degross Marsh, P E I
100

Miss J Pompkins, Vancouver
100

Miss J Pompkins, Vancouver
100

Jennie McIsasc, Cambridge
200

Vm Mattie, Boston
500

Rona, Gameron, Lower South River
100

Hugh McInnis, Cross Roads Ohlo
100

John McLennan, Port Hood Island
500

Collacx McDonaid, St Andrews,
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Alex McDonaid, St Andrews,
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Alex McDonaid, St Andrews,
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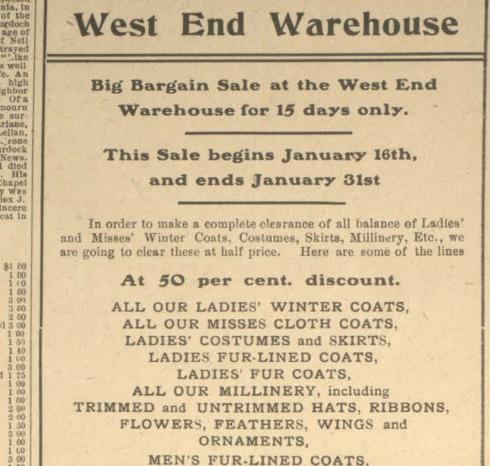
John McLennan, Port Hood Island
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Collaca McGellivray, Antigonish
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Alex McDonaid, Babou Coal Mine

y Sr Rodriguez, Dorchester A McDonaid, Vancouver n Cameron, Heatherton Jamin Boudreau, East Tracadie McDonaid, Woburn, Mass n McDonaid, James River Station A Chistoin, Lynn Mass John Cameron, nearly ton. Bei Jamin Boudreau, East Tracadie D J McDonald, Woburn. Mass Wm McDonald, James River Station A A Chishoim, Lynn Mass W C Chishoim, Kun Mass W C Chishoim, Malden Angus Biglez, Dominion No 4 John A Chisholm, Bosebery, B C Röv J C McLean, Summerside, P E I W B McNeil, Malixat Cove Hugh McDonald, Briey Brook J J McNeil, Malixat Cove Hugh McDonald, Briey Brook J J McKinnon, Mrryvale John & Fraser, Addington Foaks Angus Campbell, Leonox Michael Campbell, McNab's Cove Stephen AcKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen AcKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen McKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen McKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen McKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen AcKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen McKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen McKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen AcKerzle, Hay Cove Stephen AcKerz

TWO POINTERS ON HOW TO CURE A COLD When you begin to sniff and feel a burning sensation in the nasal passages, or when a tickling irritation in your throat starts you coughing, the first important thing is to act at once. the neglected cold that becomes troublesome and dangerous.



MEN'S GUM RUBBERS, And numerous other lines 50 per cent. off for cash or produce.

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Drafts on the principal cities in the following countries issued without

Cuba	Macedonia	Russia
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Egypt	Manchuria	Siam
Finland	Mexico	Siberia
Formosa -	New Zealand	South Africa
France	Norway	Spain
Germany	Panama	Straits Settlements
Greece	Persia	Sweden -
Holland	Peru	Switzerland
Iceland	Philippine Islands	Syria
India	Poland	Turkey 8.
Italy	Portugal	United States
Japan	Roumania	West indies, etc.
	Denmark Egypt Finland Formosa France Germany Greece Holland Leeland India Italy	Denmark Malta Egypt Manchuria Finland Mesico Formosa - New Zealand France Norway Germany Panama Greece Persia Holland Peru Leeland Philippine Islands Iodia Poland Italy Portugal

taels, roubles, etc., according to the money of the country in which they are payable. This enables the payee to obtain the exact amount intended.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, @ Manager

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

Alexandre Millerand, who won a reputation at home and abroad as a great war minister of France, resigned from that office Sunday. M. Lebrun, Minister of Colonies, has been Minister of Colonies, has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Besnard, Under-Secretary of Finance, replaces M. Lebrun, the Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance being temporarily abolished. The ministerial crisis was the direct outcome of the reinstatement of Lt.-Col. Du Paty de Clam, in the French territorial army.

That China is determined to supment decreed to anybody convicted of persistent opium smoking. The government, two weeks ago, issued a persistent opium smoking. The government, two weeks ago, issued a drastic regulation on the subject. The first victim was a woman, who was first victim was a woman, who was publicly put to death for the "persistent use of the drug." The suppression of the trade—if it really be suppressed - will cause immense loss to Chinese traders, for it is said opium to the value of sixty million dollars is stacked in warehouses in two cities.

Canada's revenue for three quarters of the current fiscal year to the end of December, has been \$124,577,556, an increase of \$25,095,609 or nearly 26 per cent., as compared with 1911. The ex-penditure, also, shows a considerable increase. For the nine months the expenditure on revenue account totalled \$67,001,575, a jump of \$12,697,704 over the corresponding period of 1911. On capital account the outlay for the nine mor ths was \$22,670,103, an increase of \$3,626,749. The net debt of the Dom-inion at the end of the year stood at \$304,194,456, a decrease of a little over

many wrecks of small craft, and coast shipping has been considerably damaged. Some big steamers remained at their docks all day. The steamer Wayfare for New Orleans was spoken with funnel and life boats gone and with the Corsican and Megantic standing by. The British steamer Will-burg, Philiadelphia, Dec. 27 for Hamburg, reports having spoken on Jan. 4th to the German steamer Abyssinia, which sailed from Ham-burg Dec. 22 for Philadelphia. The German steamer Claus Horn, from Jacksonville, Nerfolk, and other ports for Bremen, reports having lost all her deck cargo and two blades of her propeller, but is proceeding to Bre-men. The Danish steamer Gkoch has been wrecked off Girdloss, Scotland, with the loss of seven lives.

adopted :

To the Officers and Members of the Antigonish County Farmers' As-Association :

Our Seed Fair was held on the 9th day of March, 1912, and in the number and variety of exhibits compares favorably with any fair of previous years. The sum of \$131.75 was distributed in prizes at this Fair.

During the year lectures were de-livered by Mr. Alward in this County at the following points : Fairmont, Antigonish, the Harbor, Lakevale, That China is determined to sup-press the great opium evil is apparent from the fact that death is the punishtural subjects is well known, and the ance of the subjects discussed thereat might well call for. It is to be hoped, however, that these meetings will be attended by larger numbers of farmers as the years go by.

During the past year no horse fair was held. In previous years owners of sires in the Town and County put up the money for prizes at these Fairs for the colts of their respective horses. This was not done last year, nor was any encouragement given by horseowners to this Association in this respect

The Annual Fall Fair was held on the 28th and 29th of September last, and was in point of entries, attendance and exhibits and quality of same, as a whole, the most successful held. The weather was ideal and the Fair was largely attended.

The opening address was delivered by Rev. M. N. Tompkins, of Mt. The United Kingdom was swept Saturday and Sunday by heavy gales and snowstorms. There have been many wrecks of small creft and out the advantage of cc-operation among farmers. As to the Fair generally it may be said that grade dairy stock was perhaps the most numerous in the cattle show, and some fine grade Holstein and Ayreshire were shown. The butter excows hibit was not as large as that of the previous year, but the quality on the whole, was even better. Sheep were well represented while roots and vegetables made a splendid show. The Domestic Department, which was organized only two years ago, showed a line of exhibits last year far superior to the year before. The sum of \$754.35 was distributed in prizes at this Fair. It may be added that our surplus this last year is \$86.62. All of which is respectfully sub-mitted

mitted.

Antigonish, N. S., Jan. 13th, 1913.

