Sixty-first Year

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913.

MR. SPEER REACHES NOVA SCOTIA.

WE ARE READY FOR HIM.

Some one has sent us a copy of The Presbyterian Witness of January 4th, containing a leading article entitled "Three Centuries of Romanism in South America." In the margin is written .- " What do you think of this deplorable state of affairs in South America? Let's hear from you thro' The Casket.

The Wilness bases its article on a book entitled "South American pro blems, by Robert E. Speer, Student Volunteer movement for foreign missions, New York."

Very good. We see that Mr. Speer's book has reached Nova Scotia. It is a little late in coming, but not too late to serve the turn of a paper which has welcomed such fearful and wonderful literature as this at all times with the eagerness of the partisan and the total misunderstanding which afflicts the bigot of "the fixed idea" class.

We shall waste no words upon the Witness. The Witness' case is beyoud the power of reason or argu ment, and we frankly admit that we ean make no headway in discussion unless the power and willingness to reason exist on the other side.

But our correspondent, albeit he may be an untriendly one, shall have

Mr. Robert E. Speer is exactly in place in the columns of a paper like the Presbyterian Witness, and that paper will, no doubt, assign to him a place beside Joseph Hocking and other worthies, its favorite authorities on Catholic subjects, in its little ready-reference library of the literature of the afflicted or distressed, or en-gaged in works of beneficence; that they are always absent where human

Speer. What kind of authority is he Some time ago, Mr. Speer made him self responsible for a certain state ment of the highest importance, had On May 20th, 1912, the New York Independent said as follows:

"It is very late to make a correction of a false statement quoted by the Independent several years ago from a leading daily paper in this city, to the injury of the Catholic Church in Chile. promising statements as to the condition of the Church in Chile and the criminal extravagance of the Archbishopric of Santiago, were expressed in an encyclical from Rome, and an answer by the Archbishop of Santhe authenticity of the documents was denied, Mr. Speer made long and careful investigation, and the result he has given us in a book on "South American problems." The documents in "Geography of Protestant Misare an absolute forgery, gotten up for political purposes and confessed as forgeries by the man who wrote them.

on June 27th, 1912, and we asked: "But how many persons may there not be who read those statements but who will never see the above acknow-

now whether the book was read in its | the world. assertion turns out to be a libel, the horrors of "Romanism." "Church of Rome" is rotten anyhow, Protestantism began in sheer, mad

subject of the Catholic Church.

Showed terrible conditions; Mr. Speer | reported him. adopted and used the statement; the BIXTY CENTS adopted and used the Tree Twenty Cents documents turn out to be forgeries and how accounted for? "Gotten up these documents. Advertisements in Local Column inserted at for political purposes," says the Inde-the rate of 10c, per line each insertion. pendent. What does that mean? It means that in South America, as in lished the following: other parts of the world where the Catholic Church is supposed by some people to have "undisputed sway," there exists a body of infidels who are professional politicians; who ornament the Masonic lodges with their membership; who control newspapers; who hate the Catholic Church as their master, Satan, inspires them to do. From those worthles come many of the tales of horror, much of the vicious misinformation, the bogus facts and juggled figures which are swallowed by the Speers and others of that ilk who present themselves with their jaws agape and tongues hanging out for something-anything-against "Romanism." And by such means, these conscientious and impartial investigations come by such "facts" as the bogus letter of Leo XIII, and the bogus answer "confessed," says the Independent, "as forgeries by the min who wrote them; "gotten up for political purposes," And, in their turn, they pass the contents of the infidel political sewers of Masonry in South America, on and on until the last feeble cackling reiteration of a Presbyterian Witness, a Baptist this, a Christian that, carries the libel to the last outlying hamlet where ignorance and bigotry still hate and fear the Pope and all his works.

We now quote from the bogus encyclical, and ask our correspondent's attention to the general similarity between charges now made by Mr. Speer, and the charges which were said to have been made by the Pope. The Pope was said to have told the Archbishop of Santiago and

the clergy of Chile: "In every diocese, ecclesiastics break all bounds and deliver them-selves up to manifold sensuality, but no voice is lifted to imperiously summon the pastors to their duty. It is sad to reflect that prelates, priests and other clergy are never to be found doing service among the poor, never in the hospitals, never in the dwellings religious bigotry, revised and abridged. misery is, unless paid as chaplains or a ways to be found in the house of the rich, where gluttony is to be engaged in, and where good wines are to be

This is the language which the forit been true, respecting one of the ger put forth as coming from Leo South American countries about XIII to the Archbishop of Santiago which his present book is written, and the clergy of Chile. Similar forgeries have never been lacking in the books and journals of the "Re formed" churches for nearly 400 years past; and the infidels, Masons, Socialists of Europe and South America are experts in this kind of scoun-As we then read it, apparently auth-enticated by the documents, very comtestant minister, in his book on Mary Queen of Scots, said that he had sought in vain for "one of these accursed outrages of imposition "amongst Catholic writers, but that on tigo. The story was reported by Secretary Speer of the Presbyterian mon. The Catholic side of contro-Board of Foreign Missions, and when versy has never been conducted with

We much regret having given the Secretary Students Volunteer movement; in "Cape Horn to Panama We published this in The Casker by Dr. Young. Mr. Speer, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the South American Missionary Society of London, and other preachers and publications sent We ask the Presbyterian Witness the bogus encyclical broadcast over

office, and, if so, why this very im- In the last 25 years, the false reportant item in Mr. Speer's instruc- ports of Protestant foreign missiontion of the public was not noted in the aries and missionary societies have Witness' article. We shall not ask done more outrage to God's truth than why the fact did not make the Wit- all their half-hearted dealings with ness hesitate to adopt him as an the heathen could offset in a century. authority; because the easy journal. It has become one of the crying istic code of the bigot goes upon the scandals of the separated sects, that, principle that to be "caught out" when they come, year by year, to tell once in a while, where the Catholic the story of foreign missions they Church is concerned, is no great peave little to tell of their own achievematter; and that, if one particular ments, but always much to say of the

and if she has not this sin to answer abuse and attack on the Catholic for, she has plenty others. The can- Courch; the little cohesion that exists dor and manliness of the Independent in t has been preserved by the same are rare in Protestant journals, on the method; and when education and

follow its example, and give its read- But, to tell the story of Mr. Speer. ers the above information as to Mr. In the winter of 1910 he quoted the Speer's standing as an authority on supposed words of Leo XIII, to the matter, I ak you to be good enough to South America? There was a blunt, clergy of Chili; and a supposed letter bald statement that Pope Leo XIII. of the Bishop of Caracas, at the Conhad written an encyclical to the Arch- vention of the students volunteer vou quote are a letter of the Pope and bishop of Santiago and received a movement in Rochester. On Feb- a pastoral of the Bishop of Caracas, reply, and that the two together ruary 5th, 1910, the Literary Digest and what is the evidence you have

America and other Catholic papers at once disputed the genuineness of

America challenged his proofs several times, and on May 28th, pub-

I certify that from the Archives of the Archdiocese of Santiago de Chile, it is certain that there has never-heen received from the Holy See a communication censuring the clergy for their behavior; on the contrary, the Holy Father has always praised their zeal for the salvation of souls and their upright lives. (L. S.) J. AGUSTIN MORAN, C.,

Santiago, April 13, 1910.

Finally, in June 1910, Mr. Speer wrote to America a month after he had told Father Martin, (see Itteer below), that he was "continuing the. pursuit" of authorities which he said Mr. Beach and the editor of the Independent claimed to exist for the statement about the Pope's letter. He said to America:

My authority for this quotation was Beach's Geography of Profestant Missions, page 126, with collateral evidence of the authenticity of such a etter found in an editorial in the New York Independent for March 17th, 1808, in which the Independent referred to this letter and quoted from the reply of the Archbishop of Santiago. I have since received from the South American Missionary Society of London, a copy of the encyclical and the Archbish p's reply, printed by the Society in 1898, in which it is said that the Papal encyclical appeared in La Lei, the principal paper of Chile, for the 24th of last October' (that is,

Mr. Beach was, in 1910, attached to the Student Volunteer Movement; so was Mr. Speer. As America said:

"Mr. Beach writes the literature, and Mr. Speer disseminates it. Mr. Beach loads the gun, and Mr. Speer fires it. If the gun kicks, the fault is with the loading or the ammunition."

Truly, a ridiculous performance. Mr. Speer quoting Mr. Beach as an authority under these conditions! The rest of Mr. Speer's letter consisted of a general attack on conditions in South America. America then went over the ground once more, and exposed Mr. Speer's authority, Mr. Beach's book, quoting from it the rabid partisan statements, "stupendous falsehoods of Romanism"; "heathenish spectacles": "Romanism divorces follows: morals and religion"; "Romanism can only flourish in the soil of ignorance." etc., etc. But let us appreciate to the full the absurdity of the whole performance. The Independent was considered an authority for the bogus documents. Now, in the supposed reply, the Archbishop of Santiago was made to tell the Pope that the Cardinal Treasurer "informed us that the yearly outlay of the Papal Court reached the enormous sum of eight hundred million francs." The Independent gagged at this, and said-One hundred and sixty million dollars is of course vastly greater than the annual expenses of the Papal Court or even of all the missions and organizations attached to it, and here appears to be some mistake about it." The Archbishop was supposed to go on and defy the Pope and to tell him be should continue to live exactly as heretofore. The Independent gagged authority, you will doubtless feel that you owe it to all concerned, and again at this and doubted its genuineness. Finally, America quoted from the paper El Mercurio of Chile, of March as far as that may be possible. 19th, 1910, that the Papal letter was a

There was no "Bishop of Caracas," and the Catholic papers pointed out this fact, and asked for the date of the Papal letter. On April 27th, 1910, Mr. Speer spoke in Cincinnati on "Our missionary duty to our benighted brethren in South America." The next day, Rev. Father Charles A. Martin, the well-known author, addressed to Mr. speer, a letter, from which we quote as follows:

"As you of course know, 'America' and other Catholic papers have questioned the authenticity of the letters which, according to report, you quoted at Rochester, the one as being the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Caracas in Venezuela, the other as being 'the letter of the Pope to the clergy of Chile.' (N. B.-This is the ame document spoken of by The Independent as addressed to the Archbishop of Santiago, who is the metropolitan of Chile).

The Catholic papers argued against the Pope and the date of the letter, authenticity. It is simply a wicked while they decied that there is any and vile calumny, a coarse fraud. Bishop of Caracas. I understand that in quoting these same letters last night

Will the Presbyterian Witness bottom will be out of Protestantism. | been at pains to secure since the personally nearly all of the clergy of | it had any basis for these publications, Rochester convention. Unfortunately this archdiocese. In it he speaks of this did not get into the newspapers. the same matter. That I may have both sides of this let me know whether upon further secured to attest the authenticity of

We shall give Mr. Speer's answer in

DR. SPEER'S NO 1.

The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian churches in the U.S. A., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, May 5, 1910.

Mr. Charles Alfred Martin, 3804 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir: It is a pleasure to reply to our courteous note of April 28. letter which I quoted at Rochester and also at Cincinnati was a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Venezuels, issued n 1908 and printed in full in the leading daily paper of Caracas "El Constitucional," for December 7, 1908. I have this letter in full, as printed in "El Constitucional." The other letter f which you inquire is suppose to have een addressed by the Pope to the lergy of Chile in 1897. I quoted this etter in Rochester, but did not refer o it in Cincinnati. That letter is referred to and quoted in Beach's "Geography of Protestant Missions," page 126, and in Young's "From Cape Horn to Panama," pages 91 and 92, and is referred to in an editorial in the lew York Independent for March 17, 898, entitled "A warning from St. Peter's." This editorial quotes the rey of the Archbishop of Santiago to ne letter of the pope, sent, the Indeendant states, by Cardinal Rampolla. have not yet found any Roman Atholic authority, however, for this efter, but should be glad of any help you can give that will show whether t is genuine or not, I never attributed the letter from

Venezuela to the Bishop of Caracas. 1 spoke of it both in Rochester and Cincinnati as the pastoral letter of the Archbi-hop of Venezuela. His name is Juan Baptista Castro. Regarding the letter of the Pope I

would add that it does not appear in the Civilta Carolica, or in the acts and decrees of the Plenary Council of Latin American Bishops held in Rome in 1890. Both Mr. Beach, who is a professor in Yale University, and Dr. Ward, editor of the independent, however, say that they had ample authority for their reference to it, and I am continuing the pursuit of these authorities.

Very Sincerely Yours, ROBERT E. SPEER.

On May 21st Mr. Speer spoke at Washington and said, as reported, that the Catholic Church in South America was not even a Christian organization.

Father Martin wrote to Rome and to Chile; and on Oct. 18th, 1910, he wrote to Mr. Spear. We quote as

Upon receipt of your letter I wrote the two final Catholic authorities in bis matter: to Rome, the supposed orgin of the letter; and to Santiage. Chile, its supposed destinution. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome, who was already cognizant of the case, gave his judgment that the letter quoted by you as an encyclical of the Pope to the clergy of Chile is a palp ble fraud and forgery. The Archbishop of Santiago, Chile, through his secretary, brands the document as a coarse fraud. I enclose a copy of this letter.

You are of course familar with the criticism of your non Catholic authori-Independent) made by America and quored in the Literary Digest, July 2,

Having sought what help I could to show whether the document is genuine or not, I submit the facts to your consideration and shall expect with pleasure your opinion on the subject. If you have quoted this spurious document attributed to Pope and attacking our epecially to yourself and the Presbyterian Church, to correct the error Respectfully

CHAS. A. MARTIN.

LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP OF CHILE, Archiepiscopal Residence, Santiago de Chile, July 13, 1910. Rev. C. A. Martin, Cleveland, O.

ESTERMED SIR:-In the Archbishop's name I answer your letter of the 8th of last May. We were already informed from another source of the infamous and ridiculous calumny spread against our clergy. "El Mercurio," a liberal journal, which, however, is respectable and enjoys a wide circulation, answered the calumny and we contented ourselves with reproducing that article, adding only a few words of our own, in "Revista Catolica," a copy of which we are sending you by this same

The slander is so poorly invented that any person of judgment ought easily to detect it; for neither is the language of the document that of the Holy See; nor did it pass through the natural channel, which would have been the Apostolic Delegate, who resided here at that time; nor does it the probability of the alleged Papal bear a date or anything else that document and asked for the name of would give it the least semblance of

I enclose also a letter from Mr.

Yours gratefully, N. Antonio Roman.

This letter enclosed by the archbishop is from Mr. C. E. Spencer, of the firm of Spencer & Waters, Chilean importers, and agents for many United States business houses. As Mr. Spencer says, he is a non-Catholic and has lived in Chile for forty-five years. He knows the Catholic priest-

MR SPENCER'S LETTER.

Santiago, Chile, June 27, 1910. Rev. M. Martin:

ESTEEMED SIR : - I have had occasion to see a letter addressed by you to the Archbishop of Chile for the calumny that has been attempted to be thrown against the Catholic clergy of this county, which is as bad as

The author, a Mr. Spiers (whom I had occasion to know some years ago), is one of those persons who qualify all who do not have his same belief to be of bad kind, as though his

belief is the only correct one.

I am a North American, who has lived in Chile for 45 years, perhaps the best known in the country, and though educated a Protestant, have always been taught to respect the beliefs of others.

In my residence here, have had the good fortune always to have had most friendly relations amongst the Catholic clergymen, and am an impartial witness of their high education and honorability, sincere in their belief and practicing what they preach, the

They are always to be found ready for the call of the sick and the poor, onstant in their assistance at the hospitals and wherever they can aid in the relief of the afflicted, no matter what are their beliefs. They are a body of men to be highly

respected and it would be well if the author of the calumny would take lessons from them instead of defaming them. Their moral customs are above all

reproach, perfectly in order, and it is very rate that any fault can be found with them, either in their private or public capacity.

It has been by their teachings that the most notable men of the country have been educated; it can well be said of them: "By your fruits shall said of them: "By your fruits shall ye be judged," thus proving their

moral integrity.

The author of this letter is well known in the United States, especially in the state of Ohio, from where we represents important therefore we do not fear that the said Spiers can say "am not known;" and though we may perhaps not be as strict in our actions as have been taught, we would not desire to change places with Mr. Spiers, who has made a futile attempt to calumniate a body of men who are so evidently his Yours respectfully,

New York, November 1, 1910.

The Rev. Charles A. Martin.

DEAR SIR:—Your very kindly letter alleged letter of the Pope to the clergy correspondence last spring, has been received, and I thank you for it and for the copy of the letter which you for the copy of the secretary of the received from the secretary of the already seen the statement of the Archbishop's secretary printed in "America" and also a copy of the article in "El Mercurio," to which the Archbishop's secretary refers.

Ever since the genuineness of this letter was called in question, I have been seeking for information which might settle the question one way or the other. I have found that what purported to be the full letter was printed in a Chilean newspaper entited " La Lei," for October 24, 1897. have a complete translation of the letter as it appeared in "La Lei," The same paper, in its issue of December 5, 1897, printed the full text of an alleged reply of the Archbishop of Santiago, headed thus: "CONTE-STACION. Dada Por el ilustrisimo i

reverendisimo Senor Arzobispo de Santiago, Don Mariano Casanova, a la enciclia de su Eminencia el Cardenal Rampolla, en nombrede la Santa Sede, a los prelados de Chile. When I learned of this publication of the alleged letter from the Pope, I wrote to a friend of mine in Santiago,

and he called on the Archbishop's secretary, who expressed himself to my friend with regard to the letter just as he has done in his letter to you. At the time I wrote regarding this letter, I did not know where the alleged reply of the Archbishop, quoted in the editorial in the New York Independent, had first appeared. As soon as I ascertained, I wrote again to my friend in Santiago, asking if he would kindly look that letter up and find out whether there was any basis for belief in its genuineness, or whether it was a pure fabrication. There has not as yet theen time to get

In following up this investigation, I received opinions both in this country and in Europe that there was correspondence between the Vatican and the clergy in Chile in 1897 which involved a reprimand on the part of the Vatican, but although I have followed up every clue, I have found as yet only these two publi-cations in "La Lei." This paper was a radical paper, I am informed, "excommunicated by the archbishot soon after it was founded." The man who was edito in 1807 died several years ago, and the paper itself has now cone out of existence. I am told Spencer, a North American merchant at the beginning it was regarded of good standing, who has been living as a relible paper. I hope that it broader views get them past that, the of their genuineness which you have

You have written so very courte ously in this letter and in your previous one that I trust you will not take it amiss if I send you a copy of my entire letter to "America"

\$1 Per Annum.

I shall be glad to let you know what I hear further from Chile, and trust that in this matter, as in the far greater one of the actual moral and spiritual conditions of South America,

truth may be clearly established.

Very faithfully yours,

Robert E. Speer.

Extract from Father Martin's letter

to Mr. Speer, Nov. 5th, 1910.

Is it not probable that " La Lei " got the "Pope's encyclical" and the Archbishop's contestacion" from the same author? You will recall the startling letters from the Pope "that our own A. P. A. papers used to publish some

years ago. In view of the repudiation of the document ascribed to the Pope, by both Rome and the Archbishop of Chile, I do not apprehend that your South American correspondent will prove it to be genuine. Should be prove it to be genuine. Should he not, a note from you will close this infortunate matter in what seems the only henorable and Christian way. Yours sincerely, Chas. A. Martin. Believe me,

The energetic Father Martin next wrote to Mr. Beach one of the writers on whom Mr. Speer depended; and the following is Mr. Beach's reply:-

NEW HAVEN, CT., Nov. 5, 1910. Mr. Charles Alfred Martin, Cleveland, Ohio,

MY DEAR MR. MARTIN:-Replying your note asking me for the st British writer whom I had confidence in, and he quotes - though I think the source is not given in the book itself—as his authority a paper published in Chile—Santiago, if I recall rightly. No original of the encyclical was accessible to me at the time, though since I have learned that all he encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII might have been had from Europe at that time. While not able to verify the quotation, it so fully coincided with the statements of writers on South America and of the Protestant press as to the corruption of the South American priesthood, that I regarded it as true to the facts. The Independent you have alluded to as giving other data, and other persons were interested especially as to the disposition of the friars of the Philippines. One proposition was to send them to South America and in that connection the need for them was spoken of, though many doubted whether their ransfer to South America might not make the situation even worse. If the Passionists had gone to that continent, as they did tater, the situation would have been wholly different. I cannot recall after more than twelve years when the discussion was open what the sources are in which the matter was talk with my classmate, 'President Tafs, at the the time he was going back to the Philippines via the Vatican to adjust the friars' land ques-tions, I got the impression that a transfer to South America would not

help Catholicism there. Respectfully yours, Harlan P. Beach. A typical parson's letter, and a

parson's idea of argument against the Catholic Church: Father Martin waited until May 1911; and then wrote to Mr. Speer as

Cleveland, May 23, 1911.

REV. ROBERT SPEER, NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR: You will probably recall our correspondence last year, on the subject of an alleged encyclical of the Pope to the clergy of Chile. Your last letter, dated November 1, promises to let me know what you hear from your friend in Chile, whom you had requested further to investigate the matter of the document's authenticity. I hope the intervening six mouts have brought a report from your friend. I have recently found two ministers of our middle west repeating the damaging quotation from the pretended Papal letter. May I again ask you whether you consider that there is sufficient evidence of its authenticity to justify a minister in using the matter as it has been used.

Sincerely, CHAS, A. MARTIN. Again we give Mr. Speer's answer in

DR. SPEER'S No. 3:

New York, June 1, 1911, THE REV. CHARLES A. MARTIN.

DEAR SIR: Your note of May 23 has been duly received. I have not forgotten our previous correspondence and have been hoping to be able to send you some definite word with regard to the alleged correspondence between the Vactican and the Archbishop of Santiago. As I think & wrote you, the friend of whom I had been making inquiries in Santiago saw the secretary to the Archbishop with regard to the alteged letter from the Vatican. The secretary denied that such a letter had been received. At that time we had not found the publication containing the supposed reply of the Archbishop. Later this was found in the same Chilean newspaper which had published the letter to the Archbishop, and my friend has been trying to see the Archbishop's secretary with reference to this to ascertain whether he knew of this

Continued on page 4)

Love, Morality and Ethics.

In view of the oft-repeated assertion that "free love" is not necessarily the outgrowth of Socialism, it is amusing to note with what unanimity the Socialist press and people have es-poused the ethics of Ellen Key, the Swedish disciple of Nietzche. It is largely through their efforts that the works of this author have been popularized in this country, for—and this is true almost without exceptions—where there is a Socialist you will find a supporter of Ellen Key.

SOCIALISM AND ELLEN KEY.

And why should Socialists not support this apostle of " new erotic ethics, as it is styled by the author herself? Does she not teach doctrines very similar to those maintained by the apostles of Socialism - writers like Engels, B-bel, Carpenter and others of that ilk? If she appears to oppose "free love" is the freedom to change which she advocates so different in character, when compared to Engel's sex-love, that even a Socialist need deem her too conservative? It is true that she speaks feelingly of the spiritual qualities of love. But need the Socialists balk at the "spiritual" when they can find spirituality in

syndicalism and the anarchistic pro-paganda of the I. W. W.?

As a matter of fact, the reader of Ellen Key is not compelled to possess. too deep an insight regarding things spiritual. As one reviewer has said : "She proceeds to render the spiritual wholly inoperative by placing all the forces which determine one to love or not to love far below the daylight in the depths of the 'sub-conscious ego. Like all those who would reverse the order of civilization under the illusion of introducing a more advanced type, her appeal for authority is from the modern institutions of marriage to the customs of primitive men and the instincts of the lower animals—in general, from cultivated intelligence to sub - conscious 'nature': which being interpreted, means the unconscious depths of our animality. On this ground she can argue quite rightly for the absurdity of faithful-ness, for if love 'bloweth where it listeth, and thon hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh, and whither it goeth, then surely a man could no more promise a to be faithful than he could promise a married life of fifty years.

THE CHANGING DEMAND OF LOVE

A study of Ellen Key leads inevitably to the conclusion that she insists upon the adjustment of the marriage relation to conform absolutely to the changing demands of love. To her, love without marriage is moral, while and, as she admits that such a pro gram may open the way to more frequent change in domestic relations, she would anticipate these contin cies by providing for the support of the children beforehand by an un-conditional state subsidy to mothers. If this is not Socialism according to Engels and Bebel, what is it? collective commonwealth which they describe would give the same oppor-tunity for the "individualism of love" that she demands. Let her illustrate her own doctrine

A poet or an artist, for example, has a wife, as to whose insufficiency for him all are agreed—so long as he still has her. Suddenly he finds the space, that was empty and waste, filled by a new creation; the air becomes alive with songs and visions. He not only feels his slumbering powers awake, he knows that great love has called up in him powers that he had never suspected; he sees that now he will be able to accomplish what he could never have done before. He follows the life will of his love, and he does right,'

THE CASE OF MISS MARX.

Karl Marx's daughter, Eleanor, described the same "life-will of love" as scribed the same 'me-will of love as the only kind of marriage that Social-ism would recognize. When lecturing in Chicago, a gentleman in the audi-ence bluntly asked her this question: "Do you mean that if I have a wife who has grown old and sickly. I can but her away and take a young and healthy one?" The Christian Year tells how Miss Mark hesitated. But she had the courage of her convictions, and finally answered: "Yes, you could, but we should make you ashamed of such an act. Now, what did she mean? How

can Socialists make a man ashamed of such an act when they admit such an act in their code? How could they

disapprove of what they advocate?

The fact is that they cannot and they do not disapprove of such an act.

And a proof of this we have in the very destiny of Miss Eleanor Marx. Even when she came to Chicago she was supposed to be the wife of Dr. Aveling. This notorious Socialist was with her and called her by that name, but she was not his wife. His wife was then an invalid living in Eag-

Months rolled away. Eleanor Marx was discarded by Aveling who "married" another woman. Crazed by despair, Karl Marx's daughter committed suicide.

She did not succeed in making Dr. Aveling ashamed of "such an act," nor would Ellen Key find that the practice of mating and unmating according to chance inclination advocated so freely by her, could lead to anything but the "free love" for which she professes so sincere an abhorrence. In "Love and Mar-riage," which is regarded as the most complete presentment of her theories, she frankly admits that she does not even insist upon the publication of the marriage-bond. According to her ideal, all rights, in matters of love, lie with the livers, and no other person has even the right of criticism.

LOVE'S BOUNDLESS FREEDOM.

ceased to love may find it agreeable to part from the one who is no longer part from the one who is no longer loved, but what, we may well ask, as to the "individuality" of the other—the wife, for example? She may have become "insufficient," but she may still be loyal—a loyalty that is the result of a body-and-soul affection that has continued for years. Has she no rights of individuality that are violated when she is discarded as violated when she is discarded as "insufficient," simply because the man upon whom she has bestowed her man upon whom she has bestowed her love has found an "affinity" with whom he feels that he can be "spiritually more free"? Is this to be the relief from our "worn-out conventians"? Socialism tells us that this is the goal to which we are drifting—the condition that we may be condition that we may be conditionable. the condition that we are to "enjoy when we become citizens of the Cooperative Commonwealth, as we in-evitably must if Marx is not to be relegated to the scrap heap with all

the rest of the filse prophets.

If it were true that the Socialists were the only readers of Ellen Key's writings it might be a was e of space to attempt to show the absurdity of her doctrines. The Socialist already has his Babel, his Engels, his Carpenter and his Meily, through whom he can familiariz himself with just such radical theories, but, unfortunately, the books of Ellen Key have already found a place in the public libraries of this country, where they are well within the reach of young men and women who are unfamiliar with the nauseous sophistries of the notorious apostles of Socialism. To such minds Ellen Key is a menace, and the directors of our public libraries are lax in the recognition of their duty if they permit these dangerous theories to be exploited among those who, through ignorance of the crimes that may be committed in the name of "ethimorality" and "love," accidentally take these volumes into their homes.

-Ralph D Wright, in "The Common Cause."

Sacred Puns.

A pan was defined by Addison as a play on words which have the same scund but different meanings—an expression in which two different applications of words present an odd or indicrous idea—a kind of quibble or equivocation. A really clever pun is always amusing; labored or weak puns Iways contemptible. A man who i addicted to continuous punning is always voted a bore. Some have thought punning a very low form of wit; and I think it was Dr. Johnson that said "a man who will make a pun will pick a pocket." In any case a pun is always regarded as a kind of wit destined for amusement; and I do not ever rememberhaving come across a current pun used for moral or religious instruction.

Hence it would seem offensive to eyes to see in a recent ontemporary a paragraph headed Pons in the Bible." Nevertheless their existence in the Bible is well known to students of the original texts, though, of course, they are always hidden from those who read Scripture in a translation. Perhaps, the one most familiar to latholics is that contained in the text Thou are Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Onurch. In English the pun is invisible; but in the Syriac it is "Thou art Kipha and upon this Kipha." It also appears perfectly in the French where the word is "Pierre." The Bible puns, one may remark at once, are not intended to be funny, but only strik-ing to the attention.

The following passage will illustrate the point; and we wish it were

longer.

PUNS IN THE BIBLE.

An interesting article in the August "Treasury." by the Rev. Malcolm Peart, M. A., points out that the pun is one of the commonest forms of humor in the East. "The Old Testament writers, especially the prophets, are true Orientals in this respect, for they use this ornament of speech most effectively.

Amos, the desert prophet, the first of the writing prophets, uses puns more successfully than any of the prophets. Unfortunately, in our translations the play of words is loot to us, and we fail to see the delicate that any manufacture of the second secon shade of meaning, or the mocking or scornfulirony of many apprase. A most notable pun of this prophet is that of the vision of summer fruit: "And be said. Amos, what seest thou? And I said: A basket of summer fruit. Then said the Lord unto me, The end is come upon my people Israel" (Amos viii. 2).

"In this verse the translation fails to bring out the play upon the words summer fruit and end, consequently the point is lost to us. The Hebrew word for 'summer fruit' is kaitz, and the word for 'end' ketz. The parable is made far more impressive by the pun, and much more liable to stick in people's memories. Just read the verse, substituting the original words: 'And he said: What seest thou? And I said: A basket of kaitz Then said the Lord unto me: The ketz is come upon my people Israel'and we at once see bow sight and sound must have combined to arrest the attention and impress the mind of the unthinking Israelite The beauty of this punning parable lies in the fact that (as Pusey says) 'the symbol and the word expressing it coincide.'" Mr. Peart gives many other examples.— Examiner, Bombay.

Indispensable Womanhood.

It is an infinitely better thing to be a sweet and gracious and virtuous woman than to be the foremost of women novelists, or poets, or musical composers. One may be both? Yes, but we are imagining a choice. Never is the book or the statue with Love's Boundiess Francom.

Certainly, it is not recapt that a theory that devises no boundies to have a freedom, except certain festicitions relating to the care of possible offspring, should appeal to the Socialist mind. Even Bebel himself is no more vague when he tells us of the ease with which marital ties will be severed when Socialism is triumphant. It may be logical to hold—if this theory is to be accepted—that the "individuality" of the one who has "individuality" of the one who has "individuality" of the one who has "aughters.—Kathering E. Conneay.

Never is the book or the statue with which one commanded thousand can delight the which the one woman out of the one hundred thousand can delight the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world the happy home of the hundred thousand can delight the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world, to be compared as a beneficent limiting the world is a compared as a beneficent limiting the world is a compared to be world in it is nicely with your suit, doesn't it?" or "you are looking so, much better the world in nicely with your suit, doesn't it?" or

Dr. Alexis Carrel.

the medical When Dr. Carrel, wix and who has been startling the world by the marvellous manner in which he manipulates the nerves and organs of the human anatomy, arrived in New York the other day with the Nobel Prize in his hand, the representatives of the press crowded around him and discharged at him the around him and discharged at him the around him and discharged at him the usual fire of questions, more or less pertinent, some of them very impertinent: "Had you an idea at one time of becoming a priest?" "Did you propose to take out your papers as an American citizen?" "Do you intend to return to France?" "How did they treat you when you were there?" etc. The Doctor merely shrugged his shoulders in Gallic Iashion, smiled and shoulders in Gallie fashion, smiled and said nothing.

Meantime, in Paris, the well known journalist, Arthur Loth, of the Univers, is asking the question: Who is the famous savant, Alexis Carrel, now making such a stir as Professor of the Rockefeller Institute of New York and to whom such honor is accorded both in Europe and America? His name betrays his race. But if he is a Frenchman why did he abroad in quest of glory? did he not devote his great abilities to the benefit of the land of his birth, which has a right to the talents, the labors, and the fame of its children? Is he indifferent to it, or did he emigrate merely in the vulgar quest of lucre? Who can tell what was his of lucre? motive? Nobody seems to know.

However, continues the writer, news has just come from from Lyons that Carrel was virtually expelled from his country. Why so? Had he committed some political offence? Was he an object of suspicion? Had he been concerned in some criminal transaction? Yes; all this is true. He was not only a suspect, but a criminal and what was worse, he criminal, and what was worse, he gloried in his crime. He was a Catholic. That and that alone is the reason why he was compelled to add his name to the long and glorious roll of the emiraes of France.

He had made his studies in the Medical School of Lyons. He had passed his examinations with singular necess; he was already an intern in the hospital and was looking forward with high hopes to his aggregation into the Faculty as the crown and culmination of his career. But unfortunately the Lyons Medical School is hitterly antical and School is bitterly anti-clerical, and here was a young aspirant to its highest honors whose rare abilities left no doubt that he would soon become one of the glories of the profession, yet who in spite of his surroundings was to pronounced Catholic That would never do, and forthwith the rabid anti-clerical Augagneur, whose profession as a physician does not prevent him from being a perniciously active politician and who was then the chief power in the Faculty, notified young Carrel that his hopes were futile. It would be quite otherwise if he were an out and out atheist. Thus the door was shut hard in his face, and this brillian young physician had no alternative but to pack his traps and betake himself to a country where his religion would be no bar to his success as physician. In brief, he is an exile for his faith, and just as distinguished an outcast as those other thousands of Frenchmen and French women who have been expelled from their country because of their religion, or who have been forced out of public life for the same reason. It is a pity that this great physician cannot perform a surgical operation on his country to restore it to its senses .- America.

Cause of Domestic Infelicity.

It is undoubtedly a fact that mo to married people say things to each other that they would not dare say to the cook, who would give notice and leave, and they would not dream of saying to a casual acquaintance.

Marriage is life with the polish rubbed off in a good many cases, It is the one relation in the world in which most men and women feel that

which most men and women feel that they can dispense with all the amenities of civilization, and in which they have the courage of their rude ness. Most human beings have no idea of the number of faults they possess nor how they look to others until they hear the litany of their shortcomings chanted with relentless candor by their husband or wife.

Other people laugh long and lustily at your bets story; your wife or your husband feels that it is good for you to know that they have heard it at least fifty times and that your power as a conversationalist dosen't amount to much. Other people praise your vivacity. Yor husband feels free to tell you not to make a fool of yourself by acting like a schoolgirl when you are closing on to 40; that dignity and sweetness and silence are what you should cultivate; that you talk too much anyhow, and it is getting to be a bore. He thinks these things are good for you to know. good for you to know. Too often husbands and wives use

each other to flash put on each other all the ill temper and irritability and ill temper that they dare not show to their customers or their servants. It is usually husbands and wives that tell each other things that the other is not particularly anxious to know, that they are trying to blind themselves to. And there are people who speculate about the cause of the many cases of domestic infelicity. If married people would make a vow to themselves that when they find a criticism of the other trembling on their tongue they would force themselves to turn that criticism into a compliment, a happing domestic

compliment, a happier domestic atmosphere would be the result.

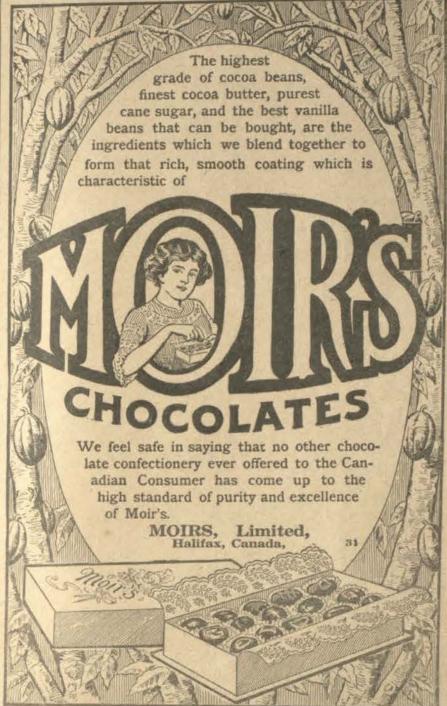
If a wife, instead of saying to her husband, "Your necktie is a fright," or "Your are getting disgustingly fat," would say, "That necktie blends in nicely with rooms."

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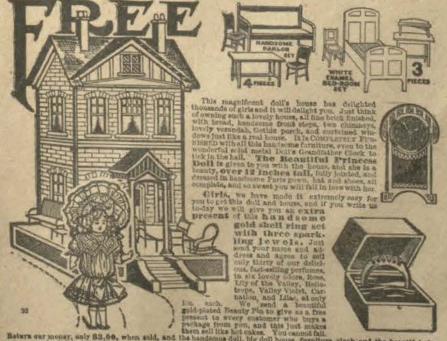




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All persons having legal demand against the estate of John MacDonal late of Pomquet River, in the Con of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, requested to render the same, du attested, within twelve months fro the date hereof; and all persons debted to said estate are requested by make immediate payment to
ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM.
Pomquet River, Execute
October 29th, 1912.

Information Wanted

who was born at Antigonish, N. in 1850. His father's name was Job Reply giving mother's maiden ner



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a far or any male over 18 years old, may home a quarter-section of avallable Dominion 18 Maultoba, Saskutchewan or Alberta applicant must appear in person at the Do ion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the trict. Entry by proxy may be made a agency, or certain conditions, by is mother, son, daughter brother or sister of tending home-steader.

Butles—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three 1 A homesteader may live within nine mile his hanestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him his father, mother, son, daughter, broths interested of datastate a homesteader in

his father, mother, son, daughter, brutes sieter.

In certain districts a homesteader in standing may pre-empt a quarter section as side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per 5 Duties — Must reside upon the homestead pre-emption six months in each of six from date of homestead entry tincom date of homestead entry tincom date of homestead entry tincom and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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W.W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the lists

THE GIRL NOBODY LIKED.

She was very sure that nobody liked her. She had told herself so again and again, with a queer tightening about her heart that was like a real pain. And then she had tossed her head and set her lips in a defiant little smile. Nobody should know that she cared,

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It was on her eighteenth birthday that Aunt Elizabeth made a suggestion which caused the girl to open her eyes, and then to laugh a little. It was such an odd idea, so like Aung Blizabeth! "Then I'm to 'hold up' everybody I meet til I've said something brilliant?" she observed.

"Not exactly," Aunt Elizabeth smiled unrufled. "But I've noticed that you pass your acquaintances with a mere nod or a curt 'good morning.' I wish you would try the experiment of saying something pleasant to each one, unless there is some good reason

" It will grow rather tiresome," said the girl, and she shrugged her shoul-

ders.
"Try it for a week," suggested Aunt
Blizabeth; and, rather to ber own
surprise, the girl found herself prom-

She came very near forgetting her pledge when she met Mrs. Anderson on the street the next morning. In fact, she had passed with her usual uncompromising nod, when the recollection of her promise flashed into her mind. She prided herself on being a girl of her word, and she turned quickly.

"How is Jimmy today?" she said, speaking out the first thing that came intother head.

There was a good deal of detail in Mrs. Anderson's answer. Jimmy had been sick with measles and then had caught cold and been worse. Mrs. Anderson poured out her story as if it were a relief to find a listener, and, as she taiked on, that particular listener found herself more interested than she would have believed possible in Jimmy and his mother. She said that she had some old scrapbooks which Jimmy might enjoy looking over, and Mrs. Anderson flushed and thanked her with more gratitude than the slight favor seemed to warrant.

At the next corner was Cissy Baily, and the girl wondered if her promise covered the washer woman's daughter and people of that sort. But she did not let herself wonder very long.

"It was very kind of you to bring home the clothes so early last week, sisy. I was in a hurry for that shirt

Cissy Bai y did not know what to answer. She smiled in an embarrassed way, and looked up and then down. But the girl whom nobody liked had seen something in the up-lifted eyes which warmed her heart and made that one-sided conversation something te remember.

The day went by, and she did not and opportunity to say anything very brilliant. She stopped Mrs. White to ask her if she would like to read the book she had just finished, and she patted little Barbara Smith's soft sheek as she inquired if the new baby sister had grown at all. When she could think of nothing else, she said, "Hasn't this been a provided little " Hasn't this been a beautiful day! And her earnestness rather surprised some people who had not had her opportunities for realizing that there

was anything unusual about the day. By the time the week was over the girl whom nobody liked had learned a valuable lesson. She had found out that hearts respond to cordiality and kindness, just as the strings of one musical instrument vibrate in unison with the cherd in an other. It was not a new discovery, since long ago it was written in a certain wise Book:
"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly," yet this is one of the truths that each person must rediscover on her own account. And the girl who was learning to love everyone and was tasting the joy of being loved, thanked God that she had not waited any longer before finding out the wonderful secret for herself .-

Results of Modern Neroism.

(In this article, which we translate from L'Univers, we have a striking exemplification of the price France is paying for the anti-Christian regime forced upon her, It is as antagonistic to the principles of true democracy as it is opposed to the teachings of Christianity, The writer of the L'Univers article truly says, "it will never be known to what never be known to what extent the moral patrimony of France has been dissipated by the anti-clerics l policy. Professor Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, of this city, whose fame as the greatest of living surgeons has spread throughout the world, is one of the many thousands sons and daughters of France who are living witnessess to the infamous character of the anti-Catholic persecution that has brought so much discredit and loss upon a land that once prided itself on having earned the title of "The eldest daughter of the Church." - Ed.

(Translated for the Freeman's Journal.)

We learned with astonishment that the scientist to whom the Nobel prize has been awarded this year for medical discoveries is a Frenchman. The mame, Alexis Carrel, is suggestive of his paties land. But how comes it his native land. But how comes it that a scientist born on French soil is in America filling the position of a professor at the Rockefeller Institute, Mew York? Why did not this Frenchman remain at home? What caused him to cause the caused him to caused him to cause the caused him to cause the caused him to caused him to cause the caused him to cause the caused him to caused him to cause the cause caused him to carve out for himself a career in America where he has performed work that has rendered him famous? No answer was forthcoming to these questions. Was it that he cared not for the land of his birth? Was it that he was guilty of a species of treason toward his Motherland who has the first claim upon the labors, the abilities and the glory of all her children? Was it greed, the love of filthy lucre and the desire of gaining notoriety? No one seemed to know.

Some information however, that

Some information, however, that has been gleaned at Lyons shows that the expatriated scientist is, in reality, jected, ramain loyal to the Father-Some information, however, that

the case of Dr. Carrel.

Alexis Carrel was a student at the Medical College at Lyons. He passed successfully all the exminations and walked the hospitals. All that remained for him to do was to pass his examination for a fellowship. It would be the capstone to his studies, the open door to a professional career. His natural aptitude, as well as the work he had already accomplished, indicated that later on he would be a distinguished professor and an emi-nent surgeon. For these reasons he should have been the recipient of a nearty welcome from the medical faculty of Lyons.

But Carrel labored under the dis-

advantage of being a Catholic who practised his religion. At the head of the medical faculty of Lyons was a Freemason who made it his business that Carrel should not be admitted to a fellowship. Professor Augagneur, who was a politician and a good under-study for Professor Duberre of the study for Professor Duberre of the Medical Faculty of Lille, and like the latter an agent of the Masonic lodges and the Bloc, subjected the young doctor to many vexations, and wound up by making him distinctly understand that he should never obtain a following him to be subjected. fellowship. It was a formal dismissal, an intimation that the aspirant should seek a career elsewhere.

Carrel understood the situation. Confronted by this stupid opposition, he recognized that the only course open to him was to take up his residence in a country where his religious convictions would be no obstacle to his pursuing his studies and his scientific work. Anti-clericalism con-demned the future recipient of the Nobel prize to expatriation. He departed for America where free from vexations anoyances at the hands of the manikins of the Third Republic, he could devote himself, in peace and without sacrifice of his Catholic faith, to the discoveries through the pratical application of which he is now in a fair way of revolutionising the art of

Many others have also been driven into exile by the enforcement of per-secuting laws. Members of religious orders-men and women-after being hunted down by the police and the magistrates, have had to quit France for other lands which they have en-dowed with their talents and their virtues. In addition to the many thousands of exiles or fugitives who have been forced to leave France on account of the religious garb they were or the religion they professed, there is a far greater number of citizens who at home have been compelled to go into retirement. How many civil functionaries and magistrates have handed in their resignations to avoid being implicated in the commission of acts of injustice and violence; how many an army officer has been forced to abandon a military career and hang up his sword on the wall rather than have it stained by prostituting it with police work; how many young men have been condemned to a life of inactivity, forced to live apart, because there was no place open for loyal Catholics. It would be useless for them to adopt a professional career in which they would meet only obstacles and be harassed by constant vexations; how many young men who, after having entered upon such careers, have met with rebuffs and become discouraged by the difficulties they had to face on account of the acts of injustice to which they had been subjected because they were

Countless are the victims of this kind of religious persecution. It would be impossible to make anything like an approximate estimate of the sources of strength and of the useful work the country has been deprived of in this way. One can readlly re-cognize what loss France has suffered from a Carrel being unable to live on her soil. The renown he has won in a foreign land emphasizes what the country has lost. But the case of this distinguished scientist is not a solitary instance. How many not a solitary instance. How many are passing their lives in an obscure corner to which despotic persecution has consigned them, who, if a field were open to them, would also display ability, scientific knowledge and talent | grace. that would redound to the advantage of the nation. How many of these would render themselves useful by the exercise of their natural gifts, how greatly they would have contributed to the public good by employing in its behalf their varied abilities.

It will never be known to what ex-tent the moral prtrimony of France has been dissipated by the anti-clerical the deplorable results of the re-vocation of the Edict of Nantes, which compelled thousands of factious Pro-testants to leave French territory. But what is that in comparison with the sweeping proscriptions of the hundreds of thousands who in our days have been compelled either to flee the country or bury themselves in obscurity? If we would compare the acts of royal despotism with those of republican anti-clericalism, we should at least recognize that the revocation of the Edict of Nantes under royalty affected only disturbers of public order, the allies of foreign enemies, who no sooner were beyond the French fron-tiers than they proclaimed themselves enemies of their native land. On the other hand, the anti-clerical regime of the Third Republic has struck at the

an intimate knowledge of our present political system say: "Find out whether it tells for or against the anticlerical policy." That will explain secution their is nothing but banishments and prosecriptions. We see today, under the anti-clerical regime, such a condition of things in France which has become a country where emigration flourishes, where the nun is banished and the courtesan is the object of adulation, where Carrel is placed under the ban of proscription, and Augagneur reigns triumphantly.

The Gambling Passion.

There is within the human heart an innate eagerness to know. Even should that desire be dormant it will be awakened to feverish keenness by approaching peril to personal profit. With every hazard which is uncertain might be aroused a wild excitement, and even delirium if indulged too far. The few thoughts I suggest for your consideration may be collected under three heads: the interest of chance, the zest of sport, and the passion of gamb-

its uncertainty, and therefore its excitement. Some chances in life are inevitable. There are the tides of trade, the fluctuations of business, competition, talent and toil. These chances are to be faced bravely, boldly, earnestly. Other chances are deliberately created and deliberately indulged in with all their excitement, and it is of these I would especially speak. Among them is the zest of sport. True sport depends upon rivalry, or strength, or skill, or judg-

billiard table, or of whist.

But sport is tending, like all other generous young girl. things, to become more and more adulterated. It ceases to have its true

scarcely wish to censure some light to try again; if he loses he plunges to regain. Whatever happens he must face greater peril, until he faces the fatal plunge.
Is it not a fact that betting never

wins except in the hands of the crafty parasites—whether they be of the turf or of the Stock Exchange—that live upon the folly of their neighbors? It is not merely baneful career, but one whose success creates crime and spreads moral disease among the people. In our day is it not true that there is an alarming spread, and a fatal hold o betting? Once it was the pastime only of those who had very keen, sharp, and crafty wits or plenty of money. Now it is the boy who sells papers in the streets, who will save his pence to put a shilling on a horse. So many in banks and business houses berrow from the till, and the temptation to bet becomes

There is another cause of betting. It is the passion of gambling; a real passion, an excitement that seizes the whole being and bewilders the brain, and becomes a peril at last to honor and fortune. For the consequences are always fatal. There is then the empty purse, the ruined home, honor lost, and a career that might have been noble, fatally and for ever blighted. The consequences that are exterior to these are even more terrible to think upon, for the brain becomes unbalanced and the character itself warr of the becomes underwined. itself very often becomes undermined. The ideas of honor, and fairplay, and justice are blurred, for even though they still remain as principles which cannot be shut out, that are denied in practice, the gambler casts his own doom and brings about his own dis-

How are we to account for the remarkable spread of the gambling passion in the present day? One reason, it appears, is that life is so fast, its pace so furious, that we move in an excited day. Then there is a sort of reaction. They seek for some counter excitement in order to repose. It is not another excitement, wild and has been dissipated by the anti-clerical policy, which has deprived her of so much talent, of so much ability, of so much loyalty, of so much virtue. In the school histories in use in our primary schools much stress is laid on the deplorable results of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which compelled thousands of factious Proof one's own character which are the prime and central needs for any life to be good and, much more, for any life to be noble. Should it happen that you allow yourself to be carried too easily away by such excitement, have a care. Control it well, or it will bring the inevitable result. Wisely, prudently, strongly, earnestly, take hold of your own life, and make it worthy of yourself and of your Master. -Rev. Robert Kane, S. J.

Rene Bazin on the Church in France.

THE AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DE CHRISTIANIZE FRANCE HAS AROUSED THE "ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THE CHURCH" TO REWARD ACTIVITY.

the expatriated scientist is, in reality, under a ban. It may be asked, what is the cause of the ban? When a Under democratic forms of govern-

Government, Before the separation of Church and State the Church in France was supported by an endow-ment of thirty-five million francs, largely made up of bequests. All this was confiscated. Scripture tells us of the tempter offering Our Lord the riches of the world if He would fall down and adore him. The French Government offered good livings to

The example of fidelity of the French clergy to the Church and to its head, the Roman Pontiff, has been matter of admiration for the whole world. Yet those who knew the French clergy were not surprised. The people of France, too, were not wanting in generosity.

ORGANIZATIONS FORMED.

Origanizations were formed by the Bishops to receive and distribute the alms of the faithful for the support of religion. The stipend of a cure before the separation law had been the muni ficent sum of nine hundred francs or \$180 a year. After the spoliation the The interest of chance brings with it | Bishop of a poor mountainous diocese told his clergy that he could not give them more than 500 francs or \$100 a year, unless he sacrificed certain charitable works. "Monseigneur," said an old cure to the Bishop, "we are accustomed to poverty and can live on little, give us 500 francs and continue the good works." In a small village near the eastern frontier a young girl one evening brought the priest 25 francs as a contribution for a new chalice. She was a poor seam-stress and had worked far into the ment, in so far as these elements all concur, and especially in so far as the result depends upon judgment, that zest is true sport—the sport of the cricket field, or it might be of the billiard table, or of whist.

But sport is truefing like all other

The rich are generous, too. A lady, very simply dressed, used to visit alcharacter of sport when there is an element of betting. True sport looks to success that is fairly and nobly won. Paris, which has been built, with the It looks to success with honor. It is its offerings of the faithful throughout own reward,
Should, however, some kind of stimulant be added, it might not quite interfere with sport. We should bim that it troubled her to see the part above the high altar so dark, and wager upon a race, some trifling bet upon a game. Yet in these there is danger for if that stimulant be indulged to extreme it will produce a a few days later he was ready with fever of the brain, the delirium of the the information. "Ah, madam, what dice, as real as the delirium of a they mean to put there is something dream. The passion for gambling is always near at hand when betting is always near at hand when betting is be covered with beautiful mosaics be covered with beautiful mosaics. are twofold, and of two kinds. The which will throw their golden light on first, and often the cause which begins, is the idea that there is a quick But it will cost 500,000 francs (\$100,000). and easy way of making money. Thus the foolish man will plunge still more and more. If he wins he is excited to try again; if he loses he plunges to receive the Cardinal's hat a Paris solicitor telegraphed to him saying hat a lady had deposited francs with him to pay for the mosaics above the high altar of Montmartre. She did not give her name, and only the words Marie Josephine were to be put at the foot if the mosaic.

The Government has confiscated the churches, and where the municipality is anti-religious it lets them fall into ruin for want of repairs. They often refuse to repair them, even when the Catholics offer to pay for them. But at the side of these churches in ruins their rise up new churches built from the voluntary contributions of the faithful. Thus within the last seven years there have been built twentyfour churches in twenty-four new parishes of Paris, besides twenty-five auxiliary chapels. And these churches and chapels are filled with worshippers.

NEW CHURCHES.

There are parts of France where the work of anti-religious propaganda has penetrated even into rural dis-tricts, but there are many others where everyone goes to Mass on a Sunday and where no one misses his Easter duties, A gentleman was talking to a country Woman, when presently she closed hereyes for a few moments. "You are sleepy, madam, he remarked. "Oh, no, sir," was the answer; "I was only thinking of God." An Atlantic liner was leaving for America when a cross about fifty centimetres long and thirty centimetres broad was brought to the captain by a man, "My son," he said,
"was kitchen boy in the 'Titanic'—
will you lower this cross into the sea
over the spet of the disaster?" It was

FREE SCHOOLS.

All over France free schools, "ecoles libres," have been built and are being maintained by the Church out of the alms of the falthful. In these the children receive a sound religious instruction. The clergy are indefatigable in their zeal. Cardinal Amette, a few months ago, told an abbe that he was going to send him as cure to a certain village. "But, Your Eminence, there is no church in the place," said the abbe. "Precisely, but you will build one in time," rejoined the Cardinal. "But there is no presbytery." "Never mind; you will live in lodgings." The abbe's astonishment was complete when he heard there was not even a congress. heard there was not even a congregation. "It is pricisely to get that, that I am sending you," said the Cardinal. The cure went, provided with a portable altar. He hired rooms, in the best of which he put up the altar, and then nailed a notice on the door saying that Mass would be a 8 o'clock. Now he has a church, at school, and a fervent congregation.

A DISTRICT TRANSFORMED.

Near one of the gates of Paris lived a population of ragpickers, street vendors, and persons of low repute. A zealous priest has quite transformed these people. The district now counts three churches, has a Catholic school.

crime clouded in mystery has been committed, "Look for the woman in the case" is a common saying among lawyers, court officials and the police. To day when an explanation is sought for what appears inexplicable, suspicious and puzzling, those who have picious and puzzling, those who have an intimate knowledge of our present. The figure of ment such as ours, men of mediocre taim of the Government has been to dedicated to Jeanne d'Arc, and which have the more dedicated to Jeanne d'Arc, and which was to cost 600,000 francs. On the de-Christianize France. A contract, to be beneficent, requires good faith on both sides. Otherwise it becomes a write the article. "But was repeatedly used by the for what appears inexplicable, suspicious and puzzling, those who have the money already" was to cost 600,000 francs. On the dedicated to Jeanne d'Arc, and which was to cost 600,000 francs. On the beneficent, requires good faith on both sides. Otherwise it becomes a asked in astonishment. "Beause we of a priest was not so hard as it is now. As such it was repeatedly used by the flower or a planation. A workman had to come and that he had brought half of it for Jeanne d'Arc. Needless to say the sum was not accepted. Since the expulsion of the Orders and the closing of of course been felt, but vocations for

planation. A workman had to come to the cure beaming all over. He said persecuted, you may go." The lecthe had just inherited 2000 francs (\$400), urer spoke of an anarchist who had become a feverent Catholic. "I am afraid my friend, you have much to bear from your former comrades," the illustrious author said to him. "Certhe seminaries the dearth of priests has | tainly, monsieur; but then I use this weapon," he said drawing the rosarw the priesthood are again on the in- from his pocket.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913

MR. SPEER REAHCES NOVA SCOTIA.

publication and what his view of it was. He has called several times but has been unable to see the secretary.

Various well informed men of whom I had made inquiries declare their belief that there was a correspondence at the time between the Vatican and the Archbishop somewhat in the tener of the alleged letters, but none of them have been able to find for meany authority except, such references

any authority except such references as I think see to be traced back to the publications in "La Lei," the Chilean newspaper which printed the two

Since the authenticity of these letters was called in question I have not made use of them, and in answer to your inquiry would say that I do not think the alleged correspondence not think the alleged correspondence should be quoted as authentic without further evidence than has thus far been produced. At the time that I quoted the letter last winter a year ago, the evidence did seem sufficient to justify the belief that it was a genuine letter, but all the search that. has been made since seems to reduce the evidence to the publication in "La Lei," which by itself is not sufficient. Further search for evidence will be continued. Very faithfully yours, ROBERT E. SPEER.

Nearly a year later, just two years after the correspondence began, Mr. Speer wrote to Father Martin as follows:

New York, April 30, 1912. THE REV. C. A. MARTIN.

DEAR MR. MARTIN: I think I promised to let you know if we ever were able to get word settling con-clusively the question as to the alleged correspondence between the Vatican and the Archbishop of Suriago, in Chile, and determining the origin of the reports regarding the correspondence. I have at last heard from Dr. Browning, one of our missionaries in Ohile, that he has been able to trace the matter to its source. I have published his letter with a statement on the subject in a little book entitled "South American Problems," issued by the Student Volunteer Movement, 125 East 27 street, New York City, and enclose a copy of Dr. Browning's letter as embodied in the note on the

subject in this book. edgment on the part of the original inventor. Very faithfully yours, ROBERT E. SPEER,

THE CONFESSION.

Extracts from letter of the Rev. Webster E. Browning, Ph. D., as quoted in "Note to Chapter V," "South American Problems:"

For a year or more I have been working on the matter, but have not verking on the matter, but have not been able to bring it to a conclusion intil today. I first went to a member of congress whom I have known for a number of years and told him of the etters published in the "Lei," and of he trouble caused by their quotation in the United States. He heard me hrough and then, with a laugh, said:

Those letters were not authentic. I realized that the secretary of the Archeplied that the secretary of the Archishop and others had told me the ame thing, but that I would be glad f he could put me in the way of proving, beyond a doubt, that his tatement was true. After some tesitation he gave me the name of nother gentleman, also a member of he Radical party, who, he said, was he author of the letters. I called at nce on this gentleman and stated the ase to bim, and, without a word, he rose, went to his safe, unlocked it, nd brought out a book of clippings of is articles contributed to the press ince 1878. He at once turned to the ince 1878. He at once turned to the wo articles — the pseudo letter of the Pope and the reply of the Archbishop—and stated that he had written them both, at the suggestion of one of the leaders of the Radical party. He said that he had no idea that they would ever be justed outside of Chile, and I told him how they had been published or low they had been published, or tuoted, in both London and New York. This he seemed to take as a compliment to his ability in forging he documents and laughed at the

whole matter as a huge joke.
"I asked him if there had ever been iny basis for such letters; if any such orrespondence had ever passed ween the Vatican and the clergy of Jhile, and he said that absolutely othing, so far as he knew, had ever

een written.
"The whole matter, then, it seems, s boiled down to this fact; the centlemen in question, who has asked ne to reserve his name, wrote the etters as a diversion, to quote his wn words, not expecting that they would be quoted outside of his own country. He has written these and ther such letters under a nom de lume, and only a very few know of his athorship, one of these men being, a I suspected, the first man on whom called this morning. Although all he other members of his family are

of the paper and gave it ten years of life, whereas otherwise it would probably have died much sooner. At his request I keep his name secret, but you are authorized to use my letter

and statements as you think best.

"The author of the letters claims that the statements are all true, even oday." (Italics ours).

Just so and a blackguardly forger is not to be despised even in the very moment of his confession if he speaks against the Catholic Church.

And now our readers see how Protestant parsons make statements and refuse to retract them until they have hunted the world over for proof that they are false; not to prove them true, but to prove them false. That is the fair play of the parson.

This is the miserable story of the bigotry of the man who is now brought forward by the Presbyterian Witness to instruct its readers concerning "Romanism in South America." To comment at any length on the foregoing letters would be merely to belittle the intelligence of our readers. Mr. Speer's letters are perfect specimens of the methods of the average anti-Catholic ranter from 1517 to 1913. We wish the Witness joy of its authority; a shining example to all authorities who make their statements first and then scour the world for proof that their statements are false. In this way has the Protestant world been informed concerning the Catholic Church and

ma ters above referred to; and he makes charges of the same general character as those which he industriously circulated in 1910 as made by the Pope himself. We challenge the Witness to give its readers a summary of the above-stated facts, and the letters quoted. We challenge it the great object for which University life is intended. But then the degrees the country, local establishment which will, by their very insularity, defeat the great object for which University life is intended. But then the degrees the country, local establishment which will, by their very insularity, defeat the great object for which University life is intended. But then the degrees the country, local establishment which will be country, local establishment which will be country. to publish from Mr. Speer's book the letter of Rev. Mr. Browning, as set forth in the Note to Chapter V. of that book; and in particular Mr. Spencer's letter. We challenge it to

one of its own or Mr. Speer's wild darkly told that a National education statements.

But the Witness will not do any between primary and secondary schools one of these things. The Witness in the future, while we are promised I am glad that the matter has been definitely settled, not only by the statement of the secretary of the The old, bad methods are the deared off the tapis. solved to continue. The straightfoeward, above-board method of saying only that which one can prove is with the break up of the Peace not in vogue in the offices of Pro- Conference, it was not a great surprise not in vogue in the offices of Protestant denominational papers.

> Mr. Speer to give it some information about the imaginary "Bishop of Caracas." Does he preside over a diocese in the same imaginary world where the imaginary 'Archbishop Phelan "lately quoted by The Maritime Baptist, has his See? We shall have more to say about South America.

Regulations for Lent.

1. Every week day of Lent the faithful are obliged to fast on one

meal. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstin-ence from flesh meat, except, in special cases of sickness or the like) the infirm; those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; women in pregnancy or nursing in-fants; those whose age is less than twenty-one years or more than sixty: and, in general, all, who by fasting would be incapacitated from discharging their duties or would injure their health. Whenever doubt exists as to whether one is exempt or not from the law of fasting, one must either tast or consult one's Pastor and abide by his

The fast is not broken by taking in the morning about two ounces of bread, with a cup of tea, coffee, choco-

late or other beverage.

4. The fast is broken by making an entire evening meal, that is, by taking more than eight ounces of food, or by eating such food as is forbidden on days of abstinence.

It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat, at the same meal in Lent. 6. A custom of this diocese tolerated by the Church permits the use of eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the ules of quantity prescribed by the

tast are complied with.

7 In virtue of from the Holy See from the Holy See the use of flesh meat is permitted on all Sundays more than once, and once only (that is at the noon repast) on all Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, as also on all Saturdays except the second and last. In like manner it is permitted to use for cooking purposes fat of any animal whatever on all days of abstinence throughout the

tential season may be passed in the state of grace and bear fruit worthy of penance, the faithful are most earnestly exhorted to begin it with a

good cofession.

10. The admirable devotion of the via Crucis on all Fridays, and the Benediction of the Adorable Sacrament on all Sundays of Lent, are, where practicable, warmly recommended to all

The foregoing regulations shall re-

The foregoing regulations shall remain in force until annulled by competent authority.

A JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish, Antigonish, Jan. 29th, 1923.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Jan, 16, 1913.

THE GAUGE OF BATTLE.

The Government declaration made last Friday by the lips of the Lord Chanceller in Manchester, and Chanceller in Maintenact, amplified during the week by sundry forecasts, brings the great educational battle within measurable distance, and alters many of our plans. Lord Haldane stated that he and his colleagues, looking upon what they considered the chaotic condition of education in the country, had decided that a step forward must be taken at once, and that on no small scale. grim threat was contained in the announcement that Lloyd George was heart and soul in this new venture. We already have sufficient evidences of the fanaticism of this prominent Welsh Nonconformist to suggest the muddle ahead. Many aspects of the Education question have been treated by one Party and the other during the week, but a sinister silence is mainabout countries where Catholics are tained on the all important question about countries where Catholics are the majority of the inhabitants,

The Wilness' quotations from Mr. Speer's book give no indication of his having better proof to offer of his assertions than he had respecting the matters above referred to: and he may be the countries of the majoritant question of religious teaching over which the fight will come. It is believed to be part of the campaign against denominational teaching that the question of making all teachers in public schools, provided and non-provided, civil servants is again in the programme. The teachers say this tell us where we can find the state ment which it says was made by the late Cardinal Vaughan.

The state of the state and their staffs are to be largely increased, for Head Masters are to have clericallassistance in keeping the We challenge it to prove any single necessary books and forms. We are system must be one entire whole, and

A PILGRIMAGE POSTPONED. In view of this sudden development of the educational situation coupled to hear at the Catholic Association's But, at least, the Witness might get that the prilgrimage to the Holy Land to which so many of us were looking forward this year, has been cancelled or rather postponed till 1915, when, all hope, happier conditions will prevail. The Cardinal will find it very difficult to leave London for so long a period as this tour would have necessitated, with such weighty matters for the Catholic community under discussion, while there was more than a chance that some fanatical Turks would revenge themselves on the pilgrims for their losses in the Balkans. So the pilgrimage to start in April will now confine itself to the Eucharistic Congress at Malta, possibly running down to Rome to take part in the great Constantinian fetes which culminate in St Peters on Whit Sunday when the Holy Pather will pontificate. Despite the fog which had prevailed in London all the day the reception by the Catholic Association was a great success and was attended by London Catholics from all parts of the Metropolis Refreshments and some charming music were given during the evening while the hum of conversation throughout the handsome salon of the Holbourn Restaurant showed that the members had plenty to say to each other. The Association must be congratulated in its work, for it has certainly solved the secret of breaking down class barriers and interesting

that there must be a closer connection

Oatholics in one another. ANGLICAN CATHOLICS AND ROME. It is often thought by those outside both Churches that there is a sort of the Church they have attempted to supplant, is shown by the speech of that most ultra of all High Anglicans the Bishop of London, in an appeal for the East London Church fund this week. Dr. Winnington Ingram said

Radical, and attacks the Church—or did, in his younger days—in this way, and lawyer, well-to-do, I should say, and had no hesitancy whatever in assuming the responsibility for the authorship of the letters. He said that for a while he was known among his cronies of that time as 'Rampolla,' in honor of his skill in writing the letters. He also stated that these letters were also stated that these letters were the cause of the Archbishop's excommunicating "La Lei," a fact that tremendously increased the circulation of the paper and gave it ten years of the letters as season may be passed in the letters. He cause of the Archbishop's excommunicating "La Lei," a fact that tremendously increased the circulation of the paper and gave it ten years of the letters of the letters as the confession that old England was confession that old England was confession that old England the cause of the paper and gave it ten years of pensation hereinbefore mentioned, the felt the awful monotony of life for the logic. At another Anglican Clergy gathering of the week called the "Islington Meeting" a remarkable suggestion was put forward by one Clergyman that sooner than Olergyman that sooner than disestablish all religion in Wales, Nonconformity should also be raised to the status of a National Church and endowed that some religion might have public recognition in the country. This again shows a curious state of mind. At the same meeting the Anglican Bishop of Liverpool made some strong observations on the rights of parents to have their children taught their own religion, in any national system which the Government might introduce, and with these Catholics can thoroughly

SENTINELS OF EMPIRE.

There were only three Catholics amongst the Birthday Honours this year, and all of these received a Knighthood. They are all men nolding public positions also, and thus giving the lie to the oft repeated slander that Catholics are unable to bear great responsibilities. The first Sir Edward Brockman, K. C., M. C., Chief Secretary in the Federated Malay Straits, one of the outposts of Empire, and a convert to the Catholic Church, being the son of an Anglican Clergyman. The second, Mr. W. G. Clergyman. The second, Mr. W. G. Tyrrell, occapies the important post of private Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and while attached to the British Ambassy in Rome was attracted to the Catholic Church. For his services on the Imperial Defence Commission he has also been knighted by the king. The third nighted by the king. The third catholic knight is the Canadian Privy Councillor, the Hon. A. R. Angers

THE HEAD OF A GREAT HOUSE. A well known Catholic noble, head of one of the oldest families in England, has passed away in the Earl of Ashburnhan, who aied in Paris on Wednesday last, fertified by all the rites of the Church. A convert of many years standing, and widower with one child, the Earl owned large estates in England and Wales. He is succeeded by a brother, who is at present in Frederickstown, New Brunswick. His only daughter was with her father when he passed away, having been summoned from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Convent of the Sacred Heart at Rochampton, where she is a novice. The retirement of Lady Mary Ashburnham from the world last year was quite a shock to Society, in which she was a great favourite. A handsome girl, in her twenty-third year, a fine horsewoman and a graceful dancer, she was an heiress who was one of the belles of the London season. The body of the late Evel is being brought to England and a solemn Requiem will be sung at the family seat early next week. family seat early next week.

"JOY NIGHT "IN LONDON.

It is expected that the Home Rule Bill will pass the Commonsto-night and preparations are being made to have a "Joy Night" in London. large number of London Irish will assemble outside the House of Parliament to hear the result of the division. Bands have been prohibited in the precincts of Westminster by order of the police, but many a United Irish League and League of the Cross band will parade locally and a gathering in strength is expected outside the National Liberal Club, where there is no prohibition and speeches will be made. On the other hand the fire-brands of the anti-Home Rule campaign, F. E. Smith and Carson and the rest, are to march to a prominent Conservative club after the the division, where they will make speeches from the steps. The police speeches from the steps. The police will be out in full fore, but nobody will be surprised if Mr. Balfour's heroics are turned into a somewhat tudricous reality and "blood is split" from a few broken noses in London streets to-night. There will be some excitement in Derry too, where they are on the eve of an election, and Catholics and Protestants are equally divided as to politics, for all the Catholics in Derry are ardent Nationalists and all the Protestants are anti-Home Rulers. It may surprise some people to learn that in Derry of the Seige, there are now more Catholics than Protestants, the ormer outnumbering the latter by

We ought to be thrilling with anxiety but we're not. Yet representatives of the Protestant Alliance, the Protestant Reformation Society, Protestant Women's League, Calvin Society, etc., etc. gathered in their battalions on Wednesday last to welcome Miss Lindsey Russell, a lady who comes from Australia bent on affinity between the High Anglicans and the Catholic Church, on the principle that imitation is the sincerest flattery, I suppose. It is true that Anglicanism is sometimes a preparatory school for the faith, but the authorities have no love for Spanish soldier named Pablo Fernandez, a Protestant, refused to uncover while on duty during a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. For disobedience to the orders of his superior officer the soldier was many members of the Church of England declined to support this fund on the supposition that it was a Romanising Fund and that he and the sentenced to six months' imprisonon the supposition that it was a Romanising Fund and that he and the Bishop of Stepney were Romanising Bishops. He would like to say that days of abstinence throughout the graciously granting the special discordance of the special discordan

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Lieut. Colonel Arthur James Matheson, Provincial Treasurer and member of the Ontario Government, died sudenly at his residence, Toronto, Sunday night, in his 76th year.

State supervision and regulation of the New York Stock Exchange and other stock exchanges are advocated by Governor Sulzer in a message sent y him to the legislature of New York | Florence Whidden-An Old fashioned Monday night.

Professor John Stansfield, of the geological department of McGill University, Montreal, stated if the Canadian Northern had consulted the geologists, they could have bored through a soft limestone formation in grand of mine through the analogists. stead of going through the core of the mountain at Montreal, which is solid

The government has adoped a com-prehensive and carefull matured scheme for further beautification of Parliament Hill infeonnection with the erection of new departmental buildings on the high banks of the Ottawa river according to plans of Edward White, London, England, assisted by Mr. Todd, of Montreal, one of Canada's best known architectural engineers. The government will shortly call for a general competition of British and Canadian architects to submit plans based on this general design.

On Wednesday of last week Turkey, acting on the advice of the Powers, consented to the surrender of Adrianople. This was regarded as ending the war, though there remain many things to arrange. Since then the Turkish Unister of War was assassinated, the government has been forced to resign, and the Young Turks are again in charge and appear more likely than their predecessors to favor a continuance of the struggle. At the writing there is much uncersainy as to the outcome of the changed

President Taft speaking Saturday night at the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufactures Asso-ciation at Baltimore defended the administration's attitude in the Pan-ama canal disagreement with England, declared that its position was not unpatriotic and dishenerable, and said there was no reason for anyone to oppose the proposal for arbitration by an impartial tribunal. Prof. Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner of the United States on Panama traffic and tolls, in an address at Philadelphia declared that the owners of vessels in the coastwise trade will derive greater benefit from trade will derive greater benefit from the Panama canal than will the owners of any other vessels; that double the rate fixed by the President would not prevent the constwise car-riers from using that waterway, and that "in view of these facts it seems just that those who derive immediate benefit from the use of the canal should pay reasonable tolls.

In Parliament: The Premier discussed the fisheries interests of the Maritime Provinces. The fishing centres must have railway facilities.— The West Indies trade treaty was given further consideration, provoking a lively debate.—The Minister of Agriculture, speaking to his resolution authorizing the expenditure for encouraging agriculture, explained the forms in which help is proposed. It will vary with the needs of each province, and will embrace aid to agricultural colleges, the establishments of agricultural schoosl, short courses in agriculture, agricultural teaching in the public schools, etc., and domestic science for women and girls might well be included. The sum of ten million is to be set aside to be spent in the next ten years. In the first year the sum appropriated will be \$700,000, and it will increase by \$100,000 each year, till in 1917, it reaches \$1,100,000, at which figures it will remain till 1923. The grants for this year to the Maritime Provinces are, Prince Edward Island, \$26,529; New Brunswick, \$44,509; Nova Scotia; \$54,288. There is in contemplation an annual general conference with representives of the provinces to co-ordinate the work. It is also possible that a publication office will be established to spread abroad information as to the agricultural work in progress.

The Carnival.

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The fancy dress carnival held in the College Rink on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., was a decided success. The gross proceeds amounted to \$147.10. The character-costumes were got un with got up with great taste and care, and in many cases were really elegent. It is to be regretted that quite a few who appeared on the ice in most atwractive costumes overlooked sending their names to the Secretary, who was thus unable to give their names to the judges. Had they sent in their names some of the prizes might have been differently awarded. The following were the prize winners:

Ladies' prize for best skating and costume — Miss Agnes McIsaac, "Laurier Naval Policy," Gentlemen's prize for best skating

and costume - Ronald Gregory, "Harry Lauder."

Ladies—Ist prize, Charlotte Mac-donald, "Day and Night;" 2nd prize, Stella Macdonald, "Five Rose Flour." Gentlemen—1st prize, Owen Cameron, "Rear Admiral"; 2nd prize, Rimmer Haley, "Courtier."

Girls — 1st prize, Jean Stewart,
"Little Daisy"; 2nd prize, Florence
Whidden, "An Old-lashioned Girl"
Boys—1st prize, Almon McGillivray,
"Court Page"; 2nd prize, Hugh McDonald, "Golden Girdle,"

LIST OF COMPRETETORS. Agnes McIsaac—Laurier Naval Policy. Gertrude Chisholm—Summer Roses. Mary McDonald—A Western Girl. Mary McNeil—The Old Woman Who Died in a Shoe.

Mary Hay-Carmen. Ita McDonald-Flags of all Nations. Hattie Purcell—Flags of all Nations.
Hattie Purcell—Norwegian Girl,
Mary McDonald—Portia.
Tena Chisholm—H ghland Lassie.
Kathleen Grant—Night.
Charlotte McDonald, Day and Night.
Stella McDona d—Five Rose Flour,
Maud McIntoch—Rough Bider. Minnie Macgillivray - Mrs. Harry Mabel Turnbull-Girl Scout. Charlina Campbell-Pocahontas

Tresa Sears—Queen of Butterflies, Elizabeth Sears—Daisies, Elizabeth Fraser—Union Jack, Mary Ryan, Alice MacEachern, — Par-

Ior Twins.
Jennie MacNeil-Peasant Girl.
Jean Stewart-Little Daisy.
Eva MacDanald-Queen of Hearts.

Wilfred MacGillivray—Turk. John MacConnell—Cow Puncher. Vesty McNeil—Cow Boy.

James MacConnell—Capt, of the Back-woods Hockey Team, Rimmer Haley—Courtier, Thomas Kenna—Bast Dr. ssed Boy, Rouald Gregory—Mr. Harry Lauder, Owen Gameron—Rear Admiral, Joseph McDonald—Campaign Boomer. yril Sears-Mohawk Indian. Hugh MacDonald-Golden Ghdle. Dougald C. MicIsaac-Highlander Almon MacGillivray-Court Page.

The New Bishap of Charlottetown,

The Rev. Mgr. Phelan, administra-tor of the Diocese of Charlottetown, has been advised that Rev. Henry O'Leary, parish priest at the Town of Bathurst, Gloucester N. B., has been appointed Bishop of Charlottetown.

The new Bishop is a son of the late Henry and Mary O'Leary of Richi-bucto, N. B. Mr. O'Leary was an energetic business man at Richibucto, and for years occupied a prominent place in the New Brunswick Legisplace in the New Brunswick Legis-lature. Mrs. O'Leary belonged to St. John N. B., and was a daughter of Mr. Wm. O'Leary. The Bishop-elect is about thirty-five years old. He stuied at St. Joseph's University, St. Joseph, Laval, Montreal; and the Canadian College, Rome, earning at the later institution his degree of Doctor of Divinity. He made a bril-liant course. Father O'Leary is considered an exceptionally able man, and his selection for the See of Charlottetown will be learned with much satisfaction by his co-religionists.. He has been parish priest at Bathurst for several years, and previously was temporarily stationed in various par-ishes. For a time he represented the Bishops of the Maritime provinces at

Rev. Louis O'Leary, D. D., Chat-ham, N. B., is an elder brother of the

HYMENEAL. - Two of our highly esteemed young people, Miss Margaret Fraser and Mr. W. E. Landry, were united in holy matrimony at the Cathedral on Tuesday morning by Rev. Fr. MacAdam. During the ceremony they were attended respectively by Miss Kate Fraser, the bride's sister, and Mr. J. P. Landry of the Truto Agricultural Callege the the Truro Agricultural College, the groom's brother. The wedding ceremony was followed by Nuptial Mass. Many friends of the happy principals were present to witness their nuptials. A wedding repast was enjoyed by the wedding party and immediate friends at the home of the birde's mother. By the noon train they left on a trip to Montreal and other Canadian points. The very many valuable presents from the numerous friends of the newlywedded couple indicates the high regard in which they are held in the community. THE CASKET joins in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Landry and wishes them all the blessings of a

congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Lindry and wishes them all the blessings of a long and happy life.

St. Joseph's Church, Port Hawkesbury was the scene of a very pretty will will be scene of a very pretty will be scene of Western Union Telegraph Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Gills of Port Mulgrave who also celebrated Nuptial Mass. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Elizabeth O'Brien. John McDougall attended the groom. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch and tub; the bride's to the groom gold cuff links. The bridesmaid received a gold watch and chain; the groom presented the and chain; the groom presented the groomsm'to with a gold stick pin After the ceremony the newly wed, ded couple repaired to the home of the bride, where a wedding breakfast was served. Both the bride and groom have a bost of friends, who wish them a long and happy married life. They received numerous gifts, cut glass and silver. By the afternion train they left for Sydney. On their return they will reside at Port their return they will reside at Port

A very interesting event took place at the church of the "Star of the Ses," East Boston, Jan. 19th, when Wm. J. Sampson and Miss Hattle Sampson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Pay matrimony by Rev. Joseph Mc-Donough. The bride was assisted by her cousin Miss Beatrice Sampson, while a brother, M. G. Sampson, did the honous for the great state. while a brother, M. G. Sampson, did the honours for the groom. Imme-diately after the ceremony the happy pair left for Palm Beach, where their honeymoon will be spent. — After March 1st they will be at home, to friends, at 292 Princeton St., East Boston. This marriage is the culmination of a pretty romance which began in schooldays in the which began in schooldays in the quaint little town of L'ardoise, by the sounding sea on Cape Br. ton shores. Miss Sampson is a young woman of sterling character and Mr. Sampson is the genial officer of the SS. City of Augusta plying between Savannah and Boston. His integrity and ability have won for him the confidence of the Company for whom he labors, and he is in direct line of promotion in the near furture. Their many friends wish them a prosperous voyage over the sea of matrimony.

The marriage of Miss Eugenie Crispo and Davia P. Bennette, both of Havre au Bouchie, took place on Tuesday in the Parish Church, Rev. Father Doyle officiating. They were supported by Miss Agnes Crispo, sister of the bride, and John E. Bennetts.

After a wedding reception at the home of the baide's mother, the happy couple entrained for a wedding tour to Hailfax. They will reside at Havre

On the same day, at the same bereaved parents as the deceased was their church, Fr. Doyle officiating. Miss Laura Jame O'Neil of Frankville and Mr. John Bougere, also of Frankville, days, MAR? Jassie, aged B years, beloved

entered into the bonds of ho'y matrimony. Mr. Delorey of Tracadie and Miss McKeough of Linwood atterded them. The happy couple and their many falends enjoyed the usual wedding festivities during the even-

Miss Ida Rebecca Delorey, of 11
Exchange street, Brockton, Mass.,
daughter of Placide Delorey, of
Tracadie, Nova Scotia, became the
bride on Thursday evening of Newbert I. Van Orme, of 22 Bartlett
Street, the ceremony taking place at
the rectory of St. Patrick's Church,
Rev, Patrick H. Walsh officiating.
Miss Emma M. Harrington, a cousin daughter of Placide Delorey, of Tracadie, Nova Scotia, became the bride on Thursday evening of Newbert I. Van Orme, of 22 Bartlett, Street, the ceremony taking place at the rectory of St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Patrick H. Walsh officiating, Miss Emma M. Harrington, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid and Leonard Van Orme, a brother of the groom, and best man, Following the ceremony the couple left on a week's honeymoon trip to Portland, Me. On their return they will reside at 11 Exchange Street. Mr. Van Orme is employed by the W. W. Gross Co., and is a member of a number of social and is a member of a number of social organizations. Mrs. Van Orme is an attendant at St. Patrick's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. John McMaster and family of Long Point, Inv. Co., extend thanks to friends in Boston for kindnesses to their dear deceased daughter during his illness and stay in the city and to the friends at home for sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Mr. Colin F. McDonald, piano tuner, has been appointed Inspector of pianos for the Johnson Piano Co.'y, Halifax. Mr. McDonald will, however, continue tuning pianos in Anti-

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 28th, 1913.

The Casket, Antigonish ; Please insert the following: reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons on Monday, January 20th, by Mr. Kyte, M. P., whether any arrangement had been made for free transportation of hay, the Minister of Railways answer: I have taken the attitude all along that if anything is done in that respect it should be done by a special vote and not by the Intercolonial. WM. CHISHOLM,

Among the Advertisers.

A. Cunningham is selling balance of winter hats at 50c each.

For sale, some pure bred Collie pups. Apply to Herbert Smith, Clydesdale. Candlemas - Dont forget your candles at Bonner's.

Finest quality tes, coffee, cocoa, and breakfast chocolate at Whidden's. A girl wanted for general housework in a family of two, Apply to Mrs. R. M. Gray, St. Ninian St.

Candlemas, Don't forget candles at Bonner's The right kind, wholesale and retail.

Molasses for cattle, 35c. per gallon, in small quantities, big quantities less, Bonner's.

holm, Sweet & Co.

Two dozen ladies' blonses marked low for quick selling. Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Special discounts on all footwear

during the next two months at McDougall's. Salt Mackrel-by the dozen or

bbl., also good herring, dry cod and green cod. Bonner's

Hand Soap in cans, highest grade, vice Branch, Ottawa, 15th January, clean anything off the hands 10c. Try 1913. Don't buy others 15c, only 10c. with us. Bonner's.

Will the person who took an overcoat in mistake from Mc Dougalls at Sylvan Valley on Monday night, 20th inst., leave it at Casket Office and re-

Parties wishing to order bone meal slag, etc., of the Nova Scotia Fertilizer Company can leave their orders with John J. Chisholm, Malignaat Cove. Fertilizer to be landed early in the spring at Malignant Cove

Strayed from the premises of Mrs A. G. Ross, North Grant, about the middle of last November, four sheep with top off right ear. Information regarding them will be thankfully received by the owner, Mrs. Ross.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. are selling winter coats, costumes and shirts now at less than the cost of the material. This is a move to make a quick and complete clearing of all the above lines. Chisholm, Sweet &Co.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary, L. O. C., held at the Convent Hall, Antigonish, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: was unavimously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite windom to call unto Himself the beloved mother of our esteemed stater Miss Annie Cunnigham.

Be it therefore resolved, that we tender to our sister our sincere sympathy in her sad because our sincere sympathy in her sad because our sincere sympathy in her sad

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of her family to The Casket and to the "Total Abstainer"

TETA MACGILLIVRAY, SECRETARY. At the regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary, L O C held at the Convent Hall, Antigonial, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to call unto Himself the beloved father of our esteemed sisters, sisses Bella and Tena Chisholm:

holm; if therefore resolved, that we tender to sisters our sincere sympathy in their sad boreavement;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of their family to The Casket and to the "Total aestainer" for publication

Tera MacGillumnar, Sec.

DIED

At McKinnon's Harbor, C. B. on Monday January 2th, in the 2th year of her age MANY ANN, the dearly beloved daughter of JAMES and LUCY GILLDS. Deceased was of and sterling character, and was beloved by all who knew her She died formed by all the rices of the Holy Church She leaves to mourn a sorrowful father and mother and four brothers. Deep sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents as the deceased was their only daughter. May her soul rest is peace?

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McMaster, Long Point, Inv Co. The deceased was possessed of a cheerful disposition and was loved by a host of acquaintances who will regret to hear of her early demise. She died fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. Her remains were taken home and interred in Stella Maris cometery, Creignish, after Requiemiligh Mass by Rev. Peter Bankin, P. P. Her sorrowful parents, four sisters and one brother have the deep sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. May her soul rest in peace!

LEVER HAY CUTTERS

This is the old style Lever Hay Cutter, too well known to need de-

The body is of wood, made from good hardwood stock, well dried and strongly bolted and screwed together.

The head is of iron, and is fitted with a long curved knife, made of good quality steel, and will hold its edge for a long time.

We will send this hay cutter, freight prepaid, to your nearest railway station, for \$4 00, if cash is sent with order. Or if ordered in quantities of three or more to one address,

price is \$3.60 each, freight prepaid. Write for catalogue, showing this and a full line of farming implements

at very low prices. Mention this paper when ordering.

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

S S MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

FRIDAY 28th February, 1913

Bonner's.

We have extended our big bargain half-price sale to February 15. Chis-

Antigonish and Livingstone's Cove

commence at the Postmaster Genral's pleasure

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank terms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Antigonish, North Grant, Maryvale, Malignant Cove, Georgeville, Morar, Lennox, Living-stone's Cove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax.

G. C. ANDERSON. Superintendent



LIQUOR

...and...

USING

It Destroys the Craving No Nausea or Sickness No Confinement No Prostration or Collapse

General health improves from the beginning. Healthful sur-roundings, skilled physicians, rational and honest methods and a comfortable

home. The Keeley Institute

151 Congress Street PORTLAND, ME., Printed matter on request

FOR CANDLEMAS ST. BLASE CANDLES Guaranteed Rubrical Candles.

PALM FOR PALM SUNDAY

MISSION SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY J.J. M. LANDY

Catholie Church Goods 405 Young St., TORONTO, ONT.

West E

The rec duction winter

In order to make a and Misses' Winter (are going to clear thes

At 50

ALL OUR ALL OUR LADIES' LADIE ALL OU TRIMMED and FLOWERS

> MEN'S MEN And numero

Goods are all marked

Goods charge

Chisholi The S

THE CAL

SIR EDMUND WA ALEXANDER LAIRD

CAPITAL, \$15,00

SAVINGS

Interest at the current upwards. Careful attention are welcomed. Accounts

Accounts may be ope withdrawals to be made by

ANTIGO W. H. HARB

Our Motte THE NEV

is now ready to supply y of pure drugs and che choice cigars and tob attention and prompt del tions and supply your di

J. P. Phone 83.

One door

THE MOST SATIS

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is to join our Music a dozen rolls as a str when you want other these, and upon pays will be issued to you of our immense vari Write to-day for full

J. A. McDonali

EASTERN CANAD St. John, Amherst, Monc

Do you have any trout them from us! The variety book, tell us the name, and we'll get it for you, and qu Religio

DEPARTMENT

J. WALLACE, Optician and Jeweller Presents his 3 Stores and announces

the future policy of his

LL THOSE WHOSE GOOD WISHES AND PATRONAGE MATERI-ALLY ASSISTED IN BUILDING THIS FIRM TO ITS PRESENT PROPORTIONS ARE WARMLY THANKED.

I shall add to their number by giving

Most Prompt and Better Service, made possible by the installation

War Range of Service, by the addition of many more expert workmen

Prices due to greater buying facilities and greater output

THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S. will be my Optical headquarters.

MY JEWELRY and OPTICAL STORE, GLACE BAY will be my Jewelry headquarters.

MY OPTICAL and JEWBLRY STORE, ANTIGONISH will be a branch of the above two stores.

The following are the addresses and personnel of the three stores:

Halifax, N. S.

The Wallace Optical Parlours, New Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Barrington St.

Mr. Fred Menahan, Manager.

Optical Goods Only

These are the finest Optical Parlours in the Maritime Provinces, and will contain complete instruments for objective and subjective eye testing. Also complete machinery for the grinding of the most complicated lenses.

Mr. Monahan needs no introduction to Nova Sectians. He is an acknowledged authority on Refraction and Optometry. Out of Town friends are cordially invited to call and inspect our premises on their next visit to Halifax.

Send your Glasses to Halifax for repairs

Glace Bay, N. S.

T. J. Wallace, Jeweler and Optician, Box 179 Commercial Street

L. R. Taunton, Manager.

This is conceded to be one of the most handsome stores in Can-A photo of its interior was recently exhibited in the Canadian Jeweler and Optician Magazine as a sample of a well equipped jewelry store. Since taking this store over I have added a very nice optical parlour. I intend adding immediately a Manufacturing Jeweler and another Watchmaker.

This store contains a fine stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, and Optical Goods.

Send your Watch to Glace Bay for repairs

Antigonish, N. S.

T. J. Wallace, Jeweler and Optician Main Street. Box 188

Here will be employed a skilled Watchmaker and Optician. A nice stock of Jewelry, Watches, Cut Glass, Clocks and Silverware will be carried.

A dark room will be added, so that eyes may be tested by electricity day or night.

If living near Antigonish

Send your Watches or Glasses

to Antigonish for Repairs. SPECTACLE REPAIRS mailed Halifax will be returned same day. My new optical machinery enables me to promise that.

WATCH REPAIRS mailed Glace Bay or Antigonish will be given the most expert and prompt service. I shall spend my time between these above stores, and in optical trips to Inverness, Port Hawkesbury, Baddeck, Canso, Arichat, Guysboro, Sherbrooke and other Towns that I intend adding to my list. Each store will have a staff of the best mechanics obtainable.

T. J. WALLACE, Refracting Optician, Halifax, Glace Bay, Antigonish, N. S.

Malta and the Moslems.

USTIC CONGRESS - CROSS AND CRES-

(By T. Browne, in The Liverpool Catholic

NEXT MEETING PLACE OF EUCHAR-

Full of auspicious omens for the future of the Catholic Faith in terri-tories long dominated by Moslem rule is the remarkable coincidence hat at the very moment when the Tsmanli or Ottoman Empire is fast crumbling nto runs, preparations are being pushed on for the next Eucharistic Congress, whereof Malta will be the scene. For Malta was the ultimate refuge of the knightly champions of Christendom when the Turkish hosts were threatening to overrun all Europe. And the Maltese capital, Europe. And the Maltese capital, where his Eminence Cardinal Bourne will probably appear for the first time as Papal Legate, was actually founded three hundred and fifty years ago as he atediterranean bulwark of Christianity against the westward advance

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.

Malta, perhaps the most Catholic ewel, even Ireland hardly excepted, in King George's crown, has a roman tic history that is closely linked with the rise of the Turks to sovereignty in Burope, and in its architectural magnificence the stately conventual Church of St. John at Valetta surely rivals the far-famed Byzantine Cathedral of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, where Mohammedan insignia have defiled and obliterated the sacred symbols of the Christian creed. For Oatholics all the world over, therefore, Malta and its religious history have a noble significance, especially at this juncture in the affairs of nations.

In ancient days, the Maltese islands, comprising Malte, Gozo and Comino, were colonized by the Phoenicians. and at subsequent periods were held in turn by Greeks and Carthaginians. wards the end of the fouth century

he Christian era Malta became a ssion of the Byzantine Emperors, capital was Constantinople, or Rome, Saracens and Normans ld the islands, which at last der Spanish sovereignty until an the Emperor Charles V ranted Malta to the famous Order of the Knights of St. John, on their being driven from Rhodes by Turkish

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

ghts of this great military constituted themselves the rotectors of Crusaders and and hall fought the advancrks with ceaseless energy and com ge, In Malta they held sover-

yanntless swords all western Christen-dom against Monammedan onslaughts. Then in 1565 came that glorious chapter in Maltese history when Jehan Perisot de la Valette, Grand Master of the Order of St. John, resisted a four months' siege by the destined to know. Turkish forces of the Sultan Suleiman the Second. The successful issue of that great struggle went far towards keeping Mohammedan aggression in Europe well in check. The Order was

capital of his island kingdom, to constitute a great Christian fortress, and that it escaped the French plunderers to build a splendid church. Thus did the city still called Valette, arise on the long narrow ridge of the Maltese cost. Jehan de la Valette himself lived long enough only to see the laying of the foundation stones. The work, blessed and supported by Pius the Fourth, and endowed by Oatholic contributions from all contries, went on under successive Grant Masters of the Order, and modern Valetta, with its fine situation, its harbors and its massive auberges, is a handsome monument to its chivalence for the Cross was long and that it escaped the knights, and that it escaped the knights, and that it escaped the French plunderers to the knights, and that it escaped the French plunderers that it escaped the French plunderers was merely due to its being daubed extra for each tree removed, such that the ecaphen that it is not felled but undermined, finally falling to one side for lack of support. Miners are paid that it escaped the French plunderers was merely due to its being abund that it escaped the French plunderers two for lack of support. Miners are paid that it escaped the French plunderers was merely due to its being abund that it escaped the French plunderers two for each tree removed, such the dry ing for each tree removed, such the dry ing on lack of support. Miners are paid that it escaped the French plunderers two for each tree removed, such the dry ing of each tree removed, such that it is each of the plunderers two the being apart of the regular mining-task. Sometimes the miners try to "fleece" the company by dividing up a tree among several, each of whom claims to have removed a least or the dirt work not being apart of the regular mining-task. Sometimes the miners are paid that it is each tree removed, such that it is not felled but the work not being apart of the removed a lambs to each or each tree removed, such that it is not leak of support. Not that any of the rock is reduced almost on monument to its chivalrous founder.

St. John's Cathedral is a stately edifice that has not quite its like any where in the world. Half castle, half church, as it has well been termed, its gorgeous interior belies the massive and meagre exterior. Its nave is a barrel vault in shape, and is 187 feet long by 50 feet wide. Four hundred tombstones of dead and gone knights glitter with heraldic splendors emblazoned in marbles and enamels The superb ceiling is decorated with painted panels illustrative of the hisory of St. John the Baptist, encircled by figures of saints and martyrs. Order was at one time divided into langues" or national groups, to each of which was assigned a separate chapel in the conventual church. To the French knights, for instance, was allocated the chapel of St. where a monument of one of the famous de Rehans, once Grand Master of the Order, still remains. St. Cathrine's Chapel was that of the Italian knights, and the Germans were appropriately given the Chapel of the Magi, or Three Kings of Cologne. To the "langue" of Castile was assigned the Chapel of St. James, while St. ohn's Chapel was possessed by the Knights of Aragon, St. Sebastian's by the "langue" of Auvergne, St. Michael's by that of Provence, and St. the Anglo - Bavarian which Grand Master de Rohan endeavored not very success fully to establish within the Order. Two other chapels demand mention,

The Oratory Chapel, once used as a place of instruction for the novices, because it was the shrine of the knights' long-cherished treasure-the hand of St. John, a holy relic, pre-sented by the Sultan Bajarit to Grand Master D'Aubusson. The relic was brought from Rhodes and was enclosed in a solid gold monstrance made in the shape of a gauntlet.

In the front of this lay a gold ring set with a gleaming diamond of great value. When, in 1793, Napoleon Bonaparte gained possession of Malta, by treachery as it was believed, the set ting of this famous relic aroused the Little Corporal's cupidity.

He tried the ring on his fat little finger, sent the monstrance aboard ship for conveyance to France, and left the relic itself to the trembling care of Grand Master Hompesch, the last chieftain of the Order Malta was

Napoleon's advent led to the dis persal of the Order in its old-time form, and the Grand Master carried the relic of St. John to St. Petersburg. where, under the Emperor Paul, an at the height of its renown, and its attempt was made, in vain, to reconranks were recruited by the flower of i struct the historic knighthood.

Europe's nobility.

The Chapel of Our Lady of Philer

cally upheld against the Crescent is the only corner in the British domiwhere the Catholic Faith is officially recognized as the only State religion. Under a crimson baldaquin in the sanctuary of St. John's Cathdral a seat is reserved to this day for the King as his Majesty's representa-

Where Fossils Turn to Phosphate.

ORIGIN OF ROCK FERTILIZER AND THE PROCESSES WHICH MAKE IT A POTENT FACTOR IN AGRICULTURE—INCREAS-ING DEMANDS ARE EXTENDING THE SOURCES OF SUPPLY,

Of all things illustrating the unerring ability of nature to make everything of use, none is more amazing than the fact that the bones of countless prehistoric animals constitute one the most important tactors in helping the United States to raise large crops. Commercially this product is known as phosphate, and forms the basis of the greater part of substances known as commercial fertilizer. In concrete form it is called phosphate rock.

Geologists say that previous to the glacial period, before the huge masses of ice descended upon what is now known as the North American Continent, the sea extended far inland from the present coast line. When the great convulsion of nature that preceded the coming of the ice took place, millions of fish and sea animals were left high and dry out of their native element.

Countless land animals also perished. Vast sections of the country were practically transformed into cemeteries. Later the ice came, and earth also accumulated over the bones of fish and animal. In the course of centuries petrification ensued, and the petrified bones be-came resolved into masses which to - day are known as phosphate

Tennessee, the first being the greatest producer. South Carolina was the leader some years ago, but Florida has steadily forged ahead. Most of he mining is direct from the surface, trenches being dug by the miners, and the rock handled with pick shovel. As long as possible the rock is thrown to the surface with a shovel, of the output.

As a rule, phosphate-mining is not very difficult. It is rarely necessary to blast. Usually the rock is so s ift.

and then shafts, is called hand-mining of phosphate rock. If the rock deposit is more than seven feet from the surface, however, dredgingmachines are frequently used machines that are much like those utilized in digging out railroad beds or deepening channels. Most persons will recognize this machine as the steam shovel. In South Carolina deposits more than four feet from the surface are rare, but in Florida and Tennessee they go much deeper.

When a given amount of rock reaches the surface, the services of the freight car are called into requisition. In surface-mining the phosphate fields extend over a considerable territory, and sometimes, if the force of miner is large, great sections are quickly exhausted. As it is necessary to handle the product with the aid of freight trains, conditions making the use of teams unprofitable, temperary tracks are laid wherever necessary and over these queer-looking trains are run to and from the mines. When the locomotive and its trailing flat cars appear, laborers shovel the rock upon the cars, which are then hauled to the reduction works.

Sometimes these works reduce the ore in the same fashion that pavingstone is crushed, the mixture of the phosphate and sulphuric acid taking place later. Again, it is furnace-dried before crushing. When the train carrying the mined rock reaches the works it is backed up in front of the big barnlike structure, stopping so that a huge plow rests directly over

Presently this plow, which is so built that it will sweep the contents of the car into the washer beside which the car stands, is lowered so that it rests upon the rear end of the last car Then the train is slowly backed, and in this fashion the contents of the car is transferred to the washer, a huge, hopper-like affair, from which runs a system of conveyors. This is an end-This rock is chiefly found in three attached at intervals. These shelves, States, Florida, South Carolina, and passing through the washer, seize upon the rock and carry it up an inclined plane.

Jets of water spurt upon the rock, clearing it of some of the earth that has stuck to it. Then the bottoms of the conveyors, which loosen automatically, encounter a contrivance called a key which causes the bottom to drop and hang from hinges, just as in the but when this can no longer be done case of the huge scoops used for exan endless chain and buckets take care | cavating. The rock thus released falls upon a second set of conveyors, by which it is conveyed to huge cylinders. Torough these it is swept by masses of whicking water and thoroughly

In the midst of his triumph La where forgotten kings are tombed, is the ditch line it is not felled but again, and then carried up an inclined early maturing of crops,

this, and often insist upon sleeping on the rock piles, although they know as well as any one that the chlorine gas formed by the combination of heat and phosphate rock is absolutely fatal to human life. The laborers say, when urged not to do this, that they prefer to take the risk rather than to sleep cold, as they express it.

Sometimes, and the practice is gaining ground each year, the first step in reduction of the rock is taken with the aid of furnaces, instead of the oldfashioned method which includes the wood pile. This is proving so much more salisfactory that a change to the furnace method seems

Once the rock is thoroughly dry it is ground and treated with sulphuric acid, used in solution. The result is the phosphate used as the basis of

most commercial fertilizers. The conditions under which phosphate rock is mined are such that the majority of miners are men who hold life cheaply. It is doubtful if among all the callings classed as "trades of death" there is a single one where the danger is so great as that which hourly exists in the phosphate fields of the South. It only needs a visit to one of these fields to make the fact apparent to any one. Difficult, in-deed, would it be to find a place where desolation reigned supreme in greater degree than a phosphate field. The place is miasmatic at all times. night the miasma is so powerful that the fields are deserted, save by the more reckless of the miners who value their lives lightly.

In appearance a phosphate field is foreboding in the extreme. Trees grow for a time, but soon die, and the gray Spanish moss that wreathes them about adds to the spectral effect of the gaunt and leafless limbs. The surface of a field is thoroughly worked over, and when the miners are finished with it, no further touch is needed to ess chain to which little shelves are make the picture of desolation com-

Land of this sort is wholly valueless. for nothing will grow for a century at least where phosphate has been mined. As a result there are hundreds of acres in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., for instance, would stare at the passer-by, making him shudder and rejoice when the train carries him beyond sight of the territory from which the last of value has been extracted. Phosphate that is derived from the

rock described should not be confounded with the phosphate that is utilized for medicinal purposes.

The product of the Southern fields is that it can be handled with a pick.
The only obstacles encountered are trees. When one of these stands in set of conveyors. Here it is washed to the strongest aid known for the the directorship when mixed with other things it becomes the strongest aid known for the trees. purely a commercial, or rather a farm aid. While of itself it is valueless,

strength to the growth and re the crop more abundant. Its growing annually, and the buthe output is increasing at a

While white men are employed greater extent now than in for years, phosphate mining is large the hands of negroes, so far as phy labor is concerned. These men better enabled to endure the phate fumes than others, an continue in the work for several without experiencing abiding ill A white man, however, can endure the work for short period is obliged to stay away from the for a time every few weeks I wishes to retain his health.

Mexico mines some phosphate only through surface methods, away Kerguelen Island also supp part of the phosphate rock ou The sources of supply are bein tended owing to the increase mand. Formerly America su the finding of deposits in countries from time to time changed the situation. Now we little abroad. United States pro cally consumes its own phosphate output. - Benziger's Magazine.

Family Politeness.

The best test for politeness behavior of a man or woman family. It doesn't much whether you know the exact of eards to be left as Mrs. Jones' reception if you forget the bread to your father. quite so necessary to know jus large an engraved invitation sho if you are not considerate enough give your chair to the old folks.

Politeness in the home is index of good breeding. It charity, begins at home, and charity, grows in ever-widening d of influence.

Young people should never lo the respect due to their ele Never mind whether Aunt Mars prim "old maid" (although II very much to that term); she t respectful consideration-well, cause she is a human being. I that she is in the family warrant a more thoughtful treat of her. It is but natural to be all make allowances for one whose

Be just as considerate of your fa as of your friends and social acquances. If you are accustome begging one's pardon for passir front of him when out in a gath by all means do not forget to same with your own people. are in the habit of rushing assistance of a departing guest, same with your mother. Hel with her wrap; open the door for carry over her suitcase to the She certainly is worth just the scare and kindness as that accur one not of the family.

Local option advise: if at first ; dont succeed, dry, dry, again.

Mr. Bruce Ismay's retirement the directorship of the White a

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

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

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

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

We want good Butter, Eggs and Poultry, and pay the highest market polce in ex-

CASH PAID FOR HIDES

To What Clan Did Lord Clyde Belong?

I have seen it asserted, over and over, that Lord Clyde was a Campbell both by his father and mother. I have never seen, however, a particle of evidence in support of this view. Strong assertions, without valid reasons for making them, prove

I have also seen it asserted that Lord Clyde was a Macgregor. This view is supported by the following tradition :- When the MacGregors were under proscription, two of the clan came to Islay. On a certain Saturday night they came to the house of the great-grandfather of Neil Mactaggart. One of them carried a cruit or harp; the other caried stones for sharpening edge tools. The descendants of the former came to be known as Ciann a' Chruiteir and the descendants of the latter as Clann an Liomhair.

John Murdoch was born in 1818 and died in 1903. He paid me a visit in 1869 and spent two days with me. He was an intelligent man and was intimately acquainted with the state of matters in the High lands and with the traditions of Islay. I do not know when Neil Mactaggart was born. I suspect however that he was older than John Murdoch. It is probable, then, that he was born about 1800, at all events between 1790 and 1816.

By an act of the Privy Council in 1603 the Macgregors were commanded to adopt some other name. Such of them as would disobey this order were to be put to death. In 1784 the barbarous act of 1603 was

repealed. Traditions are not history; neither are they fictions of the imagination. They contain germs of truth, but these germs are covered up, with so much oramental drapery that it is not very easy to draw a line of separation between the two. I attach no importance to the assestion that the two wanderers came to the residence of Neil Mactaggart's greatgrandfather on a Saturday night. Neither do I attach any importance to the assertion that one of them had a cruit or harp, and the other stones for sharpening and polishing tools. I am not prepared, however, to dismiss the tradition as utterly worthless. It seems to teach two things: first, that the Maclivers and Clann a'Chruiteir were late arrivals in Islay, and, secondly, that it was believed at least by some persons in Is'ay that they' were both of Mac-Gregor origin. I know nothing about Clann a Chruitier: They would probably be known in English as MacCrotters, or MacCrutters, or

The transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness for 1897-98 contains a valuable article by the late Dr. MacBain on early Highland personal names. The following is liver, father of Lord Clyde. an Islay name; Lord Clyde was really a MacLiver, not a Campbell.'

Harpers.

As the MacLivers were by no means a numerous clan, we have no ground for assuming that their progenitor was born earlier than the year 1500. But all the names derived from Saints were in existence hundreds of years before that date. Among these names we do not find inverness Imperial Coal Gillibar, or servant of St. Ibar. Gillibar would in course of time become Gillibhar or Gillivar.

As leughair or leughadair, means reader so liomhair or liomhadiar means polisher. It is probable, then, that the name MacGillionmhair was originally MacGille an Liomhair, son of the servarnt or apprentice of the polisher. Gill' an Liomhair would become first, Gilliomhair, and next Liomhair. The Liomhair or polisher may have been a very important man He may indeed have been a polisher or maker of swords, daggers and axes. The Islay blades-not the Islay

blends-were famous in the fighting days of old. They are frequently referred to by the Gaelic bards. Gille an Liomhair, or servant of the polisher, may have been equal to his master in skill. He was

certainly a man of a good deal of prominence in Islay. Gille an Liomhair used as a surname would become first, Gill' a' Liomhair and next, Gilliomhair, which would become in English Gilliver. The surname Maegilliver would in a comparatively short time become in English Macliver. As mh in Gaelic represents the same sound as v in English, Liomhair is pronounced almost like leaver in English. It is probable that Macliver is pronounced to-day pronunciation of the name was Macleever. The father of Lord Clyde is described in the Register House, Edinburgh, as John Maclever - a fact which shows that he was known,

Gilliver, the progenitor of the Maclivers of Islay, must have been | wife?

Macleever.

born between 1500 and 1530. He was succeeded in the line of descent by his son Finlay: Ewen, son of Finpossessed some property, at Ard- Hence the names "graham flour" nave in Islay. He fought for Prince | and "graham bread." Charles in 1745 and for his loyalty to the old Stewarts was deprived of his posssessions whatever they may and was known as an Grudaire or the food products at our disposal, John and David.

Campbell of Sunderland, and had by her John, Colin and Agnes. John was a colonel in the army and was cesses in the preparation of flour. appointed governor of Portsmouth Colin was killed in the American

who had fought for Prince Charles, was born in 1765 and was a carpenter by trade. He was not rich, but he was probably chief of the Maclivers. He married Agnes, daughter of John Campbell of Ardnahow and had by her three children, Colin, John, and Alice. He left Islay and went to live in Glasgow, where he could earn, by his useful born in Glasgow on the 28th of early age of twenty-four.

Colin Macliver received a good education in Glasgow. Through the influonly sixteen years of age. He readmitted that it was through the the newer varieties of the cereal. influence of his uncle his name was Macliver; it is also a fact that he received his commission in the army as Colin Campbell.

Lord Civde, his son, died in 1863. Colin Macliver, otherwise Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, Peter Stewart Macliver is described as the son of the late David Macriver, Ardnave, Islay, younger brother of John Mac-

he former, however, is long. It is livers were Campbells. The men present prices. changed for them and in spite of them, were almost invariably members of small and weak clans. But the Campbells were a large and strong clan. It is utterly improbable then, that any of them would have changed his name.

The early Macliver names were not Campbell names. We do not know what the name of their progenitor, Gilliver, was. We know. however, that he called his son Finlay. It is possible, then, that his father's name was Finlay. But Finlay was not a Campbell name. Malcolm, son of Dugall Ciar Macgregor, appears on record in 1533. He called his fourth son Finlay. So far, then, as dates are concerned, Gilliver may have been a son of Finlay son of Dugall Ciar.

Ewen, the name of Finlay Mac Gilliver's son, was not a Campbell name. It was a favourite name with the Camerons. We meet with it also among the Macgregors of Glenstrae, the Macnabs, the Maclarens, the MacEwens of Otter, and other clans or branches of clans.

I have never seen any reason, strong or weak, for believing or supposing for a moment, that the Maclivers were descended in the male line from Dougall Campbell of Lochow, or even from Duibhne.

The traditions related by Neil Mactaggart and such early Macliver names as Finlay and Ewen favour the belief of those who maintain that the Maclivers were a branch of the Macgregors.

Whilst I consider it certain that the Maclivers were not Campbells, I am far from considering it certain that they were Macgregors; they may or may not have been, the probability being that they were .- A. MacLean Sinclair.

Mrs. Henpeck (to her pet dog) not as John Maclyver, but as John Go and lie down there!

Her Husband (coming hastily) -

Various Kinds of Bread.

The value of different kinds of lay was living at Kilchoan, Islay, in | bread has been discussed for many 1618. He appears on record in that years and from various points of year as Ewen MacFinlay Vic Gil- view since the days of Sylvester levir, or Ewen son of Finlay, son of Graham. This temperance reformer Gillevir, John Roy MacGilliver ap- of the early part of the nineteenth pears on record in Islay 1686. He century based his cure for alcoholism was probably a grandson of Ewen on certain radical changes in diet. and was undoubtedly chief of the laying special stress on abstinence Maclivers. John, grandson of from meats, and the use of bread John Roy and chief of the Maclivers | made from unbolted wheat meal.

Wheat deserves the wide-spread consideration which has been given it, because of its superior value as have been. He became a brewer a food. It easily ranks first among the Brewer. He had two sons, although rice probably forms the staple food for a larger proportion Colin Campbell of Ardnahow of the human pace. The wheat married Agnes, daughter of Duncan kernel is made up of a number of parts which experience different treatment in the various milling pro-

When the grain is crushed the meal contains coarse particles of bran, the outer coverings of the John, son of the John Macliver seed. Bread made from such wheat meal will contain all of the nutrients of the original wheat; but the bread will be coarse in texture, dark in color, and rather strong in flavor. Graham flour or wheat meal is usually made from soft winter wheats. Sifting wheat meal to remove the coarser particles was the first step toward the making of white flour, the use of which has rapidly inand honourable trade, a living for creased with the progress of the himself and his family. Colin was years. The advent of the later roller-process methods of milling has October, 1792. John died at the continued the essential feature of the earlier schemes in separating the bran from the interior of the grain; but it has materially improved the ence of his maternal uncle Col. John | bread flours in common use until the Campbell in Portsmouth, he obtained standard flours from hard wheat carry an ensigney in the 9th Foot when more protein than almost any graham flour in the market thirty years ago, ceived his commission at the and as much as many now offered war office as Colin Campbell, not for sale. Newer methods of as Colin Macliver, the name by agriculture have assisted in increaswhich he had been known until then. | ing the gluten centent of wheat flour So far as known to me it is generally | through the altered composition of

The most reliable experiments changed from Colin Macliver to made from the different types of Colin Campbell. But it is a mat- flour show that standard patent proter of no consequence how the change | cess flour contains more available of name was brought about. It is a nutrition and energy than either fact that Colin was the son of John graham or whole wheat flour. These facts have lately been supplemented by English statistics. They show that with respect to the availability John Macliver died in Edinburgh in of their total energy the breads 1858, in the 93rd year of his age. differ little; with regard to the protein there is a slight advantage On February 25th, 1867, Peter Stew- on the side of the white bread. So art Maeliver was served heir to far as digestibility is concerned, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, there is no justification for extreme statements as to the advantages or disadvantages possessed by different kinds of bread of the commoner types. The gratian extract from it:- "MacLiver is There is no ground for believing, fying fact is that flour of all kinds is

Ar. Wilson Elected President,

To some it may be a surprise to learn that not a vote was cast on November 5, for Wilson, Roosevelt, and Taft. Of the fifteen mil ion and more voters who went on that day to the polls and deposited their ballots, not one voted for the successful Presidential candidate who on the coming fourth of March will be inaugurated at Washington as President of the United States. Not until last Monday was the first ballot cast directly for Mr. Wilson. On that day the electors who were chosen at the recent Presidential election met at the capitals of their respective States and voted for Wilson, Roosevelt, and Taft. A special messenger with an envelope containing the result of the voting by the Electoral College has gone from each State capital to deliver to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives this envelope. Another envelope c.ntaining a duplicate of the vote has been forwarded to Washington by

On February 22, Washington's light and shut out health. birthday, all the envelopes will be opened in the presence of the two good appetite when most of us should Houses of Congress in joint session and the result of the voting, not by electorate, but by the electors chosen by the electorate, will be announced. Not until that is done will it be was to be shunned. A stuffy room known officially that Mr. Wilson will be President of the United States ful. during the Presidental term beginnig March 4, 1913.

The tourist left the train at every precautions. station and went ahead to the baggage car to ask if his trunk was safe. "Are you quite sure," he asked the baggage man for the sixth time, "that my trunk is safe?"

Begorra, I wish that the Lord an ass, was the exasperated reply, you, trunk in front of you.

Woman Suffrage and Religion.

To say the least, equal suffrage smacks irreligion. Of course, it will be readily admitted that, on Rousseau's principle of universal equality, women have a right, and perhaps the duty, to vote and to take part in the government. But who to day admits the correctness of this prin-

History tells us that among wellregulated nations woman has ever been man's helpmate, not his equal; it is only among a few savage tribes that she has usurped man's duties and rights (in Sylhet, Gachar, and Gurwahl, for instance).

The Christian inter-relation of man and woman is best expressed by St. Paul when he says to the husband that he shall love his wife as Christ loves his Church; and to the wife, that she must be subject to her husband. The Apostle here clearly destroyed the fancy of inborn equality, as in fact the entire status of the Church destroyed Rousseauism. All power comes from God; there is no such thing as power derived from the majority; neither is there a de facto equality among

According to Revelation this world is a theocracy, not a democracy. Within the Church woman has never had a voice, nor did she ever appertain to the hierarchy. On the principles now in vogue woman ought to have equal rights also in the Church.

When we look at the question closely we find that woman has obligations within the household that make it undesirable for her to look for further duties outside.

Poets have always conceived the relation of man and woman to the world's work in this fashion: Man must do the hard and laborious part of the work, while woman keeps the spark of love alive; he goes out into inclement weather to provide for his wife and their progeny, while the mother remains at home keeping bright and hallowed the look for further duties outside.

And this poetic concept is not far from the Christian idea.

Some exponents of equal suffrage admit blantly that married women with families are not likely to avail themselves of the franchise if granted. The only ones to make regular use of it would be unmarried ladies, hose too young to marry and those who have missed marriage. But should we give either of these two classes the franchise? We are unfortunate enough to have elderly single women teaching our children, when everybody knows that the best, perhaps the only really good teachers are those who have or have had children of their own. Shall we put the welfare of the nation in the hands or at the mercy of unmarried women, such as they usually are?

If women were willing to accept possible from Gille Ibhair; the i of or even supposing, that the Mac- an economical food even at the all the responsibilities of the vote and of political equality, (do jury service, be firemen, policemen, etc. the vagary might be excused for the sake of enthusiasm. But women are neither physically nor mentally equipped to do the coarser part of the work needed in the body politic; and if they did do it, we should soon develop masculine women, and the 'flower of the hearth'' would be blighted.

Time was when a woman appearing in public and exposing herself to the criticism of men, was considered to have lost the blush of womanhood, and to have become, as it were, public property. In French we no longer call such such women Madame or Mademoiselle, but la, as da Bernhardt," No womanty woman could bear the idea of being criticised in public, favorable or unfavorably.

What has become of woman's modesty ?- C. E. D'Arnaux, in the Fortnightly Review.

Little Rules of Health.

Learn the value of water. It is nature's restorer. Bathe daily, and drink water many times daily. Court the sunlight. Shut

Do not overeat. We sigh for be sighing for a moderate one.

Dyspepsia follows close on gorging. Never dread fresh air. We have outlived the day when a draught ar an indoor life is equally disgrace.

Don't be lazy. The lazy person lacks energy to keep in good health, it is too much trouble to exercise, eat properly, even to take proper health

"What are you thinking about, darling? "Nothing." "So was I. It's wonderful the sympathy between two loving hearts.'

Teacher-Why, Jimmy, Jimmy! had make ye an elephant instead of Have you forgot you pencils again? What would you think of a soldier What did you wish, my sweet little "and then you would always have going to war without a gun? I,d think he was an officer.

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You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's less time by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could possibly do without it, thereby saving a month's feed and labor and the cost to you will not be more than \$1.50 for six pigs or \$1.00 for one steer. It will keep your horses in show condition with ordinary feed. If you have a poor, miserable-looking animal on your place try it on this one first and see the marvellous result which will be obtained. Our Stock Specific will increase the milk flow three to five lbs. per cow per day, while being fed in the stable. A 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

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Royal Purple Lice Killer, 25c and 50c tins;

30c by mail. Royal Purple Gall Cure, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail. Royal Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle; 60c

Royal Purple Cough Cure, 50c tin; 60c 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 mail.

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29 Broadway, New York,

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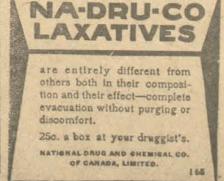
age. I urgently recommend GIN PILLS to friends as being the one thing that does me good." E. G. WOODFORD. does me good." It is worth a tripacross the Continent to find GIN PILLS and to be cured of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. But don't wait till you are sixty, before you learn by experience the great good GIN PILLS will do you. If you have the first signs, swollen joints or ankles, pain in the back, black specks floating in front of the eyes, take GIN PILLS at once. They will free yop of these symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble, 50c. a box-6 for \$2.50. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,



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



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Office Wanted—Doctor, page 8 Mull Contract—G C Anderson, page 8 The Keely Institute—tage 8 Candles—J J M Landy, page 5 Layer flay Cutters—Bridgetown Foundry Winter Supplies-Dave McDenaid, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

WALDREN'S STUDIO will be open all day, 5th, 6th and 7th Feb.

DR. Cox will be at the Merrimas Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Feb. 4th and 5th.

CARNIVAL ECHOES. — Scores of skaters circling around the rink and the band playing, a lady, present at Carnival for the first time, whispers to her companion: I have been at many a dance but these are the queerest and imprest reals I ever saw. longest reels I ever saw. IT IS RUMORED that another, and

larger, Scotia is to go on the Strait of Canso, in the I. R. C. ferry service. The exceptionally heavy traffic of late, with consequent congestion in the railway yards, at Mulgrave and Point Tupper, often necessitates Sun-

THERE WAS a grand rally of the L. O. C. at Arichat, Tuesday night. Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, Grand Spiritual Adviser, was present, and addressed the meeting, which was very large, many having come from West Arichat and other surrounding idistricts. The new branch at Arichat, under the direction of the zealous pastor, Rev. Father Mombourquette, is doing

Town Election. - The candidates Town Electron, — The candidates offering for places at the Council Board of the Town of Antigonish were elected by acclamation. The candidates were: For Mayor — R. R. Griffin, barrister; for Conneilors—M. L. Cunningham, James Taylor and J. P. Gorman. Mayor Maclasac and Councillor Clarke insisted on retiring from the Board. Mr. MacIsaac was a member of the Council for about fifteen successive years, and always fifteen successive years, and always willingly gave of his time to serve the Town's interests,

THE CONFERENCE of St. Vincent de Paul desires to extend hearty thanks to the large number in the community who, in one one way or another, con-tributed to make the Carnival of last Thursday evening such a splendid success; and in a special manner, are thanks due to the ladies and gentle-men who bestowed so much time and expense in preparing such a variety of attractive and tasteful costumes for the occasion. Without them the Oarnival would be one in name only.

CURLING .- Three rinks of Westville Seniors play North Sydney here to-day for the Johnstone Cup. The game will no doubt be an interesting one. Our curlers expect to play both teams friendly games after the trophy game is played. This has been a very poor winter for curling, owing to the mild and changeable weather, and the patrons of this sport will therefore surely enjoy these matches, particularly as the ice at present is in splendid condition, and very keen curling should result.

TWENTY-SIX PATIENTS are at St. Martha's Hospital at present. On Tuesday four went out and three entered. This week four serious Hospital, and all are reported to have quite successful. MacNeil and Rev. D. Chisholm, P. P. Pomquet, the latter in for treatment of a dislocate I shoulder, went home last, week. Father MacNeil is much improved. His numerous friends earnestly hope that the improvement will be permanent and that he will regain his old vigorous

PRIZE WINNER .- Mr. J. A. McConnell of Antigonish was made happy on Tuesday last, he having received a check for \$25.00 from The Canada Cement Company. This firm adver-tised in The Casker last July a Farmer's Prize Contest for competition in what Farmers can do with their cement products. Mr. Mc Connell entered the the contest, remodelling his hen house with em ent. On sending a photograph of his work to the Company, he was rewarded as above. Cement is coming into general use in farm improvements, permanent erections result from its use.

THERE is a story affoat that the Laboring Men's Development Com-pay of Pictou County, who control the iron ore areas at Springfilld and South River, Antigonish, have been offered a large sum, \$500,000 the report says, for their property by a representative of Montreal capitalists, but are holding out for a million. A Mr. Creuse of Montreal is said to have been at New Glasgow last week making the negotiations. The men who have the copper sites at the same place are in correspondence with large copper interests, and are hopeful of inducing them to purchase their holdings. Assays of ore from these copper deposits show that the ore is

L. O. C. elected their officers for the quarter as follows: President, J. Srahan; Vice-President, Wm. Power; President, J. Rec. Secretary, Joseph Forrestall; Fin Secretary, Michael Purcell; Treasurer, Archy Forrestall; Marshall, Samuel V. O'Neill; Assistant Msrshall, Aloysius Kennedy; Door-keeper, Leo

The Ladies' Auxiliary elected the

The Ladies' Auxiliary elected the following officers:
President, Miss Jane Brophy; Vice-President, Ella Delorey; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. Wm. L. O'Neill; Fin. Secretary, Miss Lizzie Keating; Treasurer, Mrs. Jos. Filzsimmons; Guard, Miss Clara McMillan; Asst. Guard, Miss Bella Fraser.

PRESENTATION. - Rev. Fr. Butts, of Harbour Bouche, who has been trans-ferred to Westville to assist Father MacDonald, has had ample evidence of the good will and love of his parish-ioners. On Thursday evening, in the

Parish Hall, the ladies of the Altar Society gave an entertainment, at which he was presented with a beautiful address and a purse of one hundred dollars. Next morning after High Mass again he was remembered, being then presenter with an address that then presenter with an address that expressed the admiration of his late flock for his worth and achievements in the parish. This latter address, too, was accompanied by a substantial gift of money. The Reverend Father made a most appropriate reply to the address. to the address.

THE NEW AMBULANCE for the local morning, Feb. 4th and 5th.

A FULL ATTENDANCE of members of Branch 182, C. M. B. A., at meeting next Friday night, Jan. 31st, is requested. Matters of importance to the Branch will come up for discussion. Grant for this very necessary adjunct in caring for the sick of the community. Mrs. Grant, after making a small collection in Town for the ambulance, went to Boston, selected and purchased it, the larger part of the cost being defrayed by her. The ambulance will go out into the county when needed to bring patients to the Hospital. Herewith is an acknowledg-Hospital./Herewith is an acknowledgment of the donations to Mrs. Grant for the ambulance: Rev. M. M. Doyle,

Miss Mary Dean, Cambridge, Mass, 5.00 Mr. George Dean, Mr. Walter Dean, Mrs Channing Lilly, Boston. diss Julia O'Brien, Sylvan Valley 2.00 Miss Mary Somers, "Master Hugh Somers, "D. R. Graham, Antigonish. F. R. Trotter, J. A. Wall C. M. Henry, Kanley Copeland, "Hannah Somers, Sylvan Valley Mrs. Allan McIsaac, Annie Chisholm, Cambridge

Mrs. Alice Grant, THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Municipal Council was adjourned on Saturday, the work of the session having been finished. The old officials were all re-appointed. Dr. McKinnon was re-appointed County Health Officer and Dr. McIsaac Medical Superintendent at Local Home for Harnless Insane and Poor Harmless Insane and Poor, Arch. McDougall, Heatherton, was appointed Liquor License Inspector. The total tax to be levied on County for the ensuing year was fixed at \$12,800; last year the total tax was \$13,000. A letter from Prof. MacDonald, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, was received and read. It called attention to the hopeless condition of the in-curable cousumptive, especially among the poor. and suggested that the kitchen removed from the Hospital in kitchen removed from the Hospital in making the new addition, and now standing on the Hospital grounds, might be converted into a small home for such patients. It promised the hearty co-operation of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in establishing a home of this nature and asked for the kind consideration of the County and kind consideration of the County and Town Councils on the matter. Com-Town Councils on the matter. Committees from the Councils visited the building and were favorably impressed with the possibility of affording some relief to the afflicted as above mentioned. The Council voted \$200 towards the purpose. The Town Council will also contribute financial aid to the project, we understand. The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul purpose giving \$100 towards it, and a popular subscription towards this popular subscription towards this very worthy movement will be asked. A resolution was passed, to memoralize the Federal Government to pay the claims of the Eastern Counties in the natter of the Extension of the I. C. R.

Pure olive oil in different size bottles and in gallon cans, just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wallace, Antigonish, are registered at the Halifax

Miss Louise McLean of Port Hood, who has been visiting in Antigonish, is returning home this week.

Mr. Fred Monahan, formerly of T. J. Wallace's store in Antigonish and later manager of a store at Sydney Mines, has been appointed managing optician at the Wallace Optical Parlors, Halifax.

Miss Katherine MacAdam of Sydney and her brother Rev. D. M. MacAdam were passengers by Monday's early express for Toronto. where Miss McAdam will be married to Mr. J. J. Martin, bar-rister, of Fernie, B. C. Mr. Martin is a native of Lourdes, Pictou, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's and the Halifax Law School. He practiced his profession at Sydney for a few years. Last year he went to British Columbia, where we learn he is doing

Town Financial Statement.

To the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Antigonish:

GENTLEMEN: — We, J. S. O'Brien and C. E. Harris, duly appointed and sworn as Town Auditors for the year

1912, beg to report as follows:-We have carefully examined and compared the books, accounts and vouchers of the Town Clerk and Pressurer, for the year ending Dec. 31,

THE SAINT Laurence Branch of the 1912, and have found the same correct We berewith submit a detailed statement, showing the condition of the finances of the Town for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1912.

C. E. HARRIS J. S. O'BRIEN Auditors. STATEMENT WATER WORKS ACCOUNT,

To balance due bank Dec. 31, 1911 To paid debenture interest for repairs, renewing service, Superintendent on account of Superintendent on account of salary caretaker of reservoir, 65 00 for supplies, pipe, water gate, carporation cocks, etc. carporation cocks, etc. 171 35 for freight and truckage, for thawing hydrants, and rubber boots for use in trenches 7 35 for notices of sale of debentures and certifying same 18 70 matured debeatures 7,000 co for printing new debentures, etc. 55 45 interest on overdrafts, and on temporary debenture loan 138 72

\$10,193 23

By general water rates paid, \$1,900.25 By I. C. R. rates, 1912 By sale of debentures and accused laterest 7,668.90 STATEMENT SCHOOL ACCOUNT, 1912. school nooms
on account of trachers salaries
on account of trachers salaries
for coal, kindings, etc.,
for repelles, including material
and cleaning schools
for supplies, chemicals, etc.,
for chairs, tables, brooms, etc.,
for theorems St. Ninian Street
School domestic science school grant interest on overdraft STATEMENT GENERAL ACCOUNT, 1912 Assessing.

To paid assessors

'' for assessment rolls

'' refund of taxes

To balance \$8,325 91 By received from taxes, and politaxes, 1911, etc. By received from taxes, and politaxes, 1912 7,710 77 \$ 8,325 9 CIVIL COURT To paid Stipendiary Magistrate's and and Kecorder's salary II months 幸275 POLICE COURT To paid on account prisoner's board and lock up fees "policeman's salary

TOWN OFFICE To paid quarter's rent to December 31,
1911
account rent, 1912
account attuiting books
coal, kindling, making fires, etc.
for stationery, stamps, type
writer paper, etc.
for te cybene rents and messages for lighting and lamp Clerk account salary, 11 mos \$ 658 43 € 658 43

N. S. TEMPERANCE ACT \$ 21 05 106 25 83 40 To paid acet witnesses fees
'acet, Inspector's salary
balance \$ 210 70 \$ 210 70 By fines and costs paid \$ 210 70 POOR

To paid for supplies, coal, etc.
"for medicine" for railway ticket and washing for maintenance \$ 610 73 \$ 010 73 \$ 610 73 INSANE

To paid for maintenance of insane poor at Asylum \$ 557 80 \$ 557 31 \$ 557 80 By balance \$ 557 80 DOGS \$ 81.00 To balance \$ 81 00 By dog taxes paid \$ SI (0 8 81 00

STREETS for removing snow
for timber, plank, posts, etc.
for operating watering cart
Superintendent's balance salary
for lighting
supplies—paint, wheelbarrow,
spikes, etc. or repairs, opening drains and gravel 415 79

By proceeds of old plank sold \$ 725 By balance, 1875 37 FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To paid for drying hose

for wood and coal

for lighting and meter

for tepairs, supplies, etc

fire insurance,

for work on new tower, timber, \$ 4 94 2 15 21 66 6 83 28 50 441 24 shingles, etc. \$ 505 82 \$ 505 83 \$ 505 32 PUBLIC HEALTH. To paid health officer's salary for 1911 \$ 100 00 or for disinfectants, 11 25 \$ 111 25 \$ 111 25 \$ 111 25 LICENSES By received from C. M. B. A. Hall Co. for theatricals and moving pictures

SCHOOLS To paid on account of schools \$2000 00 \$2000 00 \$ 2000 00 MUNICIPALITY To paid Municipality amount agreed upon, as Town's share of joint ex-penditure

\$1100 00 \$1100.00 11000 00 INTEREST To paid Interest on debentures \$ 540 00 on overdraft \$ 638 00 By interest credited By balance

MISCELLANEOUS To paid grant to Farmers' Association for 1911 grant ditto, 1912 for registration of births and deaths
presiding officer, clerk, and
constable at election
for revising electoral lists
for printing notices, etc.
for revising jury list
for stationery, telegrams, etc.
grant to cottage hospital
two years fees to N S Union
of Municipalities
for moying safe and office for

of Municipalities for moving safe and office fur-niture on account of maintenance at Halifax Industrial School

\$ 457 32

ASSETS Stating fund greviously invested sinking funds for 1912 debentures, gen-eral-acci eral acci Sinking funds 1912 water works deben-

LIABILITIES Water Works Debentures, \$45,000 00 13,000 10 SUMMARY To balance due bank, Dec 31, 1911
To paid assessors, assessment roll, etc.

Stheendary Magistrate and
Recorder acet salary il mos
policeman, prisoner's board,
etc. 275 00 392-85

account Town Office, Clerk's salary, Ste. account Neva Scotia Temper-are Act, Inspector's salary, for poor, maintenance, etc for insane poor account streets, lighting, etc. miscellaneous matters fire department municipality account schools dependure and overdraft inter-

account public health \$9,277 01 By received from taxes and poll-taxes from police court dies from fines and costs under the N. S.
Temperance Act received for old plank sold acct. credit interest next. Heenses, the attricals, and moving pictures

ing pictures for dog tax By balance due bank 89,297,01 J. S. O'BRIEN | Auditors C. E. HARSIS | Dated Town Office, Antigonish, N. S., January

OFFICE WANTED

A professional man wants a com-fortable office on Main Street A large room already heated and lighted pre-ferred. State particulars, Address DOOTOR.

Box 411, Antigonish.

Do Not Delay Your Job

Why wait weeks for shingles when you are ready to do your repairs next summer? Book your order now and haul your shingles on the first good

Good Fir and Spruce, well bunched and sawed, \$1 75 at Lochaber.

Orders booked for Hemlock Shingles for later delivery. T. J. SEARS, Lochaber & Antigonish.

HOMES WANTED

We want good homes for a few Roman Catholic boys, ages from eight to thirteen years. Apply to ERNEST H. BLOIS,

Superintendent Neglected and Dependant Children. Halifax, N. S.

Winter Supplies

Now is the time to buy your winter supplies,

Standard Granulated sugar 5) cents, Extra Quality Rarbados Flolasses, per gallon 45 cents. Large Fat Herring, per dozen, 18c.

Choicest of Dry Hake, 31 cents. Also, Flour, Feed, Meal, etc., at the lowest possible prices. DAVE McDONALD,

Ballentyne's Cove.

Boarding Stables

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

Moderate Charges. FRED CHISHOLM.

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry Maritime Dental College

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

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

Farmers and Dealers

We will will pay you HIGHEST CASH PRICES For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool and Furs.

> Please give os a trial before you sell el ewhere.

COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y New Glasgow, N. S. \$ 457 82 1-23 2m.

Stock Reducing Sale

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

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

The New Way

is to close out the stock on hand at the end of each season. force H 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, Reers, Raincoats, Pants, Overalls, Hats, Caps, Fur Caps, Underwes Sweaters, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Lumbergua Rubbers, Larrigans, etc., etc. Nothing reserved, The goods are marked in plain figures, take the discount off and they're yours the bargain opportunity of the year. the bargain opportunity of the year. Don't miss it.

> The home of good goods and low prices.

Palace Clothing Co. The Outfitters

Cold Weather Goods

4444444444444444

At D. G. KIRK'S

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

CROSS CUT and TREE SAWS CANT HOOKS PEAVEYS and PIKE POLES HORSE RUGS and SURCINGLES,

SLED PADS and BREECHINGS DRIVING HARNESS, BELLS and WHIPS AUTOMOBILE, VELOX, REGAL, MICMAC and STARR HOCKEY SKATES

and MITTS. All robes and coats bearing the Saskatchewan trade mark are interlined with rubber and are absolutely wind and

SASKATCHEWAN BUEFALO ROBES, COATS

water proof. Look for the diamond trade mark on each robe and coat with the manufacturer's name, Newland & Co., in the diamond. We have in stock a few ladies' and men's

ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS which we offer to clear at less than half price.

999999999999999

D. G. KIRK, Antigonish

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co

Manufacturers of

ANT GONISH NOVA SCOTIA DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRC and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLE BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTE Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF AL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHOR NOTICE.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA TION.

Men Wanted

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

KIRK & COOKE, 10-10-tf Contractors

Speculators, Attention!

The subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder his farm at Arisaig. Antigonish County consisting of 100 acres, situated in the midst of the Iron Ore District It is a Soldier's Grant. If desired, will sell the Iron Ore separate. It is the only Farm in the District with an abundance of bard and soft timber on it.

Tenders received until the 1st of May, 1913. JOHN H. MACPHERSON, 20 Newburg Street, Roslindale, Mass.

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

MRS. CATHERINE McAD



Buyer and direct Shipp RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE
