Sixty-first Year

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No 6

## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1913.

The Turks have changed their government. Even if the new rulers are better than the old, the change has come too late.

The danger of the war in the Balkans and in Turkey being resumed does not seem to worry the business world, so far. The fear of a general European war seems to have passed

The man who went from Toronto to Ireland to vote for the Unionist candidate in the by-election in Londonderry, had no very great satisfaction for his lost time.

The House of Lords has 636 members. Even under the urgent call of "the Empire in danger," only 395 could be got to the House. The attendance was, therefore, 241 short of a | the bishops or the priests. full House.

Someone has written to the Montreal Star asking whether it cannot be made a criminal offence to use garlic. This is amusing; but it illustrates the popular mistake of supposing that all the acts of mankind can be effectually regulated by law.

They do some things very well in Germany. The police of Munich took into custody a number of ladies who were engaged, at a carnival ball, in some of the degenerate dances which are now attempted to be foisted on

We wish to inform the Presbyterian Witness that the per centage of children of an age to attend school, who are actually attending school, is higher in Quebec than in Ontario. statement?

A newspaper note on the annual gathering of " a diocesan synod of the Church of England," in Montreal is headed: "Diocesan Synod brings many priests." Not quite. Many ministers, no doubt; some estimable gentleman, quite likely; but no priests.

Even the parcels post proposals cannot be discussed without some wiseacre bringing in a reference to "the dark ages." If popular, fictions were all destroyed finally and forever, many people would find themselves under the necessity of commencing their education all over again.

The announcement of a great general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is headed, in the newspapers, "Presbyterian Eucharistic Congress." Perhaps the Presbyterian Witness would be more as home in explaining this than in discussing South America.

The Socialist party of Great Britain recently declared, in its official manifesto "Socialism and Religion," second edition 1911, page 46:

"No man can be consistently both a Socialist and a Christian. It must be either the Socialist or the religious principle that is supreme; for the attempt to couple them equally betrays charlatanism or lack of thought."

A despatch says that "practically the whole Episcopal Bench" voted against Home Rule, in the House of Lords. These Anglican bishops are worthy of their religious ancestry. "Civil and religious liberty" usually met the knife and the bludgeon from "Great Eliza's" hierarchy and their descendants.

"Time after time," says a despatch, "policemen on duty stopped and questioned peers whose faces were unfamiliar and who are never seen in the House except on State occasions, when they can be recognized by their robes." Under such circumstances has Home Rule been rejected for the third time in the British Parliament.

Boyne are, to the Orangemen of Ulster, almost what Mecca and the Ganges are to certain fanatics of the far-East; and their chagrin must be great at seeing "Derry" put the Home Rulers one ahead in the number of members of Parliament from

Truth (New York) quotes Robert Blatchford, the Socialist, as follows, from his book "God and my neighbor,"

"I have not gone out of my way to attack religion. It is because I found religion in my way that I attacked it. . . . . I oppose the Christian re-ligion because I do not think that the Christian religion is beneficial to mankind."

The House of Lords, true to their moss-grown policy of holding back reforms, have thrown out the Home Rule Bill, by 326 to 69. Peers who only attend when some great reform is to be throttled or some great State function held, came to the House to vote down Home Rule. Once more the doorkeepers were bewildered by unfamiliar faces. What a blend of tragedy and farce!

The mode of operation of the Speers and all such, is, that when once a statement is made by someone against the Catholic Church, they will accept it, and someone must prove it to be false before they will withdraw or apologize for it. The simple principle that the man who makes a statement injurious to others, should prove it to be true, is not applied by them to attacks on Catholicity, the Church,

The Church has suffered a serious loss in the death of Father John Gerard of London, England. Besides the ordinary duties of his priestly office, he found time to wield a pen which opened hollow shams, stimulated Catholic piety, blazed Catholic comprehend at a glance. Every Catholic editor in the world was in his debt. God give him eternal rest.

An esteemed contemporary gives us the following information, than which nothing could better show true Catholic advancement:

Archbishop Whiteside, of Liverpool, in speaking of various effects of the Pope's encyclicals on frequent Communion, says that tthe number of Communions made in the Archdiocese has risen from about 1,900,000 made annually four years ago, to over 4,000, What has the Witness to say to this 000 made during the past year. The Easter Communions in the diocese rose from about 198,000 to about 221,-000, an increase of 23,000 in one year. due in the main to the number of little children who for the first time fulfilled the Easter precept.

> Great as was the crime of the South. American forger, who confessed his offence to Mr. Speer's friend, Mr. Browning, as we related last week, Mr. Browning, even in the moment of reporting the shameful confession, could not refrain from adding : "The author of the letters claims that the statements are all true, even to-day.' The forger laughingly admitting his crime, was still "against Rome"; and Mr. Speer's friend, Mr. Browning, still clung desperately to him in the very face of his cynical and unblushing acknowledgment.

Bishop Mills, of the Anglican Church, is reported as praising the Borden naval policy, in his annual charge to the Synod of a diocese in Ontario. We do not know just what that subject has to do with a bishop's charge to a Synod; but we do know what a howl would go up if a Catholic bishop made a pronouncement on the navy question just now. The Anglican Church was born in a political convulsion; and there is a certain historic fitness in its keeping-a place in the political arena,-but how long and how industriously that Church has labored to put the brand of political interference on the Catholic

Here is more of it. Truth (New

York) says: AN "EDITED" "IMITATION OF CHRIST." The readers of Truth are cautioned against buying a new edition of "Imitation of Christ, by Thomas A Kempis, with twenty four colored reproduc-tions from the Old Masters," recently published by Little Brown & Co., Boston. To make the book unobjectionable to Protestants the text has been shamefully garbled. For instance, that section of the last chapter of the first book which mentions Cistertians and the monks and nuns of divers orders" is left out completely, yet nothing is said to indicate the omis-

The same methods were used in editing some of the earlier copies of the Protestant Bible.

A minister in St. Paul, Minnesota, Rev. Dr. Marril, is reported by the Pioneer Press of that city, as having given a rather strange performance in his church, The People's Church. He wished, it seems, to denounce some of the new dances which are meeting with much disapproval all over the United States; and he tried to get professional dancers to show his congregation how they were done. He failed to get them; and then sent for a dancing teacher who went through the dances with the minister before the sermon. The incident does not reflect on his character; but it does not say much for his common sense, or for his sense of the dignity of the position of a clergyman. Such strange efforts to stir up flagging interest in church work have not been uncommon in recent years, in the churches of the separated sects.

The troublesome band of "votesfor-women" agitators in England are on the warpath again; pouring acid into letter boxes; breaking windows; flinging pepper in the eyes of policemen; there was even a report that they were tampering with railway switches. They may seem to be crazy, but they are not: they are devilish. They know perfectly well what they are doing. When put in jail, they refuse to eat, which they call "a hunger strike"; and that repults, after a time, in arousing man's inherent desire to protect the weaker sex, and they are released. But it is certain that, unless a firmer stand be taken against them, they will do something which will arouse the anger of the world. The very fact that the men, from the policemen up to the Prime Minister, have, so far, refused to punish them as they would truth across the world for all men to punish men, is, in itself, an argument against "votes for women." Bad and reckless as these agitators for 'votes-for-women" have proved themselves to be, the men persist in still placing them on a higher plane than men occupy. Would such a distinction be preserved if women had votes?

The Sacred Heart Review of Boston,

The tollowing quotation attributed to the Catholic World is appearing in many Protestant papers in this coun-

The Roman Catholic is to wield his olic ascendancy in this country. All egislation must be governed by the will of God unerringly indicated by the Pope. Education must be controlled by the Catholic authorities, and under education the opinions of the individual and the utterances of the press are included. Many opinions are to be forbidden, by the secular arm, under the authority of the

Church, even to war and bloodshed. Of course such a sentiment as this was never expressed by the Catholic World, or by any other Catholic paper or magazine. Taken to task by the editor of the Catholic World, several of the Protestant editors who have allowed the alleged extract to appear in their papers as illustrative of the "spirit of Romanism," have had to confess that they copied it from somewhere or other without further inquiry. This is "poisoning the wells" with a vengeance.

This is another illustration of the methods which we exposed at some length last week. Where the Catholic Church is concerned, these people lack the sense of responsibility and the sense of fair play which they feel in other matters.

Here is an opportunity for Mr. Robert E. Speer, and the reverend editor of the Presbyterian Witness and the reverend "D. D." of the Maritime Baptist: "Two priests, Fathers Dupuy and Beyzim died on the leper missions of Madagascar in October last. These unfortunate people need help and attendance, and they have souls to be saved. Missionaries who give themselves to the work as Catholic priests do, are very lskely to contract leprosy and die of it, as Father Dupuy and Father Beyzim did? What say ye, brothers? Will ye go? No? Well, what can the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the Student Volunteer Movement do in the matter! Anybody to go? The atrocious forgeries of the supposed Pope's letter and the supposed reply of the Archbishop of Santiago de Chile, will give our readers an idea of the deviltry which the Church has to contend with in countries where the methods of European Freemasons, and the lax morals of the school of Voltaire and the 18th

The Home Rulers have carried Londonderry City. Londonderry and the influence of this unscrupulous "edition".

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These people are minorities in several catholic Church and the influence of gascar.

Catholic Church and the influence of ca is politics; their oath-bound political machine is perfect in all its parts; they are careful to handle the press, and the result of all this is, that, in countries whose people are apathetic are gone; and the fact is one which about public affairs, they become in cries to Heavens for vengeance, politics and law-making, a very powerful controlling force.

> The Intermountain Catholic gives the following interesting Catholic news from Scotland:

It is gratifying to note the very flattering and extensive progress the Catholic church is making in Scot-land. The annual conference of the Catholic Truth Society of Scotland, which was held a short time ago gave abundant proofs of the church's increasing prosperity. Distinguished persons among the clergy and laity present at the reception held previous to the conference were; Major General Lord Ralph Kerr, K. C. R; Lady Anne Kerr and the Misses Kerr; the Very Rev. Canon Stuart and the Very Rev. Canon Mullin, Edinburgh the Very Rev. Canon Turner, Fal-kirk; the Right Rev. Mgr. Morris. Vicar General, Edinburgh; the Rev. Father Stack, Cambusiang; the Rev. Father McMahon, S. J., rector, St. Aloysius, Glasgow; the Rev. Father McCluskey, S. J., rector, Sacred Heart, Edinburgh; the Rev. Father Bader, S. J. rector, Holy Name, Manchester; the Rev. Fother Brown, Burnbank; the Rev. Father O'Reily, ). M. I., St. Marys, Leith; Mr. C Edmonstoune Cranstoun, Corehouse Lanark; Mr. Ogilvie Forbes of Boynd-lie, Aberdeenshire; Mr. and Mrs. Bethell, and Miss Bethell, Edinburgh Cumming Dewar of Vogrie Mr. and Mrs. Drummond Younge, Edinburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Liddell Grainger, Mr. W. H B. Sands, Edinburgh; Mrs. Neinstadt, Edinburgh; Mrs. Ryland Whitaker, Mr. Fred J. Smith and the Misses Smith, Edinburgh; Mr. James Carmont, Dumfries; Mr. and Mrs. George, Edinburgh, etc. Ameng those who sent apologies for absence were Lord and Lady Ninian Crichton Stuart.

Archbishop Smith, who received an ovation, said in opening the session that it was the fourth time the general demonstration had been held in Edinburgh, and as he had attended them all he was quite sure that the present one, which he had the honor of addressing, was the largest that had taken place in the Scottish

capital. Of special interest was the address of Archbishop Mackintosh of "The Scottish School Board System of Education," in which he showed that the system was essentially a denominational one, and could never in its present form be taken advantage of by Catholic school managers or Catholic parents or Catholic school children. Catholics, he said, simply asked for equal treatment, equal justice and equal opportunities for their children to enable them to face the battle of life and fulfill the duties of Christian citizenship without any sacrifice of the faith of their fathers.

### A HINT OR TWO FOR "WIT-NESSES" AND SPEERS.

Our separated brethren talk a good deal these days, of "the brotherhood of man." Why can not the ignorant bigots who give their time to the circulation of collections of ridiculous 'fakes" about South America, try to understand that South America is, par excellence, the country where 'the brotherhood of man" is being worked out on Christian principles.

British American colonization has resulted in the extirpation of the Indian races in North America. The people of the great United States are very little nearer to a practical settlement of the "negro question" than they were at the close of the Civil

Macaulay had the lead-string in his hand, sixty years ago when he called attention to the fact that the antipathy between the white and the black races was notoriously less at Rio Janiero than it was at Washing-

The Catholic Church has used all her influence and authority to raise the native races of South America. Had she had the influence in North America, she would have directed the consciences of the white race to receive and treat the Indians as trothers, as she influenced the Spanish to do in South America.

To some extent, this amalgamation, on a Christian basis of brotherhood and responsibility for our neighbor, has retarded the white race in South America in commercial, industrial and political advancement; but the Church was not commissioned by Christ to promote that kind of advancement, at sacrifice of whole tribes and races of people, the original inhabitants of the

The only lands where the aborignes have been taken into partnership, treated as brothers, and gradually amalgamated by marriage with their conquerors, are Catholic countries; and that work, a true exemplification of "the brotherhood" of man, has sion, while the entire fourth book, on century infidels, have been introduced, been done under the guidance of the

What have Protestant conquering nations done with the heathen races they overcame, and whose countries they took from them? Those races

### TWO MORE LEPER PRIESTS.

A Paris correspondent of America gives particulars of the careers of Father Dupuy, a French Jesuit, and Father Beyzim, a Polish Jesuit, who died of leprosy on the Madagascar mission last October. We quote from the letter as follows:

Father Isidore Dupuy, the Frenchman, went to Nadagascar in 1892, and was at Tananarive in 1894 when the islanders rose against their French rulers. He was attached as military chaplain to General Voyron's staff and took part in many hazardous expeditions and hard marches. In one of the latter he gave up his horse to a lame soldier and made the whole journey on foot, under the burning sun. The services that he rendered during the campaign were recognized even by the atheistic French Govern-ment and, wonderful to relate, he was named Knight of the Legion of Honor, Jesuit though he was. Father Dupuy, who, like St. Ignatius, had the soul of a soldier, gladly returned to his obscure and trying labors among the natives of the district of Ymerina, where leprosy is rampant.

To arrest, if possible, the progress of the disease, the lepers were confined in public hospitals, which were in reality prisons. Deliverance from them was impossible, for a leper was a public menace. Some years ago, M. de Myre de Viliers, in the French Chambers, described the condition of these hospitals, in which the men and women who consented to nurse the inmates were themselves condemned to die of the disease, and he added that the nuns and priests, whom the French Government persecutes and despoils, were alone willing to under-

take this heroic work of charity.
Father Dupuy was among the missionaries who faced a horrible death, rather than desert the lepers in their isolation and misery. He de-voted himself to those of Ambohimahazo and went to live among them, to minister to their souls and to their bodies. As a matter of course, he was attacked by the malady and died, after lingering agony, on October 9th,

Just twelve days before, on October 1st, there died at Marana, in a neighboring district, a Polish priest, ather Beyzim, who was, like Father Dupuy, an apostle among the lepers. Buply, an apostic among the lepers, In 1898, he was then forty eight. Father Beyzim, of a noble Polish family, arrived at Tananarive. His religious superiors, yielding to his desire, had promised him that he should be employed solely in "the service of the lepers," whose imprisonment he was to share. The first hospital to which to share. The first hospital to which he was sent, that of Ambohidratimo, was in a wretched condition, the scantily clothed five or six deaths were reported every week. Father Beyzim exerted himself to remedy these deplorable conditions. He wrote Poland for assistance, and a Tananarive he went from door to door, begging for his lepers. In the hospital itself he acted as infirmarian and cook and, in the end, succeeded not indeed in curing a disease that is incurable, but in improving the state of the patients so considerably that, instead of six deaths a week, only five deaths were reported in the course of

In 1902 Father Beyzim was removed to Marana, where he was able to rebuild the leper hospital with the funds sent to him by his friends and relatives in Poland. Two years ago, he was visited by a French Jesuit, to whom he showed his arms, upon which big stains were now visible. "One cannot avoid the illness," he said quietly. "I breathe the same air and have the same life as the lepers." degrees the hideous disease took posession of his whole body. He died on October 1st, 1912, and was buried in the leper cemetery, among those for whom he had lived and died. Examples like these must surely

bring home to the native Christians of Madagascar the difference that exists between official and Catholic charity. There are few French colonies more nfected by anti-clericalism than Madagascar, where M. Augagneur, the Governor, a noted Free Mason, has done his best to paralyze the endeavors of the missionaries. Like his atheistic colleagues in Fran e, he had recourse to a system of petty vex-ations and acts of injustice to diminish their influence and hamper their work. He has closed 900 out of 1.200 Catholic schools, and required that all the young natives who aspire to fill an official position should spend two years in the Government schools. Moreover, in several districts the Government has laid violent hands on the property of the missionaries, proceedings which are as foolish and as anti - patriotic as they are in-iquitous. Far from increasing the influence of France, they contribute to blood. discredit its representatives.

