

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912.

Perhaps Canon Troop can give us a "black list" of newspapers which have been touched by "the mysterious hand of Rome."

The American and Canadian Post Office departments are going to try to balk the efforts of "get-rich-quick" advertisers. Good.

We were very glad to see in the Montreal Star a very good letter signed "W. J. Grant," in which Canon Troop's outburst was nicely dealt with.

Canon Troop says that the "mysterious hand of Rome" is to be found everywhere. Well, well! Henry VIII. and Thomas Cromwell and "Great Eliza" did not make a complete job of it after all!

The "get-rich-quick" schemers might be induced to take an interest in Socialism. Their appeal is made to the same human weakness; and the same bitter disappointment is awaiting the victims of both.

Canon Troop does not think much of the Catholic people of South America. But we wonder whether he has any idea how those people despise the ignorant ranting preachers of the sect, such as Canon Troop himself.

The one loan Socialist in the United States Congress was defeated in the elections last week. Their candidate for President received a larger vote than formerly, but not enough to make him or his party formidable.

The question of fire protection regulations in moving-picture theatres is engaging attention in Montreal. We have a law on the subject in Nova Scotia; but a glance at some of our moving-picture theatres shows how little it is regarded.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown, General Secretary of the Canadian Foreign Missionary Board, in an address at Moncton, said that "now a Methodist missionary is Minister of Education in Bolivia." Name, please.

Three men accused of being agents for the white slave traffic, who spent some weeks in jail in Quebec, are to be deported,—perhaps have been by this time,—from the country as undesirable immigrants. Good for them. But they got off too easily, if guilty.

For the present, we look on the reports of Turkish massacres and revenges said to have been committed during the war, with considerable suspicion. But, if they prove to be true, there is matter enough in the facts alleged to arouse "the conscience of Europe" in earnest.

Canon Troop says that "the so-called Christian peoples of South America are regarded as notorious by all who knew the real facts concerning them." There's a concise and clear summary of the condition of forty-seven million people. "Notorious."

Canon Troop says that the influence of "Rome," "extends even over the press, making it increasingly difficult to obtain publicity for the other side of the question." Has he ever thought that the shrewd newspaper men know that the reading public prefer to be amused in the name of amusement, not in the name of religion?

Rev. Mr. Vining used a couple of sentences to sum up the condition of thirty-six million people in France. Canon Troop can beat him in brevity. He says that forty-seven million people in South America are "notorious." They are both in the vaude-

ville class of preachers, but the Canon outclasses his Baptist rival.

The Toronto World says:

JUDGE LAFONTAINE'S PLAN.

Toronto World:—"When the plan of Judge Lafontaine, of Montreal, is adopted generally and the carrying of weapons made a jail offense in every case, there will be one menace to human life largely removed from the country."

We agree. The matter is becoming more serious every day.

Last June there was no "Progressive" party in the United States. Roosevelt's protest against the Republican convention, gave it its start. Of course, the discontent and revolt had been smouldering, and occasionally blazing, in the Republican party, for some years. But no man in the United States but Theodore Roosevelt could have put that feeling in shape for a Presidential contest in a few months.

London newspaper correspondents with the Turkish army, place the blame for the Turkish defeats largely on the utter lack of proper equipment and arrangements for food supplies. One of them asserts that Turkish soldiers were obliged to fast for three days, and finally some of them ate their horses. It does seem as though the splendid fighting qualities of the Balkan armies could not wholly explain the total upset of the last month.

It is amusing to read the remarks of some European statesman on the war, and the situation in eastern Europe, and the comments of the press in some cases is positively absurd. We are told that "the conscience of Europe" will not tolerate any interference with the Balkan States. That attitude shows more discretion than conscience. The attitude of the European rulers on the Turkish situation for the last sixty years has hardly been based on conscience.

At Kingston, Ontario, on the 6th inst., a man named John Campbell was shot and killed. His own revolver caused his death. A young woman was looking at it, and he told her he had unloaded it, but he had not unloaded it, and it went off and shot him in the head. It is almost incredible that these "didn't know it was loaded accidents" should continue to occur so frequently. Are people deaf to all warnings on the subject?

If the Turks and the Balkan States had worn each other out in this war, the great powers of Europe would now, probably, be about ready to quarrel over the situation. But, as it now is, the Balkan States may have far more to say as to what will be done, or left undone, than any of the great powers. "Triple alliance," or "triple entente." They have suffered in the past some humiliations from the diplomats. Now it is their turn.

The war "news" despatches given us day after day gives us the feeling that we are getting at the main facts in spite of them, rather than with their aid. Was there ever, even in the greatest efforts of the reporters during the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars, anything seen to "beat" the columns of rubbish now unloaded on us every day? Where does it all come from? Much of it, on its very face, seems to be pure "fake."

The very men who try to blame Christianity for the sins of mankind, would be the first to resent any sign of an attempt on the part of Churchmen to influence elections, or in any other way to take part in any public movement for social reform. People insist on being allowed to misgovern themselves. They tell the Church to keep out of it. And, when they have made a very bad job of running the State, they almost always want to try their hand at regulating religion.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—In order to say farewell to his three companions in the condemned cell and also to show his utter indifference to the fate that will soon overtake him Sylvia Yacoff, to die if no reprieve is granted him on Nov. 15 for the murder of his sister-in-law, this morning gave a party. Yacoff sat at the head of the table and the usual prison fare was supplemented by delicacies bought by the host. Yacoff delivered a speech expressing his regret at having soon to leave his friends, and then sang a song in Russian, his native language.

We should suppose some pertinent questions might be asked of those who were in charge of those prisoners. A newspaper article asserts that 2000 ships were wrecked last year, and

that such accidents are increasing. We suppose the number of ships at sea is increasing, too; but it does not add to our pride in human ability that an occupation so ancient should still have so many accidents. The dangers of the sea have been lessened in many respects by artificial contrivances and inventions. It is not easy to see in what respect those dangers have been increased. Were they not always about the same? Is seamanship deteriorating? Or, do seamen rely too much on the artificial safeguards?

If the Turks are fanatical fighters, and see before their eyes, in battle, the sensuous paradise which Mohammedanism promises as the immediate reward of those who die fighting against Christians, no great results thereof have so far appeared in the present war. On other occasions, however, it has produced results. We have little doubt that the English correspondents are right; and that the equipment and supply arrangements of their armies have been entirely neglected, or left to the charge of men who, as one correspondent puts it, "could not run a country circus."

Right Hon. Winston Churchill, in his speech at Sheffield, said:

We are fortunate—born under a lucky star and in a good age and with no old scores to pay, no modern enmities to prosecute, we can survey our past without a pang, we can survey our future without a grudge, but we must be prepared. (Loud cheers)

That is a very comfortable way to feel about it; but there are, nevertheless, some pangs to be felt when looking back over the history of Great Britain and the British Empire; and some of those pangs must be felt by the patriotic Britisher who fairly considers Great Britain's past record in respect to Turkey and her position in Europe.

Rev. E. Bosworth, speaking at Moncton on the Grand Ligne Baptist mission in Quebec, said that in the local elections in that Province last spring,

"the church planted itself against the government and the people realized the necessity of an improved education for their children and returned the government by an increased majority."

This view of the elections in Quebec last May, is new to us. Will the reverend gentleman favor us with a few particulars? When did the Church take that stand? How was the stand made known? Who was the spokesman? What did he say? Where can we find a full account, or any account, of this important matter?

"Captain, Captain," said a Russian soldier, during an encounter with Tartars, "I've caught a Tartar." "Bring him along, then," said the captain. "Captain, Captain, but he won't let me," replied the soldier. The Balkan States raise a somewhat similar difficulty. The great powers thought they could prevent war. They next thought they could "localize" the war. They next thought they could dictate a final settlement, and they said that no territory should be annexed by either side. They have been compelled to abandon all those notions—unless they are ready to go to war themselves. Unless the Balkan States now do something very foolish, or are extreme in their demands, and unless the Turks are silly enough to revenge themselves on their Christian subjects in Asia, there will probably be no interference at present on the part of the great powers.

Few expected that Roosevelt would be elected President of the United States; and few, we should think, imagine that he is done for as a political force by his defeat. Looking over the figures of the election returns, our wonder grows at what he succeeded in doing. Last June there were but two parties in the United States; for the Socialists have not done much harm, politically, as yet. Colonel Roosevelt came out on election evening, second, with a new party, started by himself, within a few months past; a party which depended to a very great extent, in its first flight, on the personal strength of the Colonel himself. To say that such a man is eliminated by the fact of his failing in this tremendous undertaking, is surely very short-sighted.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, with one swoop to day abolished the time-honored public drinking cup from railroad carriages, vessels and other conveyances operated in inter-State traffic, and from depots and waiting rooms of common carriers.

This sweeping order against "any drinking cup, glass or vessel for common use," effective immediately, is in the interest of the nation's health and was the direct result of an investigation by the United States Public Health Service—a branch of the treasury Department—which holds the drinking cup to be a menace as a carrier of disease. A drinking cup, it is said, may contain thousands of bacteria from disease infected persons.

This dirty custom, and others, such as smoking other people's pipes, should need no law to end them. Common sense might tell people that such customs are unclean and unhealthy, and dangerous. You never can tell what may be wrong with other people's health.

If Canon Troop has any capacity whatsoever for acquiring facts, where the Catholic Church is concerned, he would do well to read the history of the Mohammedan invasion of Europe, and find out, if he can clear his eyesight sufficiently to see the fact, who broke that invasion and confined them to the narrow limits from which Serbia, Bulgaria, and other provinces, separated themselves after three hundred years of oppression, and from the last of which they are now driving the Turks out. Who fought and beat the Mohammedans when they actually threatened to conquer Europe? Who drove them out of France? Who drove them out of Spain? Who drove them out of Austria and Hungary? What is the record of Catholic Europe in respect to the fight for Christianity? What is the record of the Protestants of Europe? Does Canon Troop know any history? Does he know anything except how to abuse Catholics in masses of forty-seven millions, and to prove himself an ass.

The figures for Bulgaria and Sarvia are very interesting at the present time; and show a state of physical vigor in the people of those countries which goes some way to account for their recent amazing performances. The expositions, "advances," "enlightened," "modern civilization," etc., show the writer's conviction that the real pure brand of those things is the exclusive possession of the peoples he knows most about. He is right in some of his contentions nevertheless. Health is not the exclusive possession of the rich; neither is vice the exclusive possession of the poor. The people of the Balkan States are not rich; neither are they the victims of vice. They are happy without being financially well-off; and they live longer than the people of North America. Worry kills; but poverty does not always cause worry; whereas discontent always causes it. Wealth does not prolong life; but contentment and clean living do.

Twenty-six of the American States have forbidden the common or public drinking cup. The United States government has forbidden it in the territories under Federal control. Secretary McVeagh has abolished it in the cars, ships, and waiting-rooms of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. The Montreal Star very sensibly remarks:

And as long as public indignation and attention are concentrated on the "common drinking-cup," the common carriers aforesaid are not doing anything to divert it. Even if it advances to and finally envelopes the "common roller-towel" they will probably bear up bravely. A drinking-cup may hold thousands of germs of the deadliest diseases, doubtless it does many times; but what about the carrying-power of plush upholstery, wellworn but only perfunctorily cleaned, or the engrained filth of car-floors which have never known a thorough washing? By all means let the old tin-cup be abolished but do not let the abolishing stop there.

In a recent issue of the Sydney Post, we find, under the heading,—"Sunday School Lesson, Nov. 3rd. The Sunday School Lesson written for the Post by Mrs. Carr-Harris, of Bathurst, N. B."—an article on religion, rationalism, etc., etc., in the course of which the words are quoted: "Take heed of the leaven of the Pharisees," etc. The writer kindly explains that "the leaven of the Pharisees" may be seen in the Oxford Movement, in the Eucharistic Congress movement, as well as in other movements of a similar nature." If the Sydney Post has decided to enter upon the field of religious journalism, it has an excellent chance now to make a beginning; for this passage, appearing in an article which is said to have been "written for the Post," requires comment of some kind from the editor of that paper. Possibly the editor does not bother reading the "Sunday-School Lessons" before turning them over to the printers. That might involve an apology from

him to "Mrs. Carr-Harris," whoever she may be. But let "Mrs. Carr-Harris" look after herself. What is the Post going to say to its Catholic readers on the point stated?

With our growth as a nation, we are gradually filling up the blanks in our criminal record, and will soon have a full set of criminal offences. Counterfeiting banknotes was a rare offence in Canada, but lately we hear a good deal of it:

The Finance department has been advised of considerable increase in the circulation of bogus notes. The bad money has been coming into the possession of banks and business houses all over Canada. They are not good counterfeits but seem to have been widely circulated.

Dominion ones and twos and Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Montreal fives have been most numerous. The Dominion ones in some cases are the same on both sides. The police and secret men all over Canada are at work endeavoring to locate the whereabouts of the counterfeiter.

Rev. Neil Herman of Truro is reported in The Moncton Transcript as saying at Moncton that

"The time is coming when the Baptists west of the Great Lakes will bear the lion's share of missionary effort."

Does he mean "the lion's share" of Baptist missionary effort? Or, "the lion's share" of Protestant missionary effort, or "the lion's share" of all missionary effort? We ask because there have been some Catholic missionaries "west of the Great Lakes," all the time for a hundred years past; and they have not wasted their time in reading ridiculous reports at conventions, raking over the catalogues of ancient calumnies, or in thanking God that they are not like other men, Papists, French-Canadians, and such. But their works are there for all the world to see who look without eyeshades of ignorant prejudice to blind them. We know one of these missionaries who did not see a white man's face in 30 years. Are there any such instances amongst the Baptists?

The inimitable G. K. Chesterton impales some modern notions about education as follows:

We are told to offer a child the affirmative ideal and never the negative commandment commonly attached to it. Thus we must not forbid little Arthur to pull his uncle's nose. We should rather expiate upon the beauty of the nose in its unpolished state, poised like an unplucked flower; and our eulogy should leave to be inferred the improbability of the nose, even in the most skillful hands, being moulded into a fairer thing. We must refrain from telling Oswald in so many words that he is not to stay in the dining-room. We must rather exclaim, in a sort of abstracted rapture: "How magnificent, how magnetic, is the wall-paper in the back bedroom! How impossible it must be for young and ardent spirits to resist running upstairs this minute to look at it!" We must not say sharply: "Gwendolen, cease from playing the piano with the fire-shovel." We must merely observe in a loud voice heard above the din: "How noble is silence, older than the gods! How it would fill this chamber with its ancient absorption if by any chance Gwendolen were to leave off playing the piano with the fire-shovel." I do not know whether these people really apply their principle in such cases, but this is the principle which they profess to apply.

The Montreal Star has the following editorial note, which deserves attention from all who have thrust under their eyes in papers and magazines advertisements of the kind mentioned, which are calculated to get good money from them for nothing:

Join action the Post-Office Departments of Canada and of the United States is the only effective way of putting a check on the operations of that particularly obnoxious class of "mail order sharks," and it is greatly to be hoped that Postmaster-General Hitchcock and the Hon. L. P. Pelletier will be able to devise some method of procedure which will accomplish this purpose. We are fairly able to deal with the Canadian members of the order who operate in Canada; the United States is equally prepared to follow up and suppress those who use her mails to swindle within her borders. But there are three thousand miles of boundary, an international mail service which leaves little to be desired, and immunity in one country from the postal regulations of the other. Under the circumstances it is obvious that what has happened was bound to happen. Swindlers operating in the United States have moved their nominal headquarters to Canada, and vice-versa.

Canon Troop, when he was talking about "enemies of Christianity," might have informed his congregation as to who were the "enemies of Christianity" in the days when the new "Supreme Head" of the Church

of England was chopping the head off his first "Vicar-General," Thomas Cromwell; or when the first Archbishop of Canterbury, Cranmer, was conforming backwards and forwards as the political wind blew; or plotting treason by putting Jane Grey on the throne; or when the beautiful set of scoundrels who surrounded Edward VI were carrying out "the English Reformation;" or when the celebrated "compromise" of which Macaulay speaks so scathingly, was made; or when another great compromise was ready to be made a hundred years later at a time when Presbyterianism was triumphant in England for the moment. Then he might have traced the history of the relations between Parliament and the Church of England, briefly, showing the principal rivets in the chain of Acts of Parliament in which that Church has been, and is to-day, completely bound up. All these things and many others, would have been helpful to his hearers in locating "the enemies of Christianity."

Right Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, speaking at Sheffield on October 30th, said:

But there is another aspect to this war which awakens greater reflection. We have sometimes been assured by persons who profess to know that the danger of war has become an illusion and that in these modern days that danger would not exist at all but for the machinations of statesmen and diplomats, but for the intrigue of financiers, aided by the groundless suspicions of generals and admirals and fomented by the sensationalism of the Press—all directed upon the ignorance and credulity of the people. Well, here is a war which has arisen from none of these causes, which has broken out in spite of all that rulers and diplomats could do to prevent it, a war in which the Press has had no part, a war which the whole force of the money power has been subtly and steadily directed to prevent, which has come upon us, not through the ignorance or credulity of the people, but, on the contrary, through their knowledge of their history and their destiny, and through their intense realization of their wrongs and of their duties, as they conceived them, a war which from all these causes has burst upon us with all the force of a spontaneous explosion, and which in strife and destruction has carried all before it.

It does, indeed, "awaken reflection." But the "great powers" could, in all probability, have so changed conditions in the countries which are the scene of the war, long ago, by concerted and unselfish combined effort, as to have prevented this war.

Wilson got the full Democratic vote, and yet the Taft and Roosevelt votes combined would have carried enough States to beat him,—if we have seen the correct figures. In spite of Wilson's tremendous total majority, therefore, there does not seem to have been any tremendous sweep for the Democratic party, so far as the Presidency is concerned. Two features of the election, however, are very significant, namely,—the demand for advances in legislation and public reforms, and the break-up of the old Republican party. The demand for reforms, and for extensive changes, legislative and constitutional, found expression in support of Roosevelt and of Wilson, according to the different views of those who hold such changes to be necessary. We should think that this demand will, in the future, tend to express itself in support of the new "Progressive" party. It is by no means sure that that party will be the weaker at the next election for having been defeated this year. If Colonel Roosevelt and its other leaders are wise enough not to start waving red flags, and catering to Socialism, and show prudence in shaping its programme, thousands who voted last week for Wilson will swing over to it at the next election. We regard it as a permanent party in American politics. As for any tendencies it may have shown to be too reactionary in certain matters, the chances are that time will cure that weakness. Even so great an enthusiast as Colonel Roosevelt must realize that great changes cannot be effected instantaneously. He has now "four years more" to ponder on that truth. Meantime, his campaign, in all probability, has done good in American politics. A considerable change in the political line-up becomes unavoidable, from time to time, in every country. The change, when it comes, is not always for the better; but we are disposed to think that a great deal of good may come of the change he has brought about. At all events, it presents opportunities for whole-some changes in public legislation, administration and government in that country. That it may open the way to some unwholesome changes, is possible. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the new party will see, and guard against, that danger.

An Alphabet.

Attention at both work and play,
 Busy all the livelong day;
 Courteous at home and school,
 Diligent to keep the rule;
 Earnest in whatever you do,
 Friendly with your classmates true;
 Generous of hand and heart,
 Honest in life's every part;
 Innocent of aught that's mean,
 Jolly as king or queen;
 Kind where'er your footsteps roam,
 Loving to the ones at home;
 Merry in sun and rain,
 Neat in dress but never vain;
 Orderly in desk and books,
 Precise both in acts and looks,
 Quiet when 'tis time to be,
 Ready others' needs to see;
 Steady in your every aim,
 Truthful though it bring you shame;
 Untrifling in the way of right,
 Vigorous in temptation's fight;
 Willing others to befriend,
 Xemplary to the end;
 Youthful till life's set of sun,
 Zealous till the crown is won.
 —Ave Maria.

The Conversion of England.

THE MODERN ST. AUGUSTINE A LITTLE MOTOR CHAPEL.
 (By J. P. Holland.)

Throughout the English-speaking world there is one idea, one aspiration common to all Catholics irrespective of parentage or nationality. As every Catholic tongue voices in unison the words of the Our Father or Hail Mary, so every Catholic heart is filled with longing, every Catholic pulse will beat the quicker at the mere mention of the Conversion of England.

Fervently as the exiled Catholic may pray God to hasten the day of England's return to the Old Faith, one needs to travel close to the land once saturated with the blood of martyrs, to wander beneath gothic arch and lofty turret of ancient cathedrals, once the home of our Dear Mother Church, to listen to the parrot prattle of Protestant verger unveiling the wounds of the sacrificed edifice, to hear the senseless chatter of tourists in the once silent cloisters, to visit the ruins of abbeys and monasteries now converted into snug vicarages with the episcopal baby carriage or sacerdotal motor car occupying the sacred ground of the old refectory or sacristy, to make a weary pilgrimage to ancient shrines once gorgeous with carvings and statuary, only to find the sacred effigies slashed and hammered out of all recognition, to come across delicate carvings of such groups as the Holy Family at Bethlehem only to discover with horror that the heads of the Sacred Infant, Our Lady and St. Joseph had been ruthlessly chopped off by ghoulish Protestants—these and a thousand and one similar experiences go to make the English Catholic at home sore at heart with longing for the day when the clouds of centuries will lift.

At last, Thank God! there seems a hope that the Day of Deliverance may not be beyond calculable distance. A rift has appeared in the dark cloud and a faint glimmer of Hope may even be the harbinger of Dawn.

It is nearly two years since Father Herbert Vaughan, nephew of the late Cardinal, informed me that through the generosity of a pious American, he was about to organise a novel campaign for the spread of the Faith in England. I may mention that Father Vaughan is the head of the Catholic Missionary Society, an organisation of priests whose object is the Conversion of England. His plan of campaign, he briefly explained, was to build a Motor Chapel, otherwise a large motor van with the interior fitted out as a chapel, with altar, etc., with this travelling House of God he proposed to visit a number of small towns where no Catholic Church existed and where Mass had not been said since the Reformation. He further proposed to hire the town hall or other public hall in the place and hold a series of Evidence Lectures every night for a week on the general topic of "Know Popery." He would secure some well known preacher to deliver these lectures and at the close of every lecture the audience would be invited to drop questions into a "Question Box" placed near the door of the meeting hall, such questions referring to any point of the lecture which may have seemed to them to require explanation. This explanation would be given before the lecture the next evening.

As I have had considerable experience in motoring over England, I readily accepted the commission to act as Pathfinder in the way of looking up routes, arranging for printing, hiring halls and looking after printing and posting the bills and placards. This was indeed a labour of love besides being most interesting as affording an opportunity to compare the attitude of the people in these places before and after a visit from the Motor Chapel. Of that I will however speak later.

During the Summer of 1911 the Motor Chapel visited in all some six small towns in East Anglia. These were Haverhill, Royston, March, Sweffham, East Dereham and Wymondham. At each of these places a week's stay was made with lectures every night and two or three Masses in the Motor Chapel every morning. The lecturers at the several stoppages were the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., Rev. Arthur Allechin, Rev. George Nicholson, C. S. S. R., Rev. Dr. Arondzen, Monsignor Robt. Hugh Benson, and the Rev. Vassall Phillips, C. S. S. R. It will thus be seen that Father Vaughan's promise he could get, was fully carried out. In addition to these 'leaders' there were always at least two and occasionally three of the Fathers of the Motor Chapel, Father Norgate, accompanying the Motor Chapel throughout. It is also a matter of record that in addition to the clerical speakers and the Fathers of the Missionary Society, there were two or three Catholic laymen who occupied seats on the platform each evening and took their share in answering

questions from the Question Box. I should also mention the fact that a number of pious ladies from the Catholic Women's League rendered immense assistance in the way of distributing handbills, making house to house calls and leading the singing at the evening meetings.

Such in brief was the programme of attack on the stronghold of Protestantism. But our friends the Enemy were not slow to take notice of our aggressiveness and to prepare means of defence. This consisted of two sets of itinerant preachers, one organised by the Protestant Alliance and the other by the Wycliffe Preachers, otherwise the followers of John Kensit. Both sections were fully equipped with the very latest in the way of scurrilous attacks on everything Catholic up to the very latest uncontradicted newspaper yarn invented by the enemies of God's Church in Portugal or France. The method of these Devil's Advocates was simplicity itself. As the hour of our meetings approached, one of them would mount a soap box platform within twenty or thirty yards of the entrance to the hall where our meeting was to be held. Pretty soon he would have a decent sized crowd around whom he would regale with all kinds of blasphemous stories of what Catholics believe and practice. Then, as his hearers were growing interested, he would suddenly descend from his perch and announced his intention of attending our meeting at the same time inviting as many as liked to follow him to see him "put the Romanist idolaters to flight." In the meantime another leather lunged Spouter would mount the soap box and endeavour by force of clamour to out distance the speaker of the evening's meeting or at least to so interrupt that his lecture would lose in lucidity.

Inside the hall, the Protestant Alliance howler would make a great pretence of decorous attention, standing up with the rest when the hymn was being sung and sometimes even joining in. Then as the several questions were being answered he would take copious notes, evidently intended to convince those who saw him, and he generally took good care that he occupied a prominent position, that he was above all things fair minded and only wanted to jot down the actual sayings of the benighted Romanists in order to confute them from his soap box pulpit afterwards. And as a last ruse, ostensibly to prove his fairmindedness, he would interject a viva voce question on some minor point during the course of the lecture in order to bring about an open discussion. Of course he would be promptly called down and told that he must put his question into the box where it would receive attention. But the suppression served his turn perhaps better than an open controversy would have done. It enabled him to look around the hall and mutely appeal to his supporters to bear witness how the Papists suppressed liberty of speech and were afraid of open discussion.

After the second or third night however Dr. Vaughan spiked the guns of this particular fanatic, by explaining to the audience that he came there every night for the sole purpose of creating a disturbance, that he had been told already several times that questions would only be answered through the Question Box and that his efforts to provoke open discussion were merely a ruse to disturb the meeting. After that we had no more of these scenes.

Speaking generally, I think it only fair to say that our reception everywhere was fairly courteous. True there were one or two places where the opposition managed to array the mob against us, and strange to say the two worst offenders in this respect were the two places which had most reason to feel flattered at our visit since they were honoured by the presence of our two star preachers, Father Bernard Vaughan and Monsignor Benson. Yet Haverhill and East Dereham did everything but stone us as we left the hall each night. In both places the town authorities were on the side of the opposition and ostentatiously so. The police hardly made a pretence of keeping order and it took us all our time to prevent the hall being "rushed" every night, while the task of maintaining order indoors was by no means a sinecure.

However, all that is past history now. What about results. Here is where we may thank God for the inspiration which provided the Motor Chapel and can go on our knees in gratitude for the wonderful results of a short six weeks' season. At every place we stopped, with the single exception of Haverhill, there is now a flourishing Catholic Mission. At Royston the resident priest, Father H. Barton Brown, has converted an old stable into a chapel and the handful of Catholics (actually five) who witnessed the departure of the Motor Chapel has now grown into a respectable congregation. Six months after the mission was started His Eminence Cardinal Bourne visited Royston to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to over twenty adults and children. In less than a year the weekly attendance had increased to over one hundred and to-day there are nearer two hundred Catholics in that little town.

At March near Cambridge the condition of affairs is almost as rosy. I may mention incidentally that a few miles outside March is Wisbeach Castle where so many of the Bishops and Abbots who refused to bow to the will of Henry VIII were slowly martyred by imprisonment and starvation. There is a beautiful little Catholic church at March and the number of converts is increasing every week. The same is true of Sweffham, Dereham and Wymondham, all of which have their own little chapels now, thanks to the visit of the Motor Chapel a year ago.

During the Summer just passed the work was taken up again by a series of visits to Baldock, Stevenage, Buntingford and Pershore. At all these places there has been a marked improvement in the manner of our reception as compared with those of the previous year. Indeed it would not be an exaggeration to say that in every place we found people simply

"hungry for the Faith," their attendance at the evening meetings and attention to the services being a matter of edification even to the Catholics following the Motor Chapel.

To supplement the efforts of the Motor Chapel in the way of effecting tangible results has been a herculean task on the few who have had *The work in hand*. Private generosity has been touched again and again till its limit has been exceeded in order to provide the ways and means to carry on this great work. For this reason the Motor Chapel instead of calling at a new place every week in the Summer, is perforce obliged to curtail its efforts to a short season of six weeks, whereas it should be on the road the year round.

The matter has now reached the stage when every English speaking Catholic the world over should take an interest in the outcome. Instead of a single Motor Chapel there should be at least half a dozen constantly on the warpath reclaiming little by little, inch by inch, this once Isle of the Saints to God. This would be easily possible if our fellow Catholics throughout the English speaking world would but give a helping hand. The decay of Protestantism is beyond argument. Except for the loaves and fishes in the shape of fat livings stolen from the Catholic Church centuries ago the Protestantism of to-day is but a religious fungus which breaks out in the shape of Methodism, Quakerism or any other ism which goes to make up the composite word "dissonance." Outside these few it is a question of Catholic or Infidel. The fight is one which should interest every Catholic. The sinews of war to help God's cause should be sent to the Rev. Herbert Vaughan D.D. Mission House, Brondesbury, London, N. W.

Redeeming the Time.

The most precious thing in all the world is time, and yet it is the one thing of which so many of our young people are most prodigal. Carlyle was wont to speak of time as a mystery. He says: "That great mystery of time were there no other; the inimitable, silent, never-resting, thing called time, rolling, rushing on swift, silent like an all-embracing ocean tide, on which we and all the universe swim like exhalations, like apparitions which are and then are no more. This is forever yours literally a miracle—a thing to strike us dumb; for we have no word to speak about it."

Time is a treasure. An Italian philosopher adopted as his motto, "Time is my treasure." It is an estate, indeed, which will produce nothing without cultivation, but which will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be overrun by noxious weeds, or laid out for show rather than use. Someone has well said: "Time is life's freightage, wherewith some men trade, and make a fortune; and others suffer it to molder all away, or waste it in extravagance. Time is life's ladder, whereby some raise themselves up to honor, and renown, and glory; and some let themselves down into the depths of shame, degradation, and ignominy. Time is a book, out of which some extract wondrous wisdom; while others let it lie uncovered, and them die fools. Time is life's tree, from which some gather precious fruit; while others lie down under its shadow, and perish with hunger." Time will be to us what, by our use of the treasure, we make of it—a good or an evil, a blessing or a curse. We should never forget that time is very short, and that we can never make up for misspent or wasted time.

Reported Discovery of Tuberculosis Cure.

The scientists at the John Hopkins Hospital are of the belief that an anti-toxin has been discovered that may make the human race immune to tuberculosis.

For a long time, Dr. Louis Hamman and Dr. Charles F. Austrian have been working on a virus and for several months experiments on rabbits have been in order. About six months ago, a rabbit was inoculated with the anti-toxin and later was given an injection of tuberculosis germs.

At the end of a month the rabbit showed no signs of ill health; on the contrary, its appetite improved and it took on weight. This continued until a few days ago, the rabbit at all times showing every indication of robust health. Then the rabbit died and the Hopkins' expert believed that all their hopes had been dashed to the ground. An autopsy, however, failed to reveal any traces of tuberculosis; in fact, the body of the rabbit seemed to be in perfectly normal condition, and nothing could be found that should have caused death.

The physicians finally came to the conclusion that the rabbit died of natural causes and in the meantime had inoculated a number of other rabbits. Every one of them is in excellent condition, despite the fact that they were filled with enough germs of hthisis to kill them in a few days.

Naturally the formula of the anti-toxin is a great secret, with Drs. Hamman and Austrian. The latter has gone to Germany to further his great discovery, while the former is keeping his inoculated rabbits under close surveillance.

A Prayer for the Dead.

Have mercy, O Lord, upon the souls that have no especial intercessors with Thee, nor any hope except that they are created after Thine image and likeness; who, from age to age, or poverty, or the negligence, or forgetfulness of their friends and survivors, are forsaken, and whose day of remembrance is never observed. Spare them, O Lord, and defend Thy creatures, the work of Thy hand; deliver them from the discipline of pining expectation, stretch forth Thy right hand unto them, and bring them into a place of refreshment, light and peace, through Him who shall come to judge the living and dead and the world by fire. Amen.

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 W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

The Rainy Day.

The day is cold and dark and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary; The vine still clings to the mouldering wall, But at every gust the dead leaves fall. And the day is dark and dreary. My life is cold and dark and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary; My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past, But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast, And the days are dark and dreary. Be still sad heart, and cease repining; Behind the clouds is the sun still shining; Thy fate is the common fate of all, Into each life some rain must fall, Some days must be dark and dreary.

MASTER AND MAN.

Weak and inexpressibly weary, Mary Barzynski dragged herself about the room. Her preparations for dinner were simple, and did not consume much time. First, she cleared the only table, a rickety, battered thing, bought at the second-hand dealer's across the way. It had been piled high with two or three boys' waists in which she had tried to make button-holes; but all day the pain in her head had been so violent that she could accomplish little, and it was with a sigh of discouragement that she laid the unfinished garments on a cot in the corner of the room.

She placed upon the bare table knives, forks and plates for Peter and herself, a loaf of bread, a dish destined to hold the potatoes boiling languidly over a sickly fire, and another for some thick pieces of fat pork.

Soon all was in readiness, but her husband had not come. As he was often detained at the steel plant Mary was not uneasy. She stood for a few minutes at their one narrow window trying to find her husband among the jaded labourers who hurried this way and that, all eager for rest and food for home, however poor that home might be. On and on they came in twos and threes, tens of them and hundreds. The young were there, the old, the weak, the strong—but no Peter. At last, weary of watching, Mary left her station at the window, and ran down the hall, and into a room even smaller and darker than her own. A young Irish woman lay there—worked hard during many hours each day; and afterward, when he should have rested, often spent the greater part of the night clumsily caring for the invalid.

When Mary opened the door she found that Nora was not alone. Beside her sat "the good lady," as the poor people in the quarter called her for want of a more specific name. She was a tall, slender woman, young, and with a face sweet and fair, but very sad. Her clothes were always of the simplest; that they were almost exclusively fine her proteges did not see. She was well known in the neighborhood, coming every day to visit all who were ill or in trouble. The poor knew that at heart she was one of themselves.

Mrs. Barzynski spoke to her, said a kind word to Nora and turned to leave the room.

"Do not hurry. I must go now, and Mr. Shae has not come," the "good lady" urged; then, noticing the pallor of Mary's face and the weary slowness of her movement, she asked, "And how are you, Mrs. Barzynski?" "Tired," Mary answered, laconically. After a pause, she added despondingly, "Always tired. This is a land of woe, and we thought, Peter and I, that we were coming to a land of plenty." Without another word she left the room, the stranger looking after her with mute agony stamped on her own face.

Mary pushed the dinner far back on the stove to prevent its scorching; and afterward stood again at the window, thinking, pining, mourning. She had reason to be sad. She thought first of the years in their native Poland when she and Peter and their children had known cold and hunger, but where there was at least fresh air and cleanliness, and in summer time the woods, the flowers, and the merry babbling streams. She thought of the terrible winter when their two little girls had died of want; and she well remembered how over their graves she and Peter had determined to work their fingers to the bone, if necessary, to make money enough to carry them and Thaddeus, their one remaining child, to America.

After many months of saving came the awful journey in the steerage, during every hour of which she and Thaddeus had been ill; but she smiled to herself, tenderly and wistfully, as she recalled how kind, how full of hope and courage, and even merriest Peter had been throughout their passage. He was ever so in those days. It was only after weeks of toil at the steel plant had bent his broad shoulders and stolen away youth that he had changed.

First, Mary had grieved to see how tired he was by evening; too worn to do anything but throw himself, dressed as he was, across his bed as soon as he had eaten his dinner. Before long he began to complain of his work, of his wages, of the length of his working day; to rail at the rich, at all in authority; to bring home with him, from time to time, two dark-faced, ugly, savage fellows, to whom he would talk far into the night, while Mary tried to soothe Thaddeus to sleep in the corner of the room farthest from them.

And then, in the depth of a winter, colder than any they had ever known in Poland, Peter along with hundreds of his fellow workmen had struck for higher wages. Mary shuddered, standing there at her window staring down into the darkening street, as she recalled those fearful weeks. There had been a time of hunger, of fierce anger, and of bloodshed; and before a settlement was made, and the men, beaten, cowed and sullen, were at work again, their little child had gone to heaven by the road his sisters had taken.

From that day Peter's heart had railed against the rich more bitterly than before, and he did not hesitate to even blaspheme; and Mary trembled, made the sign of the cross, and begged God to forgive him. He refused to go to church. He was a socialist, he told her; and Mary knew only that it was something wicked.

At last a heavy footfall sounded in the passage—and Peter had reached home half an hour late. He was sullen, hopeless, and more than half intoxicated. It did not take him long to tell his new grievance; for Mary saw at once that he had a new slack at the plant; they could contrive to do what there was with fewer men, and he was one of fifty who had been turned adrift. He swore horribly as he told his story, and Mary trembled and was silent. She would have liked to say some word of encouragement, but her tired heart could see no glimmer of hope. And her troubles had only begun. During the weeks that followed Peter spent his days and a great part of every night in the nearest saloon in company with a number of malcontent, hungry like himself, and like him hovering on the brink of despair—desperate men with no money to lose, no reputation to jeopardize, and lives too dreary and hopeless to be worth a second thought. As for the world to come, they had forgotten it, or boasted that they had. Meanwhile Mary sewed, sewed, sewed, "in poverty, hunger and dirt," day after day, "from weary chime to chime," praying short, agonizing prayers for patience, for health and for Peter. Every day she became weaker and her work seemed harder. She began to see strange shadows, and to hear strange noises. There came a day when even her slave-like endurance could force her fingers no farther.

Then it was that the "good lady" began to come to see her. How or when she learned of her illness Mary did not know. She knew only that she awoke from a long, feverish sleep to find the kind face of the doctor bending over her, and the "good lady" standing at the foot of her cot. She came every day after that, and often cared for her several hours at a time. Mary loved her; and often, often watched her from under her half-closed lids, marvelling at the fervor with which she would slip on her knees and say her beads, and wondering why her sweet, thoughtful face was so sad. Surely, starvation was not staring her in the face! Surely she had no husband grown sullen, morose, wicked; and without these woes, Mary thought, why should anyone be sorrowful.

Even Peter loved the "good lady." He was not unlike his old gay self when he chanced to be at home and she was there. Perhaps it was because she treated him as she would have treated a gentleman, because she expected courtesy as well as gaze it. Even when, as happened once or twice, he gave expression in her presence to his hatred of the rich and the powerful, even then she was all gentleness and compassion; though she talked to him seriously and sternly about this Socialism which Mary had instinctively known to be wrong.

A month passed. Mary was slowly struggling back to health, almost happy because her husband had been a little more gentle of late, and once or twice had even teased her as he used to love to do. But one Saturday afternoon when Peter and his friends went to the saloon as usual, they were refused further credit. They strolled away, feigning indifference; and gathering in a knot at the nearest corner talked in whispers, gesticulating menacingly. One uncouth fellow—Adam, they called him—always a leader among them, drew a sensationally-colored picture of the gay, easy life led by Mr. Morrison, the president of the steel plant, and artfully contrasted it with the squalor into which he had thrust them, or at least allowed them to fall. He went farther, and did what none of them had ever dared to do before, he advocated revenge—revenge, in the shape of death.

Peter was roused to a state of frenzy. He approved of all Adam said, and declared himself ready to do the deed. Nor was Adam loathe to yield him the honor. He was far more daring in word than in action, as other men have been before and since. An hour later Peter was hanging about an elegant mansion. Inside his threadbare coat a revolver was concealed. There he waited and watched, nursing his anger on the thought of his wrongs. Dusk fell, and the early winter darkness, and he waited. At length an automobile came and stood before the man house; the door opened, and Peter whom he sought appeared. There glauced fearfully about him. There was no one in sight, but he decided to wait until his victim was seated in the automobile before he fired at him, and then make his escape in the friendly darkness.

Mr. Morrison came down the steps—and his wife was with him. Peter was a little disconcerted to see her. He wished her far away. It would be bitterly hard on her, he realized, with the first pang his heart had felt that day. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison reached the foot of the steps, passed through the gate, and came close to him; and Peter looked at the wife rather than at him, wondering vaguely where he had seen her face before.

Mrs. Morrison chanced to glance at the shabby figure pressed close against the fence; and to Peter's amazement a smile of recognition brightened her face, and she held out her daintily gloved hand, saying cordially: "How do you do, Mr. Barzynski? And how is your wife?" Then Peter saw that Mrs. Morrison was the "good lady."

"She—she's better," he managed to falter. Mr. Morrison has been giving some directions to the chauffeur, but when he turned to his wife, she said, "John, beaten, cowed and sullen, were at work again, their little child had gone to heaven by the road his sisters had taken."

Mr. Morrison, a stout, pleased-face man, much older than his wife, shook Peter's hand in the friendliest way possible; a minute more, and he and Mrs. Morrison had stepped into their automobile and were gone; and Peter stood watching the car disappear in the distance, his right hand resting limply against his revolver.

Long, long, he stood there, remorse and horror little by little filtering into the depths of his soul, as he realized what he had been about to do. He thought of all Mrs. Morrison's kindness to his wife, and of the sorrow with which he had almost repaid it. He thought of the grief he had nearly caused his patient Mary. He thought of the fearsome death penalty he must have faced had he done the deed; and this thought recalled the still more awful punishment awaiting crime in the world to come. His faith was not dead.

In an agony of terror and remorse Peter turned away from Mr. Morrison's house, and wandered through the streets, face to face with his own sinned-soul; hating himself; and loathing the odious doctrines which had enslaved and deceived him. He resolved to repudiate them, and to avoid their advocates. Still the future showed no gleam of hope to guide or cheer him. He was out of work; he was penniless; he was about to add, friendless as well, when there stole into his embittered soul the sweet remembrance of One Friend who is ever true, ever loving, ever ready to forgive.

The magic of the thought calmed him, and stumbling across a church in his aimless rambling, he tiptoed in. Straight to the altar steps he went, and prayed there fervently, but not for long, as they pray who are in earnest, but unaccustomed to the language of their fatherland. It was only a few minutes after he first entered the church that he went and stood beside a confessional, waiting for the penitent within to give him his place.

The minutes passed, and Peter growing tired, allowed his eyes to wander curiously over the great, hushed spaces. Presently he discovered that the woman who knelt before Our Lady's altar was Mrs. Morrison; and with a kind of awe he watched her upturned face, and noted that it was smiling as he had never seen it smile before. At last there was a slight rustle within the confessional, the curtain was pushed aside—and Peter fell back a step when Mr. Morrison came out, pale and a little tremulous, and going forward knelt beside his wife at Our Lady's feet. A moment more, and Peter was on his knees in his master's place.

On the following Monday morning Peter and the other men who had been discharged from the steel plant, because by driving those who remained a little harder it was possible to do without them, were reinstated in their old places. A few weeks later their pitiless long working day was shortened; and before long their wages were advanced a little. Mary Barzynski learned to smile again; and as for Peter, the money in his pocket and the peace in his heart taught him to laugh and to pray as he had not done for many a weary month.

And there was a soul saintly and detached amid horrible luxury, and a heart filled with love for one who had long wandered from the fold in his quest for wealth, which overflowed at last with the joy as well as the peace which passeth understanding. — Florence Gilmore in Extension.

Miss Liberty and Her Torch.

On a stone pedestal one hundred and fifty-five feet high on Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbor, stands the famous Statue of Liberty enlightening the World. It stands in the center of old Fort Wood, about one and three-quarter miles below old Castle Garden. The statue was designed by the noted French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi, in 1870, the money needed for the purpose being raised by penny subscriptions by the people of our sister republic of France. It was finally completed in 1886, and the pedestal was constructed by popular subscriptions in this country.

The interior construction of Liberty Statue is as wonderful as the exterior is majestic. Inside stairways lead to balconies on each side at the base of the statue and up into the statue itself. These chambers and the interior are lighted by electricity, and narrow but well protected stairways lead up among the iron trusses and cross braces which knit the whole structure together, and are securely anchored to the pedestal.

It is interesting to note the strength and ingenuity of this skeleton and to observe how deftly the plates are joined, so as to appear seamless and continuous on the exterior. After a time the stairway becomes spiral, twisting upward around a central column, the return stairway coiling reverently within it, so that no one is met either going up or coming down, though the voices and steps of invisible persons are plainly heard. The main stairway leads to the hollow in the top of its head, where it is said that forty persons may stand at once, and a row of windows in the half-circle of the coronet overlooks the whole harbor, New York City, the Brooklyn shore, far back among the Long Island hills, and out past the Narrows to the ocean horizon. It is a magnificent picture, and on a clear, bright day fully repays one for the exertion of the climb. Another stairway goes into the torch, where a chamber will hold several persons at once; but this is not always open to the public.

This torch is lighted by a cluster of electric lamps, the dynamos and machinery for feeding which are in a building on the Southern shore of the island. It was part of the original intention to place an electric lamp on each one of the rays about the heading, giving the statue a crown of diamond-like points of light at night; but this has not been done thus far. The figure of Liberty itself, which faces the east, and has a face full of grave and noble beauty, stands posed on one foot, as if about to step forward, and is majestic from every point

of view. It is one hundred and ten and a-half feet high to the top of the head and one hundred and fifty-one to the apex of the torch-flame, held aloft as a beacon of Liberty guiding the stranger hastening to our shores from over the sea. In the left hand it clasps a tablet—the tables of the law.

Struggle Needed.

The home where there is most money, most ease and luxury, is not the home which sends out men and women best fitted to meet life's problems. There is lack of discipline and strength, which are gained by overcoming difficulties. A nature lover, watching the efforts of a butterfly to free itself from the cocoon, saw a period of struggle followed by one of rest, and these were many times repeated. At last the beautiful moth was almost free, only a few fibers remaining, which the impatient watcher cut with his scissors. The butterfly soared upwards in the sunshine for a time, fluttering more and more feebly, till at last it fell helpless to the ground, unable to rise again. That final struggle was just what was needed to develop the power of sustained flight.—Arthur Preuss.



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Advertisement for the 1912 Farmers' Prize Contest. It features an illustration of a farm scene with a house and a field. Text includes: 'You may be paid \$50 in Cash for improving your walk like this', '108 Canadian farmers will receive cash prizes (twelve in each Province) in our big 1912 FARMERS' PRIZE CONTEST', 'WE held a contest last year in which 36 prizes were offered. This year there will be three times as many prizes (108) and therefore three times as many chances for you to win one of them.', 'THE contest is divided into three classes and in only one of these (Class "A") does the amount of cement used count in deciding prize winners. Class "B" is for doing the best concrete work (the size makes no difference). Class "C" is for sending in the best and clearest description of how any piece of concrete work was done.', 'THERE will be four prizes (First, \$50; Second, \$25; Third, \$15; Fourth, \$10) in each class in each Province. Thus you have only to compete with other farmers in your own Province, and not with those in all parts of Canada. This gives you the best possible chance to win a \$50 prize.', 'IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER—There are absolutely no "strings" to this offer. There is no entry fee or red tape to bother with. You cannot lose, because the improvements you make of concrete in competing for the prizes will be more than worth their cost. We have a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that will give you all the information about the use of concrete you can need. It will be sent to you free when you ask us for complete particulars of the Prize Contest. Ask for particulars to-day. Just say "Send me, free, your book and full particulars of the 1912 Prize Contest," on a post card and mail it to-day. Address: Publicity Manager, Canada Cement Company Limited, 503 Herald Bldg., Montreal.'

Advertisement for Beaver Flour. Text includes: 'You Can Make Better Foods For The Children With "Beaver" Flour Than You Can Buy', 'Next to a returning Arctic Explorer, the hungriest mortal on earth is a growing boy. He is always ravenous. "He will eat anything". But why should he? Right now is the time when his parent should be most particular about his food—to prevent injudicious eating and to protect him against unsuitable food.', 'Good, home-made bread, made of "Beaver" Flour—light, flaky biscuits made of "Beaver" Flour—these are real foods for growing children. "Beaver" Flour is a blended flour. That is, it is made of exact proportions of nutritious, beautifully flavored Ontario Fall Wheat and a smaller proportion of the stronger Western Spring Wheat.', 'It is both a bread flour and a pastry flour—and makes the real nutty flavored home-made bread and delicious pastry such as cannot be made with any purely Western Wheat Flour.', 'Just try "Beaver" Flour—and see for yourself how thoroughly satisfactory and dependable it is for all kinds of baking. Your grocer sells "Beaver" Flour or can get it for you. Dealers—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.', 'THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT.'

C. F. POOLEY, Roy Bldg., Halifax, N. S., Travelling Sales Agent

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912

OFFICIAL.

The Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered in the following parishes of the Diocese on the respective dates herein mentioned:

- November 16th, p. m., Victoria Mines. November 17th, New Waterford. November 18th, a. m., Langan. November 20th, a. m., Little Bras d'Or. November 20th, p. m., Sydney Mines. November 21st, North Sydney. November 22nd, Whitney Pier. November 23rd, Sydney. November 24th, Glace Bay. November 25th, a. m., New Aberdeen. November 25th, p. m., Reserve Mines. November 26th, a. m., Bridgeport. November 26th, p. m., Dominion No. 4.

James Morrison, Bishop of Antigonish

REV. MR. VINING AND CATHOLICITY.

Rev. A. J. Vining, "representative of the Baptists' World's Alliance," speaking at Moncton, is reported in the "Transcript" as saying:

Mr. Vining said great changes are taking place in Italy. A Baptist mission had been established at Rome under the shadow of the Vatican. In France, he said, out of a population of forty millions four millions are loyal Roman Catholics; the rest are infidels and skeptics. Notwithstanding, he said, that there are over thirty million infidels and that France is the most drunken nation on the face of the earth, she has never been so ready to receive the life-saving message of Christ as since the separation of Church and State.

Well, unless "the shadow of the Vatican" does it some good, we do not see what particular benefit is to accrue to a Baptist mission from being "established" there. The Protestant missions in Italy have done nothing, so far, except "making faces at the Pope," and they have not made the most complete success at that. The reverend gentleman's figures about France will be deeply interesting to students of that country and its affairs. Mr. Vining, the paper says, has been in France; and therefore, of course, his figures cannot be wrong. And yet, we fancy, the 50,000, or so, of Catholic priests in that country will be somewhat surprised to learn that they have only four millions of people in touch with them, or, rather less than 100 each. But the point of interest is, how and where he got the figures. The statisticians of France do not know of such figures. The Freemason politicians would be only too happy to throw such figures in the Pope's face, if they had them to throw.

Another critic, the other day, put the number of infidels at seven millions. Between seven millions and thirty-six millions, there is room for some errors; and a great field for Baptist statisticians.

Also, he says, France is the most drunken nation on the face of the earth. Mark the ease and facility, the graceful sweep, of his use of the superlative. France is, notoriously, and absolutely, nothing of the kind. But the wonder is, not that a Baptist preacher should say so, but that he is not ready to give figures for the statement. And we have little doubt that, if he were put to it, he could, either out of the depths of his own bigoted preconceptions or out of some of the interesting literature of mission reports, produce figures that would have the appearance of sustaining his point.

But, wonderful to relate, this nation of drunken infidels is in good shape "to receive the life-saving message of Christ," via the Baptist pulpit and by the beneficial efforts of the colporteurs, or Bible distributors, since the separation of Church and State. Just how "the separation of Church and State" has made thirty-six millions of infidels in "the most drunken nation on the face of the earth" more ready to "receive the message of Christ" is a problem presenting more difficulties than even Mr. Vining's figures; and he was wise not to enter into particulars: He would have been obliged to detain his hearers all night.

The statement may well occasion

some astonishment. Even the Baptists must have been somewhat surprised when they learned of the easy proposition that lies before their Church in France; learned that thirty-six millions of people, having broken with "Rome," being "infidels or skeptics," and being much addicted to drink, were considered likely converts by their missionaries.

But Mr. Vining has been in France. Therefore, let us hold our tongues.

Bishop Morrison at Pictou.

The address below was presented to His Lordship Bishop Morrison at the Church of Stella Maris on last Sunday by the parishioners. It was read by Mr. William Macdonald, Barrister. His Lordship made a most felicitous reply. The artistic work of the address was by F. J. Tobin, Esq., a member of the congregation and is very creditable to his taste:

To the Right Reverend James Morrison, D. D., Bishop of Antigonish, N. S.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: For two long years and more, the prayers of the Faithful of the Diocese of Antigonish have been constant for the appointment of a Chief Pastor in succession to the late Bishop Cameron of happy memory.

The Holy See, acting slowly but cautiously, has, in its wisdom, been graciously pleased to exalt a young, zealous and scholarly Priest to the high dignity of the Episcopate, in the person of your Lordship.

Today, on the occasion of your first official visitation to Pictou, we congratulate Your Lordship on the high honor conferred upon you, on your attainment to the plenitude of the priestly power, and extend a most cordial welcome to the Parish of Stella Maris, a parish small, yet full of glorious reminiscences.

Well do some of the older members of the congregation, whose ranks are being thinned year by year, remember the modest building still standing, where, half a century ago, foregathered a little band of devoted worshippers at the time of the arrival of a lithe, vigorous young priest from Antigonish—a veritable labourer in the vineyard of the Lord. The difficulties surmounted by the heroic struggles in the cause of our holy religion by that champion of the Faith—the late lamented and venerable Archbishop of Gortyna—are matters of history. Sufficient to look around, and behold in part the fruits of his zeal and munificence. As a consequence we can to-day with justifiable pride ask to be accounted a well organized parish, with an able and energetic pastor, beautiful Church and Glebe House, and efficient convent.

So situated we greet Your Lordship to-day. We have been much favored in the past, and we look forward with confidence and hope to even greater things in the future; for we recognize in Your Lordship the possession, in an eminent degree, of that great zeal, learning and piety which distinguish the Episcopate of our Holy Church.

In conclusion, Your Lordship, accept the assurance of our loyalty and obedience to the Holy See, and to the spiritual guidance of you whom it is our privilege and honor to meet for the first time this morning.

It is our earnest prayer and wish that God may grant Your Lordship length of years, health and happiness in guiding the destinies of the Church, and that you may be the standard bearer of religion and education in eastern Nova Scotia ad multos annos.

On behalf of the parishioners, J. J. CHISHOLM, F. J. TOBIN, WILLIAM McDONALD, W. BRENNAN, JAMES BUCKLEY.

Stella Maris Church, Pictou, N. S., November 10th, 1912.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Oct 30th, 1912.

PEACEFUL PERSUASION.

The Anglican Bishop of London is not given to jokes, particularly unpremeditated ones. He was in quite a serious mood when he arrived at Kentish Town the other day to consecrate the new Church of St. Silas the Martyr. "Peace be to this house," said the Bishop, in imitation of an older ritual. Immediately there arose such a din upon the air as might have waked the martyr himself had he been anywhere near his new temple, but like a good Catholic he was not. The commotion was caused by a horde of Kenites, and Mr. John Kensit in person dashed up to his Lordship of London yelling "My Lord, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," while three other stalwarts argued with the aisle and commenced an argument with the Suffragan Bishop of Willesden who was seated inside the communion rails. After one man had been flung out bodily by the Captain of the Boy Scouts, who, in imitation of the Cardinal's Own, formed a guard of honour for the Bishop, the others were also retired with some force and kept up an accompaniment of pounding on the closed Church doors during the ceremony, until they were removed by the police. They then endeavoured to address the crowd which had gathered, on the walls of Romanising influences in the Church of England but again the unsympathetic men in blue moved them on.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

It is at least noteworthy that the Kenites have renewed their attentions to the High Anglican community since the Catholics made things a little too hot for them. There was that scurrilous lecturer at Edmonton who broke down in health through being challenged by a Priest to substantiate his public statements against the Church. It is more than probable that another gentleman of the same kidney is suffering in nerves by reason of the prompt action of a well known London cleric whom he had assailed. Departing from the usual practice of these gentry, o

mention no names, this gentleman told a North London audience how a widow had been offered the release of her deceased husband from Purgatory if she could find five guineas for the purpose, and declared this offer had been made by Monsignor Grosch, one of the best known priests and preachers in the city. The lecturer had a visit a few days later from the solicitors of the Rev. Monsignor, to whom he unconditionally denied his words, endeavoring to explain them by the heat of the moment, and solemnly declaring they had no foundation in fact. This retraction has been widely disseminated, and the threat of proceedings in such cases will make the gentry more careful for the future. Though this prompt action has done a great service to the Church, still there will be some who heard the lie who will not see the denial of it, and thus the harm done by such men as these is apparent. Other lies went scorching as promptly as Monsignor Grosch killed this one. The writer was passing His Majesty's Theatre last night an hour before the doors opened. Amongst the eager crowd waiting at Gallery and Pit for seats was a whole school of young girls. It is unusual for British school girls to go in a body to any performance unless it be a pantomime, and probably these unfortunate maids had been told how educative "Drake" would be. As a spectacle the glorification of the Buccaneer is superb. But the thought immediately leapt to the mind: what would those unhappy school girls think of the Catholic faith. Their young minds would be given as false an impression of Catholics and their inspiring faith as the listeners to the Protestant lecturer received. For while Drake, the buccaneer, who robbed and murdered wholesale without compunction, and was, as recent letters discovered prove, in league with "Good Queen Bess" in a very shady undertaking, is represented as a patriot and perfect knight, the Catholic gentleman who appears is staged as a libertine and a traitor to his country, in short the villain of the piece with a soupçon of "Jesuit" influence in his character you understand. London Catholics should protest against this misrepresentation if "Drake" is to be looked upon by their fellow citizens as an educative medium, and not as a brilliant extravaganza.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We are thick in the excitement of the Borough Council Elections which take place on Friday. Priests, laymen and even ladies are among the candidates, and the Catholics have the eager help of the Catholic Federation, the U. I. L., and the South London Catholic League in the various districts where these organisations exist. The cosmopolitan character of Catholic politics is shown by the variety of political shades displayed by the candidates. Of course in these local Parliaments there are not the same distinctions as in wider sphere, but there are Municipal Reformers, pledged to keep the rates down, Progressives pledged to new schemes whatever the cost, and Independents. Amongst all of these Catholics are to be found, and though Tramways versus Motor buses does not seem a particularly Catholic problem, still there are many ways in which a Catholic Borough Councillor can help his congregation, not to speak of the confidence he inspires when his fellow citizens see he is what is called a public spirited man. The housing question, public amusements, outdoor relief, quiet and cleanly streets can all be administered to the advantage of every citizen no matter what their faith, and it is the Catholic's aim to see that they are properly administered, and to aid in banishing bribery and corruption from municipal life.

PUTUMAYO AND REPRISALS.

The British Company which is mixed up in the Rubber atrocities of the Putumayo will not succeed in evading an inquiry after all. It was thought that as the Peruvian Amazon Co. was already in voluntary liquidation when the scandal was made public nothing could be done. But on Tuesday two shareholders came before the Courts and petitioned for a compulsory winding up order, which would necessitate a public investigation of the affairs of the company. Their chief charge lay against Senor Arena, Manager of the Company who is at present absent in Peru, where he has gone to investigate matters and to realise the assets of the Company. This gentleman has a claim of £50,000 against the Company, with which the shareholders are not satisfied. On the counter petition of certain creditors, it was decided to defer the application till February to give Senor Arena a chance of speaking in person. The Judge remarked that the case was one which interested the whole country and involved the honour of the nation, and had therefore passed beyond the shareholders hands.

RETURNED FROM ROME.

While there are a few stragglers still rejoicing in Italian sunshine the majority of the English pilgrims have now returned from Rome. They had a delightful trip and are loud in their praise of the arrangements and of the hospitality of the English Colony in the Eternal City. In addition to the students from the English and Scots Colleges who acted as guides to parties of the pilgrims, several of the ladies of the Rome Catholic Women's League also gave their services in this capacity. The English Convent near the Pincian was the scene of a reception by the Cardinal, the Blue Nuns, as the Sisters are called, welcoming their visitors with effusion. The Duke of Norfolk's reiteration of the sentiments of the Catholic Union which has ever demanded the restoration of the inheritance of the Church, have been the chief subject of comment in the public audience, as well as His Holiness's words dwelling on the numbers of converts recently received. The first remarks have been seized on by the anti-Catholics to bolster up their contention that we are a political body; the last by the pro-Protestants to show Rome's sinister intention of converting England is in a fair way to

prove successful. The Bishops remain in the Eternal City for the present, grave matters occupying them at the Vatican where several meetings have taken place and their Lordships with the two Archbishops have been received in private audience by the Pontiff. It is expected that before the Cardinal's return the choice of the Papal Legate for the Malta Congress next year will be announced.

FOR OUR DEAD.

The dull November days with their patter of falling leaves and their dim twilight bring to the Catholics thoughts of the Holy Souls to whose pious memory the month is consecrated. There is a corner of London where all the year is occupied with such thoughts, and to which many pilgrims throng in the first days of the month of the Dead. This is Holyrood House, which displays upon its walls the only open air Calvary in the Metropolis and which is inhabited by the Helpers of the Holy Souls, a French congregation which, in addition to prayers, engages in good works amongst the poor, the sick and the young, relieving, nursing, and educating, all with the one object of freeing the suffering Souls. The house stands in fine grounds near to the Park made famous by the infamous George IV. It has a very beautiful chapel where every day November, a famous preacher discourses on the Holy Souls to a crowded congregation amongst which are many well known folk. Nine of the best known Priests in London give their services for this devotion, the day of Exposition closing with solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. There is a great beauty and simplicity about this little sanctuary, and the memory of the sweet voices of these consecrated virgins remains with the pilgrim long after he has left this sanctuary of the forgotten Dead.

A NEW "LIFE OF CHRIST."

Public opinion is greatly exercised regarding the films of the Life of Christ which have been prepared at a cost of £20,000 and were exhibited in London for the first time last week. All denominations of Christians were invited to the first view, and varied were the criticisms offered. The general distaste for such displays in a picture palace has induced the promoters of the exhibition to decide for exhibition in Churches, Halls or institutes for educative and devotional purposes. This may make things a little better, but the loose ensemble of the pictures, though very accurate in scenery and costumes, does not appeal to the Catholic instinct. The figures are too obviously made up, too modern in the feeling they display. They have none of the staidness of the East, nothing of the atmosphere which must have clung about the friends of our Lord. They are of the Burne-Jones type, that is to say an affected type, their conduct is sometimes extravagant, and there are touches in many of the scenes which speak of the showman. The faintest ounce of irreverence is enough to spoil so sacred a subject, and though opinions are still very mixed, it may be safe to say that the film is not likely to be made use of by Catholics.

A NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A fresh campaign against the Drink evil has been started in Cork and should be popular with our energetic womenfolk since it relies upon their good offices. It is called the Ladies Visiting Society. The ladies who belong to it are both married and single, but all must be total abstainers. The City is apportioned out in districts, and to each two ladies, a matron and a young lady, are allotted. They will visit every house in their district, making friends with the people and inducing as many as possible, men and women, to take the pledge, which will be given in the parish Church at stated intervals. There will be a weekly service for this new confraternity and each lady will be responsible for the attendance of her unit of the Society. At present St. Mathew's Church is the headquarters but the movement is rapidly spreading and is likely to be imitated in other centres.

CATHOLICS.

A fierce fire broke out in Canton, China, Saturday night. A thousand houses, besides the general post office, wharves and the fire brigade station, have been destroyed. The flames leaped the River Chu-Kiang, setting buildings afire on the island of Honan.

Premier Caneljas of Spain was shot and killed on Tuesday by an anarchist. The Premier had just left the King and was walking to the Ministry of the Interior. He had stopped to look into the window of a book-shop. The assassin ran up behind him and shot four bullets at close range, three taking effect, and then sent a bullet into his own head. The assassin is of Spanish birth, and had just returned from Buenos Aires by way of Paris. The crime has shocked all Spain and indeed all Europe. The reason for the assassination is not yet known.

The British Government met with defeat in the House of Commons on Monday evening while the Home Rule bill was under discussion, the vote being 228 to 205. It was not a test of strength of the parties, merely a snap vote secured when members were absent from the House. The Conservatives won by ambushing a strong party of their members outside, but close to the House, and when many Liberal members had straggled out, the ambushed were suddenly called in and thus the Government was out-voted. Snap verdicts of this kind have been secured in the British parliament on various occasions, although this is the first recorded against the present government. It will not compel the resignation of the ministry and probably will have the effect of making the party supporters realize the necessity of keeping in close touch with the whips. The government is strong enough to carry through its programme of legislation and will lose no time in restoring to its place in the Home Rule bill the clause defeated by Monday's vote.

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING. Sears & McDonald, Limited, MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH. We are making a special bid for out of town trade and will cheerfully furnish estimates of any job on application. We have added several skilled employees to our staff lately, and are now in a better position than ever to attend to and fulfill your requirements. Satisfactory work absolutely guaranteed. We have also a large and varied assortment of hardware and are specializing now on parlor, kitchen and heating stoves which will be sold at rock bottom prices. STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, SHEET IRON, COAL HODS, SHOVELS, SHEET, ZINC, HORSE SHOES, BAR IRON, AND STEEL. Always in stock at lowest prices. Before purchasing a range, see our Enterprise Monarch for coal, and Modern Alaska for wood, the best ranges on the market. We are offering a Nelson steel range for wood, a dandy stove, at Thirty Dollars. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Great Clearance Sale Of the Stock of A. KIRK & CO. 1832 1912. HEREBY advise my many friends that I intend to retire from active business, and will dispose of my entire stock at the Kirk Block, commencing November 18th. Failing health is the reason for selling out my business. Absolute rest is prescribed by my doctors. The firm of A. Kirk & Co. has been a household name in the County of Antigonish from the establishing of the business, in 1832, coming down to 1912. Eighty years of successful business association with the people. This fact develops on me, as the surviving representative of the firm, to thank the many friends I have made in my business for their generous patronage. Trusting to meet old friends once again at this, my great retiring sale, I remain, Yours faithfully, A. KIRK & CO. Antigonish, Nov. 14, 1912.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all and every bargain that will be found in our store. The following small list will give you, however, an idea. 2000 Yards Silks, all colors, 22 1/2c. White Cotton, good quality, 6 1/2c. Unbleached Cotton, 5 1/2c. Quilting Cotton, 10 1/2c. Fancy Shally, 5 1/2c. Clark's Spools, 4c. Hooks and Eyes, 1c card. Safety Pins, 2c, card. For full particulars see Posters A. KIRK & COMPANY

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE WAY OF SECURING 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. EASTERN CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Moncton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

General News

Australia has voted a bonus of twenty-five dollars to every baby born within the Commonwealth.

Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, has tendered his resignation and will return to England.

The latest statistics available give the number of sheep in Argentina as 77,368,537. The United States is second with 57,215,000.

The Socialist vote in the Presidential election in the United States last week according to estimates made was 700,000. In 1908 they polled 434,700.

Senator Bostock of British Columbia will likely be chosen Liberal leader in the Canadian Senate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier favors his appointment.

The New Brunswick section of the Transcontinental Railway is to be operated, commencing on November 20. The plan is to make three round trips a week.

One hundred and twenty-one new dwellings have been erected in Sydney, C. B., in the past ten months, still there is an urgent demand for residences and rents continue high.

Plans now nearing completion for the building of the new Welland canal provide, it is believed, for what will be the largest canal in Canada, the lock walls being practically the same height as those of the Panama.

A deputation representing the Letter Carriers' Association of Canada waited on Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster general, at Ottawa on Friday and asked him for an eight-hour day, sick pay, a Saturday half-holiday in summer and an increase in wages.

There are now on the United States pensions roll 538,000 soldiers and sailors, 221,032 dependents and widows and 362 army nurses. These include 497,263 survivors of the civil war and 238 widows of the war of 1812. To provide for all this year \$151,538,141 has been appropriated.

At their home, near Scarth Station, ten miles west of Virden, Manitoba, the wife of Arthur Clark, aged 35, killed her two children, aged five and one year, respectively, and then committed suicide. All four were sleeping in the same room and he was awakened by the noise one of the children made.

Seven new cases of small pox in Montreal within the past 48 hours; 65 known cases in Beauharnois; 35 known cases in St. Laurent and upwards of 21 municipalities in the province in which cases exist or are due, are the net result of gross ignorance and negligence on the part of members of the medical profession in and about Montreal and Quebec.

Now that the Panama canal is nearing completion, the Rev. Stanislaus Cynalewski, author, Roman Catholic priest, farmer and traveller, advises the United States to establish permanent floating exhibitions to visit the ports of Central and South America, and thus foster the commerce of the United States with the Latin-America republics.

Thirty persons were killed and more than fifty were injured in a wreck on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad early on Monday when a freight train crashed into an excursion passenger train bound from New Orleans to Woodville, Miss. The wreck occurred near Montz, La., about 27 miles north of New Orleans. Many of the victims were so badly mangled as to make identification impossible.

A rumor is in circulation of a great national movement in Poland for independence. Its aim is to unite all the Poles in common action for the possible outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Austria. The Polish nation numbers twenty-five millions, of whom twelve millions are Russian subjects, over six million Austrian subjects inhabiting Galicia, and four million Prussian subjects. There are two million Poles in America.

Premier Asquith, speaking at the Guildhall banquet, London, on Saturday, said the general opinion of Europe was unanimous that the victors in the Balkans are not to be robbed of the fruits that cost them so dear. England was not directly concerned like some countries in the consequent political and territorial redistribution. He assured the audience the great powers were working together and that there was little likelihood of a European war.

Cholera again is sweeping India, according to a report to the United States public health service. In August, in the Province of Madras alone, there were 21,306 cases, with 10,620 deaths, and in other parts of the empire an equally ominous mortality prevailed. While the scourge is not so severe as in previous years, it is exacting a heavy toll. Cholera also is said to be prevalent in Asiatic Turkey, and with Turkish troops being hurried into southern Europe because of the Balkan war, the officials fear the plague may spread through Europe.

The Canadian Federal treasury is steadily filling up. The revenue for the first seven months totalled \$96,137,570, an increase of nearly \$20,000,000. The revenue for last month was \$14,758,946, an increase of \$2,539,525 over October last year. Expenditures on consolidated fund account totalled \$51,275,393 for the seven months, an increase of \$11,000,000. On capital account, the expenditure reported has been \$15,064,478, an increase of about \$1,000,000. The net debt of Canada at the end of the month was \$300,486,278, a decrease of \$4,022,098 during October and of \$2,000,000 during the twelve months. The total revenue for the year will likely go over \$100,000,000.

No definite results from the war in South Eastern Europe are reported during the last week. The Bulgarians are said to be engaged in a decisive battle with the Turks along the line of forts at Tchatalja. These forts are the last defense of Constantinople, and should the Bulgarians achieve success there, the war should then be over, with the Turks utterly defeated.

Reports of allied successes,—of the Greeks at Monastir, of the Montenegrins at Scutari—are not verified. Evidently the cold and snow, which are severe and heavy in the war zone, are delaying the movements of the armies. Uneasiness is felt in Europe over the danger of the Powers becoming engaged in a struggle for some fruits of the war. Austria and Russia are the powers immediately interested. The former is endeavoring to prevent Serbia from securing a port on the Adriatic, insisting on the maintenance of the integrity of Albania, through whose dominions Serbia must travel to secure the port. The most hopeful sign at the present moment is the fact that moderating influences are being brought to bear by Germany, the close ally of Austria, and by Bulgaria, the comrade-in-arms of Serbia. Both of these nations are now exerting themselves to avert a conflict. Dr. S. Danfif, speaker of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most influential politicians in Bulgaria, after audiences with his sovereign, King Ferdinand, with King Peter of Serbia, and with the Serbian premier, is now in Budapest, where the aged Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, his Foreign Minister, his Minister of War and his Chief of Staff are gathered. It is believed that Dr. Danfif is the bearer of important proposals in regard to Serbia's claims and that these definite suggestions, for which Austria has been waiting, are now under consideration. The views of Austria-Hungary concerning the future of European Turkey are pretty well known to include access to the eastern markets, the integrity of Albania, including the Adriatic coast of that country, and compensation in Roumania, which has always claimed that when Bulgaria territory is extended, her borders should likewise spread. The Austria-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, who has just returned to his post, informed the Serbian government of these proposals and suggested that a reasonable settlement would be that Austria, in return for corresponding privileges in the Balkan ports and on the railways leading to them, should give Serbia running privileges over the line that is to be built to the port of Durazzo, and that the two countries should together use the port as a free port.

Personals

Miss Effie McQueen, of Antigonish, leaves to-day for Boston.

Mrs. (Dr.) Macdonald, of Antigonish, and her daughters, Ethel and Bernie, left yesterday for Toronto, where they will reside for the winter.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. MacIsaac and family of Caledonia Mills desire to thank His Lordship Bishop Morrison, the Reverend Clergy, and especially the Rev. Sisters of Mt. St. Bernard and many other friends for sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

Everything in fall footwear at Gorman's.

2 heating stoves for sale cheap; one wood and one coal. T. J. Bonner.

Cash paid for pork, hides, calf-skins, sheep pelts by, C. B. W. Whidden & Son.

If you want real nice quality molasses go to O. B. Whidden & Son.

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Women's felt slippers, 15c. to \$1.50 a pair. Gorman's.

Best values heavy winter boots at McDonald's Shoe Store.

Good sense will save dollars at our great challenge sale. Palace Clo. Co.

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Storm windows, all sizes, complete, for sale at John McGillivray's, East End.

Academic arithmetics and new geometries now on sale at C. J. Macdonald's.

Don't buy any tea for your winter supply but Saxon Blend, guaranteed, at Bonner's.

Men's sweater coats special for Saturday 16th, at 69c. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

2 cases of our reliable meat choppers just opened. Get one, they're great. 5 cutters. Bonner's.

DIED.

At Maple Ridge, on Sept. 23rd, 1912, ANGEUS FRASER, son of the late Angus and Effie Fraser, in the 70th year of his age. He leaves to mourn his loss three sisters and one brother. May his soul rest in peace.

At the home of his mother, Mrs. Duncan Chisholm, St. Ninian street, Antigonish, on Nov. 6th, after a long illness, HUGH GILLIS CHISHOLM, aged 29 years. Fortified by all the consolations of religion he passed peacefully to his eternal reward. Besides a sorrowful wife, one child, his mother and one sister survive him to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Watertown, Mass., on Nov. 9th CHRISTINA, beloved wife of THOMAS E. BELCHER, and daughter of the late Donald Archibald McEachern, of Ballentyne Cove, Antigonish, after a lingering illness of four months. A faithful wife and a fond mother she is sincerely mourned by a sorrowful husband and three young children, aged respectively 11, 8 and 5 years. Funeral was on Tuesday last from her home, 29 French street, to the Church of St. Patrick for Requiem High Mass. May her soul rest in peace.

At Port Hastings, Nov. 8th, after a few months illness, JOHN McFARLANE in the 63th year of his age. The deceased formerly lived at Chatham where his parents and other members of the family are buried. His wife, Annie Smith of Broad Cove, died several years ago. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Anne of Eastern Harbor and one brother, Angus, Glace Bay, one daughter and one son at home, and two sons, Railway Station agents in Saskatchewan. He was a model patient, a sincere Christian, a kind neighbor and true friend. The funeral service at Port Hastings on the 7th, was largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

At Mount Pleasant, Upper, Margaret, Nov. 10th, 1912, in the 72nd year of her age, Margaret, beloved wife of Alex. McElean and daughter of the late Duncan McDougall. The deceased was highly esteemed for her many good qualities of head and heart. Always kind, gentle, industrious, pious and charitable, her memory will long remain green in the hearts of her family, friends and acquaintances. She bore her severe illness of a few months' duration with a fortitude worthy of imitation. Besides a sorrowful husband she leaves two sons and four daughters, one of the latter being Sister St. Francis, Antigonish. After Requiem High Mass by her pastor, Rev. F. J. Chisholm, on the 12th, she was tenderly laid in the grave. May her soul rest in peace!

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One Fold and one Shepherd.

Romeward—
Homeward—
Lo, the Mother Church of ages waits to bless and comfort all!
Long and prayerful her yearning
For the wanderers returning;
Yea, at last, dear Lord, they hear her,
and they heed Thee in her call
Homeward—
Homeward—
To the Rock upholding Peter and the Cross upheld by Paul!

Romeward—
Homeward—
Ah, the homing to the Mother for the roaming will atone!
All her faith so firm and splendid—
All her great hopes never ended—
All her love—at last rewarded in the coming of her own
Homeward!
Homeward—
Vain the building on the driftsands when the Rock of Truth is known!
—[Honor Walsh.

Catholicity in the Balkans.

Christianity entered into the Balkans about the middle of the first century. Servian martyrs for Christian truths are mentioned as early as the reign of Diocletian, and though Servia wavered in successive ages from that period to the twelfth century between Greek Catholicism and that of Rome, in the latter era (i. e. the twelfth century), it declared its adhesion "to the Roman Church as the mother and ruler of all the Christian churches" by a national manifesto. For many centuries the Roman Curia sent its nuncios to the court at Belgrade.

At the fall of the secular Roman Empire, the relations between the Papal Court and Servia grew less intimate (as the Catholic Encyclopaedia tells us), and the separation from Rome was completed in the first quarrel of the fourteenth century. That separation has persisted till the present time, and on the practical disappearance of Servia from history after its incorporation into European Turkey, any semblance of Christianity was of the most shadowy description, and in point of religion it has been well said of the Balkan peoples that the fundamental diversity of creeds by which they are surrounded and in which they live, has made of them, if not an irreligious aggregation, at least a non-religious portion of European mankind.

The present condition of Servia, with its two and a half million inhabitants, is from the point of view of religion, as follows: Only some ten thousand are Catholics, whilst ninety-six per cent. belong to the Orthodox Serbo-Greek Church. Since 1848 the Servian Catholics have been under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Diakovo, in Slavonia. The portion of the Catholic Church, constitutional guarantees notwithstanding, is a disadvantageous one, since the Orthodox clergy are both hostile and meddling.

In 1890, opposition was made to the wishes of the Holy See to have a Servian Catholic metropolitan. There are at the present time three parochial stations for Catholics, the expenses of which are borne by the Austro-Hungarian government. The title of Primate of Servia is borne by the reigning Archbishop of Antivari, Father Cardua, a Franciscan.

Roman soldiers of Christian belief introduced our Faith into Rumania, and a Catholic Episcopal See, nine of the occupants of which are known, existed between the fifth and sixth centuries. Naturally enough, Orthodoxy drew the bulk of Rumanians into its net, and as elsewhere in these troubled States, the perennial unrest made religious influences practically an imperative and, indeed, an impracticable force at all times. In their protracted struggle against Islamism, the Rumanians preserved, nevertheless, the deposit of Christian civilization.

The present King Charles is one of the few Hohenzollerns who are Catholics by birth. He owes his throne to Napoleon III., and by his instrumentality, the Archdiocese of Bukharest was erected in 1883, notwithstanding the fact that Orthodoxy is the prevailing religion, the same being professed by over ninety-one per cent. of the six millions of inhabitants, while one hundred and fifty thousand persons profess Catholicity. The ecclesiastical administration of the country is divided into eight eparchies (dioceses), of which Bukharest and Jassy are metropolitan.

Bulgaria, it is credibly said, is the moving spirit in the present trouble in the Balkans, her intention being to advance the cause of a Federation of Balkan countries, with a parliamentary Diet at Sofia, the capital. The King, Ferdinand, though a Coburger, and, therefore, a Lutheran, is the son of a Catholic mother of the French royal house of Bourbon-Orleans. Many Catholics will remember, however, that in the late 'nineties, he allowed his son Boris to be baptized in the Greek Orthodox faith. His country has a population of some four millions, of whom only thirty thousand are Catholics.

Catholicity was known in Bulgaria in the fourth century, and at various periods till the modern age, Princes of the Bulgars have maintained relations with the Papal Court. No union has ever proved of long duration, however, and the vanquishing Turk of the fifteenth century put an end to all for the religiosity of the Bulgars. The Turkish government of the Christian regions, for the past three generations, is one of the capital factors in the present as in other troubles. American observers were, it is worth noting, the first to indicate to the world what was the true state of affairs in the whole tragic relationship between Turk and Christian in the Balkans, and acting on evidence supplied by Januarius A. MacGahan and Eugene Schuyler, a United States Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone awakened the attention of Europe by his many memorable philippics.

The King of Montenegro, as we know, was the first to declare war upon the Turk in the present upheaval. He assumed the title of King in 1910, and his kingdom's population

is just about a quarter of a million inhabitants, of whom two hundred and twenty-four thousand are Greek Orthodox, the Catholics (mostly Albanians) numbering about thirteen thousand. Since the Convention ratified between the Holy See and the King, the Catholic Church enjoys the official recognition of the State. Its head is the Archbishop of Antivari, who has thirteen secular priests co-operating with him, ten regular priests, twenty-seven churches and chapels, and eleven elementary schools.—N. F. Freeman's Journal.

Religious Complexion of Balkan States.

How THE CHURCH STANDS IN EACH ONE.

The war in the Balkans has a religious aspect, and some details as to the religious composition of each of the State will be of interest. It will be seen that the main religion is that of the Greek Orthodox Church, while there is a fair sprinkling of Mohammedanism. Catholics, although not numerous, are firmly established.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria, which occupies the North-Eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, covers an area of 37,000 square miles, and has 3,744,283 inhabitants, of whom 3,019,206 belong to the Greek Church. There are 28,579 Catholics, and 4,524 Protestants; while Mohammedans number 643,900. Jews 23,393, and the Armenians 13,800. Thus there are 3,065,208 Christians and 676,663 non-Christians.

Bulgaria first received its Christianity about the year 343. In the seventh century, the Bulgars, a people of Hunnic and Finnic stock, who had been driven out of their habitations on the Volga as far as the Lower Rhine, began to make excursions into Bulgaria, and defeating the Byzantine Empire in 680, they were able to complete their conquest and form independent kingdom, which soon absorbed the rest of the inhabitants. Prince Boris, the then ruler, accepted Christianity for political reasons, and was baptized. He first negotiated with Pope Nicholas I. for the formation of a Bulgarian hierarchy, but in the end joined the Byzantine Church. But as time went on Bulgaria continued to grow and in 917, the Prince, Symeon, assumed the title of Tsar and compelled Byzantium to recognize the Bulgarian Church as an autocephalous patriarchate with its seat at Achrida. The power of the kingdom under Symeon's son began to wane and in 1018 under repeated attacks from the Emperor Basil II., went to pieces. Though Basil left the Bulgarian Church its autonomy, the metropolitan of Achrida were no longer styled patriarchs, but Archbishops, and were chosen from the Greek clergy, instead of the Bulgarian.

WHEN BULGARIA WAS CATHOLIC.

The Bulgars eventually threw off the Byzantine yoke in 1185. In 1207, the then prince entered into negotiations with the Holy See, promised to recognize the spiritual supremacy of the Pope and was crowned by Cardinal Leo, legate of Pope Innocent III., and at the same time Archbishop Basil of Tirnovo was consecrated Primate of Bulgaria. This new Bulgarian Church embraced eight dioceses. Tirnovo being the Primate's See, but the union with Rome was not of long duration. The new Empire soon came into conflict with Constantinople. The King formed an alliance against the Latin Empire, and again joined the Greek Church which solemnly announced the autonomy of the Church of Tirnovo. Since that time, with the exception of brief periods, the Bulgarian Church has persisted in schism. In 1269 Pope Gregory IX. excommunicated the King, and in 1288 had a crusade preached against Bulgaria. The history of the following period shows a succession of struggles with the Greeks, Servians, and Hungarians, of internal wars for the possession of the throne, and of religious disturbances, as, for instance, those consequent on the spread of the Bogonilli and the Hesychasts, all of which weakened the State.

During the fourteenth century the Turks, flushed with victory, invaded the Balkan Peninsula, and captured Tirnovo and destroyed the Bulgarian hegemony. The Church shared the fate of the State, and the best Bulgarian patriarchate was driven into exile. Only the patriarchate of Achrida continued as a Graeco-Bulgarian metropolitan See with Greek or Hellenized occupants until it was suppressed in the intrigues of oecumenical patriarchs. For five centuries the Bulgarian people groaned under the political yoke of the Turks.

CHRISTIAN VERSUS TURK.

The nineteenth century was destined to bring liberty to the Bulgarians as well as to the other Christian people of the Balkan peninsula. The self-sacrificing generosity of wealthy Bulgarians made it possible to establish Bulgarian schools and printing presses, by which the national culture and patriotic sentiment were elevated. The reawakened national feeling first manifested itself in the ecclesiastical order.

In 1800 representatives of the Bulgarian nation requested the Greek patriarch at Constantinople to recognize their national Church, to accord them freedom in their selection of Bishops, and to appoint Bulgarian rather than Greek prelates. The patriarch of Constantinople refused those concessions. This act inflamed the national feeling and was followed by the expulsion of the Greek Bishops, and finally insurrections against Turkish authority. In March, 1870, the Sultan granted the Bulgarians an exarchate of their own. In 1872, the Bulgarian exarch was chosen by an assembly of Bulgarian Bishops and laymen. In a council at which only twenty-nine Orthodox archbishops assisted the oecumenical patriarch solemnly excommunicated the Bulgarian Church and declared it schismatical.

National autonomy followed close upon ecclesiastical independence. In May, 1876, the Turkish Government perpetrated unspeakable atrocities which led to the European Powers de-

manding of Turkey that they should erect an autonomous Bulgarian province. After the Russo-Turkish war by the Peace of San Stefano was created an autonomous Bulgarian principality subject to the Porte. After various political developments the Catholic prince, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary, became Governor-General and was recognized by the Sultan.

BULGARIAN CATHOLICS.

The Catholics of Bulgaria are for the most part descendants of the Bolgolini and Paulicans, converted by the Franciscans during the 16th century and are directly subject to the diocese of Nicopolis with its seat at Rustchuck and the vicariate apostolic of Sofia and Philippopolis, with the seat at Philippopolis. The diocese of Nicopolis contains about 13,000 Latin Catholics, 14 parishes, 3 stations, 5 secular and 18 regular priests, a great seminary in Rustchuck, 6 parish schools (boys' and girls'), 3 houses of male religious Orders (Passionist, Marist, and Assumptionist); there are also houses of the Sisters of the Assumption with a boarding school at Varna; Dame de Sion with a day school at Rustchuck, and Dominican Sisters from Cetta, Erance. The Vicariate of Sofia, Philippopolis, contains 14,880 Catholics, 100 Greek Catholics, 13 parishes, 23 secular and 27 religious priests, 31 Capuchin Fathers, almost all engaged in parochial work; 20 Assumptionist Fathers and lay Brothers with four foundations, and a college at Philippopolis, the only Catholic college in Bulgaria; 2 Resurrectionists, 10 Brothers of the Christian Schools, with a boarding and a day school at Sofia; 40 French Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and 7 Sisters of the Assumption. There are also 2 colleges for boys, 3 for girls, a seminary in Philippopolis; 24 parish schools for boys and girls, 2 hospitals, 3 orphanages, and 3 asylums for girls.

SERVIA.

Servia received Christianity at an early date, and received Latin Catholicity during the Bulgarian supremacy. In a population of 2,492,882, 2,346,515 belong to the Serbo-Orthodox Church, 10,243 are Catholics, 1,399 Protestants, 3,056 Turkish Mohammedans, and 11,089 Mohammedan gipsies.

Although the national religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, the Government permits all denominations to enjoy freedom and protection. But all attempts to influence members of the State Church to adopt other creeds are forbidden. Church organizations are under the supervision of the Ministry of Worship and Education.

In the course of the nineteenth century negotiations were several times begun for the erection of a Latin Bishopric in Servia. Bishop Strossmayer, of Diakovo, tried repeatedly, but his efforts were in vain. In 1890 the Holy See gave its consent to the erection of a Bishopric for Servia, but the movement has failed on account of the opposition of the Servian Government and other difficulties. There are only three parochial stations for the Catholics of Servia, and the expenses are largely borne by the Austro-Hungarian Government. The title of Catholic Primate of Servia is borne by the Archbishop of Antivari, who since March 19th has been Father Matthew Cardua, of the Dalmatian Province of the Franciscans.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro has a population of 250,000 people, 223,500 of whom belong to the Greek Orthodox Church; 12,900 are Catholics (mostly Albanians), and 14,000 are Mohammedans. The popular assembly includes twelve ex-officio members, among whom are the Orthodox metropolitan and the Catholic Archbishop of Antavari. The State religion is Greek Orthodox; all other religious bodies recognized by the State are at liberty to practice their religion.

Since the Convention between the Holy See and the Prince of Montenegro, of August 18th (ratified October 8th), 1886, the Catholic Church enjoys the official recognition by the State. Its head is the Archbishop of Antivari, who is immediately subject to the Holy See. There are 13 secular priests, 1 regular priest, 27 churches and chapels and 11 elementary schools. The number of parishes is 13. A law recently passed by the Skupschtina, in contravention of the Convention, and without consulting the Roman authorities, reduced the number to seven. The Archbishop See is at present vacant, and its administration is being carried on by Don Metodios, O. S. F. C.

GREECE.

The dominating religion in Hellas is the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. Every other religion may be practiced without hindrance and may enjoy the protection of the laws, only proselytism and all other attacks on the dominant religion are forbidden. There are a number of laws in Greece made to hamper the work of the Catholic missionary. In 1830 the Parliament declared that the toleration granted to all religions does not involve allowing any damage to the State Church. In 1833, a law was passed requiring all Papal Bulls, Briefs, etc., to be submitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs before their publication. Five Catholic Bishops are recognized by the Government; no other Sees may be erected without its consent. The Archbishop of Athens is not recognized by the State.

The present Catholic hierarchy is the Archbishop of Athens, established in 1875 in spite of the protest of the Government; in this diocese there are 14 parishes, 13 priests, and about 18,000 Catholics. The Archbishop of Corfu has 7 churches, 10 priests, and 4,000 Catholics; a number of islands with three parishes, seven priests, and 1,000 Catholics. Archdiocese of Naxos with one parish, 6 priests, 350 Catholics; Andiose Suffragan of Naxos, administered by the Bishop of Tenos and Mykonos, and other small dioceses. There is a Catholic population of 38,110.

Did You—Yet?

Many have accepted the unusual offer. They are glad. Let your dealer introduce you also, to this tea of exceptionally mellow strength. This condition is attached:

Your money will be given back to you cheerfully, if you simply return the package with the understanding that you did not like the flavor as well as you expected.

Prices
35c.,
40c., 50c.,
per lb.



KING COLE TEA

Above One's Work.

"I certainly cannot understand Mrs. Warren," the girl said, her pretty brows lifted half in perplexity, half in disdain, as she watched the neighbor going home "across lots." "She is so quick-witted. You'd think she'd care for the best things, books and culture and all that; but she really seems to enjoy her housework and cooking more than anything else in the world. You saw how she was just now as delighted over that new salad recipe you gave her as I should have been over a new thought."

The older woman, the girl's hostess, laughed as if something amused her, but tenderly, too, for she loved the girl. "Why shouldn't she enjoy her work first and most?" she asked. "It was what she was put into the world to do."

"But the kind of work!" protested the girl. "Just common cooking and dishwashing. She might have thoughts above it."

"What would you think of a light-house keeper who had 'thoughts above' cleaning lamps?"

"O, but that's different!" the girl said quickly. "That's a matter of life and death to others."

Her friend shook her head. "No, dear, it isn't different. The task that God puts into one's hands always demands joy and enthusiasm to be done as He wants it done. The problem is not one of having 'thoughts above' one's work, but of lifting one's work to the level of one's greatest thoughts. Do you see?"

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Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges. Show us your furs and we'll tell you what they are worth. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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

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DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean
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The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law, and Medicine also.

5 Wonderful Presents

Consisting of 9 Pieces

FREE

Girls!—This is the Greatest Offer Ever Made.



HOW TO GET ALL FIVE PRESENTS FREE.

Simply sell four, giving your friends just fairly bottles of the delicious Royal Javaneese Perfumes at only 10 cents each. Six exquisite odors—White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Lilac, Heliotrope, Wood Violet and Jockey Club. The bottles are so handsome and the perfume so delightful, that it just sells like wild fire. When sold, return out three dollars, and all five magnificent presents are yours. We arrange to stand payment of all transportation charges. Write for perfume to-day. We trust you with it.

NATIONAL PRODUCTS, Limited
DEPT. B., 734 TORONTO, CANADA.

LIST OF PRESENTS

1. BIG PARIS BEAUTY COLL. NEARLY 16 INCHES TALL, beautifully dressed, with picture hat, fancy dress, shoes, sturdy long lace-trimmed underwear, etc. Truly a gorgeous stunner.
2. MAGNIFICENT, REAL, ALL STEEL, FOLDING DOLL GO-CART. The very newest and finest carriage for dolls, beautifully enamelled throughout, all steel frame and real steel wheels and axles, making it practically unbreakable. When not in use, it folds up small and can be put away just like any BIG \$10.00 BABY CARRIAGE. Any girl would be proud to own such a handsome Doll and Carriage.
3. This cute little only headed Baby Doll, just waiting for you to dress her and take her out.
4. An elegant, bronze brass finished Doll bed, complete with beautiful canopy top, mattress, blue trimmed coverlet, etc., the sweetest, handsomest Doll bed made.
5. This great little glass Fairy Kitchen Set, the loveliest little pastry and baking set you have ever seen.

Ponder these three words.

They mean more here than they usually do

SOLID FOOT COMFORT

BE kind but firm to your feet Give them plaint ease, by all means. But give them the protection of solid leather. The worst of hard wear, and hard weather are powerless to affect AMHERST SHOES quickly. Their sensible shapes will not even warp. Solid leather from heel to toe

Buy now for Winter

Amherst Shoes

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal Notice - D. C. Chisholm, page 3
Auction Sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 3
Brown's Jewellery Catalogue - page 3
The Catholic Encyclopedia - page 5
Clearance Sale - E. Kirk & Co., page 4
Auction Sale - Jennie MacNeill, page 3
Auction - Thomas Somers, page 3
Public Notice - C. F. McAdam, page 3
Property for Sale - J. A. Wall, page 3
Winter Clothing - D. D. MacDonald, page 3
Challenge Sale - Place Clothing Co., page 3

LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING to-night.
THE BANS of six couples were published in St. Joseph's Church, North Sydney, on Sunday.

THE BODY of Daniel J. Chisholm of New York arrived here yesterday, and was taken to deceased's native home, Marydale, for interment. He was a son of the late Hugh Chisholm of Marydale, and was about 53 years of age.

BISHOP MORRISON is to be at Sydney Friday evening, arriving at 7.45 p. m. The parishioners are to escort him from the Station to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where he will be presented with an address, after which he will receive the parishioners at the Lyceum Club parlors.

IT IS EXPECTED the vacancies in the Canadian Senate will be filled before the opening of Parliament, which take place next week. There are five from Nova Scotia. That caused by the death of Senator Comeau is likely to be filled by the appointment of E. L. Girroir, M. P. P., of Antigonish, at least there is rumor persistent that this appointment is to be made, and press reports are also giving the appointment to Mr. Girroir.

DR. CAMERON, of Antigonish, received a telegram yesterday announcing the sad news of the death of his brother, Lauchlin, of Salt Springs, Ant., at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. The late Mr. Cameron had been a hard-working farmer. Sometime ago his health failed, and recently he went to Boston for treatment, undergoing an operation, which, apparently, was not successful. The body is expected home by tomorrow night's train.

THE INTERCOLONIAL Railway is going to adopt the Divisional system of accounting, the system in vogue on the leading railroads of the United States. By this plan the earnings on each Division of the Intercolonial will appear. It is expected that the supposed large earnings on the Truro-Sydney Division will be proven to be a reality, and that they will warrant the railroad officials in giving more attention and improved accommodation to this Division.

A CASE of sterling honesty came under our observation this week, and made us the happy medium in restoring to a woman the money she had lost. On Tuesday Mrs. Angus McDonald, of North Grant, left with us a pocket book she had found on the street. It had money protruding from it. How much she did not know, nor was she at all curious. Later on the same day the owner, a woman, came in to advertise her loss, some twenty-seven dollars. It was a genuine pleasure to us to be in a position to restore her money and relieve her worry.

SHOOTING ACCIDENTS.—Last Saturday Angus Dunn of South Side Harbor had his arm badly injured. He was returning home after failing to find some game to shoot, and decided to fire off the gun which had been loaded for some length of time. It exploded, the barrel recoiling and tearing the arm. He is now at the Hospital and is doing nicely.

A young lad, Dannie Connors of Pleasant Valley, son of Mr. John Connors, while handling a gun on Sunday discharged it, and the contents pierced his thigh. He, too, is at the Hospital, and is reported to be getting on well.

MR. A. H. CUTTEN, of the Department of Immigration for the Province of Nova Scotia, spent three days in this County last week, getting a list of the vacant farms in the County or at least a list of the farms vacant in the districts he visited, and information concerning them that a prospective purchaser would require. The information is to be placed before immigrants who may be induced to locate in the Province. He was at William's Point, North Grant, Clydesdale, Fairmount and Briley Brook. In each settlement there was an average of four vacant farms.

OUR FARMERS had an illustration last week of the benefit from improved stock. At the auction sale at the farm of Mr. Colin McAdam, West River, a number of the animals sold at big prices, one cow bringing \$105 and a two-year-old heifer \$80. The cow was a thorough-bred Holstein. Besides the big price at the sale of improved stock, they are a constant advantage to the owner, giving better returns to the dairyman by reason of an increased milk yield. Mr. McAdam goes to Margaree for the winter, to manage the business of his uncle, who died lately. Mr. McAdam is a hard-working and intelligent young farmer, and we hope for his return to the County in the spring.

JOSEPH MURPHY of Bayfield, N. S., a student of the High School at St. Francis Xavier's, died suddenly on Tuesday last of spinal meningitis. Young Murphy was a boy of more than average promise and wise beyond his years. He was sixteen years old and a member of the second Year of the High School. His companions accompanied the body to the railway station, after a High Mass of Requiem. The burial takes place to-day at Heatherton. His parents and other members of the family have the deep sympathy of the College Faculty and of his student companions.

THE FARMERS of the County have taken up vigorously the matter of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company's application for approval of rates, lately referred to in this column. An influential meeting was held in Town last week, which was

attended by a large number of the Municipal Councillors and others, at which it was resolved to request the Warden, then temporarily absent from home, to attend before the Commission on behalf of the people of the County. Equally vigorous action, we learn, is being taken elsewhere. The energetic Secretary of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Mr. C. R. B. Bryan of Durham, Pictou County, who with a large number of other patrons in that district, has discontinued the service rather than submit to the proposed rate, has a strong letter in the press on the subject. One of the grievances mentioned by those moving here is that no details of the proposed scale of charges can be obtained, the public being thus left in the dark as to the extent to which their interests are to be affected.

THE COUNTY'S Court Judges' Criminal Court, Judge Macmillan presiding, opened at Port Hood on the 28th ult. There were three prisoners sent up for trial. The King vs. Joseph Stanton, charged with shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was tried, and prisoner was found guilty. But on account of the provocation received, and his advanced years, he was directed to be released on suspended sentence, on entering into his own recognizance to appear for sentence if required within three years. Donald W. McLennan, Esq., for the Crown, and Daniel McNeil, K. C., defendant for prisoner.

The King vs. Daniel L. McKay charged with stealing a letter containing money from a mail bag. The accused was the contractor for carrying the mails between Whycomagh and South-West Margaree. The postmaster at Whycomagh proved that he enclosed \$55, the proceeds of a post-office order, to John R. McMillan at Trout Brook. When the letter was received it did not contain the money. There was no evidence to show that the accused had access to the mail bag, nor that he had a key to open it. The mail was carried on that route by his servant. The accused was acquitted. Donald McLennan, Esq., prosecuting officer, and R. H. Butts, Esq., for the prosecution; D. D. McKenzie, K. C., and Daniel McNeil, K. C., for the defence.

The King vs. Marie Joseph Geginer, charged with obtaining money and credit on false pretences. She is the wife of one of the miners at Inverness. After obtaining the money and goods she ran away. She was captured at Montreal and taken back for trial. The trial commenced on the 8th inst. and was adjourned after hearing the evidence for the Crown, to the 20th inst., at the request of the solicitor for the prisoner. Donald McLennan, Esq., for the Crown, and F. A. MacEachen, Esq., for the prisoner.

The County Court opened at Sherbrooke on the 5th inst. and at Antigonish on the 12th inst. There were no causes for a trial.

Among the Advertisers.

I want large, fat pork for cash. T. J. Bonner.

Wanted, at once, a boy to attend College or to study telegraphy. Apply to Dr. Cameron.

A special line of dress goods in navy, brown and fancy, at 25, 30 and 35c. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Wanted at once, a girl to do general housework. No washing. Apply to Mrs. Cameron, Church St.

A snap. Men's knock-about suits marked down to \$5.00 to clear, at McDonald's Clothing Store.

No thinking man will miss the money saving opportunities our challenge sale offer.—Palace Clo. Co. Perfecto wool yarn for aviation caps in all colors. 8 cents per skein, two for 15c. A. Kirk & Co.

As usual we're a little ahead with our challenge sale. Now watch others try to follow suit.—Palace Clo. Co.

Men and boys' overcoats, ulsters and reefers. New stock. Best values. McDonald's Clo. Store.

Boneless and dry cod, also Newfoundland green cod. Choice herring in halves and quarters. Bonner's.

Gentlemen, your wants in the glove line can be filled at this store, at a small cost. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

We recognize no competition during this sale. Men's and women's rubbers 50c. and 75c. Palace Clo. Co.

Oil your harness with best English harness black oil, sewing machine and separator oil at Bonner's.

Men's caps, 19, 39 and 69c. Shirts, regular 75c. line special for Saturday 10th, 39c. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, at the Hospital, on FRIDAY, 22nd inst., commencing at 2 p. m.

A number of Milch Cows due to freshen during the winter or early Spring.

TERMS: Twelve months credit on approved security, or 7 per cent. discount on Cash.

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

REMOVAL NOTICE

D. C. Chisholm, Ba. rister has removed to the Office over the Western Union Telegraph Office, in the MacPhie building opposite the Post Office, Main St.

Rooms: Second door to the left up stairs.

REMOVAL NOTICE

The Town has taken office over the Western Union Telegraph Office—in the building opposite the Post Office—where its business will be conducted henceforth.

D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Clerk.

10-14, 2t

The man who never misses a good thing is headed for our shoe department. Men's rubbers 50c. and 75c. Palace Clo. Co.

Bring your oil cans and molasses jugs to Bonner's. Also get your winter supply of the best Saxon blend tea.

We have ten small girls' short coats left over from last year. Were \$5.00 to \$8.00. Your pick for \$2.00. Be quick. Bonner's.

Apples—Just received from the Valley, 25 barrels choice Kings. Quality, the best and price right. Bonner's.

Is there any difference between losing \$5.00 and neglecting to buy one of our \$15.00 overcoats when we offer it to you for \$10.00? Palace Clo. Co.

After a while you'll be saying, "If I had only bought one of those \$10.00 overcoats when you were selling them for \$7.00." Palace Clo. Co.

Strayed into the farm of John Grant, Heatherton, early in July, a 2 1/2 year old steer, with notch under right ear.

Wanted, a married or single reliable man for clerk. Good and permanent job for good man. Apply to "X," care of Casket, Antigonish.

Would the person who took the small iron gate off the telephone pole on Church Street return the same? If not he will be prosecuted.

Strayed from the premises of A. W. Forbes, Croft, one 2 year old heifer, colored red with white spot on

WINTER GOODS

Save money by buying your Winter Footwear including Knee Boots, Lumbermen's Rubbers, Overshoes, Gaiters, etc.

Winter Clothing Heavy Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Sweaters, Sweater Coats, and Top Shirts for Men and boys. Sweater Coats, 65c. to \$2.50; Children's Sweater, 35c. and up.

Winter Underwear Nova Scotia Unshrinkable all wool Underwear in medium and heavy weight. Also Fleece Lined, all sizes.

Winter Headwear Men's and Boy's Heavy Winter Cloth Caps, with fur ear bands, for 40c, 50c and upwards. Also Children's Toques.

McDonald's Clo. & Shoe Store

BROWN'S 1913 JEWELLERY CATALOGUE

To have a copy of this Catalogue is like having a well-equipped jewellery store in your own home. Everything the heart can wish for, from the fine diamond pendant to the silver thimble for 25 cts, is shown.

For the Lady There is

Fine Diamond, Peridot, Sapphire, Amethyst and Pearl Jewellery. Rings of every kind—Gold Neck Chains and Locketts, Waist Sets, Bar Pins, Watches, Silver and Ebony Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Manicure Sets, Eboay Toilet Goods, Photo Frames, 1 leather Goods, Mesh Bags, Silver Tableware, etc.

For the Man

Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Signet Rings, Fobs, Watches, Locketts, Tuxedo and Dress Sets, Foilet Articles, Smokers' Sets, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Shaving Sets and Stands, Safety Razors, Pocket Knives, Bag Fags, Manicure Sets, Pencils, Neck Tie Holders, Dressing Cases, Cigar Humidors, Cigarette and Tobacco Boxes, Wallets, Bill Books, etc.

SEND IN A TRIAL ORDER

You will be delighted with our service. We prepay all charges, and if articles are not satisfactory will refund the money.

Write to day for a free copy

M. S. Brown & Co., Ltd. JEWELLERS and DIAMOND MERCHANTS HALIFAX, N. S.

shoulder. Any information will be thankfully received. A. W. Forbes, Croft.

T. J. Wallace, Optician and Jeweler, on his trips thru Nova Scotia with Optical goods and Xmas Jewelry, is meeting with unprecedented success. His sales, so far, have doubled last year's sales.

Our regular prices lower than others sale price. Call and see. Just opened, 500 pair men's all wool socks, 19 cents to 25 cents. Underwear from 50 cents up per garment. Sweaters from 80 cents up. Winter caps all prices. Gloves, the finest line you ever saw, from 60 cents up. If you call you'll surely buy. Bonner's.

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public Auction on MONDAY, November 18th on the premises of the late Malcolm McNeill-Beaver, rear Lakevale, commencing at 10 a. m. 3 Milch Cows, 1 yearling Heifer, 1 Calf, 4 tons of hay, 1 hauling sled, 1 Plow, new, 1 Spike Tooth Harrow, 1 Cart, 1 Kitchen Stove, 1 Room Stove. Lot of Mats, and house Furniture. TERMS OF SALE: 10 months' credit on notes of approved security. JENNIE MACNEILL, Beaver, Lakevale. FOR SALE Also, the farm consisting of 109 acres will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JENNIE MACNEILL, Beaver, Lakevale.

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction at the Store of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock, p. m.: 1 Mare, 1 Horse, 4 years old, 1 Horse, 14 years old, 10 Head of Cattle, 14 Head of Sheep. TERMS of Sale: 11 months credit on notes of approved security. THOMAS SOMERS.

NOTICE

All parties having purchased mowers or rakes this year are requested to settle for same at once, either by cash or note of hand. F. R. TROTTER.

WANTED

Lady Operator for Antigonish office. Apply to MARITIME TEL. AND TEL. Co. Antigonish

Property For Sale

The residence and lot on Church Street, consisting of about six acres, the home of the late Dr. W. H. MacDonald. Apply to J. A. WALL, Barrister, Antigonish, N. S.

NOTICE

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

T. J. WALLACE Optician and Jeweler will be in Inverness, Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Canso, Nov. 13, 14 and 15 Antigonish, Nov. 16th and 18th Baddeck, Nov. 20 and 21 Port Hawkesbury, Nov. 23, 24, 25 and 26 Arichat, Nov. 28 and 29 Guysboro, Dec. 1st and 2nd. Inverness, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9th. Antigonish, 10th Eyes examined by modern methods. Fine Line of Christmas Jewelry T. J. WALLACE

NOTICE

All parties owing me over-due accounts are requested to settle before Dec. 31st, 1912. THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish, Nov. 4th, 1912.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, Nov. 16, '12 for the Lot of Land on the Old Gulf Road known as the Dickson field. Also for the 30 acre lot adjoining same. Tenders may be for the two lots combined, or separately. Terms to suit purchasers. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. W. E. LANDRY, Antigonish, N. S.

Challenge Sale A GOOD, SAFE AND SENSIBLE BUSINESS POLICY DEMANDS IT We're going to do things. We're going to hold a Challenge Sale for the holiday season, and we challenge the whole clothing fraternity to offer better CLOTHING, HATS, TOGGERY, BOOTS and SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC. at lower prices, 20 to 33 1/2 per cent. cut off Some lines 50 per cent. off our regular prices, and no hedging. No sale equalling this in Town. Shifts, shirks or fakers not allowed here. Our entire new stock goes into this sale. MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SUITS. MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' OVERCOATS. MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' REEFERS. MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' RAINCOATS. MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SHEEP LINED COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOCKEY BOOTS, OVERSHOES, RUBBER LARRIGANS, ETC., ETC. Mr. Workingman, it's up to you. Don't be misled by windy announcements. Come and see. Your eyes, your fingers and your good judgment will say, "buy here," at the old reliable, your money back if you want it. The Palace Clothing Company Home of Good Goods This Sale for Cash or Produce only

HARDWARE Now in Stock At D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISHES, BRANDRAM BROS. WHITE LEAD, PURE LINSEED OIL and TURPENTINE, TARKED and DRY SHEETHING PAPER, CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER and SELENITE, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and CAULKS, BAR IRON and STEEL, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES and WOODWORK, BARN DOOR ROLLERS and TRACK, SHOT GUNS and AMMUNITION, PARLOR, HEATING and COOK STOVES, TINWARE and ENAMELWARE, STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, RUBEROID ROOFING, ONE and TWO PLY. Also a large stock of SHELF HARDWARE at Lowest Prices.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co. Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, 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 APPLICATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE FARM FOR SALE As I have leased my shore Property for shooting purposes this fall, any person found trespassing for shooting will be prosecuted. C. F. McADAM Harbor Nov. 11th, 2t. THE OVERSEERS OF POOR, Dist. No. 2, Cape George