At Fairmont, Ant., on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1912, ANGUS MACDONALD (Archy) in the 62nd year of his age. Though death came suddenly t was not wholly unexpected, at least by deceased and members of his family, for they knew he suffered from heart trouble for over two years. The premonition of the last end being painfully in evidence. By his death the original function of the last end being painfully in evidence. By his death the original function of the last end being painfully in evidence. By his death the original function of the last end being painfully in evidence. By his death the original function of the last end source of the managed to win for him self an independent il weithood. He leaves a orrowful widow, three brothers and two sist

ters to mourn their lo s. R. 1 P. At West Lake Ainslie, Inv. Co, on the 2nd inst, NEIL McDONALD (Tulloch), aged 79 years. Deceased possessed all the qualities of the true Highland Gael-generous, hospitable, charitable, he was ever ready to aid the needy, to defend justice. A good conversa tionalist, his company was interesting. Mind-ful of his spiritual welfare, he endeavored to practice the Christian virtues, and was con soled in his last days by an humble and devout reception of the last rites of Holy Church-His wife,flour sons and three daughters sur-vive to mourn the loss of a loving husband and fond father Interment was at West Lake Ainsle cemetery, following Requein Mass. May he rest in peace!

Mass. May he rest in peace! At McAra's Brook, on the 30th of Dec, MARX, relict of the late DUNCAN MCPHERSON, aged 85 years Perhaps no other person could claim such wide relationship with the clergy of this diocese past and present. Besidos being the mother of Fr. McPherson ef Johns-town. C. R., and a first cousin of Fr. Mc Donaid of Lourdes, she was a first and second cousin of Bishop McRinnon and of Fr. Alex and Wm. McLeod, a neice of Frs. Vwm. B and Neil McLeod, and a second cousin to Fr. Allan McLean. She retained her faculties unim paired to the end, and died as she had lived full of faith in a happy hereafter-the result of a blameless life A family of three sons and six daughters survive her. Interment at Arisalg after High Mass on New Years' day. May she rest in peace.

Arisaig after High Sass on New Years' day. May she rest in peace. At Regins, Saskstchewan, Dec. 30, 19'2. John S. McDonald Of S. W. Margaree, in the 52nd year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, superinduced by other troubles which affected him for some time past, and which his medical adviser thought would be overcome by change of climate Hence it was that he left home on the 17th November, and bavely undertook the long journey to Regin where his brother H. Y. McDonald, Barrister, is located. The hoped for improvment, however, did not cone, for God decreed otherwise; his alctness took a serious turn, he grrdually sank, and after devouily receiving the last rights of the Church he passed calmily to his cternal re-ward. He was an estinable clizer, intelligent and industrious, and well liked in the Commun-tiv where he always lived. His remains were accompanied home by his sorrowiul and devoted brother, Hector T., arriving at inver-nest the hight of the fast and neighbors metihem. Burial took place on the 18th and was largely attended. He leaves behind a disconsolate widow, ihree sons and two daughters, beeldes a host of friends and acqualitance sto mourn his is, May his soul rest in peace!

GIRLS WANTED

Wanted, 200 girls for a Canning Company who pack Sardines, Fish Cakes, Clams, Baked Beans, Brown Broad, Vegetables, Etc. Wayes \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week and beard. Tickets advanced. Each girl has a bed to herself. The inving quarters are first class with modern improvements. By special arangements with the Clergy the spiritual welfare of the girls is well looked after. Apply to HENRY BATTYE, Lieensed Employment Agent, P. O. Box 369, W7 Charlotte St., Sydney C. B

The second important thing to do is to take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne, and keep it up till the cold disappears entirely.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne is absolutely free from harmful drugs, and can safely be given even to moderately young children. It is pleasant tasting and quick acting, promptly relieving the irritation of the throat and nostrils, loosening the mucus, promoting expectoration, and checking the cold.

Your druggist has Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne in 25c. and 5oc bottles, or can quickly get it for you. Compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

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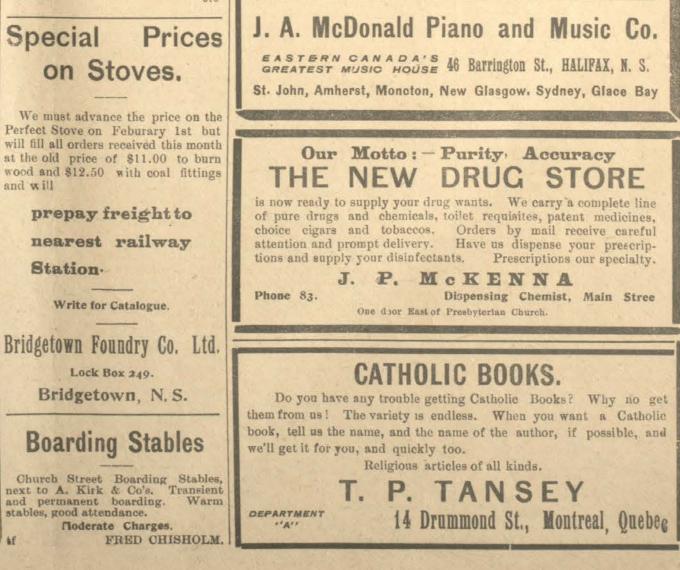
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ANTIGONISH, N. S.

The French at Panama.

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

(Continued from last issue)

How many of them gave up their lives in the struggle? It is impossible to state the number accurately. The Ancon Hospital records show that, during the nine years of work by the French, 1,041 patients died of yellow fever. As the West Indian negroes are immune to yellow - fever, these were all white persons and nearly all French. Colonel Gorgas estimates that as many died of yellow-fever outside the hospital as in, and places the number of victims at 2,082. This is, of course, mere sormise, but it is not unreasonable. Neither is the supposition, quite general among those who have studied the subject carefully, that two out of every three Frenchmen who went to the Isthmus died there. But there is no exact information obtainable. Lesseps, in accordance with his uniform policy, minimized or suppressed the truth, and outside the hospital rolls no re-cords were kept. The hospital rolls show that during the nine years of French work 5,618 employees of all kinds died of various diseases. As the French contractors were charged

dollar a day for each hospital atient, only a small proportion of ick laborers were sent to them. It is not an unreasonable supposition, quite generally made, that for one laborer who died in hospital two died outside, which would raise the total death roll during the nine years to about 16,500. This again is mere surmise, but, after carefully weighing all attainable evilence, it seems to me to be a plausible estimate. Colonel Gorgas, who adopted that figure for several years, raised it later to about 22,000, but his easons for doing so, which he has not published, but which he has stated to me, do not strike me as convincing. It is the undivided testimony of the

Americans who succeeded the French that they did their work well and accomplished results which were little short of marvellous, when the conditions which surrounded them are taken into consideration. It is also the opinion of those Americans that, had similar conditions prevailed when the United States undertook the task, no better, if as good, results could have been secured. The French were gnorant of the mosquito transmission f disease, for the discovery had not been made. They erected and equipped admirable hospitals and, in their ig-norance, furnished them with the means of spreading rather than checking disease. To protect their patients from annoyance from the hordes of ants which intest the Isthmus, they placed the posts of the hospital bedsteads in bowls of water. In these bowls the deadly stegomyia mosquito was bred, and when a yellow-fever patient came in the mosquito fed on him and carried the germs of the pest throughout the hospital, infecting other patients. Being ignorant also that another mosquito, anopheles, transmitted malaria, they placed no screens in the windows and doors of hospitals and other buildings, and permitted the unchecked disseminaion of that disease.

The Americans arrived on the Isthmus in the full light of these two iovaluable discoveries. Scarcely had and and a they begun active work when an outbreak of yellow fever occurred which caused such a panic throughout their caused such a panic throughout their force that nothing except the lack of steamship accommodation prevented the flight of the entire body from the Isthmus. Prompt, intelligent, and vigorous application of the remedies shown to be effective by the mosquito discoveries not only checked the pro-gress of the pest, but banished it forever from the Isthmus. In this way, and in this alone, was the building of 報 the canal made possible. The supreme credit for its construction, therefore, belongs to the brave men, surgeons of the United States army, who by their high devotion to duty and to humanity risked their lives in Havana in 1900-1 to demonstrate the truth of the mosquito theory. One of them, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, not only risked but lost his life, dying a martyr to his country and to humanity. The story of this heroic devotion is too long to be told here, but mention of it is necessary for a realization of the cour-age which the French displayed. It was made clear by the panic in 1905 that, had not the ability to suppress and abolish yellow-fever been demon-strated at that time, it would have been impossible to retain an American force on the Isthmus; and if it had been possible to retain such a force, it is doubtful if public opinion in the United States would have consented to its retention there at such a cost of human life. What was Lesseps doing during these eight years? If he was aware of the loss of life which the work en-tailed, he gave no sign that he was troubled by it. During those years he made only two visits to the Isthmus, spending only about two months there - forty-seven days in his first visit in 1881 and fourteen days in his econd in 1886. When he left Paris on the latter visit the affairs of his company were in serious straits. All the money in its treasury had been expended and there was no more in sight. In May, 1885, he had asked the French Government for authority to issue lottery bonds for a loan of 600,000,000 francs (\$120,000,000), and the government decided, before acting on the request, to send a special commissioner of its own, Armand Rousseau, an eminent engineer, to investigate conditions and report, In July, 1885, at a meeting of the shareholders of the company, Lessepadmitted that the cost of the canal would reach the amount fixed by the International Congress of 1879 -1.070,000,000 francs (\$214,000,000) and postponed the date of completion six months, or till July, 1889. He then took steps to forestall the report of the government commission by assembling a sort of commission of his own to accompany him to the Isthmus. He invited representatives of the chambers of commerce of the

senting the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, and Admiral Jewett of the United States navy. /This second visit, only a fortnight in length, was as continuously theatric as Lesseps could make it. There was an almost unbroken series of banquets and speeches, and an unrestrained flood of adulation and eulogy for Lesseps, to which the most expert contribtor was Monsignor Thiel, Bishop of Costa Rica. When Panama was reached the whole city, according to the faithful *Bulletin*, waited to "render bomage to the Greator of Canals."

The homage found expression in a torgeous procession with allegorical floats : triumphal arches upon which Lesseps was acclaimed the "genius of the nineteenth century" and his por trait was displayed with Glory crownng him with laurel; an obelisk in his honor ; and a garden of flowers into which Leseeps stepped from his car riage to receive a crown of laurel from the hands of a little girl. line of march from the railway station to the central square of the city was une veritable procession triomphale In the evening there was a popular fete, with fireworks and illuminations, a barquet with innumerable speeches and felicitations, and a grand ball.

The tour of inspection along the line of the canal was also a "pro-cession triomphale" with Lesseps in the front, usually on a prancing horse. "M. de Lesseps," says a member of the party, recorded in the Bulletin, always indefatigable, held the head of the caravan. I saw him escalade at a gallop an escarpment of Culebra amid a roar of enthusiastic hurrahs from blacks and whites astounded by so much ardor and youthfulness." There is a tradition on the Isthmus that be went about in a flowing robe of gorgeous colors, like an Eistern

Delightful opera-bouffe this, but in a very grim setting. If Lesseps had even the most superficial knowledge of the financial condition of his company he must have known that it was on the verge of collapse. His specta-cular antics on the Isthmus can only be construed as a final, frantic effort to conceal the truth about the situation and raise more funds. If ever a man danced above the crater of a volcano, he did during that fortnight of his last visit. He was in the eightyfirst year of his age and the bodily vigor which he displayed was amaz-ing. That he knew what he was about, knew how to succeed with his own countrymen, subsequent events were to prove. He sailed for France on March 3, and on arrival declared, with customary buoyancy and disregard of facts, that the situation on the Isthmus was all that could be desired and that the canal would be completed in 1889. The delegates of the French chambers of commerce, docile as ever to the great promoter, made favorable reports, but nothing was heard from the eminent engineers of the party.

In the meantime, the government's special commissioner, M. Roussean, had returnen and had reported that the completion of the proposed canal was impossible unless there was a change to a lock plan. Similar re-ports were made by two engineers in the employ of the Lesseps company, Leon Boyer, at the time its directorgeneral on the Isthmus, and L. Jacquet. Lesseps paid no heed to these reports, and refused to consent to a change of plan. He withdrew his request for authority to issue lottery bonds, and in July, 1886, obtained per-mission from the shareholders of his company to issue a new series of bonds. The success of this issue, in the face of all that had been disclosed, was an astonishing proof of the hold Lesseps had upon the French people. It resulted in the sale of bonds to the value of about 354,000,000 francs, or \$70,000,000. This was, however, only a temporary relief. The outflow of money was so tremendous that even Lesseps was compelled, finally, to give heed to the demand for a change in canal plan. At a meeting of the stockholders of the campany in July he gave out the information that a new plan was under consideration for a temporary canal with locks which would not prevent the ultimate construction of a sea-level canal. A superior commission, appointed by him, reported in October, 1887, that such a plan was feasible, that the cost would not exceed 600,000,000 francs (\$120,000,000), and that the date of completion would not be later than 1891 A pian was adopted which provided a lock canal at a summit level above the flood line of the Chagres River, to be supplied with water by elevating machinery. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, known to fame a year later as the con-structor of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, early in 1888 was awarded a contract for the lock construction. He pushed work on the new plan till the collapse ot the Lesseps company, accomplish-ing very little. In November, 1887, Lesseps again applied to the government for per-mission to issue lottery bonds. Permission was granted in June, 1888, and on June 26 an issue of 2,000 000 bonds was made, but only 800 000 were taken. A new issue was made on November 29, when the 1,200,000 bonds remaining were offered, but less than 200,000 were taken. The A mother ought to be ever on the watch as to what the child reads, see Lesseps petitioned the courts to appoint temporary managers of the company, which was done. The tem-perary managers sought to re-organize the enterprise, but were unsuccessful, and they informed the shareholders, at a general meeting on January 28, 1889, that they considered the appointment of a judicial receiver necessary. The shareholders so in-formed the court, and in accordance with that expression the Civil Court of the Seine, on February 4, appointed a receiver for the company. When the affairs of the company were examined, it appeared that about \$200,000 000 had been received of the chambers of commerce of the principal cities of France, an eminent engineer from Germany, and another from Holland. The party sailed from France in January, 1886, reaching

plished and nearly or quite 2,000 Frenchmen had lost their lives.

The revelations which were made when the affairs of the company were investigated not only filled France with consternation and humiliation, but the civilized world with amaze-ment. Wholesale bribery of legislators and government officials in France, reckless extravagance and misuse of funds by the directors of the company, and a total disregard of legal or moral obligations of all kinds, these were the distinguishing features of the company's policy and conduct. It was shown that the chief financial agent of the company had received over 6,000,000 francs, partly as commissions on the sale of stock, partly as "expense of publicity," a cophemism for bribery of government officials. When the full exposure came the chief financial agent committed suicide. Another financial agent received nearly 4,000,000 francs for services and commissions. Charles de Lesseps, son Ferdinand, confessed that he paid 600,000 francs to another agent "because of his great influence with the verument." He paid 375,000 francs the French Minister of Public Works, who confessed that he kept 00,000 of it and gave 75,000 to another person as reward for having tempted him to accept the bribe. The press of Paris received 1,362,000 for advertising the various stock subscriptions. One favored editor alone received 100,000 francs. tinguished contractor received 12 000,-000 for material amounting to 2,000,-000 francs in value, and 6,000,000 francs for "transporting material" which was never delivered. It cost a handsome sum to convert a majority of the Parliamentary Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to a favorable view of the lottery project, one mem-ber receiving 500 000 francs, another 400,000, another 300,000, and others 200,000 each. The Minister of the Interior was persuaded to view the roject with favor by a present of 300,000 francs.

Charles de Lesseps justified his conduct in making these payments on the ground that they were absolutely nec-essary to protect the interests of the shareholders. Public opinion in France took a surprisingly lenient view both of his conduct and that of his father. Several years had elapsed between the collapse of the company and the the compare of the company and the trial, and the first bitterness felt by the stockholders over their loss had been softened by time. Their faith in Lesseps and in his good intentions was still strong, and they regarded him as the victim of dishonest agents and associates rather than as the responsible author of the disaster.

Lesseps and his son Charles were sentenced by the court to fine and five years' imprisonment, and similar sentences were passed upon others of their associates. The sentence against Charles de Lesseps was annulled by the Court of Appeals. That against his father was never executed, for he was eighty-eight years old at the time, January 10, 1893, and a physical and mental wreck. He died in December following.

Naming the Baby.

Why name it? For the same reason for which God named Adam-"Earth," to show him what he was and whence he came. For the same reason for which He named Abraham "Sire of nations," to show him his high destiny and duty. For the same reason for which God named Israel "God's Warrior"-to rouse him to a sense of his work in the world. For the same reason for which God named Simon Bar-jonas "Peter"-"Him The Rock," that all might know what to expect of him. In a word, name him something that shows what Baby is or was or will be or ought to be. How name it? Go to the Lives of the Saints for the day on which the child is born and look Israel "God's Warrior"-to rouse on which the child is born and look over the names of the Christian heroes and heroines who that day entered heaven. Or consider the virtue you wish most to shine forth in the child and then select some Christian name that signifies that virtue as "Edward" for love of truth, 'Eleanor" for sympathy, or the name of some saint who excelled in that virtue, as "Aloysius" for chastity— "Martha" for active charity. What to name it. A beautiful name, not a harsh group of svilables to rumble through life about it—like a ball and chain. A short name not to be clipped, cut and twisted by the ever-ready or ever-amiliar nick namer. A serious, noble, Christian name, not a pagan, or romantic or theatrical or genealogical soubriquet to please some remote uncle or chance friend of yours but such a one as you would like to carry through life and up to the gates of heaven if you had the chance now.

000,000, in addition to \$18,000,000 for accustom them to simplicity and the joined by the Duke of Sutherland and Admiral Carpenter of the British navy, and by John Bigelow, repre-senting the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Nathan Appleton, repre-senting the Chamber of Commerce of tues may grow and flourish, and become stronger year by year, until, when the moment of conflict comes,

they may prove stronger than the world, Undoubtedly nothing is more difficult than to prevent the world from gaining an influence over one in matters wherein it is permissible and indeed necessary to make concessions up to a certain point. Love of fashion and love of pleasure are the strongest and most efficacious snares wherein the world seeks to entrap its victums. One must dress suitably to one's station, but the art of education ought to consist in granting what is right and proper, and excluding all that savors of ostentatious display or fosters vanity. In the same amusements and diversions are not to be forbidden altogether; the wise parent will endeavor merely to impose restrictions and limitations to their nature and measure, to prohibit what may prove harmful, or curtail their number. Unless the mother has her-self correct ideas on this point she can not impart them to her children. If she dresses up her little girl, and looks at her with delighted adoration, she is teaching her to be a coquette. If she expresses her admiration for her son's talents, and gratifies his every whim, one may be certain that erelong he will be her master. mother who acts thus posseses the spirit of the world, and in the course of nature the same spirit will manifest itself in her children and bear baneful fruit. The Christian mother and the world contend for the soul of a child. The advantage is on the mother's side. She can exert her in-fluence over the child for years before the world can assert its claims. she is herself animated by the right spirit, she can, with the assistance 'ol divine grace, insure victory before-hand. - From The Catholic Mother, by Right Rev. Dr. Augustine Egger.

A Doctor's Opinion of Liquor.

Col. Mervin Maus is chief surgeon of the Eastern division of the U.S. army.

In a report to the War Department on the use of intoxicating liquor by army and navy officers, Col. Maus says that it is the "most baffling obstacle to progress," and he recom-mends as follows:

"No one who uses alcoholic beverages should be appointed to important positions, civil or military, to the command of military or naval forces or any other position of importance and responsibility.

In reference to the evils of the use of alcohol in military organization, the Colonel says:

"It lessens working capacity, marching endurance, accuracy and rapidity in rifle firing, ability to command troops and solve military problems, to navigate and maneuver war vessels, to act as members of courts and military boards, to perform properly administrative work, to develop the intellect and fit one for the higher duties and responsibilities of life.

" It causes sickness, impairs health and usefulness, adds greatly to the non-efficiency of both officers and men, adds additional burden and cost to the medical department, deprives the Government of otherwise valuable officers and enlisted men, and forces them on the retired or pension list with corresponding increase of Government expenditures. "The higher powers of judgment and ability to make proper com-parisons and weigh testimony is lowered under the influence of alcohol. Serious mistakes have occurred from alcohol among officers in command of land and sea forces." Its use is a waste of health, energy, money, and hope of success in life,-Catholic Columbian.

Our Candy Experts

combine the purest and richest cream with the chocolate ground in our own factory from selected cocoa beans. The result is a candy confection universally accepted as the best - MOIR'S Try them.

- -Assorted flavors.
- -Nut filled centres.
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RUN OF MINE SLACK First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes COAL! COAL!

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

WYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B. JMcGillivray, Superintendent. Inverness, N.S.

T. J. SEARS,

Agent for Anticonish

New Canned Goods

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

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

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

We will have our Christmas 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 convinced.

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

D. R. GRAHAM

CASH PAID FOR HIDES

The Christian flother and the World.

It is all - important that the mother should from the very outset of her children's education be guided by a correct knowledge of the world. The idea that a young child understands nothing is as hurtful as the assertion

A mother ought to be ever on the watch as to what the child reads, sees, or hears at home, and she will act in a similar manner in regard to the chilwithout. The strictest guardianship and screening from danger does good merely for a time. The only thing to be done is to train up children that they shall be able to withstand the they shall be able to withstand the seductions of the world which must inevitably be met with when they go out into it. In proportion as they acquire their liberty, the parental supervision is withdrawn, until at length they find themselves standing alone in the find themselves standing alone in the

Boarding Stables Church Street Boarding Stables, next to A. Kitk & Co's. Transient and 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 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.



intervale, the rest iscovered with hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to

THE OVERSEERS OF POOR, Dist. No. 2, Cape George Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry FORMERLY Maritime Dental College Advantages for Canadian Students

For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dear 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law

NOTICE I hearby give notice that R. R. GRIFFIN Of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonis BARRISTER-AT-LAW has been appointed agent for the ment of Election Expenses Christophor P. Chisholm, a can at the Elections to be held on the inst. and that J. PAYSON CLARK of Antigonish aforesaid BOOK KEEPER, has been appointed agent for the ment of Election Expenses for Jo O'Brien a candidate at the said tion, pursuent to the provisions 121 (1) Chap. 6 of the Acts of "The Nova Scotia Elections Act Amendments hereto. DUNCAN D. CHISHOL Returning Officer for the U of Antigonish.

Antigonish, 7th January, 1913. 1 - 13 - 2t

Nature never produced two

blades of grass, two peas, two flowers exactly alike. So in

the physical kingdom, no two ears, eyes or noses, are pre-cisely similar. Thus, in fitting "Nose glasses" each guard must have a distinct adjust-ment in order that it sits easily, securate and comford

easily, securely and comfor ably. Our Optical work exce

in that we give these "little things" the same particular attention that we devote to

the proper fitting of lenses.

J. WALLAC

OPTICIAN ANTIGONISH and GLACE BAI west

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Thursday, January 16, 1913

Finer Clay.

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Sure, I used to think a pipe was the glory of a man, Troth I did then, Mary Ann. Long before my years were ripe (wid a rattle in one han') I would smoke one, Mary Ann. An', thinks I, there's nothin' gives To the grandest man that lives Such a finish, ye may say; An' it's well 1 mind the way That it nearly finished me. But I wouldn't let it be Till I liked it, Mary Ann.

Then I found an ould dhudeen was a comfort to a man, An' none betther, Mary Ann; For wid that my teeth between, if I'd work to do or plan, It was aisy, Mary Ann. An' the more I smoked my clay, All the more I worked away: An' my thoughts were keen an'

long When the pipe was going strong.

For the two of us, ye see, Were just suited to a "t" Wid each other, Mary Ann.

So the pipe became my all, an' meself,

a lonely man, Grew to love it, Mary Ann. But there's changes do befall that ye never un'erstan'

Faith, they do, then, Mary Ann. An' to-night there's somethin' wrong ; For I've sat here think in' long, But my thoughts an' pipe don't fit, For I can not keep it lit.

What I'm tellin' ye is true, An' the throuble, dear, is you--Sure, it's jealous, Mary Ann !

-T. A. Daly, in Madrigali.

T. A. Daly is, perhaps, best known for his verses that chronicle the Italian emigrant; but one sees, even in the simplest of these something more than stanzas. superficial comedy or pathos. Beneath the accent is the man, for Mr. Daly's verse is filled not so much with characteristics as with character; his dialect is of the soul as well as the tongue. The new book ("Madrigali") is full of splendid examples of this although uo one of the poems can surpass his slyly humorous " Mia Carlotta."

But there is another phase of Mr. Daly's work more undeveloped than the others - and more important; and that is the poetry which he writes without any account but his own. His "straight" English poems are worthy of a far wider audience-and more of the author's time. Mr Daly owes it to himself, his ever-growing public, and, incidentally, the skeptics, to publish a volume wherein he may speak only in his own natural and vigorous voice. One wishes to hear more of such poetry as opens "A

Filipino Aspirations.

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BAT

Extravagant rejoicing in the Philippine Islands by the native population followed the announcement of the Democratic victory in the United States. There was a parade in Manila, composed of absolutely every class of those already present would tax the supply is produced, there were

63,000; Saskatchewan, 62,000; some 8,000 more. They are largely engaged in farming, there being 77,000 settled on their own farms town, Ont., gave an interesting talk in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and on Veterinary Science with special Alberta.

Miracle,

Mr. Manuel Prado, correspondent of La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, recently had an interview with Dr. Boissarie at Lourdes, and the following statement by that distinguished physician will interest other readers than those in Argentina.

"I look upon no cure of a nervous malady as the effect of a miracle. A paralytic who begins to walk, a dumb person who suddenly speaks, a maniae who recovers his reason, etc., these are assuredly miraculous cures, and yet I do not accept them as such. I attribute to suggestion, to shock, extraordinary action ; and I am well convinced that the the nervous system produces wonderful reactions. When, however, there comes along a tubercula patient whose case is perfectly authenticated, and who is palpably in the last stage of consumption with no reactionary resource; when I am confronted with a person afflicted with lupus or cancer, the tissues deeply eaten away, and when both of these are radically cured without the intervention of physicians, and in an interval of time so short as to be hardly noticeable; when the most frightful ulcers disappear in a few hours without the application of anything else than bandages dipped in the water of the Grotto; when, during the passage of the Blessed Sacrament, some of these afflicted ones get up perfectly cured, then it is time to put aside both 'suggestion' and 'shock,' and to think of miracles. ways taken place at Montreal, but must remember that neither friend-And such cases occur by the hundred."- Ave Maria.

Farmers' Short Course.

The Annual Short Course in connection with the Nova Scotia Provincial Agricultural College opened at Truro on Tuesday, Jan. 7th, and is being attended by a large number of students from all over the Province. At the opening class close to Henderson started business, and it 200 students were enrolled and the Song for March."-[Louis Utermeyer representation from Cape Breton and office and plant, would be an inspircastern points was especially gratify ation for the salesmen starting out as possible in our various walks in is in a sense fortunate for the success still another reason. Brandramof the course this year that in Prince Henderson are large manufacturers Edward Island a similar course is of varnish; they have a splendid except in our efforts to improve our being held for the first time. This reputation for the quality of the relieves the College here of over a article they make, and as it is at the hundred students whose addition to Halifax branch that their whole

each province follows : Manitoba, home nurseries and avoid as much as possible the danger of importing into Alberta, 53,000; British Columbia, the Province the San Jose Scale and 12,000; Ontario, 9,000; Quebec, other injurious insect pests. A 8,000; the remaining provinces second lecture dealt with fungus along the Atlantic coast contain pests and was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Dr. Standish, V. S., of Georgereference to tuberculosis as found in cattle.

In conversation with the Principal, he said that a new policy is to be inaugurated in connection with these important Short Courses, The worth and value of these Short provision for their own immortal zines or in idle moments such as Courses had already established and it was decided to the courses will be distributed Judgment Seat of God. "And who chocoltae. throughout the Province. A school will be opened in the east, a second pis, will remember them after they at some central point in the western are gone?' It is said that one of part of the Province. Such a move our large bank buildings in New will be of immense importance and | York was erected entirely from be appreciated by the farmers of the unclaimed accounts of its Nova Scotia. The announcement depositors, and we know of a very has met with the hearty approval of worthy Catholic lady whose avowed the students at present here and will and often publicly expressed intenbe more welcome news to those tion was to leave at her death \$60,unable to leave their homes for even 000 to the Catholic University and a so short a period but who might be smaller sum to St. Francis Xavier's, enabled to attend the courses if whose whole estate passed into the conducted nearer to them.

A Great Convention at Halliax.

The annual Convention of the salesmen and managers of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, was held at Halifax just before the end of the old year. It was attended by all the firm's representatives east of the Great Lakes, but not by those from farther west. To have brought the far western men to the seaboard, how to overcome sensitiveness, but would have meant absence from their how to fight against jealousy is homes at Christmas time, and this would have been unfair to their families.

Previous Sales Conventions held easy thing to fight. Who has not by Brandram-Henderson have al- felt its painful prodding ? But one it was thought well to come to Hali- ship nor love can stand jealousy's fax on the occasion referred to and eternal friction, so the sooner one for several reasons. Many of the eliminates it from one's character the Quebec and Ontario travellers had more certain one is of keeping both never been in the Provinces, and it love and friendship. was felt that they should have a chance to become acquainted with worry over what is given some one the progress this section of Canada else. If there is to be any comfort is making at the present time. Again there was the fact that Hali was felt that a visit to the original with at all times and we must all for another big year. But there was life. To live for and thing of



been souls, no bequests for Masses that come to us at odd hours of the day. will shorten their stay in Purgatory, A thorough cleansing and sterlizing carry them closer to the farmers. no gifts to charity or education that of the month and teeth will do much With this object in view, next year would plead for them before the to counteract the harmful effects of think you,' in the words of a Kem-Save While Earning. How many men realize that after a certain period they are no longer

producers? If the young man just entering the field of business activity would ponder on this subject, there would be less "down-and outs" ranging from 50 years upwards. The army of the unemployed so prevalent in winter, made up for the most part of men past middle age, can be traced to one fundamental cause. Primarily the reason is that they failed to consider the limits of the age of production while they were young.

Every man's success depends not on what he makes but on what he saves. While no vast fortunes were ever amassed simply by laying aside a certain amount of each week's salary, that initial saving is the foundation for future stiluence.

The man who says, "I never had a chance," never looked for jone When a man finds an opportunity to make money it usually requires capital. The man who has to pass up a good proposition for the lack of \$100 or \$500 shou'd make that one rebuffserve as a lesson to urge him on to save some part of his salary.

The first \$100 is the hardest to save. Once let the average man accumulate \$100 and he becomes eager to add to that anount. He likes to see it grow. But many of those who begin saving for a rainy day mistake a cloud for rain. The man who has resolved to save should not nothing deter him. He should mismistake desire for necessity.

Business ability comes through experience, but even the man who has no business ability can save money if he deisires. Americans ive up to their earnings. Many of them live ahead of their earnings. A certain amount of every week's salary should be saved for the day when you are no longer a producer.

If You Would.

If you like to see things grow, Visit farmers, for they sow.

If the harvest you would see, Plant and water carefully

If you long for true reward, Like the farmers, labor hard.

If you would enrich your mind, Feel for others and be kind.

W ould you be a useful man. Think of self the least you can.

Would you knew some sweet conten t Live for others and be spent.

If true riches you would own, Build in heaven, and there alone.

If the wrong you would set right, Know that you must join the fight.

If you would, you know you can Be a very useful man.

ROYAL PURPLE Stock & Poultry Specifics

We will send absolutely free, for FREE the asking, postpaid, one of our large 64-page books (with insert), on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and faitening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as in summer. It contains 36% recommends from all over Canada, from people who have used our goods. No farmer should be without it. without it.

without it. 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-look-ing animal on your place try it on this one first and see the marvellous result which will be obtained. Our Stock Specific will increases the milk flow three to five ibs, per cow per the milk flow three to five ibs, per cow per day, while being fed in the stable. A 50c package will last a cow or horse 70 days.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC will make your hens lay just as well in the winter as In the summer, and will keep them free from disease. These goods are pure and unadulterated. 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 pekge,; four 50c pekge, in an air-tight tin, for \$1.50. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, 25c and 50c pekga, and \$1.50 air-tight tins that held four 50c pekga. Royal Purple Lice Killer, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail. Royal Purple Gall Cure, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail.

l Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle ; 64c

by mail. yal Purple Cough Cure, 50c tin; 65c 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

Manufactured only by

mail

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

Royal Purple Supplies and Booklets may be obtained from

> SOMERS & CO. Antigonish



THE CASKET

It took two hours to pass, and besides 50,000 people or more were massed round the pedestal on which the statue of Rizal is to be placed. On the grandstand were all the members of the National Assembly, the Speaker of the House, Senor Osemena, occupying the principal place. On his right were Senor Quezon, Commissioner to Washington, and on his left Senor Aguinaldo, who thus appeared in public for the first time since the war. The Vanguardi, which is noted for and at one time for radicalism, its anti-Catholic utterances, and which is the inspirer of the native ized, nor do they wish to see the Hispano - Anglo-German influence supplanted by an "Anglo-Irish" domination, this latter being, accord-ing to the Vanguardia, "the worst 160 thing possible for any man of morality or conscience." Yet it looks con-fidently to the appointment of Mr. or conscience," KI Bryan as Governor of the Islands .-America.

The Ruthenian in Canada.

Bishop Budka, Canada's new after. Ruthenian prelate, was formally On the opening day, the subjects canonical obedience There was a dual purpose cow. The lecturer did before us in the following paragraph: be aching tecth and a disgrantled word which I could not pronounce before my mother." He kept his Archbishop Langevin and many breed a the dual purpose cow alone our attention by the striking fact A famous authority who recently resolution, and became a pure Bishop Budka's health enthusiasti-cally. Afterwards Bishop Budka beet, Later the Principal conducted a come operative after their death. proposed the Ruthenian Primate's judging class in beef cattle with six health. After each toast "Mno animals of good type and the frequently avariciousness. It is in- between meals or before going to Such vulgarity is thought CE responded feelingly.

Filipinos - workingmen, higher accommodation. Several Students schools, business people, legislators, from New Brunswick are in attend from New Brunswick are in attendance and there are no less than eight from the ancient colony of Newfoundland.

The classes are conducted with an air of freedom that immediately for 1913. The year 1912 had been makes the student feel perfectly at home, anxions to take part in, the the history of the firm, but if proceedings and absorb all the knowledge relative to scientific farming that he can. The sight of these sturdy farmers, in the main young men, seated about the class press and widely read, availed itself of the occasion to protest that the Filipinos do not want to be Americanagricultural are in the ascendancy throughout Nova Scotia.

> and which the energetic Secretary for Agriculture, Principal M Cumming, has been permitted to put into effect. In the attentions to the visitors the College faculty share the labour with the Principal and, as a consequence, they are well looked

installed at Winnipeg on December taken up were judging beet cattle, 22, when he announced the entire horticulture, and veterinary science. submission and transfer of church Prin. Cumming conducted two classes property of the Independents of St. in the former. To illustrate his Vladimir Church, Winnipeg. The lecture he had three cows led into pastor, Father Krasicki, made his the ring, a high type representative parish monthly of the Church of Our discretion to the winds, knowing full profession of faith and swore to of the dairy and beef clas es and a Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, brings well the price of her indulgence will resolved when a child never to use a other Latin dignitaries assisting. but thought it landable to sim to that within the limits of our own declared " chocolate can only do minded, noble, honored gentleman. Bishop Budka foasted the Pope, have the beef cow prove a little parish alone and in a period of three harm, in common with all good His rule and example are worthy of King George and the Canadian better at the pall. He advocated months, some \$30,000 have passed foods, when eaten to excess," scenes imitation by every boy. hierarchy in Latin. The Basilian special breeds for special classes but into the City Treasury from neglect to ignore the view generally taken by Boys readily learn a class of low. Provincial, Very Rev. S. Dydyk, in thought the breeder was aiming wrong of the deceased to make a will or the dental profession that chocolate, valgar words and expressions which Ruthenian, and Archbishop who hoped to breed an animal the from their repugnance to parting like the other sweet meats, does a are never heard in respectable circles. If the proposed equal of the Holstein or Ayrshire for even in spirit from their money by a hays Lita" were sung. In the students took a live interest in the justice to relatives whom, perhaps,

of horticulture with special reference Public Administrator or through foodstuff, such as fresh fruit, what is with evil thoughts. It vulgarizes According to the census of 1911 to setting out of young orchards and newspaper citations.

impressive educational features involved in having the salesmen inspect the factory.

Two days of the Convention were given to discussions of methods on the largest in point of turnover in possible 1913 should be still better, and after careful deliberation a policy was framed which embraces some very strong sales features. The Convention in detail and as a whole, was great success, and at its close the firm gave the visitors a splendid banquet at the Halifax Hotel. At this banquet some very fine speeches were made, and later there was some good music, for on the Brandram-Henderson staff there is great versatility of talent. The visitors all expressed their great delight with the entertainment

received and all returned to their respective territories strongly resolved to sell more Brandram's B B. Genuine White Lead, B-H "English" Paint and other B-H. products in 1918 than had ever befen sold in any one year before.

The Making of Wills,

presented to the new Bishop and he ing class on the important features cannot now be ascertained by the of a meal, followed by a detergent leads to profanity, and fills the mind

western provinces. The figures for commended the class to buy from they pass out of life without any chocolate over our books and maga- society.

This enormous quantity of paper was used in printing the 1913 edition of the Na-dru-co Almanac, just off the press. As each almansc weighs a little less than two ounces, this means that 700 000 copies were printed-one copy for every 11 Indi-

hands of a very distant relative,

because she had died without a will.

What a tale this tells of sudden and

unforescen death, of temporal and

Overcoming Jealousy.

destroys friendships; therefore it is

most necessary to overcome a jealous

temperament. One frequently hears

It can manifest itself in

numerous ugly ways, and it is not an

Take what is yours and do not

in social life or in the life of those

who must work, every twinge of

jealousy must be crushed out. The

personal element must be done away

others is always a help, and added

38 Tons of Paper.

minds and our lives.

spoils pleasures and

even spiritual improvidence !"

Jealousy

seldom told us.

Stronger evidence could scarcely be given of the wonderful popularity which has already been won by the fourth edition. This is due to the rich fund of useful information fort.

Your druggist has a copy for you See that you get it.

Chocolate and the Teeth.

A box of chocolate and a matinee ticket constitute happiness for a great many girls of today. If the play is good the matinee ticket is a real benfit, which is more than can be said for the chocolate.

mellifuent layer of rich brown good-tes holding all manner of delicious were like him, you wouldn't like to be to'd of it a I the time." surprises beneath their glossy coats. So strong is the temptation that the It is no rare experience which the girl who neglects her dentist sthrows

trong, so much the more should keep an eye out to see where and when you con help one less favored than yourself.

Be Helpful.

A number of robust, active boys were busy in playing baseball, while a little lame fellow, about twelve, pale and sickly, stood leaning on his viduals, or for every two families in crutches, evidently very sorry that he was not able to take part in the exciting game. Indeed, he seemed to lose sight of the fact of how much his infirmity unfitted him to join in Na-dru-co almanac now only in its the sport of his stout and healthy companions. The other boys-goodnaturedly tried to persuade him to which it contains, and to its valuable stand on one side, and let another hints on health and physical com- take his place ; but they were thoughtful enough to put it on the ground that they were afraid he might get hurt.

"Why, Jimmy," said one, at last forgetting himself for a moment, "you can't run, you know." "O, hush !" answered another,

the tallest boyof the party. "Never mind, I'll run for him, and you can count it for him."

So saying, the noble fellow took There is always a temptation in a the other' in a low tone, "If you his place by Jimmy's side, saying to

The Clean Mouth,

Such vulgarity is thought by Unfortunntely it is at these times some boys to be "smart," the next they knew to exist and in poor cir- that chocolate generally is eaten. If thing to "swearing," and yet "not so school children, addresses were Prof. Shaw conducted an interest- cumstances, but whose whereabouts it were always taken toward the end wicked." But it is a habit which there are 215,000 Ruthenians in Canada, principally in the north-of nursery stock. He strongly injustice to their very selves, when

It will help those who have Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

There are other "old enemies" similar to the one mentioned in this testimonial. Kidney and Bladder Troubles are always enemies to good health. As soon as you start to take GIN PILLS these ailments begin to lisappear. It is the same in cases of Lumbago, Sciatica and like complaints. This letter illustrates the benefit of GIN PILLS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6th. "I have been a sufferer from Lumbago for some years past and during Christmas week had a very acute attack which confined me to the house. About the latter part of April, I met your Mr. Hill and mentioned my complaint to him. He advised me to take GIN PILLS. I have been taking them at intervals during the early part of the present winter, and up to date have had no return of my old trouble—in fact, I feel better than I have for years and think that my old enemy has vanished for good and all." H. A. JUKES.



50c, a box-6 for \$2.50-money back if not satisfied. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.



FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur go HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE. a book of 96 pages, mailed FREE, Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept 11.TORONTO.111 Front St.E.

THE CASKET

Thursday, January 16, 1913

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St Vincent de Paul Carnival-page 8 Discount Sale- Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

page 5 Notice of Assessment-D C Chisholm, page Saw mill for Sale-Albert DeCoste, page 8 Post Cards-National Agents Supply Co.

LOCAL ITEMS

CALENDARS.-We are in receipt of useful calendars from the Royal Bank of Canada, from the Canadian Bank of Commerce and from D. C. Chisholm. local agent of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, and of the Union Assurance Society. The latter calendar shows Society. The latter calendar shows too, the holidays and fast days of the Church, making it useful in the home.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.-Rev. J. J. McNeil of Port Hawkesbury has been given charge of the parish of Dominion No. 4. He will be succeeded at Port Hawkesbury by Rev. A. McKenzie of Dominion. Rev. J. A. Butts of Harbour au Bouche has been appointed assistant to Rev. R. Mac-Donald at Westville. Rev. Fr. Doyle of Mt. Cameron is the new pastor of of Harbour Bouche.

"FRECKLES," Neil Twomney's dram-atization of Mrs. Gene Porter's pleas-ing novel "Freckles," will be pre-sented at the Celtic Hall on Tuesday evening, 28th inst. It is a melodrama of the pronounced type, the chief character is a waif, whose struggles to find a name and place in the to find a name and place in the world is followed with growing interest and sympathy.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS take place on Tuesday, Feb. 4th. A Mayor and three Councillors are to be elected to three Councillors are to be elected to fill the vacancies annually occurring at the Council Board. The tye-election is so all-absorbing, that we almost forgot for the time our civic interests. We find that citizens generally have overlooked this matter and therefore no persons are spoken of as candidates.

THE REGULAR annual session of the County Council opened Tuesday last, ten out of the eleven Councillors for the County being present. The usual standing committees have been ap-pointed and have taken up the work devolving on them. A number of petitions and communications have been considered. On account of the local election being held today, the Council adjourned yesterday after-noon to meet again Friday morning at 10 o'clock a. m.

PROMOTED. — The Regina Evening Leader says: "R. M. McMillan, who has been appointed city manager for the Grand Pacific Telegraph Company, has arrived in the city. It is expected that all necessary preparations to in-augurate a public telegraph service will be completed within the perior augurate a public telegraph service will be completed within the next week or ten days. Mr. McMillan has had a wide experience in telegraph and operating matters. He was at one time chief clerk for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Halifax, subsequently being transferred to Sydney, N. S., as city manager for the same company. Since coming West Mr. McMillan has been night manager for the Grand Trunk Parific manager for the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company at Winnipeg. The young man referred to in above is a native of Cape George, Ant., a son of the late John George McMillan.

THE FOLLOWING advertisement appeared in a recent issue of The Acadian Recorder, Halifax, Having more readers named McGillivray, we think, than any other publication, we judge it possible that it may interest some of them, hence it is inserted in THE CASKET. We have heard of lawyers who make a practise of advertising for the heirs of imaginary unclaimed estates to make money dishonestly, and would therefore caution any one who may deem themselves interested to act carefully. Of the advertising lawyer we know noth-McGilvray .- Heirs wanted of John McGilvray, born in Nova Scotia about 1830, son of Donald. Had six brothers and three sisters. To their advantage to address Nelson H. Tunnicliff, 26 Liberty Street, New D. P. Floyd, barrister, Guysboro. York City. THE ASSESSMENT valuation for the town of New Glasgow in 1911 was in round numbers \$2,300,000. The rate was 2.20 p. c., the amount of taxation about \$50,000. This year, after the appeal court gets through with the lists, it is probable the amount of assessment valuation will be \$3 500.-**000.** At 2.20 p. c. it will yield \$77,000 —an increase of 62 per cent. 1.75 per cent. will yield \$61,000 —and that is as high as the Council will be justified in going. The Council will need some more revenue than a year ago, but an increase of \$10,000 will be enough.-Bastern Chronicle. The figures here given are forcible evidence of the increased prosperity in our neighboring Town. An increase of 62 p. c. in one year in the assessment valuation is surely a wonderful record, and makes our little Town justly jealous. However, we wish New Glasgow still turther progress and prosperity during the New Year. DEATH OF MRS. CHISHOLM. - The death has taken place at Glassburn House, Beauly, in her 83rd year, of Mrs. Maria Francis Chisholm, widow of Captain Archibald Macra Chisholm, of the Black Watch, Royal High-landers, Mrs, Chisholm was the last representative of the ancient Roman Oatholic and Jacobite families of Farquharson of Balmoral, and Innes of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, Her grandfather, Lewis Farquharson Innes, was born in the old Castle of Balmoral, and his family owned the greater part of the lands from Ballater to Braemar on the left bank of the Dee. He also suc-ceeded to the Innes properties of Bal-logie, Balnacraig, and Mid-Beltie. The Innesses were associated with the Innesses were associated with the Stuart family in their exile at St. Germain. Balmoral and other Farquharson lands were sold to the Lord Fife of the day, and his representa-tives sold them in turn to the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Mrs. Chisholm married, in 1853, the late Captain Chisholm, a distin-guished Crimean officer. — London Times.

AUBREY KIRK of Antigonish died at his home on Tuesday morning last. His illness, tuberculosis of the bone, was apparently developed last Spring. For relief be visited the Sulphur Baths was apparently developed last optime For relief be visited the Sulphur Baths in Michigan, and consulted leading physicians. He, however, secured no permanent benefit, the disease pro-gressing until the end. Deceased was head of the firm of A. Kirk & Co., about the leading dry goods house of Antigonish, and of Kirk & Torey, a prominent dry goods firm of Sydney, C. B. He has been connected with these firms for many years, joining A. Kirk & Co. when but a boy, and Kirk & Torey at its formation, at the time of the Sydney boom. His long busi-ness experience and extensive deal-ings made him a well-known figure in the dry goods trade. The firm of A. Kirk & Co. has always had a strong reputation, and deceased sustained it. Kirk & Co. has always had a strong reputation, and deceased sustained it. He was but 44 years of age. His mother, wife, four children, two sisters and two brothers have the sympathy of the community. The funeral takes place to-day at 2 p. m.

MEMBERS of the parish of St. Ninian's marked their appreciation of their Treasurer on the eve of his resignation of office, after long and faithful service, by presenting him with a valuable gold-headed cane with the following inscription carved thereon: "Presented to Body, Chickolm, Fre-"Presented to Rodk. Chisholm, Esq., "Treasurer Parish of St. Ninian, on his resignation, after 35 years' service. By Members of the Parish. Dec. 31, 1913." The Auditors of the Parish in presenting their report on the last day presenting their report on the last day presenting their report on the last day of the year, referred to the retiring Treasurer in the following compli-mentary terms: The undersigned, who have acted as Auditors of the Parish of St. Ninian's for the past number of years, consider it their duty on this the eve of the Treasurer's resignation, to record their apprecia-tion of the manner in which he kept the accounts of the Parish during his the accounts of the Parish during his long tenure of office. Although now in office for over 35 years, we never detected one single mistake in his accounts. The receipts and disbursements for ordinary expenditures, amounting yearly to an average of \$2,000, were entered in a journal kept for the purpose in a plain, simple style of book-keeping. All disbursements were invariably verified by vouchers arranged in such order and numbered so as to enable us readily to find any required receipt. Cash in hand was always deposited in Bank, and the balance verified by the production of

the Bank Book. ANGUS MACGILLIVRAY, COLIN A. CHISHOLM,

THE POLITICAL campaign in con-nection with the election taking place to day to fill the vacancy in the Local Legislature due to the appointment of E. L. Girroir, M. P. P., to the Cana-dian Senate, was the most vigorously contested election in this County in the last twenty years, either Federal or Local. All the political forces of both parties in the County have been most active, working strenuously to promote the interests of their respective candidates. Never before have public meetings been so frequent, never before has the num ber of visiting orators to our peaceful hamlets been so numerous, our limited number of school-houses alone McMillan. ment ap-The Aca-Having discrete the supply. Happily our people continue calm and peaceful through it all. We must say, too, the orators themselves have refrained in a great measure from bitterness in their addresses. It must be remembered our County has a good supply of political speakers, yet look at the for-midable list of speakers from outside

Mr. Graham, of the I. Matheson Co., New Glasgow, is in Town superintend-ing the setting up of the machinery in the College machine shops.

Mr. F. W. Gallagher, representing the Gilbert Barker Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Mass., has been at Antiof Boston, Mass., has been at Anti-gonish for the past two weeks in-stalling the new gas plant for the College Laboratories. Mr. Gallagher is an expert in his line, with exper-ience of about 30 years. He has erected gas plants in nearly all the large cities of the States.

Report of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of Antigonish begs to submit for the information of the friends of the poor, and of the charitable public, generally, an account of its stewardship for the year ended December 31st, 1912

The demise, during the year, of four elderly persons who received more or less assistance from the funds of the less assistance from the funds of the Conference, reduced its outlay con-siderably and its debit balance of \$33 37 at the end of last year to \$17.19 at the end of the year under review. The Conference avails itself of this opportunity to offer cordial thanks to the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent de Paul for valuable services during the year, to the College authorities for the year, to the College authorities for the free use of their rink for Carnival purposes, to the College Athletic Association for assistance at Carnival, to the Town Band for free services at Carnival, to THE CASKET for kindly notices and to the public generally for generous patronage. RECEIPTS.

Gross proceeds of Carnival.... \$145.00 Vontributions of members.... Cathedral Box. Donations Debit balance.....

17.19

31.08

DISBURSEMENTS. Board for homeless invalid Tea, sugar, flour, bread...... Chicken, pork, beef, butter,

Boots and clothing Fish, potatoes..... Miscellaneous... Carnival expenses

A. G. MACDONALD, President, D. D. CHISHOLM, Treasurer.

CARNIVAL

The usual Carnival under the aus-pices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held, weather and ice permitting, in the

COLLEGE RINK

The prizes, as heretofore will be attractive, ten prizes in all, including prize for best skater in most beautiful costume, among both ladies and gentlemen.

All intending competitors to furnish Secretary with name (in confidence) and character not later than 6 p. M. Wednesday, January 22.

Don't Miss Me. POST CARDS

Male and female, young and old, all use Post Cards. They are made to suit every sentiment and nothing can take their place. We buy direct from the largest factories in the world. Any kind you want. Family cards, comic, festival, home views, etc.

Enclose 10c. for 6 handsome Post Cards, Post free or 20c. for a dozen

To merchants, — 100 cards \$1.00, mailing free, assorted any kind, Valentine, Easter, St. Patrick's Xmas, comics, etc-any part of Canada above



DAVID MCCULLOUGH-Information wanted by William M. Hoes, Public Administrator, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, U. S. A., of the relatives of the above named Accedent, N S. who was born at Antigonish, N. S., in 1850. His father's name was John. Reply giving mother's maiden name.

Election Card.

To the Electors of the County of Antigonish:

GENTLEMEN,-At a recent Liberal Convention in this County I was selected as the Candidate of that party

in the election now pending. As it will be quite impossible for me to visit each of you personally, permit me in this way to solicit your support 47.41 and suffrage on the 16th of January. 36,06 So far as possible with the time at my disposal, I shall endeavor to ex-plain my attitude in reference to such

matters as are properly the subject of \$ 253.42 discussion, at this election.

Trusting to be favored with your vote on electionday, for which I shall be deeply grateful. 31.46 I have the honour to be your obedi-

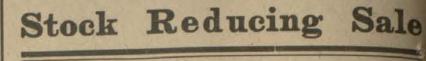
Antigonish, N. S., Dec. 30th, 1912.

P. S.-I wish to direct the attention are simply advertisements, paid for at so much an inch ; that they emanated from the Conservative workers in this election, and have no further auth-orization.-C. P. C.

The undersigned offers for sale a Saw Mill

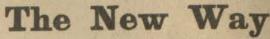
Every machine is in good working order.

NOTICE



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

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



is to close out the stock on hand at the end of each season. force it out by the powers of cut prices.

This is the modern business method

and the right one

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

The home of good goods and low prices.

Palace Clothing Co.'y The Outfitters



Capt. Chisholm has relatives in Rastern Nova Scotia who will read with interest the foregoing.

the County given herewith, and try and appreciate what we have been receiving lately:

LIBERALS.

Premier Murray, Halfax. E. M. McDonald, M. P., Pictou. D. D. McKenzie, M. P., North Sydney, George Kyte, M. P., St, Peter's. R. M. McGregor, M. P. P., New Glasgow Glasgow.

J. W. Comeau, Comeauville, Digby.

CONSERVATIVES.

C. E. Tanner, M. P. P., Pictou. J. W. Maddin, ex. M. P., Sydney. R. L. Butts, M. P. P., Sydney Mines, J. O. Douglas, M. P. P., Glace Bay, J. W. Margerson, M. P. P., Bridgewater.

Neil McArthur, barrister, Glace Bay. R. S. McLellan, barrister, Sydney, J. J. Cameron, barrister, Sydney, Thos. Gallant, barrister, Inverness, Wm. McDonald, barrister, Pictou. Daniel McAeil, barrister, Inverness. Dr. John McDonald, St. Peter's.

Among the Advertisers.

Necklace found is at this office.

Have your skates sharpened by W. S. Archibald, Church Street.

Found on Main St. a small sum of money, apply at Casket office.

Girl wanted, for general house-work, no washing. Write Girl, care Casket.

A sum of money found in the Bank of Nova Scotia can be had by applying at the Bank.

500 pairs socks just opened, all kinds and colors, 25c. Men's leather mitts, 60c, cut to 40c, while they last. Immense line gloves, all prices. Bonner's.

Condition powders, stock food and calf meal at Bonner's-get a package of hen powder and push the hens on their job while the price is high. Bonner's.

Wanted, by end of March, in small family in Halifax, capable general maid who can do plain cooking, good wages, modern house. Permanent position, Apply by letter to Mrs. John W. Regan, 24 Jubile Rood, Halifax N S Halifax, N. S.

For that cough or cold get a hottle of syrup of tar and cod liver oil, 35c, or Father Morriscy's lung touic. All Father Morriscy's remedies, for stomach, liver, lung and bowel troubles. rheumatism and skin 1-16'2't