The Catholic Malgaches, in spite of official tyranny, are prompt to recognize the moral superiority of the men who are ready to die in their service. Examples like those we have just related are a triumphant reply to the short-sighted persecution of the French Free Masons. M. Augagneur may vex, roband harry the missionaries, but until he can produce martyre of charity to emulate the Jesuit apostle of the lepers, the worthlessness of his methods will be visible,

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How do the reverend editors of the Presbyterian Witness and the Maritime Baptist, and Mr. Speer, feel about taking a hand in this work?

### HISTORY OF HATRED.

THE PENAL LAWS. "Their declared object was to reduce

the Catholics of Ireland to a miserable populace, without property, without estimation, without education. The professed object was to deprive the few men who, in spite of those laws, might hold or retain any property among them, of all sort of influence or authority over the rest. They divided the nation into two distinct bodies. without common interests, sympathy or connection. One of these bodies was to possess all the franchises, all the property, all the education; the other was to be composed of drawers of water and cutters of turf for them. All the penal laws of that unparalleled code of oppression which were made after the last event, were manifestly the effect of national hatred and scorn

the effect of national hatred and scorn towards a conquered people."—

Edmund Burke.

"The worst species of tyranny that the insolence and perversity of mankind ever dared exercise. . . . You abhorred it, as I did, for its vicious perfection. For I must do it justice, it was a complete system full of coherence and consistency; well digested and well composed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance; and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."—Edmund Burke.

So spoke Edmund Burke whose name is revered as one of England's noblest and greatest statesman; and he was a Protestant. What, then. were those Penal Laws? And how did they begin?

Of course the Acts of the Parliament of James were ignored; at least. the only notice taken of them was to order all the books and papers pertaining to it to be burned. Like all such orders it was not fully carried out; though possibly the idea that it had been encouraged some of the liars who made up tales of what had been done in that Parliament, tales which have been made the excuse in some cases for deviltries ever since that time. We have dealt with that sub-

There was a new confiscation of lands. We have told of the old ones. We have shown that, in consequence of the land system set up in Ireland by those confiscations and re-grants to Protestants, five million people, in the year 1881, owned no land, while 19,000 persons owned twenty million acres, the whole of the land in the country being only 20,192,186 acres.

The confiscation under William III. amounted to 1,060,792 acres.

"The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of England to take cognizance of the properties that were confiscated upon the Irish who were concerned in the rebellion of 1868 to the honorable House of Commons, December 15, 1699," reports to that effect, and also

"On account of the late rebellion, 57 persons have been proscribed in England, since the 13th February, 1688, and 3021 in Ireland. The aggregate, with the names of the counties in which they were attainted, s inserted in a book presented with this report, No. 1.

And, at the very time that this was going on, English and Irish Protestants were shuddering with horror because the Catholic Parliament held by King James II. in Ireland, had attainted about half that number of persons. And they prated of a "rebellion," as though James II's last fight for his throne could, by any stretch of sane imagination, be called rebellion."

To go no further back, there had now been three great confiscations within a century. These three confiscations comprised the whole country except the estates of about half a dozen families of English blood. And the three confiscations overlapped Large areas were confiscated twice : some three times, after the con. fiscations in William's reign, only about one seventh of the land of all Ireland was left in the hands of Catholics. The Catholics of English descent were involved in the general ruin as well as those of the Celtic

The so-called Irish Parliament met in 1692, a year after the Treaty of Limerick; this was the first Parlia. ment held in that country for 26 years, except King James Parliament. Following the Act of the English Parliament of the previous year, they put the Test Oath to the few Catholics who attempted to take their seats they walked out; and no Catholic Continued from page 4

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### Discipline.

Efficient mental and moral training depends, to a large extent, on good discipline. For on the one hand, disorder distracts and disconcerts the teacher and wastes his energy; while on the other, it renders impossible the attention and calmiess of mind, without which impossible the pupils can neither acquire nor retain knowledge. Moreover, boys cannot live long in an atmosphere of riot without moral burt. Their ideals are shattered and their wills either become wayward or grow slack of purpose and effort. In their disrespect for the representative of authority they learn to despise authority itself. And revolt against the master is often a prelude to formal contempt of the office and power of all superiors. The consequences of this are serious enough to make every teacher take thought about his responsibility for thought about his responsibility for them. Without doubt he has a far-reaching duty in this matter which he cannot neglect. For his office obliges him to discipline, not precisely that he may teach with ease and comfort to himself, but rather that he may train the souls of his pupils

To do this effectively, the teacher must first discipline himself. The undisciplined master is the centre and source of a vast amount of the disorder so common in the class-rooms. His defects and deficiences reaction those in his charge and drive them to contumely, for which they had no natural inclination in the beginning. Boys will not tolerate a noisy demagogue, nor a poor punster, any more than they will abide an irascible tyrant, whose chief distinction lies, not in brains, but in strong muscles and a bass voice. Their young lives may be made mise rable, but they will demand and get the pound of flesh, and the blood, too. In the end they will be the masters. The good disciplinarian then must himself be The man who has not subjugated himself cannot expect to rule others. He has failed to conquer the one closest to himself, and has no reason to expect success in governing those separated from him by the widest and most unintelligible of all finite gulfs-a different personality.

Hence, the first task of every young teacher is the conquest of his own He must begin by recognizing frankly his faults and rooting them out. On investigation he will probably find that he is immensely impressed by his own learning, dignity and importance. Of course, his pupils' impressions will not be half so intense and flatter-ing. This will soon become apparent. Then the young teacher's soul will begin to smart under disappointment, and unless he has a care he will betray himself lamentably. For vanity does not brook dark corners and places below stairs. It insists on living in the open, and is as ingenious as a sensational preacher in attracting notice to itself. Anger, sarcasm, injustice, cheap politics, and a thouand other petty vices and schemes are its shameless instruments. It obtrudes itself on the notice of the pupils in the most offensive ways, until finally—blessings on their manly spirit-they take matters into their own hands, roughly perhaps, but effectively. The teacher is to blame for all this. He has created the disorder, and will father more, unless he applies the knife to his soul. He must cut away anger, for it darkens counsel, and put up in its place calmness, which has a majesty about at once attractive and compelling. That done, he is ready for new excisions and new acquisitions.

Softness, favoritism, undue suspiciousness are the most contemptible of all petty vices. That fox-like animal astuteness which, no doubt, has been mirrored in the face of every man who ever harbored it in his heart, from Judas to the last of the tribe must be replaced by the sturdy, frank, wholesome manliness which com-mands the respect and admiration of everybody worthy of an education, or even consideration. The teacher who does this has made a great stride towards success in discipline. He has few or no natural defects on which boys can play, to his chagrin and consequent undoing. He will be prudent and forceful in thought and And though boys may not cringe before him, yet they will not lead him by a chain. They will troop lead him by a chain. They will troop on by his side, happy in his inspiration and leadership.

So far we have been looking at the disciplinarian from one angle only. There is another view-point which presents a new aspect. For disorder can also arise from poor, uninteresting teaching. As soon as a boy loses in-terest in his studies he becomes a problem to his teacher. He must be busy. And if he is not intent on his books he will be intent on mischief. The prudent master recognizes this and does his best to keep his pupils' minds concentrated on their work. With this intent he studies his boys and adapts himself to their needs. He never imposes tasks beyond their

mental and physical endurance. aims at clear, "snappy" explanations. His eye is ever alert for the first signs of restlessness which for the quick tot suppress by change of work or greater clearness, or renewed vigor of manner. His recitations are always times of mild surprises. His pupils never know how or when they are to be called upon to recite. They never feel quite safe. They are conscious that a call in the beginning of a lesson does not mean immunity for the rest of that lesson. If there are six recitations they are liable to be called upon in all. They have no time to plot

mischief: none even to indulge the luxury of a day-dream. They must be alert the whole day. Such conditions safeguard boy and teacher Just here one may object that these principles are a bit too narrow to cover the whole problem at issue. They concern either the personality of the teacher, or one only of his many

relations to his pupils, thus leaving untouched many phases of the perplexing question. Broader prin-ciples and a discussion of other relations would be welcome. This necessitates a consideration of the nature of the discipline desirable in a

comething that the boy must impose upon himself. It does not consist in coercion from without, but in a chastening from within. The teacher, tradition and that intangible element called atmosphere, may offer occasion for it, may even promote and direct it, but they cannot make it. Fer discipline is not a growth from without. It is a spirit within. It begins in a realization of the difference between right and wrong, proceeds to an understanding of duty and obligation, goes a step further to the formation of high ideals, and finally rests in a fruitful determination to order all thoughts, words and actions in accordance with the high standards conceived and adopted as the norm to be followed.

Thus, discipline pertains both to the intellect and to the will. Enlightenment and strength are necessary for it.
The intellect must see the truth clearly and present it to the will as a good to be desired and adopted. The teacher's part in the process consists in skilful and attractive expositions of ideals and reasonable attempts to persuade his pupils to adopt and obey them. In all this he must be chary of coercion. He is dealing, not with statues, which remain where they are put by force, but with rational, highstrung boys, who possess faculties which respond poorly enough to the lash and the harsh word. Reason was never vet persuaded by either of these means, and as a rule, the will is cowed by them, only to rebound to former defects with redoubled energy, if not fury. - R. H. Tierney, S. J., in

### A New Catechism.

At the Plenary Council of Quebec a committee of three Bishops was appointed to compile a catechism for the Dominion. The original idea was to draw it up first in one language and then translate it into other languages. It has been found practically impossible to realize this idea. It is impossible for three Bishops to come together for a sufficient length of time to produce a catechism as their joint work. For this and other reasons Bishop MacDonald of Victoria, B. C., one of the committee, set to work to write a catechism himself. His intention was to write a series of three graded catechisms, and the one he actually compiled was to be the second of the series. Realizing that a satis factory catechism must be the product of many minds, so that pedagogy and experience, as well as theology, may receive due consideration, quested Archbishop McNeil to have the work of compilation continued in Toronto. The Archbishop has appointed a committee to gather and o-ordinate suggestions and ideas. For this purpose consecutive parts of the catechism, in its present state, will appear from week to week in THE CASKET, so that readers may send criticisms and remarks thereon to Rev. Hugh J. Canning, 5 Earle St., Toronto, who is chairman of the Toronto committee.

A feature of the catechism is the order in which the subjects are presented. The position of the Mass in our catechisms does not correspond with the position which public ship occupies in Catholic life, "It is the Mass that matters," Worship is the distinctive feature of a religion. To treat of the Mass as part of one of the Sacraments is to give a wrong impression of its importance. It is co-ordinate with the Sacramental system, not subordinate. To bring this out clearly, and impress it on the mind of the pupil, the catechism tells, in successive chapters, what Our Lord is as Teacher, Priest and King. As Priest He offered up the Sacrifice of Redemption, and continues the same offering daily on our Altars.

Another feature consists of a reading lesson after each chapter of question and answer, developing or explaining more fully, or suggesting application in practice of, the preceding chapter.

Many think that every answer in a catechism should be a complete sentence, repeating what is asked in the question. This system has been tried and found wanting. It makes the catechism too stiff and mechanical. Following is the first chapter with

Who made you? God made me.

Why did God make you?

God made me to know and serve Him here on earth and be happy with Him forever in heaven. How can we know God?

By learning what Jesus Christ has

Who is Jesus Christ?

He is the only Son of God made man and born of the Virgin Mary. What did He tell us of Himself? Jesus Christ told us that He came from the Father in Heaven to be our

### Teacher, our Priest, and our King. LESSON FIRST.

To teach is to tell us what we did not know. God sent His only Son into the world to tell us about the home of many mansions which He has for us in Heaven, and how we are to get there. When one comes from a strange land and tells about the things that are there, we believe him. Much more should be believe Our Lord, who is truth itself, when He tells about the things of the Kingdom of His Father. We begin the cate-chism with an act of faith in Jesus Ohrist, the Son of God and the Son of the Virgin Mary. Faith is a gift of God. Let us thank Him often for the great gift of the true faith.

The comments and criticisms of the theologian will be welcomed by the Toronto committee; but it is not is suggestions that are most needed. It is not very difficult to attain theological accuracy in an elementary book. What is really difficult is to attain a high degree of pedagogical perfection. There is no assumption of superior knowledge in writing to the committee. One does not need to be reckoned among the learned in order to make useful suggestions.
Anyone who has been a teacher of
Catechism, and has tried to impart
real religious knowledge, has an ex-

It is a concern of each individual soul: experience that the committee expects to be of assistance in their work. Following are additional chapters of the proposed Catechism :

THE BLESSED TRINITY.

How do we become Christians and children of Our Father in Heaven? By Baptism.

In whose name are we baptized?
In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
Is the Father God? Yes; the Father is God.

Is the Son God? Yes; the Son is Is the Holy Ghost God? Yes; the

Holy Ghost is God. Are they three Gods? No; they are three Persons in One God.

How do you call the three Divine Persons in One God? The Blessed

Trinity.

LESSON SECOND. The three Persons of the Blessed Trinity have one name, and that is God. They are but one God. They have one and the same divine nature. The Father is the First Person, the Son the Second Person, the Holy Ghost the Third Person. The Son is born of the Father, and the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son. The three Persons are the Son. the Son. The three Persons are equal in all things. How there can be three Persons in one God is a mystery, that is something we cannot explain. Our own life is full of mystery. We cannot understand how we came into the world. There is a mystery even in the beating of our hearts. It is not strange, then, that there should be much in the life of God that we cannot explain.

> III. COD.

Had God a beginning? No: He always was and always will be. Where is God? God is everywhere, here on earth and far away beyond

Can we see God? No, not in this

Why? Because He is a Spirit, and the eyes of the body cannot see Him. When shall we see God? When we die, our souls shall see Him. Is God good? Yes; He is good in Himself, and good to us.

Does God hate anything? He hates

LESSON THIRD. God is the Supreme Being. All hings have their being from Him. Some creatures, such as plants, animals, and men have life. God is life itself, and He gives life to everything that lives. He is goodness itself, the source and infinite ocean from which all goodness flows. God is the sun of our souls. As long as the soul is in the body it can only see with the eyes of the body, and the eyes of the body can only see the sun that rises and sets. What a poor world this would be if there were no sun! Everything would die. So without God the soul dies. Not to see God in the other world is to die forevor. It is eternal death; it is hell, the place of outer darkness where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth. How careful we ought to be to keep our souls free from sin lest we miss the vision of God and be cast into the outer dark-

IV. GOD THE FATHER. Who made the world? God the Almighty.

How did He make man? He formed man's body out of the earth, and created man's soul in His own image and likeness. Why is man's soul like God? Be-

Did He make the sun, moon and

the soul thinks, and is free, and will live forever.

Did God make any other beings that can think? Yes; the angels. What are angels? They are spirits ike our souls, but without bodies.

Are they all good? No, some of them turned against God, as men on earth do now. Where are the bad angels? In

Where are the good angels? In LESSON FOURTH.

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth." These are the words of the Apostles Creed. God made the world out of nothing by His Word only. The Word of God is His Son, "and the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." He Who made us by the Word Who is His Son brought us out of the bondage of sin by this Word made flesh, giving us "power to become children of God" and heirs of heaven. When the angels fell there was no Saviour for them. There was no bringing them back to God, so fixed was their will in evil. The leader of the fallen angels is Lucifer, also called Satan. Pride led to his fall; he wanted to be equal to God and to set up his throne against God on the sides of the north." He said:
"I will not obey," and in that moment he fell like lightning from heaven. Be on your guard against pride, and obey those whom God has placed over you. Be hardled over your grant to God. placed over you. Be humble, as Our Lord was humble and obedient, and the devil will have no power over

Who were ourfirst parents? Adam and Eve, the first man and woman. Where did God place Adam and Eve? In the garden of Eden.
Did they pass their whole life there?
No: they were driven out.

Why were they driven out? Because they sinned against God by eating of the forbidden fruit.

What do you call the sin of Adam

and Eve? Original sin. What happened to us on account of the sin of our first parents? We have been all born in sin.

LESSON FIFTH.

God placed our first parents in a garden of delights, known as the earthly paradise. They had everything they could wish for, and were very happy. God wanted them to obey Him, and not be like the bad angel who said, "I will not obey." So He told them they could eat of all the class-room and on the play-ground.

All good discipline is self-discipline, ways and means. It is especially such the fruit of the tree of the knowledge

of good and evil. If they are of that fruit, they should surely die. Satan envied them their happiness and taking the form of a serpent tempted them to eat the forbidden fruit, say-"You shall not die, but shall be God, knowing good and evil.' "Eve, our first mother, deceived by these words of the devil, ate of the fruit and gave some of it to Adam, who also ate. Then their eyes were opened. Before they knew good only; now they knew evil, that is, sin. Stripped of the grace of God, they saw themselves to be naked and were ashamed. God drove them out of the garden, and set His angel at the gate with a flery sword to keep them from ever coming back again.
It was a good thing to know good only; it is a bad thing to know good and evil, as we, too, know to our cost.

### Why?

"Why is a woman like an umbrella?" asked the exchange editor. "Because she's made of ribs and attached to a stick," replied the information editor, "Why is—"
"Wrong. Guess again."

" Because she always has to be shut

"Naw. You fatigue me." "Because she stands in the hall

"Now! It's nothing about standing in the hall." A woman is like an umbrella be-

cause nobody ever gets the right one. "Ring off! That isn't the answer,

either. h's a better one than you've got.' "Don't you reckon I know whether it is or not? Whose conundrum is

this, yours or mine?"
"Well, she's like an umbrella because—it isn't because she fades with

age, isit? "You ought to be ashamed of your-

"I am. Is it because you have to put it up when it's cloudy and threat-ening?-no that can't be it. Because she's a good thing to have in the house. Why is?——" "You're not within four counties

"Because you can't find any pocket in either. Why is——"

"No choice. Vote again."
I won't. A woman isn't like an umbrella. There isn't the slighte-tresemblance. You go on with your work, and let me alone."

"I krew you couldn't guess it. It's because she's accustomed to reign.

Then the information editor rose in vented from doing mischief to each other by prompt—and wholly in-expected—work on the part of the labor editor. Follow Me. The cradle means the coffin, and the

And our dim eyes seek a beacon, and our weary eyes a guide, And our hearts of all life's mysteries see the meaning and the key; And the Cross gleams o'er our path-

way-on it hangs the Crucified, And He answers all our yearnings by the whispered "Follow Me." -Father Ryan,



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The cradle means the comin, and the coffin means the grave;
The mother's song scarce hides the De Profundis of the priest;
You may cull the fairest flowers any May day ever gave.
But they wither while you wear them, ere the ending of your feast.

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## NOTICE

All persons having legal demandagainst the estate of John MacDonald, late of Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to

make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM, Pomquet River, Executed October 29th, 1912.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years homesteader may live within nine miles of his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In cartain districts a homesteader in good

ister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre: Duties — Must reside upon the homestead of pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry discluding the time required to earn homestead patentiand cultivate fifty acres extra.

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The drawback to trying to tell a story of emotions, almost without events, is that there is so little to tell. And yet the great story of each individual's life is the drama of emotions, not of actions or events, For to all of us these come to mean, as time goes on, what they made us feel, rather than what we did. It is impossible to gauge the effect, the pain, or the joy of what happens to any one by the intrinsic value of what befalls him. It is not what happens, but to whom it happens that counts most. Perhaps this special love story would not have been told at all if its hero had not arrived in May, when the season set the scene and furnished the harmonies, and the actors could hardly do less than play their parts. He was a painter, too, an artist, cast

in appropriate mold, with close-cropped, golden Van Dyck beard and handsome face, added to a fine physique and carriage, and a charm of manner, frank, fearless, kindly, and humorous. His name was Floyd Cranston, and that was an asset also, for names made a vast difference, in spite of Shakespeare. It did not take long for the village of Newrick to dis-cover these facts about him, and it correctly set down his age to be about thirty, the third decade which is the triple crown of life, holding in itself the last of boyhood, much of youth, and all of complete adolescence.

The girls were profoundly interested in his coming, nicely interested, with maidenly curiosity, for Newrick prided itself on its girls, but deeply interested none the less. There were Helen. Katharine, Louise, Eleanor, Madelaine, and Ruth, and there was little Cicely. There were other girls in Newrick, but these seven were "the girls" supremely, pretty, charming, sweet, clever, good, and all within the magic two years that end the pretty 'teens. All possessed most of these gifts, but Cicely possessed them all, conferring something upon each of them, apparently, in acquiring it, for she was all of these wonderful things to a higher degree than any of her companions was one of them.

After the artist had been two weeks in Newrick, during which time the community had favorably made up its individual, and collective, mind in regard to him, he formed the acquaintable to his ten years' seniority to the the eldest of them, the freedom of a mature man with young girls, the deference of a gentleman to any woman. He wanted to paint them as symphs playing beneath the trees, as Nausicaa and her companions, as dairymaids returning, as everything he could suggest as appropriate to such lovely young creatures. It got to be rather like "Patience"

after a while, for he was likely to be seen with the girls following him whenever he went sketching into the fields or woods. It was the pleasantest summer of his life, and a great joy to the girls. There was not a hint of sentiment in his manner to any of them; he chatted to them all day impartially, telling them endless stories of his life abroad; his audience and their parents felt that it was a liberal education to girls in a distant village like Newrick thus to get, first hand, all that guide-books could have passing rapidly into love for her, and little Cicely shyly, ecstatically, thought so too. Every day Floyd painted, for he was industriously laying up sketches for his winter's work, and every day, or nearly that, the seven young girls sat to him, chatting to him while he worked, and not one day revealed to himself any the artist was learning to love their Cicely. Not one of the girls grudged her this preference, not one of the other sex was there who did not cor-

of them all was Cicely.
On Sundays, after the earliest Mass in the fresh little white frame church. leved and knew the masters of his own art. One day he was painting under this same tree and telling them a story, as was his custom. This time levely you, Cicely, "Cicely, darling little Cicely! Tell me your trouble—Let me cure it, I love you, Cicely." it was the story of a summer that he

it was the story of a summer that ne had spent in an unfrequented village in the Pyrenees.

"There was the dearest child, there," he told them, "about your age, about Cicely's age; little Cicely is the youngest of you, isn't she? So I thought. This child's name was Yvonne. She ment flowed in upon him. "Yvonne, ment flowed in upon him." was as pretty as it was possible to be, all fresh tints and dewy sweetness, and, as the books say, she was as good as she was beautiful. Well, there came to the mountains, about the same time that I got there, a famous botanist, — his name is world-re-nowned, but it may not have reached you. Richard Elwell? No? It doesn't matter. He is supreme authority on his specialty, the mountain flowers, especially those of the Alps and southern Europe. He had heard that a rare plant, the rarest of mountain flowers, it seems, had been discovered by some one in the mountains around that village, so he came there to hunt for it just when I came there to paint. We were good frinds, though he was considerably older than I—that is not a barrier to friendship, is it, my Pleiades?" he broke off to

was less fortunate; he did not find what he had come to seek. He was giving up, and deciding to move on to the next promising field, when one day Yvonne met him. They understood that the professor knew all about flowers, though the villagers did not know much about the scientific purpose he was pursuing. Yvonne stopped him when she met him-he was so abstracted that he would have been likely to run her done if she But there was another reason besides self-preservation to make her stop him then. In her hand was a flower. 'Look, pro-fessor,' said little Yvonne 'what is this? I never saw a flower like this before. And she held up to him that rarest plant that he had vailly searched for all those weeks! The professor nearly devoured her, half angry, half delighted, wholly wrought up. Where did you find it?' he de-manded. And it transpired that Yvonne had come upon it, quite without purpose and unaware of its significance, in a small glade on the mountain-side' near the village.

"Little Yvonne has gone into botanical records as the discoverer of the rarest of the southern European mountain flora, though it surely is not her fault, and she does not fit well into dry old botanies. It strikes me as a pretty allegory. Search abroad for the rarest flower of life, and you miss it, but it is revealed to the simple and pure of heart just beside the hearthstone. Don't you think that is a pretty story?"

"It is a very pretty story, a dear story, and we like the sermon," said some of the girls, but not Cicely. She smiled a little, but her eyes were clouded, and she became silent and abstracted, a changed Cicely she remained for changed Cicely, she remained for days, till at last Floyd Cranston

noticed it.
"How is it that little Cicely has fallen on silence? I always liked that quaint old term, but I don't like to apply it to little Cicely," he said.
"I'm just my same old self," she said, but with a sudden sense that she should never be that again.

For little Cicely had decided that the sweet young Yvonne, far off in the Pyrenees, had been beloved by Floyd Cranston, that something had sent him from her, that he was going ance of the girls. He bore himself toward them with precisely the right admixture of comradeship to suit his remaining youth, and kindliness suittrue girlish talent for self-torture she had gone over that story, and had found proof of her theory that no one else could have found in it. And little Cicely was horrified to find herself furiously jealous of pretty Yvonne; she detested her, the girl who had found the rarest flower and had plucked the bloom from Cicely's life before it was in bud! Cicely dis-covered that her leve for the arti t was bigger than she was. She had felt sure that Floyd had cared for her, foolish creature that she was to imagine, in her inexperience, that he cared for such as she! He ha! called his story an allegory, but he had not chosen to confide to them everthing for which it stood: "The rarest for which it stood: "The rarest flower" was typical of the perfect love which he had given Yvonne.

Cicely began to drop out of the pleasant daily excursions; there now were oftener six girls than seven in the groups that Floyd painted. Why told them, and much that they could this was he could not not understand; he not. How, then, was it that, in spite found himself pondering it often after of his impartial kindness to them all, he had vainty tried to penetrate his utter freedom from anything Cicely's excuses, which he knew were that was not true brotherly comrade not the real reason for her absenting ship, that the girls all-came to feel herself. Painting did not go well that Cicely was the favorite? He did not know that they thought nodded to each other that their per this, he did not fully realize that it ception of a love affair had been corwas so; were it so, he did not betray rect, but they lacked experience to it by the least conscious thought or know that clouds usually precede day act, not even to himself. Yet the girls speculated on the degree to which Floyd Cranston preferred clicely, growing sure that he was ner crippled his skill. It was a dismal

time in the midst of a perfect summer. One day, returning home alone, he came upon Cicely prone on her face beneath the great oak under which they had all sat so often. He came up so quickly and softly over the thick grass that when she sprang up at the sound of his voice she had no time to preference for one above the other.
Yet not one day passed without confirming the clear-eyed and inexperi-Yet not one day passed without confirming the clear-eyed and inexperienced creatures in their opinion that cover her face, he asked her what was

"I have a headache," she said.
"A headache! That is bad, but not dially admire him for seeing how best enough to make you cry like this, dear of them all was Cicely.

On Sundays, after the earliest Mass in the fresh little white frame church, Floyd would invite his satellites to sit out under a certain great oak that out under a certain great oak that what she was to him. A great wave of love swept over him which stagger-them from the greater English poets ed him, it was so unexpected to him. them from the greater English poets that he loved and knew as well as he self, so convincing of all that he had

Cicely turned away, and once more

did you say? The peasant girl over in France? Cicely, Cicely, what nonsense! Cicely, I love you!"

"You told us how beautiful she was, how she had found the rarest flower. You said it was an allegory. It stood for the flower of your love for

her, didn't it?" sobbed Cic-ly.
" Of all ingenious theories!" Floyd cried, and then he laughed, laughed so heartily that Cicely was convinced as no protestations could have convinced her. She shyly ventured to turn her face toward him and glance up at him as she dried her eyes, liked a child,

with the side of her torefinger.

Then Floyd stopped laughing and gathered her to him gently, for fear of frightening her.

"You love me, too, Cicely; nothing but love could have made you so skil-ful—and so foolish!—in self-so ure," "I had good luck with my work, thanks to Yvonne, who sat for me with untiring patience, just as all you interest flower our selves, right here in Newrick? My little flower-girl! I have found to To the

am going to wear it and nourish it in my heart, darling. Shall I?"

"Yes, if you mean me," said little Cicely. - Marion Ames Taggart, in Benziger's Magazine.

Bishop Brindle Honored.

The presentation to the Bishop of Nottingham, which took place on Tuesday last in that City, was a great tribute to a great Briton. The actual presentation was made by Alderman Sir William Dunn of London who had the pleasure of presenting a cheque for some £1200 to Bishop Brindle. A handsome illuminated address from the Clergy and another from the laity were also presented, and many speeches were made not only by Catholics but by the public men of the City and by leaders of the Army. The Bishop, slight and erect, with military carriage and wearing all his medals, was visibly touched by the honour and affection shown him. The presentation to Bishop Brindle came as the last of quite a series of such events which have occupied us for the past fortnight. To retiring Army chaplains, Priestly jubilarians, Rectors who have been in charge of their missions for unusually lengthy periods, such as Father Murnane who went to Dockhead thirty two years ago,—and to the coadjutor Archbishop of Glasgow. The latter, Archbishop McIntyre, was entertained last week by his old parishioners at Kinnington Park, Glasgow, and presented with a sum of £200 and a handsome address setting forth all that the Mission owes to his unflag-ging zea! It was Father McIntyre, as he then was, who raised the Church, presbytery and schools of Kinnington Park, and brought the parish into

A Conspiracy Against Hell.

The American papers have been strong on this subject of late, says the "Bombay Examiner." Recently it was the case of a group of college students formally subscribing to the doctrine that hell does not exist. and now comes a headline about one Pastor Russell who has abolished hell, and claims to have won many converts to his church in consequence. conspiracy apparently does not come from people who are bent on wicked indulgence, and wish to get rid of hell because it presents itself as an uncomfortable impediment to their licen-

It comes from people who quite probably have no intention of taking advantage of the abolition of hell in order to run morally amuck, but who regard the idea of hell as something unworthy alike of God and man—unworthy of God because He is all love; and unworthy of man because he ought to be all love—because a man ought to practice virtue for higher motives than those of reward and punishment, and ought not to need coercing into righteousness in this life by threats of anything so gross and degrading as eternal fire in the next. On this account the conspiracy is all the more plausible and seductive.

Perhaps the best antidote to this kind of movement is an appeal to ordinary common-sense. Let us work out the question by the aid of an an-

The police service is something essentially coercive and penal; and yet it forms part of the equipment of every properly organized state. But for whom does the police service exist? It exists for all the citizens, but in different ways. The population of the country may first be divided into two extreme classes: (1) Those who abserve the law out of principle or disposition, and would observe it even if no police service existed; and (2) those who by principle or disposition would not observe the law, and stand in need of the police in order to force them thereto, or to punish them in de-

In relation to the first class the police service is a service of protection merely; for it defends the observer of the law from the injuries which would follow from the breaking of it by In relation to the second class the police service is a real deterrent, and from their own point of view a nuisance. Between these two classes of citizens may be placed an indefinite middle section. moral attitude is versatile. On the whole their disposition is good; but being weak mortals and prone to temptation, they are liable on occasion to fall off from the right ideal, and to pass from the ranks of the law-abid-ing to the ranks of the law-breaking population-at least incidentally and from time to time.

To these the police service is a decided help; for it provides them with a tangible motive of fear, at moments when the motive of love or duty proves weak and unavailing. These in their better moments will feel grateful that the police service exists; for they will recognize it as a stepping stone to the better life, and a wholesome check on their archaic

Thus we have in every common wealth three classes of men: (1) Those to whom the police are a nuisance: (2) those to whom the police are a help and (3) those to whom the police are superfluous. But even the best citizens will be glad of the existence of the police for sake of those who need it, or are helped by it, if not for themselves; and not one of them will feel that the presence of the policeman round the corner is a reflection on his own honesty, or in any way a degradation to him.

There is not much difficulty in the application of this analogy. Furning to the department of religious morality, we have a similar division of mankind into two marked classes— the good by habit, and the wicked by habit; and between them the third or versatile class, who want on the whole to be good but are liable to incidental failure. To the habitually good man the doctrine of hell, though true, is superfluous-a fact with which he has n) personal concern. To the wickedly disposed hell is positively necessary, for it comes first as a means of deterring him from crime; but if this fails, it stands to reason that he should not be allowed to outrage the divine laws of right and duty with im-

To the middle class-who form the

kind lassies do. But Professor Elwell sweetest flower in all the world, and I general run of mankind, and from worthy, or degrading, or insulting to which no human being, unless confirmed in grace, can safely venture to exclude himself—hell is an undoubted help in times of weakness. This idea s embodied in the Exercises of St. Ignatius in an admirable way. St. Ignatius taking for granted that the exercitant is a man of general good dispositions, explains the object of the meditation on hell as follows: "That meditation on hell as follows: "That should the love of God ever fail to keep me in the path of virtue, at least the fear of hell may come to may aid and prevent me from falling into sin' a sort of last desperate resort when other inducements fail.

Now it cannot sanely be said that there is anything degeading in this. It is merely a recognition of the weakness of human nature, and its proneness, in spite of the highest ideals, to fall sometimes dismally in the realization of them. A man who cannot contemplate this possibility in his own case must be singularly blessed in temperament and character; but his very complacency on this account is likely to prepare the way for a painful surprise—the very cocksureness of his virtue constituting the

Or else he must be a man under a singular delusion as to his own probity, and needing an amount of serious introspection in order to realize his unconscious weaknesses and faults. Therefore, it seems to me that any man, however idealistic in his conceptions and in his conduct, has reason to feel greteful that there lies before him, as a last resort, the fact of a future retribution for to impress his mind in moments of weakness when the stress of temptobscures or obliterates takes the cogency out of his higher

With regard to the wickedly disposed, there is no use mincing matters. Their whole attitude in life is a wrong one, and hell is the only remedy for it. We say nothing here of the really puzzling difficulty as to how far and in what way hell is a remedy. But as it is clear that a man who breaks the laws of his country must be taken in hand and punished by imprisonment, fine or death, so the man who breaks the laws of his God must be handed over to retributive justice in some way or other-and the actual way instituted by God is the punishment of hell.

If the crime were committed first and the punishment invented for it side with the charter of duty, there is no grievance; and even the wicked man himself must acknowledge that his treatment is such as he de-

But the point on which we particularly wish to insist is this—that the doctrine of hell is not a thing to be resented as if it were something un-

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the dignity and moral worth of man. So far as a man is all that he ought to be, hell lies outside his horizon. The doctrine was never meant bim at all, and has nothing to do with

Hell begins to loom on the borizon only as a concomitant of sin, and as a corollary of it; and if there be any degradation connected with the case this degradation is not to be sought in the doctrine but in the man himself. He has put himself in that category for whom hell was invented and for whom it becomes a practical question; and the remedy does not he in getting rid of the doctrine, but in getting rid of the sin. As soon as sin is gone, all connection with hell is

gone. As to the question whether hell is a doctrine worthy of God, the general answer is contained in what we have already said. If it is worthy of God to create man at all; if it is worthy of Him to place man under probation; if it is worthy of Him to make that probation consist in the choice between virtue and sin, between service and rebellion; if it is worthy of Him to make eternal happiness the reward of service—then it is part of the harmony of the program to make hell the punishment of rebellion. The eternal duration of hell remains a mystery which the human mind cannot adequately fathom; and this we confess is the root difficulty of the subject.

But then as Newman says, thousand difficulties do not make a doubt "-or ought not to. There is quite enough evidence to prove that an eternal hell is part of the Christian revelation, just as the Trinity, and the Incarnation, and the Atonement are part of the Christian revelation; and what is revealed must be believed. It is suicidal to take re-velation piecemeal and to accept only those parts which one can understand and see the full reason for. By doing this we accept what we accept, not because it is revealed, but because it agrees with our own views on the subject-which is not believing in revelation at all,

Among Catholics this is perfectly well understood. But vast numbers of Protestants have so completely lost sight of the real meaning of revelation and of faith in revelation, that belief becomes for them an eclectic and optional affair. Hence the doctrines of Christianity are whittled afterwards, the criminal might have cause to complain. But as the charter of punishment is proclaimed side by side with the charter of duty, there for, and only what recommends itself to myown taste and judgment" has taken the place of the obsequium fidei: "O my God I firmly believe whatsoever Thou hast revealed, through Thy Church, because Thou art the very truth, and can neither deceive nor be deceived."



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G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 15th January



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### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1913

### HISTORY OF HATRED.

Continued from page 1

ever sat in the Parliament of Ireland after that. On the very Sunday after the treaty of Limerick was signed, Anthony Dopping, Anglican Bishop of Meath, preached in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and the Lords Justices who had signed the treaty were present. Harris, in his Life of King William, says that he preached on the late events at Limerick and argued that no terms of peace ought to be observed with so perfidious a people. This was the same Bishop Dopping who was treated well in the Parliament of King James, where he led the opposition in the House of Lords. He need not have been alarmed; for, though not all his brethren of the clotb, nor all those connected with the Government were in favor of such a contemptible breach of faith, there never was the least likelihood that the Treaty would be

Macaulay tells us of the first government of Ireland under Wil-

"But the war cry of the Irishry had searcely died away when the first faint murmurs of the Englishry began to be heard. Coningsby was during some months at the head of the ad-ministration." (He then goes on to accuse Coningsby of "graft.") "This, however, was not, in the estimation of the colonists, his greatest offence. They might have pardoned his covet ousness, but they could not pardon the clemency which he showed to their anquished and enslaved enemies His clemency, indeed, amounted merely to this, that he loved money more than he hated Papists, and that he was not unwilling to sell for a high price a scanty measure of justice to some of the oppressed class. Unpack of wolves. Man acknowledges in the inferior animals no rights inconsistent with his own convenience; and as man deals with the inferior

No Irishman, so far as we know, has ever spoken as scathingly as this of

Lord Lieutenant Sidney was the next representative of the Crown in 1692. Macaulay says:

"The members chosen were, with few exceptions, men animated by the spirit of Enniskillen and Londonderry, a spirit eminently heroic in times of distress and peril, but too often cruel and imperious in the season of prosperity and power. They detested the civil treaty of Limerick, a d were indignant when they learned that the Lord Lieutenant fully expected from them a parliamentary ratification of that odious contract, a contract which gave a license to the idolatry of the Mass, and which prevent good Protestants from ruining their Popish neighbors by bringing civil actions for injuriee done during the war.

A Committee of Grievances sat daily; and some of the complaints with respect to the Papists are interesting, as showing the chances there were of the Treaty being confirmed; not that it needed any confirmation. Macaulay

"This Papist had been allowed to enlist in the army; that Papist had been allowed to keep a gun; a third had too good a horse; a fourth had been protected against Protestants who wished to bring actions against him for wrongs committed during the years of confusion.

The upshot of this and other quarrels was a delegation to England, a hearing in the English Parliament, sympathy there against the "Papists," the recall of Sidney and the appointment of Lords Justices, one of whom was Capal, "a zealous Whig," says Macaulay, "very little disposed to show indulgence to Papists! Capal soon became Lord Lieutenant.

He summoned a Parliament in 1695; and then the real deviltry began. Meantime, the Parliament of Ireland, had addressed the King complaining that of the million acres confiscated, about one fourth had been restored under the Treaty of Limerick; and further requesting that the articles of the Treaty of Limerick be laid before them "in order that we may learn by what means, and under what pretext, they have been granted," etc. Of the remaining three-fourths of the million

acres, "about one-seventh had been given back to unhappy families, which though they could not plead the letter of the treaty, had been thought fit objects of clemency. The rest had been bestowed partly on persons whose services merited," says Macaulay, "all and more than all that they obtained, but chiefly on the King's personal friends." " An admirer of William," says Macaulay, "cannot relate without pain that he divided between two foreigners an extent of county larger than than the county of Hertfordshire," The English Parliament took up this matter in 1690; and they cancelled all previous transactions in the matter; tock back all the lands which had been restored and all the lands granted by William; and, knowing that a few " Papists" still lingered on their lands, they offered rewards for informers who should discover any lands liable to confiscation, and not yet confiscated. Macaulay says:

"Though eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted in the conquered island against the domina-tion of the Englishry, the unhappy children of the soil, who had been been suffered to live, submissive and obscure, on their hereditary fields, were threatened with a new and severe inquisition into old offences.

There is grim amusement for Irishmen in reading of the great struggle between the Lords and the Commons over this bill. A tremendous noise was made; and it was supposed that a great constitutional crisis, rivalling those of Charles I's time, was upon them. But, neither in the Lords nor in the Commons was there a single man to say one word for the Treaty of Limerick, or to find the least fault with the third great confiscation of lands in Ireland. Poor Ireland! She had no rights!

### Bishop Morrison's Lenten Pastoral.

JAMES, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF ANTIGONISH.

To his dearly beloved Brethren, the Clergy, secular and regular, the Religious Communities, and the Laity of the Diocese of Antigonish, health and benediction in the

DEARLY BELOVED, - The eternal salvation of our souls is a subject which at all seasons of the year demands the most serious and prayerful attention of a Christian people. The very instincts of humanity point out to us that our final and permanent happiness cannot be obtained from even the very best that can be derived from worldly resources, and that in the present life we have no lasting habitation, but must look forward to elernity for the full recompense which is promised for a happily, to the ruling minority, sore faithful Christian life in this world. from recent conflict and drunk with In the midst of the multitudinous be mindful of the things which sistent with his own convenience: and as man deals with the inferior animals the Cromwellian thought are at best and uncertain element, and himself at liberty to deal with the that eternity is the true measure of happiness or misery to be meted out for the respective m of the present life. In the language of inspiration, sacred the spirit which produced the Penal sojourners before Thee, and strangers,

as were our fathers. Our days upon earth are as a shadow, and there is no stay" (1 Paralip.) And again, "The number of the days of men at the most Ireland. He called the Parliament of are a hundred years; as a drop of water are they esteemed; and as a pebble in the sand, so are a few years compared to eternity." (Ecclus, xxiii). Hence the frequent exhortations of our Blessed Lord and His divinely inspired writers, to make due preparation for the great hereafter, that we may eventually obtain the one great and culminating happiness of our existence, surpassing as it does all that human imagination can suggest. For, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither had it entered into the heart of man, what things God hath prepared for them that love Him" (1 Cor. ii.) "Lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, where neither the rust nor the moth doth consume, and where thieves do not break through nor steal. For where thy treasure is, there is thy heart also "(Matt. vi.)

During the holy season of Lent we are called upon in a special manner to weigh well the importance of salvation, and to carefully fulfill those duties which are a condition to its attainment. This holy season is one of penance and selfdenial on the part of Christian people, and in return one of special mercy and forgiveness on the part of Almighty God. For "His mercy is from generation unto generation to them that fear Him" Luke 1), and "The Lord delayeth not His promise, as some imagine, but beareth patiently for your sake, not willing that any should perish, but that all should return to penance" (2 Peter, iii). Wherefore, dearly be-loved, it behooves all good Christian people to enter upon this holy season of penance with a proper appreciation of the divine truths of our holy religion, and to so apply them to their daily lives, that they may be enabled to qualify for the eternal citizenship of

God's kingdom in Heaven. That the great work of man's ultimate salvation might be effectively continued in the succeeding genera-tions, our Divine Lord established His "One, Holy, Cathelic and Apostolic Church," and appointed his apostles and special disciples, who with their lawful successors were constituted His duly authorized representatives in this great world - saving undertaking. With this Church He promised to remain as long as time would endure, and to preserve her free from all possible error, so that she could be designated in the language of St. Paul, 'the pillar and ground of the truth" 'I Tim, iii.) To this infallible Church | valleys of Ireland were largely

was committed the custody of God's word, to be preserved intact and unsullied by the ravages of time or by the enemies of religion. She was moreover constituted the infallible interpreter of God's message to the world, so that the sacred teachings of our Divine Lord and His inspired writers would be faithfully handed down to the succeeding generations in all their pristine truth and beauty, and in the identical meaning intended by the Saviour. "All power is given to me in Heaven and on earth. Going, therefore, teach ye all nations:— baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consumma-tion of the world" (Matt. xxviii.)
"He that heareth you, heareth me; and he that despiseth you despiseth me. And he that despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me" (Luke x). It was in keeping with such testimony that St. Paul assured the faithful amongst the Corinthians of his character as a teacher, when he said, We are therefore ambassadors for Christ, God as it were, exhorting by us." And, dearly beloved, it is in keeping with such and similar testimony that the faithful of to-day, yesterday and forever, embrace that divine faith, without which it is impossible

While it is of the utmost importance

that we recognize the fact of God's Revelation and the sacred truths it proclaims to the world, yet this alone does not suffice for at taining the end for which we were created. To reach the goal of supernatural happi-ness there is the necessary condition of supernatural grace, whereby we are justified and sanctified in the sight of God. This great and wonderful gift of God, applying, as it does, to our souls the merits and the efficacy of the blood of Jesus, washes and cleanses us from all that is defiling in the sight of Heaven, adorns us with the beauty of virtue and holiness, in a word, makes us just before God's all-seeing eye; for in the words of inspiration, "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sip," and we are justified freely by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus" (Rom. iii). By God's supernatural grace we are made to remain in Christ, as Christ remains in us, to dignify our good works and make them worthy and acceptable to God, that they may be rendered capable of meriting for us eternal life, so that, as Christis the vine, and we the branches, our good works receive their meritorious character from the vine with which we are connected. Abide in me," says our Divine Lord, "and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself unless it abide in the vine, so neither can you unless you abide in me. I am the vine, you the branches; he that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same beareth much fruit for without me you can do nothing (John xv.

Continued on page 7.

Our London Letter,

LONDON, Jan. 24th, 1913.

CARDINAL BOURNE AT BIRMINGHAM. Cardinal Bourne has been prominent in the week's news. After his speech last week at the dinner of the Union of Social Workers in Home Office schools, during which the Cardinal emphasized the rights of the parent and the good influences of home, he has been busy with many matters. On Monday he officiated at the Sion in Bayswater, one of the most popular Catholic boarding schools for girls in London, and on Tuesday the Cardinal journeyed down to Birmingham. This crowded visit of one day was an unqualified success. Large crowds had gathered around the Railway Station to welcome England's Catholic Primate, and on the platform were three hundred prominent members of the Birmingham Catholic Union. His Eminence drove through the streets, cheered by many people and saluted by all. His first act was to receive the members of the Catholic Women's League, who accorded him a welcome in one of the public halls of the City. Lidy Denbigh, as President of the Birmingham Branch of the League, offered the Cardinal an address of welcome, and 294 members of the League were present to support her. The Cardinal in replying paid a high tribute to the work of the League, saying that what it had accomplished had far surpassed even his anticipations of its usefulness in its early days. He begged the members to ever keep before them their chosen motto "Charity, Work, Loyalty," which would assure them success in the future. Having received the ladies and spoken a few words to each His Eminence then proceeded to the Grand Hotel, where he was the guest of the priests and gentlemen of the Catholic Union at an early banquet served at \$ p. m. on account of the exigencies of time, for there was a big public meeting to follow. A very distinguished company sat down to table including, as well as the guest of the evening, the Archbishop and Coadjutor Archbishop of the Diocese, many Catholic notables and several public men of Birmingham. The speeches were very cordial in character, and expressed admiration of the Cardinal's work, loyalty to his leadership, and determination to withstand any assaults that the Government may make upon the Catholic schools of the country. The Catholics of the City who gathered in force in the Town Hall could not complain of the niggard-liness of their officers. The Catholic Union had arranged a fine concert, which commenced at 6.15, p. m and kept the fast gathering audience interested until the arrival of the Cardinal, Archbishops, dignatories and committee at 8 p. m. His Eminence, who had a magnificent reception, addressed the meeting on "The expansion of the English speak-ing races, not the result of the Retormation," and showed the many reasons for this expansion apart from religious ones, though indeed the emigrations from the Catholic High-

lands of Scotland and from the green

influenced by the latter question, the people being driven forth, to colonise many lonely places, because of their faith. His Eminence also showed that the elements of greatness to which the English lay claim were implanted in them in the ages of faith, and have not increased, but rather dwindled since they were robbed of their faith. At the close of the meeting, after further speeches, the Cardinal imparted his blessing and the whole assembly sang " Faith of our Fathers."

A GREAT MISSIONARY PASSES.

London, and not only London, but the many cities and towns wherein he was known by reason of his missions up and down the country, mourn a well known member of the Dominican Order in Father Albert Buckler, who passed away on Saturday last at St. Dominic's Priory, Haverstock Hill. Father Buckler was the eldest of three sons of the late J. C. Buckler, an architect of no mean repute, and was the grandson of J. Buckler, well known for his work on Cathedrals and his aquatint drawings, which are now precious to collectors. All these three sons were converts to the Church and all joined the Dominican Order. Born in 1830, Albert studied under the famous Dr. Ward at St. Edmunds College and became a professor there in 1854. In '55 he joined the Dominican Order and for forty years he preached missions and retreats in all parts of England, gaining a reputation for his eloquence and his skill as a doctor of souls. He held many high offices in his Order and was twice Prior at Haverstock Hill. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and brought a very large congregation to the beautiful Dominican settlement in London, which has its own cloister garth. R. I. P.

RED RUBBER.

The revelations with regard to the Putomayo Rubber atrocities have continued to shock the have community,—many of said community having profited thereby in the way of dividends. Sir John Lister Kaye and Mr. Read, two of the English directors, have given evidence during the week and shown either complete ignorance of the working of their Company affairs, or a want of knowledge of what really went on. It was shown that an item of £11,000 appeared in the accounts as for "conquest of the natives," a conquest which the Company had no right to under ake and which meant the virtual subjection of the Indians to slavery. An ugly and significant fact was that several books which should have been produced were missing, and evidence proved that many of the Indians who owed the Company money had their huts burnt and their possessions seized. Yet the Directors nsisted in their confidence in Senor Arena, and one, Mr. Read, said that the system was free and easy, the natives took what they wanted from the store, and then brought in some rubber to pay for it, and if it was all to be done again, he would not scruple to do it. The Commission of Enquiry is taking a very different view of things however and has been unusally stern with several of the witnesses Their idea is the true one that the honour of England was at stake in the actions of these English Directors in a foreign country, and it seems that honour has not come out well.

THEIR LITTLE INCONSISTENCIES. The Church Association professes to be very perturbed at the clause in the Home Rule Bill which permits the appointment of a Catholic as a Lord Lieutenant. Not content with asking for the alteration of this clause exclude Catholics from the post, the Association professes to know the full programme of the Church of Rome in Ireland and sets it forth in detail, declaring said Church to be the author of the moonlighting and other outrages which are ever looked upon in England through a magnifying glass. The contradiction which exists among our enemies is sometimes extremely funny. A bitter anti-Home Rule writer in a leading English weekly declares only last week that the Roman Church was a foe to Home Rule in Ireland because if given fifty years more rule there she would have eaten up all the wealth (!) of the country, which was already largely in her hands, and Ireland would by that time be a mere nursery for monks and nuns and priests. And yet the others say that the Roman Church is only waiting to get a Lord Lieutenant to complete her conquest of the country under Home Rule! Some interesting statistics have been published this week which show that all Ireland's grievances are not pretences. These statistics, which are compiled by Government, refer to the Magistracy of Ireland and its division according to religion. Now it is needless to say that Erin is an overwhelmingly Catholic country, and that the alien faith which has lost most ground within her boundaries during the last few years is English Episcopalianism. Yet we find there are 3297 Protestant Magistrates or J. P.'s in Ireland against 2,150 Catholics, and of this grand total no less than 2,621 are Episcopalians. The remainder consist of 522 Presbyterians, 100 Methodisis, 45 Unitarians, 7 Baptists, and 3 Congregationalists, while there is only one Jew. But if these Justices were selected in proportion to those over whom they exercise jurisdiction what a reversal of figures there would

A WINDFALL FOR CATHOLIC

CHARITIES. The Church benefits largely by the will of the late Mr. Sleeman, a mer-chant who left some £11,000, of which the bulk goes to the Catholic charities. Certain legacies are made to general Hospitals, and then come sums of £500 each to the Sisters of the Poor at Lambeth, and the only Catholic Alms Houses in London, those at Hammarsmith and the control of the second statement of the second s those at Hammersmith, under the patronage of St. Joseph. The Mater Miserecordia Hospital in Dublin and the Hospital of SS. John and Eliza-beth at St. John's Wood, re-ceive £200 each. The Monsignor Nugent Rescue Homes at Liverpool, Vincent Homes for Crippled Catholic Children, the Hospice for the dying at Hackney, and the same

Continued on page 5)

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### GENERAL NEWS.

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A snow storm in Germany, Friday blockaded the trains.

The strike of the hotel waiters in New York were declared off Friday. King's College, Windsor, N. S., is to establish a chair of Spanish.

defective criminals.

Six hundred qualified teachers are required to fill existing vacancies in the public schools in Alberta,

for this purpose.

By a vote of 22 to 11, the Manitoba legislature rejected a resolution tayouring the adoption of the initiative and

Sir John Murray of England is coming to Canada next summer to make a study of life in the great lake and bottom characteristics of those great bodies of water. Sir John is a native of Coburg, Ontario, and the

world's greatest oceangrapher. According to a despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., the scheme for compulsory enrolment of voters at to the federal rolls. It is more difficult to get men to vote than to put them on the lists. It is proposed in Massachusetts to impose a fine on all voters who do not use the ballot.

Ways said he knew nothing of the removal, and further, that the free transportation of hay would have to be determined by a vote of the House.

Our London Letter of Rail-ways said he knew nothing of the removal, and further, that the free transportation of hay would have to be determined by a vote of the House. federal elections has been a great suc-

The Duchess of Connaught is seriously sick. The Governor-General and the Duchess will go to England shortly, that the Duchess may have a milder climate. It was stated recently that they would not return to Canada. Later reports, however, are to the effect that the Governor-General and the Duchess will return here, and perhaps the Duke will continue as Governor-General for a further term.

Has hitherto had innumerable calls to meet on a very slim purse.

REPARATION AND A NEW DEVOTION.

There were during the last six months of 1912, a total of 1,005 cases of small pox reported by various municipalities in the Province of Quebec, according to a statement for the half year just completed by Dr. Pelletier of the Provincial Board of health of the Province. The death rate from smallpox is low, being less than one per cent, owning to the mild nature of the disease.

construction, show that, excluding warships, there were 542 vessels, of 1,970,065 tons gross, building in the United Kingdom on December 31. This is about 123,000 tons more than was in hand at the end of last quarter, and exceeds by 451,000 tons the tonnage building in December, 1911 The figures are the highest recorded in the Society's quarterly returns.

ople and the Aegean Islands. The time the war will last depends on the condition of Adrianople with regard to maintaining the siege, some of the Turkish papers claiming the fortress can hold out for four months, while the Allies hope for an early fall. Diplomacy is still engaged in an endeavour to stop the war, and something may yet result from the diplo-

Mr. Lloyd George's speech on land reform heralds one of the greatest upheavels that democracy has ever attempted in Britian. The hoplessness of rural life in England for the working agriculturist has depleted the country of the best and most promis-ing farmers and laborers. The things aimed at are statutory establishment of a minimum wage of one pound per week for agricultural laborers, the putting of farming on a scientific basis, including the extension of the co-operative principle, and a rating reform on a large scale by both urban and rural authorities.

An Italian farmer has made a val-nable archaeological find in a field near Lesi. He discovered an earthenware vase containing 5,300 silver coins of Roman Republican period. The vase weighs about 50 pounds. Most of the coins are rare specimens and are in an admirable state of preservation. The field is owned by Count Honorati, who has renounced his right to a claim of one-half of the value of the discovery and has allowed Professor Dalloso to remove the coins to a museum at Ancona for identification. Only onehalf of them have been examined as yet, but their value is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. The government paid the farmer \$25,000.

It is stated in a report of a committee appointed to advise on medical service in the West Highlands that in the island of Rona (Skye) a black cock was one witness said that a woman had been cured of King's Evil (bone or gland tuberculosis) by a seventh son, and to obtain treatment from him she travelled to a distant island. A seventh son attempted to cure a earbuncle by putting cold water on it and hanging a sixpence around the neck of the sufferer. Dr. Murray, medical officer of health for Lewis, reported to the committee that school children suffer greatly from drinking long brewed tea. 'The good old porridge pot,' he said, 'has fallen from its high estate and the teapot has been evalted in its place.'

which a British subject in any part of the Empire shall be a British subject all over the Empire. The bill has been drafted in England, and it is proposed that a bill on similar lines will be passed by all the Porliaments of the Empire shall be a British subject authorities see to it that our by-laws are enforced on every occasion an infraction occurs. Fast driving is an abuse that grows where any leniency passed by all the Parliaments con-cerned. Its provisions are that:

(I) The government may grant a certificate of naturalization to an

The Governor of Vermont has vetoed a bill providing for the sterilization of defective criminals.

(a) Who has resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years, or has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, within the last eight years

required to fill existing vacancies in the public schools in Alberta.

Halifax is to have a tuberculosis hospital, and the City Home is to be used

(c) Intends if his application is grinted, either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to serve under

the referendum.

Vancouver is growing fast. Over twenty miles of permanent pavements were constructed in 1012, fifty miles of constructed sidewalks, and thirty miles of sewers.

The Irish home rule party won a victory over the Unionists in the election of the member of parliament for Londonderry on Thursday. The poll was, as usual, a very close one giving a majority of 57.

Sir John Murray of England is the crown. and on Tuesday the naval bill was again before the House, discussion on it taking nearly the whole day. Mr. Wm. Chisholm of Antigonish was one of the speakers. His remarks, however, were relative to the free trans-portation of hay for Antigonish. He asserted that his question on the matter had been removed from the order paper and he wished to know why, and put his question direct to the Government. The Minister of Rail-

Institution in Dublin, receive £300 apiece, and legacies of £250 are left to other deserving Catholic charities, while the residue of the estate, after paying certain small private legacies, is to go to the funds of the Catholic Aged Poor Benevolent Society, which has its head quarters in Soho, and has hitherto had innumerable calls to

A solemn week of Reparation is about to be made in London for the outrages committed against the Blessed Sacrament in this and other lands. The scene of this reparation is the beautiful chapel of Perpetual Adoration dedicated to the memory of the English Martyrs in Chelsea. Each day of the octave there will be an address by a famous preacher, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The preachers who give their The returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of shipping, which only take into account vessels actually under construction, show that, excluding day Bishop Fenton will give the Benediction. A new devotion has been instituted by the good French Nuns of the Convent in question. It is called the Liturgical Light Association, and the members of this Society provide a portion, or the whole, of the altar lights each day. One member may undertake to keep one candle or one sanctuary lamp burning for a year, another for a day and the control of the sanctuary lamp burning for a year, War was resumed in south-eastern idea is a beautiful one and is educating Europe on Monday morning, the our people up to the realisation that Allies bombarding Adrianople with one lamp before the Blessed Sacraterrific force. The peace negotiations proved fruitless, the Turks adhering to their retusal to abandon Adrianin places of the three or seven which should burn before the altar.

> TWO MASTERS. An important declaration was made in the Commons during the week. A member had raised the question of marriages under the Welsh Church Bill, and from thence the discussion wandered to the recent law legalising the marriages of a deceased wife's sister. Mr. McKenna, speaking on the subject, laid it down that if a Clergymen of the Church of England was forbidden by his Bishop to solemnise such a marriage, he was not com-pelled by the law to do so and could not be punished for refusing. This is tantamount to a confession that the Church is bound only by her own laws, but seeing the Church in ques-tion in a State establishment, it is rather difficult to reconcile the two attitudes. Moreover why prosecute a Clergyman who refuses the Sacrament to two persons, who, according to his interpretation of his Church's law, are living in sin. It will be remembered that the recent case of a married couple under this very Deceased Wite's Sister act, who were refused communion by the vicar of their parish, went against the clergyman. But these are some of the little inconsistencies which Protestantism, that great inconsis-

tency, brought in its train. CATHOLICUS. To the Editor of the Casket:

SIR: -Y sterday a number of young men from the Country, evidently under the influence of something stronger than a mere desire to show off their several nags, used the streets of the Town as a race course. There were two of them in the forenoon and in the afternoon a third appeared on the scene more reckless in his speeding and more contemptuous of the lives of citizens and the by-laws of the Town than the performers of the morning. At one point in the street where there was considerable traffic and a number of school children were crossing, this wild and wooly individual drove at top speed, and a small boy who happened to be in the way escaped very possible death (and no thanks to the driver) by a mere hand's breadth. Spectators who were witnesses of the incident held their breath in anxious terror, but the driver continued his mad rush down the street. Such trifles didn't jar

long brewed tea. 'The good old porridge pot,' he said, 'has fallen from its high estate and the teapot has been exalted in its place.'

The week in Parliament: The Minister of Justice examined a draft of the Imperial citizenship bill, by

to offenders is shown. Our citizens have a right to expect protection from our governing body.

### DIED.

At Doctor's Brook, Jan. 7th, DAN COLIN, beloved child of Duncan and Catherine McKenzie, sged four days.

At Heatherton, this morning, 5th inst., after a brief iliness, fortified by the last rites of the Church, Julian Landry, aged 77 years. Mr. Landry had been for many years chief singer of the parish choir, and will be much missed for this as well as for his many good qualities. Funeral at Heatherton Friday morning. R. I. P.

At wckinnon's Harbor, C. B., on Wednesday Jacuary 15th, in the 42nd year of his age. MICHAEL D. McKINNON, one of the most exteemed and highly respected young men of the locality. His kind, chall table disposition endered him to all. Besides his bereaved mother he leaves to mourn one brother and a free sisters and a large number of relatives and friends.

May his soul rest in peace!

At his fordinome, at Middle Cape, C. B., the Sth of January, at the advanced age of 95 years, ANGUS MCNEIL (Post), after an 1.ness of four meatis, fortified by the last rites of the Church. Decease was widely known, having conveyed Her Majesty's malls between sydney and Hastings in the early fittles. He is survived oy two sons and one daughter. May his soul rest

Suddenly at Monoton, N. B., on the 20th inst., DONALD, son of the late JAMES "CGEE, of Knoydart, Pictou Co., at the advanced age of 83 years. Deceased lived the greater part of his life at James River, Antigonish Co., but for the past few years resided with his son, Duncan, of the L. C. R. at Monoton Mr. McGee enjoyed excellent health up to within a few hours of his death. He is survived by three sons. His remains were interred at 8t. Joseph's. Antigonish Co. R. I. P.

At the residence of his brother, Low Point, Inv. Co., N. S. Hugh MacMaster, aged 69 years. 10 months and 7 days, of diabetes, after several months illness Deceased was of a very industrious and unright character, ever attentive to his religious duties he lived an ideal Christian life. Frequently consoled by sil the rites of Holy Mother Church, he went forth to meet his Maker in the firm hope of a glorious hereafter. His funeral on the 20th ult., after Requien High Mass, was largely attended. He is survived by one step son, two sisters and one brother. His remains were interred in the family lot in Stella Maris Cemetery, R. I. P.

At Upper Margaree, Jan. 21st, 1913, James Mo-Farlans (son of John), in the 67th year of his age. Though the deceased had been in poor health for a few months past yet no one realized that his sickness was at all serious or that the end was near, hence it was that the news of his death was a severe blow to his family and friends, and a surprise to all his acquaint ances. By his death the community has lost one of its best citizens, and the home a wise and faithful leader. His hospitality, cheerfulness, kindness and many other good qualities.

## Winter Supplies

Now is the time to buy your winter

Standard Granulated sugar 51 cents. Extra Quality Barbados 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.

## Perfect Cook Stove.

To burn wood To burn wood \$13.00 or coal

We will ship to any address thi stove at the above prices, and will pre-pay the freight to your nearest rails way station. Cash must in all cases be sent with the order

We will guarantee the stove to be well made and to be a good baker and heater, and very economical on fuel. It weighs 275 lbs., and has four eight inch pot holes on the stove, and two in. pot holes on the top of the oven, which gives a large cooking surface.

As a special inducement, we will send free with all orders received for

As a special inducement, we will send free with all orders received for this stove, within the next two weeks, I heavy tin wash boiler to fit stove.

Write for catalogue, showing this I heavy tin wash boiler to fit stove.
Write for catalogue, showing this stove, as well as a full line of Stoves and Ranges, with Kitchen Furnishings of all kinds, also Farming Implements, at very low prices.

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

made him a general favorite. A sorrowful widow and a large family of sons and daughters survive him. Consoled by the last Sacrament of the Church the day before he idied he passed peacefully to his eternal reward. May his soul rest in peace!

on Saturday, January 25th, 1913, one of the old, respectable inhabitants of Fraser's Mills, All Co. In the person of Hugh McMillan, (Myles). Born on the farm where he resided fill his death, on Nov. 9th, 1825, and being thus in his eighty-eighth year, the deceased was a prominent and admired character amongst be industrious stalwarts of a past generation. In his relations with his neighbors, he was not only sympathetic and kind, but invariably of a happy disposition. Up to three months ago, he attended to his farm work with wonderful vigor; then realizing the end was drawing nigh, his resignation was most edifying. Be sides a sorrowful widow, four sons and two daughters survive to mourn the loss of good, christian husband and father. On Monday morning 7th, after Requiem High Wass, in St. Andrew's Church, the remains, followed by a large concourse ef people, proceeded to South River cemetery, where interment took place May his soul rest in peace!

### Acknowledgments.

Alex H McPherson, Upper South River \$2.00 John J Gillis, Fraser's wills \$00 John McDonald, Antigonish 2.00 John J Gillis, Fraser's sills John McDonald, Antigonish Lauchlin McDonald, "Arthur Dulanthy, Meriand James P Mills, St. Andrews onn McDonald, Antigonish Alchael A McNett, Whitney Pler I P Burns ex P McDougall, "
hn A McDonald, Sydney
hn A McLellan R McDonnell, Jos McMillan, M Gillis, on McIntosh, Jr nn mcintosh, or obald Curry, "
KA wcCulsh, "
F McNeil, "
rs Ben Gouthro "
cphen B McNeil, "
dl Curry, "
lehael Farrell, Bridgeport seld McNeil, " David McNell,
David McNell,
Dan R McIsaac, East Bay
Angus B McDonald Dominion,
Mrs John Duffell, Caledonia Mines
Ronald MacDonald, Caledonia Mines Cotin McIsaac, Glace Bay



In order to get the high prices now prevailing for your

### RAW FURS

it is important that you should have them in Antigonish not

SATURDAY

Feb. 23, 1913

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN

Exporter of Raw Furs

ANTIGONISH. ● 状态的状态性的经验的状态

IN THIS GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEST FOR LOYAL CANADIANS.

1st Prize - This Magnificent Upright Piano and Stool to Match. Value 2nd Prize.....\$25,00 Cash

3rd Prize...... 15.00 Cash 4th Prize...... 10.00 Cash 5th Prize..... 5.00 Cash 6th Prize..... 5.00 Cash and 25 Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each,

making the total cash prizes \$180.00. In addition to the above we will add \$75.00 which will be distributed in Con olation Prizes among the next 150 best replies.

Solve This Puzzle RENTLAWCES ARAIGAN SARERF ckahewatnsaS

First Prize, Value \$325.00

### YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO SPEND A CENT OF YOUR MONEY OR BUY ANYTHING IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST.

This competition will be judged by three gentlemen, who are members of well-known Toronto business houses, and who have absolutely no connection whatever with this firm. The prizes will be awarded to those sending correct solutions whose letters are judged neatest and best written. We have made general neatness one of the main factors in awarding the prizes, so be neat.

Get busy at once and send in your answer

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to win a magnificent piano or a good round sum of money, Address Contest Manager NATIONAL PRODUCTS Limited Dept. 41 Toronto, Ont. 32

## West End Warehouse

# The reckless price reductions on desirable winter merchandise will continue until February 15th.

In order to make a complete clearance of all balance of Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats, Costumes, Skirts, Millinery, Etc., we are going to clear these at half price. Here are some of the lines

At 50 per cent. discount.

ALL OUR LADIES' WINTER COATS, ALL OUR MISSES CLOTH COATS. LADIES' COSTUMES and SKIRTS, DADIES FUR-LINED COATS, LADIES' FUR COATS, ALL OUR MILLINERY, including TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WINGS and

> MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, MEN'S GUM RUBBERS,

ORNAMENTS.

And numerous other lines 50 per cent. off for cash or produce.

Goods are all marked in plain figures, and you pay one-half

Goods charged will be at regular prices

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President ALEXANDER LAIRD

General Manager Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

## SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

## W. H. HARRISON. @ Our Motto : - Purity Accuracy

THE NEW DRUG STORE is now ready to supply your drug wants. We carry a complete line of pure drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites, patent medicines, choice eigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive careful attention and prompt delivery. Have us dispense your prescriptions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

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# Player Piano Music Rolls

is to join our Music Roll Exchange Library. You buy a dozen rolls as a starter - these belong to you. Then, when you want other rolls just bring or send in some of these, and upon payment of a trifling amount, new rolls will be issued to you. Thus you can have the benefits of our immense variety of selections at a small outlay. Write to-day for full particulars.

## J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.

GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIPAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Monoton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

### CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Do you have any trouble getting Catholic Books? Why no get them from us! The variety is endless. When you want a Catholic book, tell us the name, and the name of the author, if possible, and we'll get it for you, and quickly too.

Religious articles of all kinds.

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14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

# WALLACE, Optician and Jeweller Presents his 3 Stores and announces the future policy of his

A LL THOSE WHOSE GOOD WISHES AND PATRONAGE MATERI-PROPORTIONS ARE WARMLY THANKED.

I shall add to their number by giving

More Prompt and Better Service, made possible by the installation of new machinery, including Lense Grinding Plant.

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

Lower 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 JEWELRY 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 Monahan, 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 Sections. 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 maded 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.

Bishop Morrison's Lenten Pastoral,

Continued from page 4 To enable mankind to partake of these divine graces in the most effica-cious manner, our Blessed Lord in His infinite goodness instituted the holy sacraments, the ministry of which He committed to His Church and her law-ful pasters. Now, dearly beloved, while all the sacraments are necessary, would in the present instance convey a special word of exhortation regarding frequent reception of the most Holy Eucharist. This is the great sacrament of Christ's love for the world; the great sacrament by which It is the special pledge of the undying love of our Divine Lord for His taithful Tollowers in this life. It is the divine food that nourishes the soul of the fatithful Christian, and maintains that true life which should know no death. As in the natural order, however, strong or active we may be, yet that strength or activity cannot be maintained unless our bodies are properly nourished, so in the super-

by the Bread of Life offered to us by our Divine Lord, "I am e bread of life," He solemnly He solemnly ells us, "Your fathers did eat manna n the desert and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven; that if any man eat of it he may not die. I am the living Bread, which came down from Heaven. If any man eat of this bread he shall live forever, and the bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world. . Amen, Amen, I say unto you: Except you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood you shall not have life in you. He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath up in the last day" (John vi).

natural order, if we are to maintain

the strength and activity of a virtu-

ous life, our souls must be nourished

The Holy Communion, therefore, by which we receive Christ in His sac-ramental presence, brings us into the closest proximity of our Divine Lora that can be hoped for in this world. It increases the sanctification of the Christian soul, rendering it more holy and more agreeable to the eyes of God; preserves and perfects it in the spiritual life, for in Christ's own words, "he that exteth Me, the same shall live by Me," By the worthy reception of this Sacrament we are united in the most intimate manner with Jesus Christ, who thus comes to us to dwell in our souls. "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, abideth in Me and I in him." In fine, the worthy Holy Communion furnishes us with the pledge of a glorious imrealized if with the necessary dispositions we avail ourselves of the abundant graces which it places at our disposal, "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up lo and all, to be most assiduous in re-

we also would add our strongest word of encouragement and exhortation to the faithful to participate frequently in this sublime act of religious devo-tion. We are not without fully appreciating the consoling fact that there are many of our faithful who daily receive this Holy Sacrament, and associated with what is good and virtuous in the sight of God. But let as all hope and pray that this most edifying practice may become still more general, and indeed universal, so that with the great apostle of the Gentiles all may be able to say with truth: "I live, now not I, but Christ liveth in me" (Gal. ii).

We would wish also to refer to an other matter, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. is that of our earnestly continuing co-operate in promoting the cause of the bigher education of the rising generation. Toat the higher education is a necessary condition for keep ing abreast with the professional and industrial activity of our times, is very generally conceded. Whosoever aspires to take an active and intelligent in the reponsible affairs of life will find a good, sound and efficient education one of the requisites that cannot be dispensed with. Personal experience and a well-balanced appreciation of events make it abundantly evident that, as the great problems of social life are becoming more complex, and more varied in their complexity, the greater will be the need of sound Christian education, to effectively conteract the many pernicious principles which are so frequently advocated, and which tend more and more to destroy the time honored Christian virtues in the family life and in the nation at large

It is unnecessary to affirm that our everiasting life; and I will raise him | Holy Mother Church has always been in the vanguard of civilization, and has ever been prompt to take the initiative in promoting the cause of education. These facts are quite patent to every well informed and impartial student of history. It is also a pleasure to be able to bear this additional testimony to the well known fact, that in this diocese very laudable efforts have been put forth to meet the requirements of higher ducation, and that according as conditions demanded, the re ults have been most gratifying Our venerated predecessors together with the devoted clergy of this diocease, have made many personal sacrifices with a view to developing the educational in-stitutions within its limits. The splendid results of their loyal and public spirited devotion to this great cause can now be witnessed in the many convent schools, and especially in the diocesan university college of St. truly say that, in undertaking this great Christian work, not only is their hadable enterprise more than justified the last day." Wherefore, dearly by the excellent results derived there-beloved, we would exhort you, one from, but also that it will stand as a monumental example of what can be ceiving this nely Sacrament with all accomplished when there is a spirit of

world of the necessity of having frequent recourse to the worthy reception of this most Holy Sacrament, and have been some munificent donations by generous and public-spirted friends, which not only are of incalculable benefit to the direct enhancement of university efficiency, but also a most encouraging example for all who are interested in the educational and the consequent social welfare of the coming generations.

dearly beloved, that, as there will will always be a necessity of meeting new requirements along the lines of education, the faithful will always be found true to the duty of giving whatever assistance they can, so that, as in the past these intitutions have been the joy and the pride of the people, they may still continue to be cherished during the years to come.

We would likewise desire to make reference to the propriety of fostering vocations for the holy priesthood, The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvrst that he send forth laborers into his harvest." (Matt. ix.) No doubt many good and pious parents are not unmindful of this feature in the education of their children, and it surely need not be said that there is no calling more noble, and none that may contribute [ more to holiness of conduct than the vocation to the religious life. This vocation must, of course, come from God, for in the words of St. Paul, "no man taketh that honor upon himself, but he that is called by God as Aaron was," (Heb. v.) And yet it may easily happen that many vocations that have really come from God, are either blunted or totally destroyed by carelessness, or by evil example, or, again, by the many delusions of worldly ambition. What a blessing for any good Christian parent to have at least one member of the family enter the ranks of the holy priesthood, and thus to give his best efforts to the service of his Divine Master. Surely this is a happiness that may well claim the pious attention of the good Catholic father and mother, who, with this view also, will so bring up their children in the fear and love of God, that these may persevere in their virtuous innocense and thus be made more worthy of the divine vocation.

By virtue of an Indult received from the Apostolic Se, the following dispensations are hereby granted for the present Lenten season:

1. The use of flesh meat on all Sundays without restriction.

2. The use of flesh meat at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, ambition on. She never forgot to Saturday and Saturdays, Ember cook the little dishes you like Saturday and Easter Saturday excepted.

3. The use of dripping and lard, for dressing food, is allowed at all meals on days of abstinence, even when meat is allowed at he principal meal, excepting, however, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

Flesh meat and fish are not allowed at the same meat.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen. Given at Antigonish this 27th day of January, A. D. 1913.

H JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish.

A Man and his Mother.

These words are written for some one do not know his name, but I know his

He is a middle-aged man, married, prosperous. He is a good man, highly respected, and hasn't an idea but that he is doing his full duty by his old mother, who lives in his home and whom he supports. He supplies her wants. She eats at his table, is sheltered by his roof, is warmed by his fire, is decently clothed by his hands, but that is all. He neglects her. He never says a word of affection to her. He never pays her any attention. When she ventures an opinion he cuts it short with curt comment. she tells her garrulous old stories, as old people will, he does not even try to conceal how much he is bored.

Under this coldness and neglect the poor old mother's heart is breaking, and in a letter, written in a trembling and feeble handwriting, she asks me if cannot say something that her son will read and may make him think Ab, if I only could! If I could only say to him: "Man, man, give love as well as duty to your mother. Give her the wine of life as well as the bread. Don't forget the woman who never forgets you.

Of course the man will say, and truly, that he is busy, overworked, care burdened; that he has the claims of wife and children upon him, that he is often irritable through sheer physical weariness and overstrain.

Granted. But your mother's life has not been easy. Your father was a poor man, and from the day she Your father was married him she stood by his side fighting the wolf from the door with her naked hands, as a woman must

She worked not the 8 or 10 hour day of the union, but the 24 hour of the poor wife and mother. She cooked and cleaned and scrubbed and patched and nursed from dawn until bedtime, and in the night was up and down getting drinks for thirsty lips, covering restless little sleepers, listening for croupy coughs. She had time to listen to your stories of boyish fun and frolic and triumph. She had time cook the little dishes you liked.

She did without the dress she needed that you might not be ashamed of your clothes before your fellows. Stop, man, and think what would life have been to you if she had treated you in your childhood as you are treating her in her old age. Suppose there had been no warm caressing possible frequency. Our Holy Father, with truly paternal solicitude for the restoration of all things in Christ, are storation of all things in Christ, Carbolic in promoting the best in cress s of education. It is also a reassuring after its reception.

This patient of the Diocese by the paster or church of the Diocese by the paster or officiating clergyman on the first Sunday on which Mass is said ther its comton you when the things of your did you get up, Patrick? "No but the pig did."

Would it not take away from you the memory of all that is best and sweetest in life? Is there anything else so pitiful on earth as the little child that is motherless—that is an alien in a strange home—that has no

one to love it? Yes, there is just one other figure more forlorn than the little unloved child, and that is the old mother who is unloved by the children she has aised and who is doomed to spend the last years of her life in a glacial atmosphere of neglect, her devotion, her labors, her sacrifices forgotten.

Mrs. Maloney's Advice to Bildes.

Don't annoy your husband by asking him where he has been every time he comes in or where he is going every time he goes out. If you give him freedom, he won't use it, but will stay at home. But if you ask him too many questions, you'll drive him away.

Don't spend too much money on clothes. Men like simple things best and they are more becoming, anyhow. The woman who spends all of her money in order to impress other women with how well her husband is doing dosen't deserve to be happy.

Don't be afraid to work. work and washing and the tending of babies will keep a woman years younger looking than going to card parties, staying up late at night and spending hours shopping and gossip-

Always try to look neat and keep the house neat looking. Then your husband will be so busy admiring you and his home that he won't have time to look at other women.

Don't try to have too many friends. Have a few good friends, but don't choose people that aren't congenial to both of you and that you can't learn something from.

Learn to cook. It's more import-

ant than it seems and isn't a burden if you go about it the right way. I'm just as happy as the day I was married, but it's because I chose a

good, honest, straight-forward young man and did all I could to keep him that way. Don't try to make your husband jealous. You will lose your own self respect, if you do. Try to save all the

money you can, but don't be afraid to spend a litte on pleasures. You can't get along without some amusement.

"You can't imagine how it cheers an old maid to be taken for a girl." "But it would cheer her a great deal more to be taken for a wife.

"Patrick, you were on a bad spree yerterday.'

"Yis, sorr, I wuz. Believe me, if I

## A Pious German Custom.

"Gelobt sei Jesus Christ! The the words with which, according pious German custom, the morning is greeted, and with words the family circle is broke

when retiring to rest. At Bonn, in the year 1899, brated surgeon, surroun numerous students, stood in the ation-room of a large hospita countryman was brought in. beginning the operation the sur warned the man not for the first that after it he would be unable utter another word. As writing not as easy a task for the country the surgeon advised him to e now any wish or communicati desired to address to his fri The man bowed his head, reve folded his hands, and said: be Jesus Christ, praised for every The surgeon as well as the store ITV were greatly moved. The ope was successful, but these were the

## Thaking Things for Granted

"I am through doing for p said a woman who had done mu others, and those who heard h who had done for others knew of what she meant.

words the man ever uttered.

On every hand we are con hearing more and more of the of people to acknowledge a co

There is an ever increasing ten towards taking things for gl that bodes no good for the future Many folk do not realize how the condition is growing not among the ignorant and illiteral

find it difficult to express them but also among intelligent people Whatever it is in our mode that seems to be making the you" less frequent, the factre

that it is so, as scores of people wi for others can attest. It isn't that those who give

praise; it isn't that they give spirit is some return; it is simply they expect, as they have the ri expect, the simple acknowledged a "Thank you" for a so extended or help given.

Every person who fails is adding his or her mite to the that is already taking root in hearts of "I am through do

### The Young Housekeeper

The first thing a young house must aim at is to live well day. Her tablecloth must be her glass and silver clean; flowers must be on her table to
it dainty, a few dishes well e

-such a table as will be well to
children and acceptable to
husband; and then she has but a little more and it is fit a guest, and any guest will be join such a dinner party.

Inquisitive persons invite

## Gate's Nerve **Ointment**

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C. GATES SON & CO.

GENTLEME :- I had the misfortune to freeze my toe which caused me a great deal of suffering, and although I had it treated yet without success till I used your Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I have no hesitancy in recommending it to others as the best I ever used,

Yours Sincerely, MATTHEW WOOD, Port Philip, N. S.

CONTROL OF MANY PARTY.

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## West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almest all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied

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

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of Main Street : Antigonish Enmount

CONCERN WING CONCERN



## RAW FURS WANTED

Send your Raw Furs to me and see what I can do

I pay expressage on all lots of fur worth \$10.00 or over. Lots kept sep-arate on request till Shippers are heard from. If I cannot suit you on prices I will return your furs at my own expense.

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

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON

Miners and shippers of the celebrated inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE

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SLACK First-Class for both domestic and steam

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EVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B.

JMcGillivray, Superintendent. Inverness, N.S.

T. J. SEARS. Acent for Anticonish

### New Canned Goods

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

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

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

he will have our Christmas Confec-n ms tionery and Nuts in very soon, and ing our stock will then be complete for

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

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

D. R. GRAHAM CASH PAID FOR HIDES

### Modern Wars Less Deadly than Conflicts of Yore.

That the Balkan war has shown that despite the improvement in arms modern war is less deadly than battles in times past, is the opinion of German medical men. This it attributed, first, to long range firing, and second, to modern surgery. It is also claimed that the improved engines of warfare of today are less deadlier than those used in past conflicts.

In the war fought by Frederick the Great, casualties averaged 25 per cent., in Napoleon's campaigns the loss was approximately 22 per cent., and in the wars since then it has rarely exceeded I5 per cent. While it has not been made known what the exact losses were in the Balkan war, the Bulgarian government has announced that it was considerably less than 20 per cent on the Bulgarian side.

One of the chief causes for the reduction in casualties is modern surgery and sanitation in the care of the wounded, according to Prof. Dr. Hermann Kuttner. Prof. Kuttner has the practictical experience of several wars and campaigns. Where proper sanitation is absent in a war, disease is far more deadly than rifle and cannon, as was again illustrated by the condition and disorganization of the Turkish army in the Balkan stauggle.

"Modern surgery," said Prof. Kuttner in an article in a German publication, "has robbed war of much of its terror. The wounds of the modern small calibre bullets are less dangerous than the chunks of lead used in the past wars. While in general practice the scope of operative surgery is constantly being extended, war surgery on the battlefields and in the field hospitals is becoming more and more conservative in every war so far as operations are concerned.

"Where formerly the chief concern of army surgeons was to remove bullets, a bullet in the body is given little attention now. Operations are now only resorted to when absolutely necessary to save life. Amputations are decreasing still more. Experience has taught field surgeons that wounds need, above everything else, restthat nature may have an opportunity. Certainty of operative results depends so much upon favorable condititions and surroundings which seldom obtain in a field.

"Despite the wonderful development of artillery, the wounds from this arm have not increased to any great extent. Infantry fire still is the great factor and makes work for the field surgeons."

### The Vice of Profanity.

While we are still within the octave of the feast of the Holy Name, it is interesting to note that an ordinance was recently adopted by the City Council forbiding the use of profane language by those who frequent the public parks. That such an ordinance is an absolute necessity is a sign of the times. The vile custom of cursing and swearing is growing. One's walk is not in ordinary places who is not obliged to hear many times during the day seemingly systematized blasphemous talk.

And yet what possible good can it do to the man that indulges in it. One can see a reason for other vices. One can understand to a degree how men are carried away by the temptations of drunkenness, immorality and theft. There is in these things a seeming good which appeals to certain passions. But the vice of profanity, that so frequently degenerates into the lowest kind of blasphemy, can be interpreted in no other way, than that its prings from direct irreligion If a a man respects in his heart a person he will not load burned at both ends." Only very of man will refer to the name of his late hours as well. The man of has he to any sense of religion? He | work and get his recreation in healthhabit with him; but the vileness of is better than a quiet game of golfhis language is sufficient proof that | not taken too seriously. he is not sincere in big protestations.

if he so determines. But there are are many danger signals. It may be so many that do not wish to correct no longer possible to accomplish the the habit. They have the perverted usual quantity or quality of work benotion that there is an element of cause of of impaired memory or loss manly strength in this indulging in a of the power of concentration, peevvice which is the chief occupation of | ish irritability and tendency to conthe devils in Hell. And so the stant more fault-finding may appear in blasphemous talk increases. As a a person formerly eduable and serene; correspondent of the New York Sun heahaches may return each day at said a few days since: "May it not about the same time-that is to say, be said to be an astonishing fact as soon as a certain degree of fatigue that, despite the organization and is reached there may be nervous inspread of purity leagues and of digestion and the simplest food may pure speech societies, there is a cause distress. In some cases the steady increase in the use of blasp- mental depression is so great that a hemy of the most shocking and inex- strong man at the least provocation eusable kind?" In the discussion will burst into tears like a girl.

penings there are many men who cannot join without using profanity. The said correspondent gives a little incident which is readily seen to be truthful so often is it repeated. "Recently," said he, "having occasion to employ a stenographer, I was sitting alongside him in the lobby of a hotel when two men well known about the city came in and took seats in chairs the backs of which were against our own. The conversation between these two men talking on the trivial topics of the day, was so streaked with profanity that the stenographer at my request made a verbatim copy of their talk for the period of about ten minutes. Later he gave me a transcript of his shorthand notes. We went over the report with care and found that of the 375 words spoken by the two men in ten minute period exactly 89 words were oaths. And there was no possible reason for the use of

No, surely there was no possible reason for the use of one; and there never is. Even those who are most addicted to this vice can offer no justification of it. Why then is it allowed to exist, and what is more, become more prevalent? We have laws enough that make the indulgence in the habit an offense; are they insisted upon as much as they ought to be? But the remedy is not so much with the law as with the men and women in the daily walks of life. To resent the use of such language everywhere, to show one's displeasure at it, and in special cases to appeal to the law if necessary, are but a few of the ideas that will present themselves to Christians who have the old-fashioned notion that the name of God is worthy of respect. Surely there is need in these days of crusade against vile talking. May the realization of that need inspire the Holy Name Society to continue its good work as a living protest against those who seek to rob God of His own Glory .- Pilot.

### Colds

Never neglect a cold. In sneezing stage use douches of salt water in the nose and throat every three hours. Take a hot mustard foot bath, a glass of hot lemonade, and open the bowels with a mild cathartic. Stop work and rest flat in bed if you can, to allow the body to get in fighting trim. Quinine is useful in small doses, three grains every five hours as a tonic: spirits of camphor, two drops on a lump of sugar three times a day, may help some. Patent medicines and cough drops are usually bad for they decrease vitality.

If there is a fever of 100 degrees stay in doors until it subsides. A rise in temperature over 100 degrees, sharp pain in the chest, a constant cough, or one that refuses to clear up in two week and any earache whatsoever mean you should have medical advice without fail. Our friend's advice is not so good as the doctor's.

### Nervous Prostration.

DANGER SIGNALS- VALUE OF OUT DOOR OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Nervous prostration is a more or largest consequence. less complete collapse of the nervous system. It occurs when the sufferer has urged himself beyond the limit of his nervous endurance. It is most common in early or middle life, when the nervous system is most constantly taxed. When it occurs in the very young excessive work at school is usually the cause. When it comes on later in life, it is because the struggle for existence is proving too severe.

The breakdown is not always caused by actual overwork. Sometimes it means, in old-fashioned phrase, that " the candle is being his name with vileness. What kind strong people can work hard and keep mother disrespectfully? And if he average physical powers must make abuse the name of God, what claim up his mind to devote himself to his may seek to justify himself by de- ful occupation outdoors. As a means claring that he does not mean any- of rest and amusement for the tired thing irreligious and that it is a business or professional man nothing

Nervous prostration does not de-Any man can correct such a habit clare itself without warning. There

of every thing under the sun from Most cases of nervous prostration

in time. The ordinary man is intelligent enough to recognize in himself the many signs of overstrain, and there are few so driven by circumstances that they cannot, if they choose, relax a little and evade the coming trouble.

If another hour is added to the night's sleep, another mile added to the daily walk, an occasional day deliberately taken for complete rest, an interesting hobby taken up, the habit of worry firmly checked, the nervous system will quickly right itself. Worry is the greatest spendthrift of the nervuos force. should all learn to be as obstintate about not worrying as we often are about worrying unnecessarily .-Youths Companion.

### What Makes a Girl Popular.

What can a young girl who is neither a great beauty nor a great heiress, nor one to whom the gods stood sponsor at birth, do to make herself popular?

Let us sit down and take our chins in our hands and think about it.

A girl must have, at least in some small degree, four qualities. There are children of fortune who have them all, and in abundance, but as from a small palette of primary colors a great picture may be painted, just so out of a few elementary attributes quiet wonderful results are possible. The four qualities of personality are:

Beauty, grace, intelligence,

Beauty may be that of face or figure, or it may be merely an effect of beauty through style, charm, or even one of the other three qualities following.

Grace includes not only symmetry of movement, but all accomplishments in activity, such as dancing, skating, swimming, riding, and also any special gifts, such as talent for music or acting. In other words, the girl who has the "gift of grace" is the girl who does things well.

By intelligence is meant the sympathetic, adaptable quality of mind, rather than that of the brilliant order. But the one great attribute that crowns them all-granting, of course, some gift of the other three -but without beauty, grace, cleverness are all as apples of Sodom-is the sense of enjoyment, the gift of happiness. I don't think I can better define it than by the word radiance. And best of all, radiance is a quality that can be cultivated.

There are few things so fine as enthusiasm and the world wants all

But there is a difference between healthy enthusiasm and that effusive sentimentality known by the uglier and shorter word "gush."

Every girl has her "gush" period when everything is "adorable" and

It is fine, in a way; but we should e careful how we check the exuberance of the girlish nature. At the same time caution must be exercised against letting the habit be formed of going into a febrile ecstacy about every small thing that comes our way and making as much of it as though it were an affair of the

It takes experience to hold in check the superlative degree and the loud pedal for the proper time and the deserving object.

### A Beautiful Story.

A beatiful story is told in the Catholic "Virginian," in describing the life of an aged couple, whose first purchase on the eve of their marriage was a crucifix. The modest little erucifix in plaster was given in their home the place of honor over the mantelpiece, where it seemed to reign as true ruler, the undisputed master over the whole lives of these humble and courageous workers who had asked God to protect and bless the union of their hearts.

Weeks and years have passed and the crucifix was never taken down. Now the man and his wife are old. Their whole family is exemplary and edifying; they are esteemed and loved by all who know them. Nobody has ever heard any quarrel among them; they love each other tenderly, because they have learned to practice the domestic virtues. It happened that a friend coming in asked the old grandmother, now bent with age, how her children were kept so good and walked so uprightly. And the old woman pointed her hand to the white erucifix nailed to the wall above the mantlepiece for half a century. "You must ask Him," she said, her face lighting up with a serene smile, as of one who knew the secret of the true Christian happiness.

### The Value of a Lemon.

Sick headaches may often be cured by taking half the juice of one lemon in a teacupful of strong coffee. the weather to the most trivial hap- could have been prevented if taken Headaches from biliousness or tor-

pid liver sometimes vield to the simple treatment of half a lemon ROYAL PURPLE squeezed into a cup of hot water Stock & Poultry Specifics without sugar, taken night and morning.

Lemon juice and sugar mixed very thick furnish a common household remedy for coughs and colds. Hot lemonade is also good, but the very best form in which the lemon can be used for such cases is the following:

Put a good-sized lemon in the oven and let it remain until thoroughly baked. It will then be soft all through. Take it out and add enough sugar or honey-preferably honey -to make a thick syrup with the juice. Keep this warm and take a teaspoonful every few min.

When you make a hot lemonade for a cold remember that glycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable.

For feverish and unnatural thirst soften a lemon by rolling it on a hard surface, cut off the top, add sugar, and work the sugar down into the lemon with a fork. Then slowly suck the lemon.

Lemons in almost any form have a benefical effect in cases of rheumatism and are recommended by doc-

As a remedy for an obstinate corn, bind a piece of lemon upon it, renewing every morning for three or four days. Then the corn will be easily removed. Bread crumbs soaked with lemon will relieve sore and tender feet. Chilblains can be cured by rubbing with a sliced lemon that has been sprinkled with salt.

The chapping of hands by exposure to heat or from hot soapsuds may be prevented by rubbing with lemon juice; and, with salt, lemon juice will remove iron rust and nearly all vegetable stains.

When the thermometer dropped below zero, says The National Weekly, Mrs. Rogers was much disturbed by the thought that Huldah, the new kitchen maid, slept in an unheated room. "Huldah," she said, remember-

ing the good old custom of her girlhood," "it's going to be pretty cold to night. I think you had better take a flatiron to bed with you."

"Yes, ma'am," assented Huldah, without much enthusiasm. Mrs. Rogers, happy in the belief

that her maid was comfortable, slept soundly. In the morning she visited the kitchen. "Well, Huldah, how did you get

along with the flatiron? Huldah breathed a deep sigh of

deep recollection. "Vel, ma'am, I got it most warm before morning.'

### Alcohol and Nursing Mothers.

The mother of a young child should not touch alcholic liquor in any form. Alcohol is not a food. It does not supply to women the nourishment of which at certain periods of their ives they are in parti the contrary, the mother of a young child, who drinks alcoholic beverages, even in their mildest forms-beer, ale and stout, for instance-runs the risk of absolutely cutting off the supply of food that nature intended an infant to have. If the supply is not entirely cut off the quality is so impoverished that the health of the infant is ruined. The bottle does not provide a means of avoiding the effects of a mother's drinking alcohol. Bottle-feeding does not produce children that develop into healthy men and women. Nature intended that infants should be fed in one way only. If a mother voluntarily jeopardises this one way she is willingly

one way, she is willingly jeopardizing the health, perhaps the life of her child.—[Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge of Cornell University in the New York Times.

## Household Gossip.

Miss Trap ignores the change of style by continuing to wear rats.

Mr. Bed says he is going to bolster up his resources in the spring in order It is announced that the clock hands

have gone on strike for shorter The English muffins say they know Mr. Teapot is a Yankee because he

talks through his nose.

Gossip seems to indicate that there really is something in the rumored attachment of Mr. Steak and Miss Broiler. When he is not with her he is all cut up and is in a fearful stew.



I's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME OYE, one can buy-. Why you don't even have to know what KIND of CHOM

of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.
Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and
Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.
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We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large 64-page books (with insert), on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as in summer. It contains 368 recommends from all over Canada, from people who have used our goods. No farmer should be without it.

You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's 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 bens lay just as well in the winter as in the summer, and will keep these free from disease. These goods are pure and unadulterated. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package, entirely different from any on the mar'et at the present time.

Royal Purple Stock Specific, 50c pckgs.; four You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's

Royal Purple Stock Specific, 50c pckgs.; four Toyal Purple Stock Specific, 50c pekgs.; 10c.

50c pekgs., in an air-tight tin, for \$1.50.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific, 25c and 50c pekgs.. and \$1.50 air-tight tins that hold four 50c pekgs.

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

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

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle; 69c by mail. Royal Purple Cough Cure, 50c tin; 60c by Royal Purple Disinfectant, 25c and 50c tins. Royal Purple Roup Cure, 25c tins; 30c by mail.
Royal Purple Worm Powder, 25c tins; 30c by mail.

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Royal Purple Supplies and Book-

lets may be obtained from SOMERS & CO. Antigonish

Cured Himself With GIN PILLS

No greater compliment could be paid GIN PILLS than to have a druggist use them. Mr. Rogers being in the business, tried all the ordinary remedies, but it was not until he used GIN PILLS that he was cured of a severe pain in the back.

Winnipeg, May 19th. 1912. "In the autumn of 1911, I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent results. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them otherwise the sales would not increase so fast. I gave them a fair trial and the results I found to be good"

GEO. E. ROGERS.

GIN PILLS must cure you or your money will be refunded. Soc. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

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M For PALM SUNDAY

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COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y New Glasgow, N. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chenner Living—C B Whidden & Son page 8 Raw Furs—Chas G Whidden, page 5 Perfect Cook Stove—Bridgetown Foundry Co., page 5 Post Cards—Agents Supply Co., page 8 Hay for Sale—F R Trotter, page 8

### LOCAL ITEMS

THE FIRE alarm whistle at the Electric Light Station will be tested to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7

THE GOLD WATCH on which tickets were sold by the Parish of Grand Mira was drawn by ticket No. 275, held by Miss Mary McDonald, Boston.

REV. D. J. RANKIN, P. P., acknowledges receiving \$3 from "Catholic Girl," Sydney, and same will be applied as directed.

THE REPORT IN THE CASKET last week regarding a new car ferry at Mulgrave seems to have been well authenticated, as the estimates pre-sented to Parliament on Monday include: \$460,000 to provide new car ferry and dock for same at Mulgrave and \$33,000 to increase accommodations at Mulgrave.

OF THE CIVIC CONTESTS in the Province yesterday, the one for the Province yesterday, the one for the New Glasgow Mayoralty occasioned the greater interest, due to the personality of Editor Fraser, who was one of the candidates. Bro. Fraser was successful. We extend congratulations to the newly-elected Mayor and also bespeak for the Town Mayor, and also bespeak for the Town of New Glasgow a year of intelligent civic administration.

THE FARM of the late Allan Grant, at Fraser's Grant, Antigonish, has been purchased by Mr. Dan McUonald of Fraser's Grant, at present residing in Boston. The consideration was \$1600. Mr. Simon Perro, of Fraser's Grant, bought the 20-acre lot at Fraser's Grant belonging to the same estate for \$200. Both properties were recently advertised for sale in The

FRACTURED SKULL.-Jack Sinnet, a workman on the new mixer at the steel plant, was seriously injured. He fell twenty feet and fractured his skull. Dr. Bruce was called, and removed a table proper of brain tierns. moved a tablespoon of brain tissue. It is thought Sinnet will recover, if complications do not arise. Reports from the hospital late last night said he was resting comfortable. Sinnett is a native of Placentia, Nfld., and is a former St. F. X. College student.

—Sydney Post.

IN THE TOWN ELECTIONS, held Tuesday, the following were elected Mayors of their respective Towns:
Antigonish—R. R. Griffin (accl.)
Canso—Mr. Rice.
Dominion—H. J. Mitchell (re-elected)
Hawkesbury—John C. Bourinot.
Inverness—A. J. McIsaac.
New Glasgow—Jas. A. Fraser, ma-

New Glasgow-Jas. A. Fraser, ma-

jority 39. North Sydney—W. A. McKay (accl) Sydney Mines—Angus Stewart, re-elected, majority 296.

HYMENEAL.—A very pleasant event took place at Havre au Bouche on January 28, when Rev. Father Doyle united in marriage Miss Laura J. O'Neil and Francis Fougere, both of Havre au Bouche. The bride was attended by Miss Isabel McKeough and the groom by Mr. John Boudroit. Nuptial High Mass followed the ceremony, after which the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride's repaired to the home of the bride's father, where dinner was served. In the evening the wedding party and a large number of guests enjoyed themselves at the home of the groom. Supper was partaken of, and music and dancing contributed much to affording all a most pleasant night. The young couple are very popular, as the large number of valuable presents received show. All join in wishing them a happy journey through

THE WORK of installing the gas plant for the Scientific Laboratories at Francis Xavier's has been completed, and gas is now being used daily in the different laboratories of the building. The plant is made up of three distinct parts. First, the generator, which consists of a large chamber holding six barrels of refined gasoline in a number of compartments so as to expose a maximum evaporating surface. This is buried in the ground some distance away from the building. The gasoline vapour is piped from here into the basement of the building where it enters the mixer. Here, air is added to the vapour in definite proportions. The mixture then passes into the pump where pressure is applied, and from which it passes to all parts of the building. For laboratory use, gas of this type is second to none. The cost of the installation will be between \$800 and \$1000. The faculty and students feel greatly indebted to the Alumni Association, at whose instance the plant has been installed. the plant has been installed.

NEWS WAS received from Kamloops, B. C., about two weeks ago, at his home at Monk's Head, this County, that Dan H. McDonald, ecclesiastical student, had passed away. The deceased, who was in his thirtieth year, was a son of Alex. R. McDonald, and was a young man of estimable and very superior qualities. He graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College in the class of 1906, and shortly afterwards left for the Canadian West. About two years later, he entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal. During his second year of study there he was taken ill and had to discontinue his studies. From the effects of this illness he never recovered, and after a stay of two years at home he again went West in the hope of benefitting his health by the change of climate. During his illness Father Thayer, O. M. I., called upon him and prepared him for the end. In a letter to the father of the deceased, Father Thayer says, "The first morning I gave him Holy Viaticum and annointed him, and the next day, as I thought it would be a consolation to him, I said Mass in his room and he again received Holy Communion. He was in most excellent dispositions and I believe he has now entered into that peace which our merciful Saviour bestows on those who love Him.'

May his soul rest in peace!

HIS LORDSHIP GUEST OF K. OF C.—
On Sunday evening last His Lordship
Bishop Morrison was the guest of the
local Council of the Knights of
Columbus at an informal gathering of
the members in the Celtic Hall. The
occasion of the gathering was to
permit the local Council to make a
presentation to His Lordship. The
articles presented consisted of a splendid cappa magna and a handsome did cappa magna and a handsome sanctuary chair. The first was pro-cured at the well-known Milwaukee cured at the well-known Milwaukee church goods' house, Messrs. Wiltzius & Co., and the second through Chisholm. Sweet & Co., Antigonish. Grand Knight, Dr. McKinnon, in making the presentation, expressed the pleasure of the members at meeting his Lordship as a brother Knight and extended him a hearty welcome to membership in the local Council of the Order. He assured His Lordship the Order. He assured His Lordship that the members were not mindful alone of their mutual interests, but were earnestly concerned in all that tended to the welfare of the community, and were particularly interested in the work and progress of our educational institutions. They recognized what had been accomplished for our Church and people by the for our Church and people by the University of St. Francis Xavier, and hoped for even further achievements hoped for even further achievements along this line. His Lordship made a pleasing and gracious reply. He thanked the Knights for their kind thoughtfulness, and expressed his pleasure at the assurance given him by the Grand Knight that the members were concerned in the progress of education and in the welfare of our College. He dwelt at length on the College. He dwelt at length on the importance of education, the necessity of affording our youth an opportunity for securing an education that will fit them for a prominent part in the industrial development of our country, combined with a sound moral training that will ensure good citizenship. It was, he said, always a pleasure to him to meet his people, to converse with them, and to have an interest in their affairs. We venture to add that the Order may well be congratulated on the success it is achieving in its work. Its movement to raise an endowment of one million dollars for the Catholic University of America, nearly all of which amount has been already paid in, must commend itself to all who have the interests of the Church at heart. A pleasant hour followed, spent in conversation and in listening

THE MAIN ESTIMATES were placed before Parliament on Monday afternoon, they total \$179,152,183, an increase of nearly ten million dollars over the total vote of last year, and do not include the \$35,000,000 for naval purposes, nor the amount to be devoted to aid agriculture. The largest item of expenditure is \$19,000,000 for the Transcontinental Railway. Other large items are: Four and a half millions for the Hudson Bay Railway construction; three millions for the Quebec Bridge; two millions for the Welland Ship Canal; \$7,239,650 for the I. C. Railway, including \$2,500,000 for the terminals at Halifax, and \$1,000,000 for rolling stock; \$1,000,000 for a car ferry to Prince Edward Island; \$2,000-000 for new deprrtmental building at Octawa: \$1,000,000 for the new Dominion Government building at London, Eng.; \$2,600,000 for St. John harbor; \$2,000,000 for Port Arthur and Fort William harbors; \$1,000 for Outples harbors; \$1,000 f \$1,500,000 for Quebec harbor; \$1,000,-000 for the new Levis dry dock; and \$500,000 each for Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria harbors, and for the French River waterway improve-ments, This last named sum is for the deepening of the channel to North Bay, and is the only indication of any commencement on the Georgian Bay Canal scheme; \$130,000 for a new post office at Lt: John; \$400,000 for a new examining warehouse at Montreal; \$220,000 for an immigration building for Quebec; \$150,000 for the London Post Office; \$500,000 for a customs examining warehouse at Toronto; \$150,000 for the Winnipeg Drill Hall; \$100,000 each for two postal state rooms at Winnipeg; \$100,000 each for drill halls at Moose Jaw and Regina; \$500 000 for a post office at Calgary, and \$300,000 for a Custome warehouse in the same city; \$100,000 for a Drill ball at Edmonton \$150,000 on new experimental farm buildings; \$200,000 for Goderich harbor improvements; \$225,000 for Hamilton harbor; \$150,000 for Kingston harbor; \$150,000 for Saulte Ste Marie harbor; \$75,000 for Trenton harbor \$875,000 for dredging in Ontario and Quebec; and \$875,000 in the Maritime Provinces, and \$550,000 in British Col-umbia for the same purpose.

to a few vocal and instrumental

The following are votes for Antigonish County:

Arisaig-To complete extension of wharf. \$3,000.

Bayfield harbor—Repairs to wharf and breakwater, \$2.500. Breen's Pond — Construction of

reakwater, \$1,400. Harbor au Bouche - Repairs to

wharf, \$1,000. Malignant Cove-Repairs to breakwater, \$800. Blue Rocks-Repairs to breakwater,

\$1,200. CAPE BRETON.

Point Tupper, improvements, \$90. 000. Inverness post office, improvements.

Sydney Mines, wharf at Barrington Cove, \$7,500.

Breakwater, \$1,000. Boisdale, wharf, \$5,000. Brule, wharf, repairs and extension,

Burke's Head, completion of breakwater, \$4.750 East Bay (South Side) repairs to

wharf, \$2,600. Englishtown, repairs and renewals o wharf, \$1.100. Gabarus Harbor, beach protection.

Glace Bay, beach protection, \$2,000.

Little Bras d'Or, construction of break water, \$12,800. Little Anse, completion of breakwater, \$4,000.

Valentine's day, Feby. 14th. Enclose us any amount you wish for cards, mailing free. Bonner's post

### Personals

Mr. J. J. McKinnon, J. P., Christmas Island, C. B., was in Town last week for a few days, on business.

Senator Girroir arrived in Anti-gonish on Monday from Ottawa, the Senate having adjourned nutil February, 19th-

Mr. C. C. Chisholm, of Hyde Park, Mass., contractor for asphalt and con-crete walks and drives, etc., is spending a few weeks at Harbour Boucher, Ant., his native home.

Mr. John A. Chisholm, formerly of Hollowell Grant, Antigonish, and William Chisholm were at Dominion No. 4, C. B., last week on a visit to their sisters.

### Among the Advertisers.

Fox berries at Bonner's.

Bring your oil cans and molasses cans to the family grocer. Bonner's.

Our tea is a leader, always guaranteed. Bonner's. Now is the time to buy bobsleds. Go to C. B. Whidden & Son's.

A few new sleighs for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

. Fresh beef, pork, and first class quality sausages at Whidden's. Get a bottle of cough mixture at

Rock salt and linseed meal for stock

at Bonner's. Fresh calved cow for sale, T. J.

Ladies' winter coats at half price. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Rat poison, rat ltraps and mouse traps at Bonner's.

Lost, on West River Roll, a neck tole. Finder please leave at this

Men's overshoes, \$1.20; gum shoes, \$1.40; new stock at McDonald's shoe You can't do better in clothing than

at McDonald's. Special pre-inventory sale now on. All balance of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats at half price. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

To Benner's for your bulk or package tea always guaranteed, Highest grade

mollasses and oil. Odd lot of ladies' corsets regular at 5c. to \$1.00 value, reduced to 59c.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Midwinter supplies: Hose, over-gaiters, gloves, mitts, etc., at Mo-

Donald's clothing store. Fruit cake, plain cake, sultana cake, doughnuts, etc., fresh baking at Bonner's. Cremalt loaf bread can't be beat.

Poultry condition powder and ground cyster shells by the pound to make the hens lay. Bonner's. 1500 yards of wrapperette, regular

12 cent value, clearing during our big bargain sale at 9c. per yard. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Cough mixture — Matthew's syrup of tar and Father Morriscy's lung tonic, none better, at the agency. Condition powder, stock food and calf meal, cheese rennet and butter

oil and separator oil. Bonner's. Ground oyster shells for hens, in bulk by the pound, and poultry condition powder, make the hens lay when eggs are high, at Bonner's.

best English harness oil, axle

Get your cremalt loaf bread at Bonner's. Don't compare it with baker's bread, its just like your mother used to bake, only better.

500 yards of baby ribbon, good assortment of colours, clearing at lc, per yard. Also ends in wide widths at half price. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Several lines of men's and women's boots and shoes, in lace and button, black or tan, marked at factory prices to clear. High class goods at low prices. McDonald's shoe store.

Lent at Bonner's-Fresh cod and mackerel fillets, best Newfoundland dry cod and herring, try our salt mackerel, order a kit for Lent, 2 dozen to 21. All kinds of canned fish.

### L. O. C. Notes,

Legislative prohibition is declar ed by many to be a failure. What about personal prohibition by moral suasion? For the last nineteen hundred years the church has been preaching, in season and out of season, against the vice of drunkenness, yet, that vice has followed the wake of the centuries, and its elimination is, today, as much a problem as ever. Has the Church been a failure in her efforts to stamp out the evil?

In what sense has prohibition been a failure? In the sense that drunkards still crowd our jails and the liquor evil is still blighting homes throughout the land? Moral sussion has equally failed in its object to eradicate the

The simple fact is, the pro-license people are not reasonable. They condemn prohibition by legislation be cause the law is often violated and be cause the people are not generally in favor of it. Are the people in favor of personal prohibition, by moral suasion, or have the appeals of the temperance reformers often been ignored? Are the people in favor of joining our total abstinence societies, or after joining do they keep their pledges inviolate? Why have we so many empty benches at our meetings! Is it that all our efforts are failures? No, emphatically no, much is being done by moral suasion, notwithstanding lapses. Much is also being done by prohibitive liquor laws, as auxiliaries to moral sussion. The two - Moral suasion and legislative prohibition-naturally and harmoniously work, hand in hand, while moral suasion and license are two opposite extremes in the work of total abscinence. The argument of majorities supposed to work against the Nova Scotta Temperance Law, now on our statutes, 1:30, 4t.

would work equally against our total abstinence societies; we have but the small minority enrolled on our membership lists. Shall we declare our work in the total abstinence cause a failure, and close our halls? But have we the majority against us for license? The Sydney vote of less than one thousand in favor of license in a city of twenty thousand people, and with a voters list of certainly over three thousand,

does not show it.

The Catholic Record (Jan. 25th)
says: Personal prohibition is the most effective kind, but legislative prohibition is an excellent aid to personal prohibition at times." Who says that Catholic paper is against

When you say that a glass of liquor, in itself, is not a sin, or a barrel of it, for that matter, or that the drinking of a glass is in itself not a sin, you are right. No one would appeal to church or legislation if the awful sin of Prohibition? or legislation if the awful sin of drunkenness did not loom up before us, in every community where liquor is sold, or if the saloon, licensed or not, by its alluring temptations, open the way to the alarming evils which are the concomitants of the liquor traffic in every land. J. A. M. GILLIS.

Notwithstanding any rumours or assertions to the contrary, arrangements have been made for the importation of hay into this County from Amherst and vicinity, and the delivery of same to Antigonish farmers at the price for which it is purchased there. The farmer gets his hay for the price at which it is sold in the open market at Amherst or vicinity, and neither directly or indirectly pays any freight of either charges on same from that district. We have asked the following leading citizens to make a thorough investigacitizens to make a thorough investigation into the whole matter, and publish a report of their findings in The Casket, and they have consented to do so:

A. D. Chisholm, Merchant. George Taylor, E.q., Farmer, Dan D. McDonald, Merchant. James H. Stewart, Merchant, H. H. Crerar, Esq., Farmer.

I will give any person who will furnish satisfactory evidence to disprove the above statement the sum of two hundred dollars.

Farmers should order their hay at once as this privilege cannot be held open later than March 15th inst. Advices are to the effect that at present there is a heavy demand from Newfoundland and other places, which is liable to cause an advance in price in the very near future. E. LAVIN GIRROIR. Antigonish, N. S., Feb. 5, 1913.

## HOGS and YEAL WANTED

Cash paid for nice fresh killed hogs, and good meat calves dressed with

SEARS & McDONALD, Ltd. Antigonish, N. S.

## Auction Sale

To be sold at public Auction, on the premises of the undersigned at Lis-

Wednesday Feb. 12, '13 at 11 a, m.
12 tons of good hay.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit with notes on approved security.
RONALD McGILLIVARY.

## POST CARDS

Boys and girls, young and old, enclose 10 ents coin or stamps for 7 elegant post cards—sually sold 2 for 5)—Easter, Valentine. Views,

AGENTS SUPPLY CO.

## Hay for Sale

For sale, 100 tons hay to be pressed on the Ethridge farm at Salt Springs, March 1st.

F. R. TROTTER, Antigonish.

## Cheaper Living

Do not pay extravagant prices for butter (use Olive Oil). We guarantee Olive Oil is cheaper and is just as good for all kinds of cooking. "Come and ask about it." For sale in all quantities at C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,

Antigonish, N. S.

## OFFICE WANTED

A professional man wants a comfortable office on Main Street A large room already heated and lighted preferred. State particulars. Address DOCTOR,

Box 441, 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 Dependent Children. Halifax, N. S.

# 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 would not consider the idea of selling our stock at one-fourth off. To stand a loss would not be in accordance with old business rules.

## The New Way

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

The home of good goods and low prices.

Palace Clothing Co.'v

The Outfitters

## Cold Weather Goods At D. G. KIRK'S

### 4444444444444

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 SASKATCHEWAN BUEFALO ROBES, COATS and MITTS.

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

We have in stock a few ladies' and men's

ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS

which we offer to clear at less than half price.

99999999999999

D. G. KIRK, Antigonish

## The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.

Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS,

ANT GONISH NOVA SCOTIA and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT

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 Connty 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

hard 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, wib timber, both hard and soft. about two miles from James Station and will be sold at an able figure. For further partic

MRS. CATHERINE MCAD



F.H. RANDA

Buyer and direct Shippe RAW FURS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE