

# THE CASKET.

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## THE CASKET.

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### JOB PRINTING.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald says "the Orange Association does not teach hatred to any class or creed." What about the Belfast shipyards?

The British "Divorce Commission," by a majority report, recommend an increase in the legal causes for divorce. Even if their recommendations are made into law, England will still have far to go to catch up with the United States in this matter. But it is a pity to see the evil extended to any extent.

The terrible accident on Sydney harbor last week ought to be fully investigated, with the assistance of experts in the management of ships. The published accounts of the matter are most unsatisfactory, and suggest at once the necessity of thoroughly probing the matter.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald says that the Orange Association "recognizes full well that Roman Catholicism" (that's a new term), is the greatest menace to the principles for which it stands." True for you, Mr. McDonald. And to all the other works and pomps of Satan.

The Turks are asking terms of Bulgaria, but say the Bulgarians want too much. The great powers seem to be making up their minds to strictly mind their own business. Turkey has been only a pawn in their game; and that game, so far as she is concerned, was played out when a new Christian power appeared in the field.

The Republican Convention of last June no longer holds the record for rowdiness. The men who showered paper missiles, books and hats on the Premier of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Cabinet, on the floor of the Commons, last week, have surpassed the Republican delegates in "hooliganism."

There is a rumour that Mr. Lancaster, M. P., has a new scheme to get around the Ne Temere Decree, by means of an amendment to the Criminal Code. With the exception of a few extremists, members of Parliament of both parties showed good temper and good understandings last winter; and we have no doubt that those conditions will continue.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald says of the Church: "She makes for herself the most superlative claims. Her Holy Father is the vicar of Christ. When he speaks, his utterances are infallible." Of course. Certainly. If he says it's a fine day, we must believe it, even though the rain be falling on our heads. That is Papal infallibility as defined by the Vatican Council. How well Mr. MacDonald has grasped the point!

New York newspaper men complain that news of crimes is held back from the press for some hours after it is received by the police. The police explain that premature publicity sometimes aids the escape of the criminals, and they are probably right. That such a complaint should be made shows how completely the press is absorbed in its mad rush for news, to the exclusion of all other interests.

A despatch from Girard, Kansas, says that J. A. Wayland, founder and owner of *The Appeal to Reason*, a Socialist paper which has had a very disreputable career, but is still being shipped in great quantities over the country, shot and killed himself. Had he been able, with the same shot, to end the existence of his paper, he might have left us that good deed to set against a great deal of harm for which he made himself responsible.

A copy of the *Fredericton Daily*

Mail has been sent to us, containing a report of an address, humorously called a sermon, delivered by Rev. J. H. MacDonald, before the Orangemen there on Guy Fawkes' day. Now, why do they abuse the memory of Guy Fawkes? His methods were as moral and as manly as those of the Orangemen; and, as he made a quick finish, there is less to be said against him to-day than there is against the Orange Order.

An English lecturer says that the novel has become "the recognized channel of introduction between the crank and his victim." We think there is some truth in this. A good many novel writers seem to think that readers want, not a story, but long, weary pages filled with the assertion and repetition of some special, favorite, often foolish, view or theory of their own.

The British Unionists have made a spectacle of themselves before the world. They seem to imagine they can put out a government which has a majority of 119 (the count on Wednesday of last week) by the use of street mob methods. There is a grim humour, for Irishmen, in the whole situation. How often, for their earnest efforts to bring up in that same chamber, a few of the numerous sorrows of their country, have they been slandered all over England as rowdies who did not care for the dignity of Parliament!

Andrew Bonar Law is a mean figure in English politics in comparison with Disraeli and Salisbury. They had their faults, but they were incapable of expressing approval of such ruffianism as that which took place in the British Commons last week. Mr. Bonar Law says he is not sorry it occurred. He would not be a bad team-mate for "Big Bill" Haywood, the Socialist firebrand. "Big Bill," however, does not aspire to be a Prime Minister. He does not think much of Prime Ministers; and, if Bonar Law ever gets to that high position, we shall be ready to concede to "Big Bill" one Prime Minister worthy of a considerable portion of his scorn.

The papers tell us that the man who shot and killed Premier Canalejas of Spain, last week, was "a degenerate." This has come to be a popular way of describing everyone who breaks in a grave way a civil or moral law. In nine cases out of ten it is nonsense. Insanity and devility are two different things; though modern civilization seems to be under the necessity of re-learning the fact. The most "degenerate" things are done sometimes by men who can be in no way described as "degenerates." The murderer of Canalejas is, in all probability, sufficiently aware of the gravity and meaning of his act to make him quite responsible for it; and he had, in all probability, ample control over his murderous inclination had he chosen to exercise it.

Premier Fallieres of France says he is unable to understand why Canalejas was made the victim of an anarchist crime, as he was a man of liberal tendencies. The word "liberal," in Continental Europe, has been made to bear the strain of a good deal of devility. Poor Canalejas did show some signs of being "liberal"; but let us not judge him harshly, for he never got far enough on with the programme he was supposed to be commencing, to do much harm; and perhaps he did not intend to go far. But "liberal" politicians, in the European sense of the word, play a dangerous game; for there are always some who are yet more "liberal" than they. The anarchists are merely the extremists of "liberalism." And one of them killed "liberal" Canalejas.

G. M. Golden, an English writer says that the "Suffragette" agitation is accompanied by a very objectionable class of literature. He says: "An examination of this literature proves that the so-called suffrage movement is deeply involved in an unnatural and indecent agitation that is quite distinct from purely political aims."

And again: "Nor must a mere political measure of enfranchisement of women be passed; the so-called suffrage movement affects the whole horizon of religion, ethics and sociology. Monogamous marriage is pronounced unmonotonous. Morals are described as based as much upon convention as principle, and the sex war is proclaimed as a necessary and desirable stage to sex peace."

Socialism, Masonry, Syndicalism, Suffragetteism, Eugenics — they all meddle with unchangeable and essential Christian truths.

Looking at a row of magazines of the popular story-telling class, in a bookstore the other day, we noticed three, side by side, which had picture-covers. One of the three was a man with a rifle; one a man with a revolver, and the third a man with a revolver and knife and a man lying prone at his feet. The stories advertised by those "blood and thunder" covers are sometimes written with ability. They are by no means in the old "dime-novel" class; but consider what the effect is bound to be of the constant reading of this class of stories, particularly on minds not yet steadied by years and experience. The carrying of firearms is increasing. Shooting, accidental and otherwise, is increasing; and we are convinced that stories in which "heroes," in many ways [admirable characters, use the revolver or the rifle on other men for trivial reasons—stories written in such a way as to induce sympathy for the "gunman," have much to do with young men taking up again this firearm custom which ought to be dropped forever, except in case of war, or occasional shooting of game—if the doubtful practice of shooting harmless animals and birds must still be tolerated by public opinion.

The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been successful. The following despatch explains the terms demanded by Bulgaria, so far as known at that date: (Canadian Press Cable).

London, Nov. 16.—Bulgaria's terms of peace, submitted to Turkey, as reported at Vienna and sent from that city by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, consist of seven stipulations.

Included in the first stipulation is the surrender of the Tchatalja army and its withdrawal, guarded by Bulgarians.

The second provides for the evacuation by the Turks of Adrianople, Scutari, Monastir and Janine.

The third calls for the payment of a war indemnity.

The fourth demands the surrender of conquered territory.

The fifth calls for the internationalization of Constantinople.

The sixth provides for the opening of the Dardanelles and the making of Salonika a free port.

Since Bulgaria already has expressed a willingness to leave the State of Constantinople and the Dardanelles to the Powers, says the correspondent, the fifth and sixth clauses of the terms as reported here appear improbable.

The great powers will hardly make war, even if the Turks are driven across the Bosphorus into Asia. The matter which seemed most dangerous was the claim of Serbia to territory on the Adriatic Sea. The objections of Austria and Italy to this seem to have prevailed.

Readers of Cannon Troop's "Ulster" Sermon might be interested in the following, which we take from the *New York Freeman's Journal*. We have published these figures before; but they need to be repeated to meet the continuous misrepresentations of ignorant anti-Catholic preachers:—

ULSTER IS NOT PROTESTANT, NOR IS ULSTER AGAINST HOME RULE.

We give some figures in proof. There are nine Counties in Ulster, and in five of them the majority of the population are Catholics. Here are the names of the Counties, with the figures:

COUNTIES	CATHOLICS	PROTESTANTS
Donegal	133,224	34,209
Tyrone	82,404	68,163
Fermanagh	39,198	29,232
Cavan	74,000	15,541
Monaghan	53,757	17,858

That accounts for more than half of Ulster as to religion. In the other four Counties—Antrim, Armagh, Derry and Down—there is a considerable Protestant majority, and it is the only part of Ulster or of Ireland which can truly be referred to as Protestant. That is "Protestant Ulster"—four Counties out of nine.

As to Home Rule, three of the nine Counties—Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan—are solid in its favor. Donegal has four members in parliament and all are Home Rulers; Cavan and Monaghan have each two members, and they are all Home Rulers. The great County of Tyrone is not solid for Home Rule, but it is very near it. It has four members in the House of Commons, and three of them are for Home Rule. Then in the other Counties, Home Rule is represented by one in Fermanagh, one in Armagh, one in Down, one in Borough of Newry (in Down), and one in Belfast.

Only in one County of the nine—the County of Derry—has Home Rule no representative. In all the other Ulster Counties it has its hold—even in the "Protestant corner," having, as we see, one in Belfast (which is in Antrim) and two in Down.

Anti-Home Rule Ulster is four Counties, and not even four solid, for within these Counties there are four Home Rule representatives. It is hardly likely that "Ulster" will attempt to "fight" against the rest of Ulster, the rest of Ireland, and the British Empire.

On Monday of last week, the Union-

ists, by a deliberate marshalling of their forces when two hundred or so of the Liberal members were absent from the House, defeated the Asquith government on a clause in the Home Rule Bill. It was a paper victory only. The Government has more than a hundred majority in the full House, and no government would dream of resigning on such a vote taken in half a house. On Wednesday, Premier Asquith moved to rescind the vote of Monday. It was new procedure, but well within the powers of parliament, which has full control of all bills up to the time they get their third reading. The Unionists, however, endeavoured to convert their paper victory into a real victory, and opposed the motion, not only with speeches, but with yells, shouts, rowdiness, and throwing of books and papers, and succeeded in making such a disturbance that the speaker adjourned the House. Right Hon. Mr. Churchill was struck in the face with a small book. The British House of Commons has not been so disgraced since the Home Rule fight many years ago. Fair play to Ireland seems still to stir up the dirt in a certain section of English politicians. The Government will not, of course, be intimidated. The mere fact of their being defeated, in whatever manner, might have weakened them in the country; but this violent outburst of blackguardism will do them good, and lower their opponents in the eyes of all decent men.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald says that Protestantism stands for "liberty to worship as conscience dictates." Just so. The history of the Orange Order proves that. Luther was strong on that, too. So was Calvin. So was Henry VIII. And "Great Eliza"! John Knox never entertained a thought to the contrary. The Westminster Confession is saturated with liberty of that kind. Ireland enjoyed it under the Tudors, and the Stuarts and Cromwell, and William III., and the early sovereigns of the present royal line. Belfast is alive with it to-day. The early Statutes of Nova Scotia, Massachusetts and other British colonies bear witness to the prevalence of the spirit of religious liberty. Charles I. and Charles II. granted it—full and plenty—to the two Covenanters of Scotland. Daniel O'Connell, and Grattan, and Plunket, fought strongly against it; but liberty-loving, Protestant England enforced it in Ireland in spite of reactionaries such as they were. In Holland, too, religious liberty was forced on Protestants by Protestants, and by Protestants on Catholics. The Quakers enjoyed it in New England. In all these countries, Protestantism was so insistent on forcing "liberty" on other Protestants and on Catholics that when the objects of their solicitude failed to recognize "liberty" at first sight, they raked and rasped them with ingenious contrivances to make their vision clearer; and when they were so far possessed by the devil as not to see it at all, they sent them out of the world, as the best means of preventing them from further blunders. Well done, Mr. MacDonald! 'Tis a deep knowledge of history you have.

A correspondent of the *New York Sun* having advanced the opinion that "poverty has more to do with shortening life than any other single factor in creation, another correspondent answers him in a letter from which we quote as follows:—

Nobody will deny that the unsanitary and unhygienic conditions which obtain largely among the poorer classes, particularly in our larger cities, tend to lower the physical stamina and thereby make the body more susceptible to infectious and other diseases. But how about vice and immorality? Are they not among the chief factors that lead to an early death? And no one will contend that these traits are the exclusive possession of the poor. Let "E. H. J." scan statistics and see whether our modern social conditions are not more to blame than poverty.

German statistics show that Europe has at present more than seven thousand people who have passed 100 years.

Bulgaria heads the list with 3,888 centenarians, Rumania and Serbia follow with 1,074 and 573 respectively. Among the other nations Spain has 410 and France, with a larger population, but 213 centenarians, in Italy there are only 107, in Austria-Hungary 113, in England 92, in Russia 89, in Germany 76, in Norway 23, in Sweden 10, in Belgium 5, and in Denmark 2.

These figures are taken from *Harpers Weekly*. What do they show? Simply that in the more progressive and active nations the chances of longevity are very much less than in nations like Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia. The great nervous strain to which the more advanced and enlightened peoples are necessarily subjected under the high pressure of modern civilization tends materially to shorten the duration of human life. The conclusion is, therefore, that not

poverty, but rather the pace and worry incident to modern life are among the greatest factors that cut short our earthly career. "It is worry that kills."

The figures for Bulgaria and Serbia 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 expressions, "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.

Rev. Charles J. Mullanly, S. J., writing to America makes an earnest plea for an energetic Catholic Truth Society in every diocese in the United States. Yes; and in Canada, too; and without delay. The spread of vile literature will never be checked by individual effort. A Catholic Truth Society, especially if affiliated with other parish societies could exercise influence, not only against anti-Catholic "yarns," but towards the suppression of vile and indecent literature, and theatrical performances. Father Mullanly's letter is as follows:—

### CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of America:

That every diocese in the United States should have an energetic Catholic Truth Society is again emphasized by the excellent work of the Washington Truth Society. The Catholics of Washington may well feel proud of its work. Besides its laudable and prompt refutations in the public press of calumnies against the Church, the Washington Truth Society has begun a campaign which may well be imitated by Catholics in other cities.

From time to time Washington Catholics have been shocked by the indecent character of local theatrical performances. The Washington Truth Society realized that mere verbal protests of conventions and societies would avail nothing so long as theaters are allowed to violate, with impunity, the laws of public decency. The Society decided upon a more practical plan. A member of the Truth Society and a representative of a strong Protestant organization secured evidence sufficient for a conviction in the local police courts. Encouraged by this initial victory, officers of the Catholic past and by some forty to fifty Protestant churches and organizations, appeared before the District Commissioners and asked for a complete revocation of the license of the offending theater. The theater's defense was that previous written warning, as prescribed by law, had not been given the manager by the District Commissioners and, consequently, the Commissioners were without authority to revoke the license on their first offence. On this technicality, arising from "a joker" inserted in the statutes, the theater saved its privileges. However, the Commissioners in accordance with an opinion submitted by the District Corporation Counsel, have now issued the necessary notice, and the theater's management finds its license, valued at \$150,000, depending upon their good conduct. The theater is now considered on probation, as the Commissioners have formally notified the managers that any future violation of decency will result in the immediate revocation of the license. The effect of the decision on the managers of other theaters is noticeable. "Clean shows" are advertised in the local theaters. If Catholic societies in the different cities would imitate the work of the Washington Truth Society and not limit their activities to mere written and verbal resolutions, we should not hear many complaints against the immorality of the stage. That the immoral play, "The Eastway Way," was not presented in Washington, even after royalties had been paid and rehearsals had begun, shows that the protests of the Washington Truth Society are both feared and heeded.

CHARLES J. MULLANLY, S. J., Washington, D. C.

We are not aware that the constant and earnest efforts of Pope Pius X. to extend the influence of the Catholic Press, have met with any particular response in North America. Perhaps, sometime, long after he is dead, some people may awaken to a realization of what he has been trying to do. We take the following from the *Pilot*:

### THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

One of the many glories of the present Pontificate is the great advance made by the Catholic press. No one will deny that the advance is due largely to the strong advice and the progress of our Holy Father, who, even before he became Pope, recognized

the absolute necessity of a vigorous Catholic press. A letter which he has recently addressed through the Cardinal Secretary of State to Count Zara, President General of the Society of St. Paul, for the circulation of the Catholic press, bears evidence of his continued interest in the cause and his sorrow that some have not appreciated its supreme importance. The letter says:—

"Dear Count: The general report of the Society of St. Paul for the Circulation of the Catholic press as to the books distributed between 1875 and 1911 shows clearly how well this excellent institution has understood the duty incumbent on every Catholic of supplying by means of good publications an antidote to bad publications, and with what earnestness it has endeavored to accomplish it. His Holiness has gladly noted this report and derived consolation from it, reflecting on the blessings which so many good works, so widely circulated, must have brought to the minds and hearts of readers."

"Seeing the great prevalence of the bad over the good press, which, especially in our days, every lover of morality must bitterly deplore, the negligence and inertness of the good compared with the great activity unfortunately displayed even in this field by the wicked, constitute a sad proof that the words declaring that the children of darkness are wiser than the children of light are only too true. And, oh, how this grieves the heart of His Holiness and fills him with grave concern."

"Whilst the august Pontiff seizes this opportunity of expressing to you and to all the members of this meritorious society his paternal satisfaction at the good they have done up to the present and at what they propose to do in the future, he wishes through them to make Catholics feel a still more lively consciousness of their exalted duty and to let all understand that to close the eyes to such a great destruction of souls as the bad press causes every day, is not a thing to give tranquility before God to those who believe in Him, and profess to love Him sincerely."

"In conveying the Apostolic Benediction which the Holy Father has granted with all his heart to you and all the members of the society which you govern with such enlightened activity, I take the occasion to sign myself with sincere esteem,

Your obedient servant,

CARD. MERRY DEL VAL."

May this appeal of the Holy Father move every Catholic to do his whole duty in a matter that is fraught with great consequences for the Catholic religion.

### SOME MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

We referred last week to a "Sunday School Lesson" which appeared in the *Sydney Daily Post* on 2nd inst., and we have now to call attention to another, in that paper on 9th inst., and headed the same as the other: "Sunday School Lesson, Nov. 10, Written for the *Post* by Mrs. Carr-Harris, of Bathurst, N. B."

It is a curious mixture of religion and worldly pride; and the Scriptures and Sir Walter Scott are quoted. The passage which attracts our attention is as follows:—

A decline of true religion inevitably leads to the decline of national greatness.

Side by side are two provinces one having the advantage of one hundred years start in settlement and enterprise and until recently over ninety thousands miles more territory, otherwise equally endowed. In the older one the value of farm property is given as \$436,076,916, and farm products, \$86,380,881, while in the younger and smaller province, farm property is rated at \$632,488,060, and products at \$197,343,506. In the former with smaller population there are 250,017 illiterates. In the latter, 191,378. In the former 10 per cent. of the teachers hold Normal School certificates, in the latter 50 per cent. In the former there are 14 dailies and 93 weeklies; in the latter there are 51 daily papers and 348 weeklies.

Is it a question of race? A Frenchman is by no means inferior to an Englishman. It is not a question of race but of religion. Religion has charge of education. Religion does not want qualified teachers, nor libraries, nor a secular press.

With a false ecclesiasticism on the one hand and a Godless rationalistic Protestantism on the other we seem to be rushing on to a condition of affairs similar to that of Israel in the time of Hosea.

Will the *Sydney Daily Post* kindly explain, for the information of its Catholic readers, who Mrs. Carr-Harris is, and why she should be allowed to teach this peculiar class of "Sunday School Lesson" to them, vouched for by the heading "Written for the *Post*?"

Mrs. Carr-Harris has much to learn about the provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and, if the *Post* intends to take up a position in the field of religious journalism, it would do well to educate Mrs. Carr-Harris, or else discontinue her services.

We must, till the contrary is shown, credit an editor whose daily work calls for much reading, with knowing better than to measure religion by the output of farm products on the value of farm property. Indeed, he might (Continued on page 4)



Laughin' Along.

Jes' laughin' along
Through the heat of the day.
With a sigh for the wrong
That I see on the way.

Parental Authority and its Responsibilities.
NEW EMPHASIS ON AN OLD SUBJECT
BY REASON OF INCREASING TENDENCY TOWARDS STATE PATERNALISM.

It is a characteristic of the present age for civil authority to invade the home. The rights and duties of the latter are assuming new aspects in consideration of the tendencies of a paternalism which would relieve the natural parents of many of the traditional obligations to their offspring.

CHILDHOOD'S VOCATION.

"This would be an exceedingly dull world," said he, "if there were no children and young people to enliven it with their mirth and laughter and joyous prattle. Children are, unquestionably, a great blessing to those who possess them, and one of God's noblest gifts to men.

NEED OF TRAINING.

"This is a most serious obligation, to be carefully considered and loyally carried out. For it is a mistake to suppose that a child is virtuous by nature. If left to himself and to his natural inclinations and passions, he will certainly go astray, and wander far from the path of virtue.

SHIELD FROM SCANDAL.

"They should shield it so far as possible from all scandal. To scandalize the young and innocent is especially hateful in the sight of God, and will be most severely punished by Him.

down, in spirit, at the foot of a child's cradle and contemplate a newly-born infant lying there in all the unconsciousness of placid sleep. What a picture of innocence! Its soul has come straight from the hands of God.

AFTER CARE.

"The after care of a child, speaking generally, depends mainly upon the way it is brought up; on the nature of the first seeds, whether of vice or of virtue, that are dropped into the virgin soil of its heart; on its earliest impressions and experiences; on the good or evil example which it witnesses around it; on the true or false ideals which are set before it, and, in a word, on the greater or less purity of its environment, and of the moral atmosphere that it breathes.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.

"To a child the world is its nursery; the world is its home, its family, its companions. It looks upon its father and its mother as the embodiment of all that is right and true and best. It imitates them without enquiry; it follows them blindly; their views, their conduct, their mode of life are accepted as so many object lessons, to be imitated and practiced. Children are far more deeply influenced by what they themselves observe, and can see with their eyes, than by what they are told. They can understand and appreciate conduct and example far more easily and far more readily than dry precept.

SOLICITUDE FOR SOUL.

"That soul redeemed by the blood of God; that soul purchased at an infinite price! Alas! that soul, made to the image of God, has evidently no value in their eyes, since they will expose it, without hesitation, to every danger and on the most frivolous pretexts. For the sake of that soul our Divine Lord did not hesitate to die. Look at Him, the infinite and the eternal, clothed in our nature, buffeted and bruised. His sacred body torn with the scourge; His hands and feet pierced with nails; His whole person in torment. Why is this? What is it that He seeks with so much insistence! He seeks to save souls—and we do not care, no, we send our own innocent children into danger, expose them to contamination and eternal death. Provided their worldly prospects seem improved, many seem to think little and to care less what eternal consequences may await them. Parents are commanded to love their children. The word love, in this connection, must be taken in its true sense; to love a child is to wish it well; to do all in our power to secure its true interests—its eternal interests.

We have no real love for a son if we are ready to sacrifice the infinite weight of eternal glory for the empty tinsel of earthly fame, or if we are willing that he should forfeit his eternal happiness for some passing worldly advantage.

Throwing Away Coal.

A report by the Bureau of Mines shows that we took about half a billion tons of coal from the earth last year, and in doing it left underground, in such condition that its recovery is highly improbable, a quarter of a billion tons. For every ton we get to the surface we throw away half a ton. Having got our ton to the surface, we extract only about ten per cent of its energy. Partly, this is because we don't know any better—not yet having discovered more economical methods of converting the latent energy into mechanical power. But where we do know better we fail to act upon the knowledge.

Notes of Salutation.

In these days of famine in China, the Chinese method of saying, "How do you do?" would seem almost a mockery. The say, "Have you eaten your rice?" as the French say, "How do you carry yourself?" or the Italian, "How do you stand?" or the Dutch, "How do you sail?" This last arose from the Dutch being originally fishermen, or sailors; as the English, commercially inclined, used the salutation, "How does your business prosper?"

Don't be a Negative Character.

Never be afraid of asserting yourself and having your own opinion about things as long as your ideas are practical and sound. Don't let other people's opinions turn your mind and then be apt to think as they do. Stick to your own ideas and ideas.

The Babies' Eyes.

A warning to mothers is put forth by the Lancet-Clinic against the form of child's collapsible go-cart now in very general use, which it asserts does not afford sufficient protection to the eyes. The article says: "There are annually sold more than 150,000 of this form of child's vehicle. At this time there are more than 300,000 babies being nursed in these carts. We call attention to the leather hood or top on these vehicles, which does not adequately protect the eyes of the child lying on its back, with its eyes directed toward the sky, the strong light of the sun causes it to close its eyes for protection. This wears the baby, disturbs its waking hours, and undoubtedly causes headache, which in turn makes the baby cross, feverish, and sick. The doctor is called and, not knowing the underlying cause of the illness, is apt to make an incorrect diagnosis, again adding to the baby's misery. We would advise mothers to correct this trouble by safety-pinning a heavy piece of dark green veiling to the front and back ends of the hood, allowing the ends of the veil to fall full under front and back of hood."

No Occupation.

She rose before daylight made crimson the east
For duties that never diminished,
And never the sun when he sank in the west
Looked down upon work that was finished.
She cooked an unending procession of meals,
Preserving and canning and baking,
She swept and she dusted, she washed and she scrubbed
With never a rest from it taking.
A family of children she brought in the world
And raised them and trained them
And taught them,
She made all the clothes, and patched, mended and darned
Till miracles seemed to have wrought them.
She watched by the bedside of sickness and pain,
Her hand cooled the raging fever,
She carpentered, painted, upholstered and scraped,
And worked just as hard as a beaver.
And yet a lady of leisure, it seems,
The Government looks on her station;
For now by the rules of the census report
It enters her: "No occupation."
—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

THE Keeley Cure Always Reliable
Established 1880
For Liquor and Drug Addictions
"I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. (From a personal letter to Dr. Keeley.) I do not think there is any one thing or any one man who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure."
P. D. ARMOUR,
Late head of the Armour Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.
WE ARE EQUALLY SUCCESSFUL NOW AND HAVE THIRTY-THREE YEARS' ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE TO OUR CREDIT.
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS
Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.
Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead, in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.
W. W. GOLEY
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior



THEIR SECOND CHANCE.

A STORY OF A NIGHT AND A DAWN.

From her window Ellen Harding watched a child's white frock flutter away to the distant hills. In her eyes was the hurt of disappointment.

"I begged her for my sake not to go," she sighed. "Her stepfather will see that frock, and—"

"Do you want the whole world to know?" "But the night is so dark."

"All my properties in Godsell and Redlynch," it ran, "my railway and mining shares, and whatever else I possess, I leave absolutely to my dear wife, Ellen Harding, or should she predecease me, to her daughter, Cecilia Manners."

Ellen sprang up as if to hurl herself at him. "The day you lay a finger on her," she flashed, "she and I go."

John had often faced death; the "claps" and medals in his room had been won on the battlefield.

"Bring her up as you choose. But if you rue the day she was born, don't ask me for sympathy. I wash my hands of her—I won't leave her a sixpence. Rather than give her a fraction of my property, I'll will it away altogether."

"You have made her what she is," rejoined the mother, "by treating her as a mutinous regiment. A nature like hers wants convincing and leading; brute force will but make her more perverse. If I may suggest a way of leading her, set her the example of correcting your own faults. Begin by controlling your temper. How can she respect you while you yield to it as you do?"

The door slammed, leaving Ellen to nurse her anger alone. She could not deny Cissie's disobedience and impertinence; they had occasioned her too much anxiety for that.

When she woke the eastern sky was a glory of gold and crimson. As she let the sunshine into her room, night seemed to lift from her soul.

sake, keep Cissie from harm." His use of the word "wife" gave her a pang. It reminded her of his reproach: "If you thought of me more as your husband."

Then a flash of lightning illumined the hall, followed by distant thunder. John rushed out. "I must look for her," he said.

"No, no! James or Thomas can go."

"Do you want the whole world to know?" "But the night is so dark."

"What is my life to you," he snapped, "beside that child's? Scilicet brute that I have been to stay here grumbling about her, when she may be lying helpless—or even dead! If a hair of her head is hurt, I shall never forgive myself."

That night streaked a mother's gold tresses with gray. Till two o'clock Ellen wandered about the house, praying—she was as much wife as mother now—for husband more than for child.

It was not her habit to read his papers. But the blotted sheet before her was irresistible.

"Where have you been?" queried Ellen, tiring pale.

"I went to the Hamptons." They had a party, so I stayed. I couldn't come home in all that lightning. Mr. Hampton, who is an old fidget, like some one else we know, wanted to bring me, but I had my way, and I slept with Marjorie. We had such fun; didn't they laugh when I told them I was to be whipped!"

"There was one flash of lightning," she said, "and that not till nearly ten o'clock. Didn't it strike you that we should be anxious?"

"I knew you wouldn't worry," was the cool reply. "You never care what I do."

"But your stepfather was out all night looking for you."

"Oh—him! He's always making a fuss about nothing. Why—why—what's the matter, ma?"

"Wasn't I right about kindness?" asked John that evening. "She has shown me how sorry she is; no one ever had a more attentive nurse. She seems softened, more simple; in every way more childlike. And what do you think? She has asked me to go cycling with her in future."

"Oh, John!" cried Ellen. "I am now glad that our night was so dark. The dawn seems all the more beautiful and bright."

She submitted her "case of conscience" to Dr. Craig. He was a father and an old friend.

"I know what I should consider kindness," he said dryly, "if my Will or Bertha stayed out all night!"

Ellen smiled. After John, Dr. Craig was the kindest man she knew.

"So I really kept my promise," she answered. "But ought I not to tell him how?"

"Where ignorance is bliss—you know the rest. There can be no doubt of your kindness. You have been kind to John in helping to give him the second chance he prayed for."

When Mass was over she flew to him. As he looked up, she almost screamed. His forehead was cut, the hair above it matted with dried blood.

prayer of last night ensured her finding shelter."

John grasped eagerly at this hope. "Perhaps she was afraid of my threat," he added. "She need not have been. I meant it no more than that other one. You know that, dear, don't you?"

The rough draft of his will rose up in her memory, the cut on his forehead caught her eye. "There is no no excuse for her," she objected, quivering with indignation.

"You are angry with her," he said, "because I am like this. But I deserve it—for driving her away. If she did wrong, she has been punished; what a night she must have spent, crying over your anxiety! Wait till you see how sorry she is. There will be no harm in a quiet, motherly lecture—to-morrow or the day after. But not a word when she comes, mind; at any rate, no word of blame! There! promise me to treat her with nothing but kindness. That will touch her heart, and drive her lesson home."

Though the "coals of fire" were blazing on her own head, Ellen smiled. Her lips were aglow with the seal of her new-found union with her husband. For that kiss she would have promised anything. It even induced her to give him his way about going to the police.

He had just left when Cissie whizzed round the lawn. She looked fresh as a daisy; her face, which was the image of her mother's, beamed with smiles.

"So he hasn't quite killed you, ma?" she laughed. "I am all right, as you see. I hope there's something good for breakfast—I am as hungry as a hunter."

"Where have you been?" queried Ellen, tiring pale.

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When Mass was over she flew to him. As he looked up, she almost screamed. His forehead was cut, the hair above it matted with dried blood.

"I ran into a drove of forest ponies," he explained. "They smashed my machine, and one of them kicked me. I thought I should never get home."

"You must go straight to bed," she said as they reached the hall.

"With Cissie not found? The police must be told. Make me a cup of tea, while I saddle the mare."

"You can't go!" she cried. "The station is three miles off. Don't leave me, John. I see my selfish folly now. Never shall Cissie come between us again."

"My harshness and temper have driven her from you," he groaned. "Say she'll come back, Nell. While I was lying in the dark, God showed me my mistake, and I begged Him for a chance of repairing it."

All Ellen's strength was needed now for him more than for herself.

saw only three bergs enter the Straits, and they did not succeed in getting into the Gulf, although it happened during an easterly gale of several days' duration.

It is not the first time this proposition has been made; I am, however, of the opinion that not a ton of Arctic ice reaches the shores of Cape Breton or Prince Edward Island through the Straits of Belle Isle. The ice that packs those coasts comes down from the rivers and bays in the Gulf, gets rafted and heavy with the winds on its passage down the Gulf, and appears to landmen to be Arctic ice.

I am inclined to believe that if the Straits of Belle Isle were closed, and the current stopped, it would take much longer to get the Gulf ice away in the spring, as now much of the ice formed in the northern section of the Gulf goes out through the Straits of Belle Isle in early spring. The reason for this is, that the body of tide-water in the Gulf is largely increased by the waters from the St. Lawrence and other rivers emptying into the Gulf, which is all in excess of the incoming tide, and must of necessity get an exit either by Belle Isle or Cabot Straits.

It would be very interesting and instructive if Dr. Dawson would take this question in hand, and probably would prevent the useless waste of an enormous expenditure which would certainly be necessary if an attempt were made to close or block the Straits of Belle Isle.

I am, yours truly, FRED W. WYNDMAN, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct., 29, 1912.

Grows From 60 to 7,600 Families.

WITH WILDERNESS FOR TERRITORY NOW COMPRISES NINE CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND FOUR-THEEN SCHOOLS

Montreal, Nov. 5th.—An increase from 60 to 7,600 families in one local Catholic parish in the space of fifteen years—such are the figures which are met with in a north-eastern portion of the city and which serve to indicate in a certain way, the enormous growth of the city in the past decade or so. The parish in question is that of St. Edward, which is at present celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of its foundations. In the territory comprised in the original parish formed seventeen years ago, nine parishes now exist, while St. Edward's, the parent of all these, still remains with 2,700 families on its roll, and this in about one-tenth of the territory at first figuring in the parish. The district covered by the first parish church is that between St. Lawrence and Papineau on the east and west, and by the O. P. R. Track and Sault aux Rencllets on the south and north.

PARISH ESTABLISHED IN 1895.

When in 1895 the diocesan authorities decided to establish a parish in the district, the first service was held in a small store on St. Hubert Street. Twenty persons were present thereat, these representing each of the families residing within easy distance of the church. The district was practically a wilderness, with a house here and there. For two or three years it remained at a standstill, and then, subsequent to 1897, land companies were formed and huge farms were subdivided. The increase then started, and by 1901 various sections of the parish were becoming so thickly populated that they were in a position to cut themselves off from the original parish and support a church of their own.

This increase continued steadily up to the present year, with the result that where seventeen years ago one priest ministered to the district, there are eighteen engaged in the work at present. Where there was one church, there are now nine—those of St. Edward, St. Michael, St. Jean de la Croix, St. Cecile, Notre Dame du Rosaire, St. Alphonse, St. Gerald, St. Arzene, and St. Etienne.

SCHOOLS BUILT.

In the interval, fourteen boys' and girls' school have been established, in four of which upwards of 1,300 children are in attendance. One of the churches, that of St. Edward alone, cost \$225,000, the funds for its erection being made up solely of voluntary contributions, whilst the two parish schools, massive structures, with 2,600 children in attendance, entailed an outlay of \$250,000. Rev. Napoleon Morin, the founder, the first pastor of St. Edward's, is still presiding over the destinies of his original parish church.

Ice in the Straits.

To The Editor of The Montreal Star.

SIR:—I observe a communication signed by N. A. Currie in your issue of the 24th instant, recommending that a survey be made of the Straits of Belle Isle, and advocating the closing of those Straits for the purpose of preventing the flow of ice into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thereby (as your correspondent argues) improving the conditions of navigation and climate within the Straits and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I think if your correspondent would read the carefully compiled official reports of Dr. Bell Dawson, of Ottawa, after his observations were made in those Straits a few years ago, he will come to the conclusion that he is under a very erroneous impression regarding the supposed "Millions of tons of ice" which come through the Straits of Belle Isle and hamper navigation.

I may say some years ago when I was attached to the Admiralty survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland under Captain Orlebar, R. N., I spent two seasons in those Straits surveying, and carefully watched the currents and ice flow, and we all were of the opinion that no ice of any consequence ever reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Straits of Belle Isle.

At the same time we observed a continuous flow of large and small bergs and field ice going southwardly with the Polar current, passing the eastern entrance to the Straits—we

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The "if" is big because few want it. But this frank, fair offer shows your dealers faith that the rare richness of this tea's flavor will delight you:—

All you have to do if you do not like the flavor—yes more than like it—is to return the broken package and receive your money back.

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though with the territory greatly limited.

Consequent upon the increase in population, land values in the whole district have soared. Lots which in 1898 or '99 sold for \$100 cannot now be bought for less than \$1,400 whilst in certain of the main thoroughfares, such as St. Denis and St. Lawrence street, the increase has been even greater.

A Test of two regiments.

A North German battalion of five regiments, engaged in maneuvers some years ago during very hot, sultry weather, encamped one night in two divisions, two and one-half regiments in a town where the citizens treated the soldiers freely to beer, and two and one-half regiments in an outlying village where no such entertainment was offered. Next day there was a sham battle, followed by a long march. Large numbers of men dropped out because of heat and exhaustion.

Investigation showed that very few of these men came from the two regiments which camped in the village the night before. There were more from the regiments that had been half in the village and half in the town; but by far the largest number came from the two regiments that camped in the town and partook freely of the beer offered them.

Little Maids.

Little maids with beds. Warm and soft and white; Pillows where small heads Cuddle through the night.

Little maids with none. Poor wee tiny mites; Shivering all alone Through the frosty nights.

Little maids with toys. Dollies dark and fair; Dolly girls and boys, Straight and curly hair.

Little maids with none. Not a single toy! Dolls not even one. Make you want to cry!

Wake up Slowly.

Don't jump up the first thing your eyes are open. Remember that while you sleep the vital organs are at rest. The vitality is lowered and the circulation not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to these organs, especially to the heart, as it starts pumping the blood suddenly. Don't be in such a hurry. Stretch and yawn and stretch. Stretch the whole body. A good yawn and stretch is better even than a cold bath. Take time. It will keep you young and add years to your life.

Good, Homemade 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, delicately flavored Ontario wheat and a little of the stronger Western wheat.

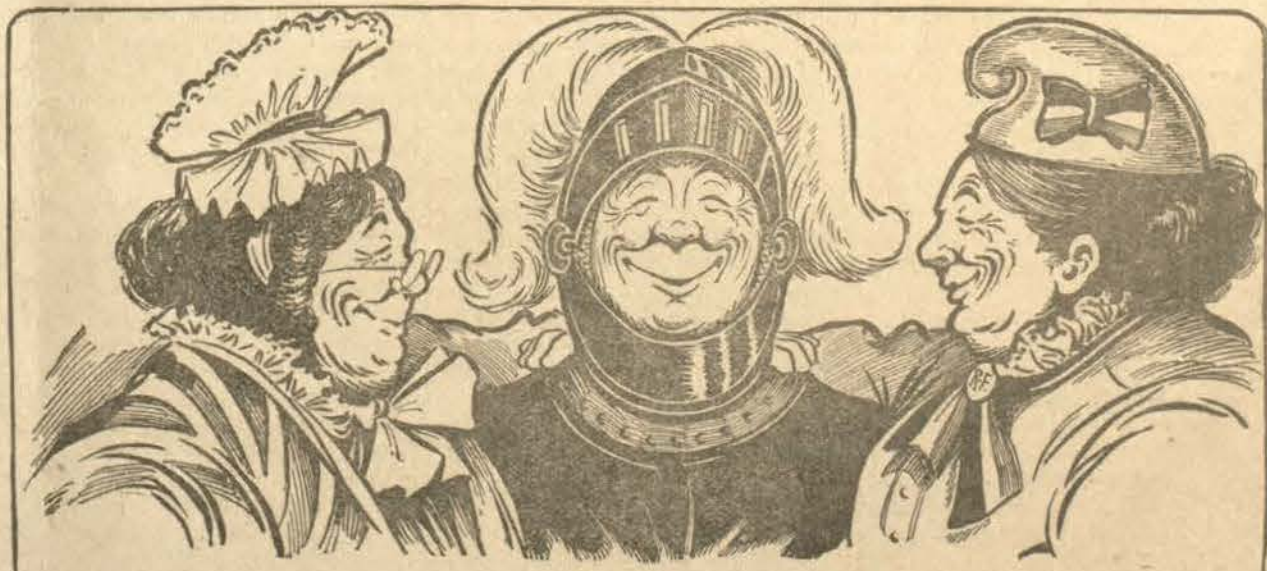
"Beaver" Flour is both a bread flour and a pastry flour—and makes the real nutty flavored home-made bread and delicious pastry such as cannot be made with any purely Western wheat flour.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912

OFFICIAL.

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

- 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, October 26th, 1912.

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

VI. "HEADS," ENGLAND WINS; "TAILS," IRELAND LOSES.

The condition of Ireland, after the events we have related, was pitiful in the extreme. Cromwell's fanatical and bloody war-making had wasted the country; the laws which followed turned society upside down; one thing only remained intact—the Catholic faith in the hearts of the suffering people.

The year before Oliver Cromwell died, we find a member of the Irish Parliament speaking of the "very heavy charges for public rewards paid for the destruction of three beasts."

These "three beasts" were the priest, the wolf, and the "Tory" (the name applied to desperate bands of ruined men who took to the mountains and carried on a sort of guerilla warfare against the new settlers).

"Five pounds on the certificate of Thomas Stanley. To Thomas Gregson, Evan Powell, and Samuel Alley, being three soldiers in Colonel Abbott's horse-dragoons, for arresting a Popish priest by the name of Donough Hagerty, taken and now secured in the County jail at Clonmel; and the money is to be equally divided between them."

That was in 1657. "To Arthur Spallen (?), Robert Pierce and John Brien, five pounds, for their good service performed in apprehending and bringing before the Right Honorable Lord Chief Justice Pepps on the 21st of January, one Popish priest named Edwin Duby."

"To Lieutenant Edwin Wood, on the certificate of Wm. St. George Esq., Justice of the Peace of the County of Cavan, twenty-five pounds, for five priests and friars apprehended by him, namely, Thomas McGeehan, Turrough MacGowan, Hugh MacGowan, Terence Fitzsimons, and another, who, on examination, confessed themselves to be priests and friars."

"To Sergeant Humphrey Gibbs and to Corporal Thomas Hill, of Colonel Lee's company, ten pounds, for apprehending two Popish priests, namely, Maurice Prendergast and Edward Fahy, who were sentenced to the jail of Wexford, and afterwards, being adjudged accordingly, were transported to foreign parts."

In the face of facts like these English historians have, for centuries, maintained a shrill chorus of wonder and anger that Ireland has not always rested easy and content under any and every kind of English rule. No matter whether the English political wheel of fortune turned up a Yorkist or a Lancastrian King, or a Tudor or a Stuart; or turned up a rebel with a king's head in his hand; or exchanged a Stuart for a Dutchman; or a Stuart for a German; English treatment of Ireland proceeded along the same main lines; and Ireland was expected to stand and be still whilst that steady policy extinguished her nationality and blotted out her religion and her priesthood. Ireland, always to her everlasting credit, disappointed such expectations.

The Cromwellian period passed; and Charles II took up the interrupted succession of the Stuart kings. Ireland had done a great deal for him and for his father. She had concluded an honorable peace with his father; and had fought with and for him and his son (now Charles II) for five years. She had fought Cromwell and his generals stoutly; and, when beaten on her own fields at last, had shipped her armies to the service of Charles II's allies on the Continent.

Charles II mounted his throne; and

the party which had murdered his father made their peace with him. The English and Scotch rebels received favorable treatment, but his Irish allies were left to their fate in the position to which Cromwell had reduced them.

Charles II was an easy-going king. He did not care to be troubled overmuch with public affairs. His attitude seems to have been, usually, that his father had meddled with the public business and had his head cut off for it; and, whether through fear of a like fate, or because he did not really care what happened, he took the line of least resistance throughout his reign; slighted his old friends; and flattered the late rebels.

He did, indeed, express clearly the views he held, when he came to the throne, concerning Ireland. On July 27th, 1690, he said:

"I think it is not necessary to observe, that the people of Ireland deserve to be partakers of our clemency; they have displayed their affection for us in foreign countries; you will therefore pay a regard to our honor and the promises which we have made to them."

In the same year, on the 30th of November, he said:

"Lastly we are mindful, and shall always remember the deep affection which a great part of that nation had manifested for us during our sojourn beyond the seas; the Irish troops have always received our commands with alacrity and obedience submitting to the services which have been pointed out to them as beneficial for our interests which conduct on their part is most worthy of our protection, favor and justice."

This sounded very well; but Charles was by no means prepared to oppose himself to the storm of covetousness, bigotry and rascality, which greeted every proposition to undo the abominable wholesale confiscations which Cromwell had carried out in Ireland.

The recitation of these facts may seem tedious; but the state of Ireland in later times and at the present time is not to be understood without referring to them.

The population of Ireland was then 1,100,000; of whom 800,000 were Catholics; 100,000 Anglicans; and 200,000 other Protestants. Of the last-named, 100,000 were Presbyterians. The net result of the agitation for the reversal of Cromwell's land arrangements, and the opposition of rascality and greed thereto, that, before the Cromwellian settlement, Catholics held two-thirds of all the arable land in Ireland, and the Protestants one-third; after the acts of "settlement and explanation" in the reign of Charles II, Protestants held two-thirds and Catholics one-third.

The Protestant hatred in Ireland today is a legacy handed down by men who not only persecuted the native Irish, but robbed them wholesale as well.

English histories of Ireland are a steady and long-continued conspiracy to cover up this abomination, and to explain the constant complaints of the Irish people without reference to truth and fact.

From the time the "Protestant Ascendancy," in landholding in Ireland began. From this time, Ireland fell into the grip of a landholding system foreign to the knowledge, temperament and genius of her people. From this time, the working people of Ireland were at the mercy of men who, not only were wholly out of sympathy with them in all their ideas and customs, but who hated them with the double distilled hatred of the fanatic in religion who is at the same time the robber and despoiler of the man he hates.

To show the iniquity of the Stuart confirmation of the acts of the Cromwellian rebels, we may state a few facts. The Irish Catholics who should have been reinstated in their inheritance were,—(1) Those who had never joined the confederate armies before the peace of 1648; (2) Those who had served Charles II beyond the seas; (3) Those who had fought in the Confederate armies and who relied for their claims on their peace with Charles I in 1648, and who had fought after that peace in the Stuart interests against Cromwell.

As to the first two classes, there was simply no room for argument against their claims. As to the third class, Charles II himself said: "We cannot forget the peace which we were ourselves necessitated to make with our Irish subjects, at a time when those who wickedly usurped the government of this country had erected the odious tribunal which took away the life of our dear father. We cannot therefore but consider ourselves bound to the fulfillment of peace towards those who have honorably and faithfully performed what they promised."

But greed and bigotry were at work. Charles was weak, and frightened too. And he was lied to with the ease and facility with which rapacious people are always willing to lie for a big stake. He was told that there were more confiscated lands than ought to satisfy all whose claims were just. They next urged on him that the Protestant adventurers (which

implied those recently established in the country) should be preferred to the other claimants, or at least to those of the first class above-named, namely, those who had never joined the Confederate armies. This point they secured.

The Protestants who claimed the confiscated lands may also be divided into three classes,—(1) Merchants and citizens of London who had advanced money to the parliament of Charles I, for the prosecution of the war in Ireland, before that struggle changed its shape and before the Parliamentary party began to fight the king. They had been promised security on the lands; and, from an English point of view, their claims would have been strong had it not been for two facts, namely, that the money had never been used in the Irish war, but was applied by the rebels of Parliament to raising an army against Charles I, the same army which defeated him at the battle of Edgehill; and, secondly, the merchants themselves who advanced the money, approved of its being so applied, at a meeting in Grocer's Hall in London. This was no secret. On this subject, Charles II said:

"In the first place, if, to satisfy those who have advanced their money, we examine into the titles by which they enjoy their possessions, they would be found defective and invalid, not being in conformity with the acts of parliament on which they rest; still, as we are strongly inclined to provide, etc."

They were other adventurers who had advanced money under the assurance of Parliament, during the rebellion. They were simply participants in the English rebellion; and no assurances could constitutionally be given them by the House of Lords or the king. The Commons alone could not effect national loans.

All these adventurers of both classes were confirmed in their Irish lands: on the general principle that Irishmen had no rights anyhow, not even against English rebels.

Cromwell's soldiers were the next class of claimants. However much Cromwell was obliged to them, it is hard to appreciate their claims on Charles II, or a restored monarchical line which they had turned upside down for eleven years; or on a House of Commons which Cromwell, with their aid, had turned into the streets of London. Cromwell had given some of them Irish lands; to some he gave uncertain rights to them, which they sold for a trifle to speculators. All these lands were confirmed to the claimants.

Officers who had served Charles I, before June 5th, 1649, and whose pay was in arrears. They claimed about nine million dollars in our money,—a tidy sum, in hard times. 49 of them got all the confiscated lands in four counties in Ireland. Just why Ireland should have paid their arrears, we do not know, except it may be on the same general principle above stated.

Some of them were entitled to be hanged, if treason involved such a penalty; for they had deserted Charles I in his darkest hour; and they had no natural and national reasons for resistance, such as the Irish Confederate armies had.

Thus, the only class of Irish claimants who were to be reinstated in the lands taken from them in the recent plantations, were those who could prove that they never had been concerned in the war of the Confederate armies of Ireland before the peace of 1648. And even this small measure of justice was choked and strangled in a manner which we shall speak of on another day.

SOME MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

(Continued from page 1) well doubt whether even the latest fashions in electrical machinery prove the possession of faith or the practice of good works, worship of God, or love of the neighbor, on the part of the man who makes it or the man who runs it.

Possibly the editor of the Post does not know that a person named Carr-Harris is writing for his paper. It not, we beg to notify him of the fact; also of the fact that she is writing nonsense; and further, that some of the nonsense she is writing is necessarily offensive to Catholics.

The Post might make known to Mrs. Carr-Harris some facts, readily to be gathered from the statistical Year Book of Canada which would be helpful in her next "Sunday School Lesson" about Quebec and Ontario. We have not, at this moment, a later edition than 1904, giving the figures up to 1903. In 1903, the total convictions of all kinds in Ontario were 21,000; Quebec 9,944; Penitentiary sentences, Ontario, 180; Quebec, 120; Nova Scotia in the same year had 4906 convictions, and 81 penitentiary sentences. Convictions for indictable offences—year 1903—Ontario 2370; Quebec 1076. Juvenile offenders under 16, convicted for indictable offences—same year—Ontario, 340; Quebec 271; 16 to 21 years, Ontario 508, Quebec,

284. Juvenile offenders, under 16, convicted of indictable offences, from 1885 to 1903, Ontario, 8070; Quebec, 3654; 16 to 21 years, Ontario 9129, Quebec, 4414. Average number of persons in Kingston penitentiary, 1888 to 1904 (inclusive), 531; in St Vincent De Paul penitentiary, 376.

On Sept. 30th, 1904, 1280 persons were confined in provincial prisons in Ontario. The figures for Quebec for the same date are not given, but only for Dec. 21st, 1902—308. British Columbia, with a population hardly one-fifth that of Quebec, had 172 persons in prisons on Oct. 31st, 1901.

Convictions for drunkenness, 1903—Ontario 5043; Quebec 2631; Nova Scotia 2726.

Divorces in Canada, 1898 to 1904—Ontario 58; Quebec 19, Nova Scotia 125; New Brunswick, 80, British Columbia, 66.

The illiteracy and agricultural statistics we shall not deal with until we can consult the latest edition of the returns.

Once more, what has the Sydney Daily Post to say in explanation or defence of these "Sunday School Lessons?"

The Whycocomagh Indian Chapel Fund.

DEAR SIR,—In the last list of acknowledgments Mrs. Angus McDonald, Port Hood, should have been credited with \$5 instead of \$3.

Besides Dr. MacPhail's \$10 towards the fund for the bell, a good friend of the cause in Halifax supplements a former \$20 donation with \$5 for the bell and \$5 for a sanctuary lamp. We need many accessories, among them being Vestments, Thurible and Boat, Cruets, a set of Altar Candlesticks and Crucifix, Ante-pendium, artificial flowers and vases. As people have been so generous, I don't wish to be outdone. This may be a trait of us Injuns. Several years ago at a church picnic, some of us fell to talking about the Indians. A Sydney man had a story which went thusly: He gave an Indian a good suit of clothes, underwear, a pretty good shirt, perhaps shoes and braces. When the aborigine saw the end of the hand-out he interjected, "Suppose you gib me handkerchief." We never are, but always to be blest. So dear benefactors don't imagine we are through asking. With God's help, through the intercession of our dear Lady, her good Mother, St. Ann, and the Wonder Worker of Padua, we have amassed some dollars, but the end is not yet.

Besides the money contribution of \$33.70 from Glendale, nearly all the eatables, on which we realized \$87.70 on the day of dedication, were from the parish, whose people yield to none in generosity.

Two group pictures, showing the Church, were taken the day of opening. These can be had for 35 cents. However, I intend having a picture of the Church taken, free of staging. Perhaps this picture would be preferable and perhaps not, as an Indian says about the weather.

Table listing donors and amounts: Aunt, previously acknowledged \$1644.50; Glendale parish 53.70; Doctor MacPhail, New York 10.00; Matt. Francis, New Glasgow 1.00; Collection Sydney, Aug. 18th 10.55; A Friend, Halifax 10.00; Collection Sydney, Oct. 20th 1.31; Miss Annie McNeil, Boston 5.00; Miss Mary McNeil, Boston 5.00; Mrs. Andrew Boyd, Glendale 5.00; Per L. C. Doiron: J. G. Page, Grand Mere, P. Q. 1.00; P. A. Picard, " 1.00; C. E. Derossiers, " 1.00; M Parent, " 1.00; L. C. Doiron, " 2.00; Mrs. B. Louise Goodwin, Lynn Choir Collection 50; Donald McLellan, Heatherton 1.00; Ronald Melsaac, Hawkesbury, 1.00; Duncan McMaster, Judique, 1.00; A. J. Chisholm, R. Denys' Cen. 2.00; Alex. Beaton, Mahou, 5.00; Mrs. W. Lamey, Glenora 1.00; A Friend, Inverness 1.00; Dan McDonnell, R. Denys R. 1.00; Mrs. M. A. Burns, Lawrence Mass. 1.00; Allan McInnis, Queenville, C. B. 1.50; For meals, August 5th, 84.00; " bread and butter 3.20; " baskets, pick handles, rustic chairs, oars, moccasins, 84.80; The Cameron League 20.00.

\$ 1891.00 DONALD MACPHERSON, P. P. Glendale, C. B. Nov. 18th, 1912.

St. Martha's Hospital Building Fund.

A Friend, Cape Breton, additional, \$25; Rev. James McKough, Canso, additional, 10

At a recent meeting of the German Society in Berlin which was held to consider the situation, it was agreed that the race suicide tendency was developing more rapidly in the fatherland than in any other country. From 1880 to 1912, was shown, the decrease in birth rate in Paris was 7.6 per cent. while in Berlin the percentage of decrease was 18.4. Berlin at present leads all other capitals in race suicide. The evil has infected all the large German towns and is spreading with appalling rapidity over the entire country.

An amicable agreement of the home rule quarrel in the British House of Commons was brought about Monday when the dispute as to the government's method of procedure led to such disorder last week, was settled. The government announced its intention of reaching the end it desired by a more roundabout means. The House, on motion of the Premier, negatived its original financial resolution, the amendment of which by Sir Frederick Banbury in committee, led to the trouble. Another resolution will be substituted. The net result will be to delay home rule ten days.

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.

Great Clearance Sale Of the Stock of A. KIRK & CO. 1832 1912. Old residents declare that there never was anything like it before in Antigonish. Judging by the talk of the people this sale proves to be a great success.

1500 Remnants of Cottons, Flannels, 19c. each. 500 Remnants of Dress Materials, each piece contains enough goods for a skirt or dress 75c and \$1.00. Lace Curtains, from 49c. a pair up, Hundreds and hundreds of yards of Dress Goods at 12 1/2c, 25c, 45c, 65c. We enumerate the following in the GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT: 200 Suits of Clothing to clear at \$2, \$4.89, \$7.25. Taylor's Famous Working Boots, \$1.98 a pair. Caps, 5c, 15c, 25c, and upwards. Fur Caps, only one dozen in the lot, to clear at \$2.00.

The Royal Bank of Canada INCORPORATED 1869 Capital Paid Up, and Surplus \$ 25,000,000 The Savings Department of this bank offers facilities to those having money to deposit in large or small amounts. Interest paid at highest current rates and compounded half yearly. Small accounts receive the same careful attention as larger ones. Drafts, Money Orders and Travellers' Cheques issued at moderate rates, paid without inconvenience in all parts of the world. W. M. SIMPSON, Manager Antigonish Branch



GENERAL NEWS.

Parliament opens to-day. Schrank, the man who shot Colonel Roosevelt, has been pronounced innocent by a jury.

There are 102 students enrolled at the Agricultural College, Truro, this year. The highest previous enrollment was last year—78.

During the first eight months of this year Canada brought goods from the United States at the rate of a million dollars a day. This is twice as much as the importations from the States three years ago.

The four gunmen who were charged with murdering the gambler Rosenthal in New York at the instigation of Police Lieutenant Becker, were found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Tuesday. The jury only deliberated twenty minutes.

A man who arrived at North Sydney from Newfoundland last week with four silver foxes was offered \$5,500 for the lot, but refused it, and went on to Prince Edward Island, where he said he could do much better.

Governor Woodrow Wilson announced on Friday night that immediately after his inauguration as president of the United States he would call an extraordinary session of Congress to convene not later than April 15 for the purpose of revising the tariff.

The election contest in Hochelaga, Quebec, was won by Hon. Louis Coderre, recently appointed Secretary of State, who has a majority of 2206 over his opponent, Louis Doron, candidate of the Nationalists and Laborites. The defeated candidate loses his deposit.

The Turks have appealed direct to the allied Balkan nations for an armistice. The war, therefore, will likely be over this week, as peace will assuredly be concluded, the Turks having no good grounds for prolonging the war, all hope for success or even a small measure of success for them, being over. They are hopelessly defeated.

The five vacancies in the Senate from Nova Scotia have been filled, the following having been appointed: E. L. Girroir, M. P. P., Antigonish; W. B. Ross, K. C., of Middleton; Dr. W. M. McKay of Reserve Mines, C. B.; Nathaniel Curry, formerly of Amherst, and William Dennis, proprietor of the Halifax Herald.

About ten o'clock Wednesday night of last week the tug Douglas H. Thomas, owned by the Dominion Coal Company, and the steamer City of Sydney collided in Sydney harbour. The tug was keeled over, and began to fill with water. Her captain ran her ashore at full speed to save her from sinking. Thirty-eight stevedores were on the tug at the time, and four of them were drowned. Their bodies have since been recovered.

Bishop Morrison at Sydney and Waterford.

Bishop Morrison went to Sydney last Friday, arriving there by the evening train.

The Catholic body of Sydney gave him a fitting reception. He was met at the Station by Fr. MacAdam and a large number of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart. A procession was formed, headed by the C. M. B. A. Band of Sydney Mines, and His Lordship was escorted to the church, which was appropriately decorated in honor of His Lordship's visit. The Church was soon thronged, many being unable to obtain seats and were obliged to stand in the aisles and elsewhere. Immediately on His Lordship reaching the Sanctuary he was presented with the following address from the parishioners, which was read by Fr. MacAdam.

The Right Reverend James Morrison, D. D., Bishop of Antigonish: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—

A great poet says that the happiest of men are they who value the merits of others. As faithful children of the Church, the Catholics of Sydney could not fail in love and respect for a successor of the Apostles; but the deep and unalloyed happiness that fills our hearts to-night arises from the conviction that he whom we greet in every way worthy of the sublime dignity to which the Vicar of Christ has called him. Among our best citizens are many of your fellow-countrymen from the "Garden of the Gulf," and long before we thought of you, in the capacity of chief pastor we had heard of your unaffected piety, your untiring zeal, and your gentle firmness in the service of the Master. Yes, my Lord, even the name you bear means a great deal to us. We know that the chiefs of your family were for generations hereditary judges in the land of our ancestors. The Bishop is supreme judge in his diocese, and your clan motto "pretia prudentia praestat," is entirely in accord with the words of St. Paul, who speaks of prudence as an essential virtue for a Bishop, and your family crest, the serpent, reminds us forcibly of the words of our Lord Himself, who admonished the first Bishops of the Church to "be wise as serpents." Nor does your name fail to recall the simplicity that should accompany this wisdom. We are sufficiently familiar with the tongue of our forefathers to know that the name Morrison means the "servant of Mary," the simple follower of the meek and humble Queen of Heaven. The wisdom of serpents and the simplicity of doves comes, therefore, to your Lordship as a natural heritage, as well as by the infusion of the grace of the Holy Ghost.

Your Lordship will be pleased to learn that in no part of the Maritime Provinces has the Church progressed more rapidly within recent years than it has done in Sydney. When your illustrious predecessor, Bishop Plessis, said Mass here on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the year 1815, only twelve Catholics assisted at the service, and only one could be induced to approach the Sacraments. When your immediate

predecessor, the venerated Bishop Cameron, made his first official visit thirty-four years ago, there were still less than six hundred Catholics in the town, and one priest attended the four missions of Sydney, Langan, Low Point and Point Edward. To-day within the city limits we have two large parishes having a combined population of nearly eight thousand souls, and the practical character of their faith is attested by the fact that in this parish alone the number of Holy Communion since the first of January exceeds 45,000.

It is not necessary to speak of the visible evidences to be found on every hand to the generosity of our people in the cause of religion. We trust that your Lordship will find it convenient at an early date to honor by your presence our various institutions, and see for yourself what we are doing for fraternity, charity, and Catholic education.

In conclusion, I beg to assure your Lordship of the unflinching loyalty of the Catholics of Sydney. Of many and varied races, we are held firmly together by the bond of faith, and this faith is all the more lively because it is nourished and inflamed by the generous emulation and the mutual good example of the peoples differing widely as to origin. Saxon and Celt, Italian and French, Oriental and American, all unite their prayers before this altar that your path may be made straight, and that every act of your administration may be for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. And finally we pray in the words of the first of all Bishops, that when the Prince of Pastors shall appear, you shall receive a never fading crown of glory.

An address was also read to him by Prof. Horrigan on behalf of the Catholic Societies, and Fr. MacAdam interpreted to His Lordship an address from the Assyrians of Sydney, who were represented by Father Samuel. His Lordship replied appropriately to the several addresses.

On Sunday His Lordship blessed the Bell of the new church at Waterford.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Nov 6th, 1912.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON DIVORCE.

The long expected Report of the Royal Commission on Divorce is at length an accomplished fact. Though it is not yet made public, and is at present in the hands of the King, many of its principal features have been gleaned. The proposals of the Report are studded with foot notes by dissenting members of the Commission. For instance the Archbishop of Canterbury and two companions point out that they are opposed to divorce altogether, but that if it is to be admitted at all they agree to the monstrous proposal of the majority that a sentence of Penal servitude for life, or an outbreak of insanity, shall release the remaining party to the marriage contract. In short all the provisions aim at excluding the provision "for worse" from the marriage contract. The partners evidently only take each other for better, and when it is once acknowledged that crime or mental illness are just grounds for annulment of marriage it will not be long before the unhappy husband or wife who is visited with a serious illness such as consumption, paralysis, cancer and the like find themselves deserted by the one being on whom they ought to rely. The further proposals are to cheapen Divorce by putting it into the jurisdiction of County Courts and to make the grounds of Divorce for both sexes the same—hitherto no woman could claim a divorce for unfaithfulness alone, cruelty had also to be proved. Another exceedingly dangerous proposition is to put every possible obstacle in the way of Separation so that persons who find themselves for grave reasons unable to live together, but who do not approve Divorce, will not be forced into the last resort or be without a remedy for their sorry condition. With regard to the question of the publication of Divorce details the Commission has again shown its anxiety to please the public taste. For no serious recommendation is made in this regard, a proposal being put forward that the newspapers should be requested only to publish a report of a case at the end of the hearing, not daily as previously. The idea is presumably that the papers will not have so much room for detail, but if the papers have a free hand they will give the public what it wants. If the provisions of the majority report are made the subject of legislation, it will be a most serious step in the decadence of the Nation.

COMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE LAW.

The manner in which the Ne Temere Decree is exploited by the enemies of the Church is emphasized by the silence which has reigned in a similar case where the parties were partly Greeks. An action was brought in the Courts for the annulment of the marriage of two Greeks contracted at a Registry office in London. The grounds were that the husband had deserted the wife and married another woman, telling the lady who brought the action that she was not his wife according to the Greek law as they had not been married by a Greek Priest. There was no commotion, no shriek of cruelty of this man, of the breaking up of a happy home, etc. The magistrate annulled the marriage, and regretted the complications of international marriage law, law, and that was all. Now if the husband had been a Catholic there would have gone forth a shout about the iniquities of Rome.

THE CENSOR ACTIVE.

For once we are thankful to the Lord Chamberlain, the censor of Plays, who at the last moment has stepped in and saved to many of us a precious memory. His action is no doubt arbitrary in the case of a wordless play entitled "A Venetian Night" which has cost £5000 to produce and which he has vetoed on

the very eve of its production at a well known London music hall this week. The reason given was that certain scenes were of too suggestive a character, though there might not be any actual indecency in the action displayed. The reason one feels some sympathy with the Lord Chamberlain's decision, though it is combated by many, and no one, not even the press, has the opportunity yet of judging for themselves, is because Mme. Maria Carmi, who represented the Madonna in "The Miracle" last year, was to take the principal part of the Bride, who has many adventures in the present production. Now Mme. Carmi is not a professional mime or actress. She is the wife of Herr Reinhardt, who is responsible for the latest production also, and she took the part of the Madonna last year because her beauty, stateliness and grace made her such a perfect model for the statue. It would destroy all recollections of that impressive spectacle to see the same figure in a very different ensemble. Of course the decision has raised a storm of protest and a number of questions on the rights and position of the Censor. But so far from doing away with the dramatic censor we are to have another censor and one very much needed—for cinematograph productions. The latter will ban series depicting crimes, risqué subjects and religious tableaux. One suggestion is to counteract the pernicious effect of Deadwood Dick's highway exploits or Jim the Cracksmen's champion burglaries on small boy auditors by showing these infants the aftermath, of jail and floggings, one proposer going to the gruesome length of suggesting that an execution be included in the deterrent series!

ECCLIESITACAL CHANGES PRESAGED.

The continued absence of our Bishops in Rome presages many changes which are likely to be announced on their return. Though not yet public property it is known that the present Archdiocese of Westminster will probably be divided into three parts, the County of London alone remaining the care of the Westminster authorities, while there will possibly be appointed a Bishop of Hertfordshire and another Bishop of Surrey for the Northern and Southern portions of the great Diocese. Then if an understanding is reached in Rome, the seat of the present Southwark See will be transferred to Brighton which will give its name to the See, and that portion of Southwark which lies along the Thames will form part of the Westminster Archdiocese. Already more than one well known cleric is spoken of among the possible candidates for the new Bishopsrics. Neither will Westminster be the only Archdiocese thus reduced to a more widely size. It is possible that we may have some half dozen new Bishops altogether when the whole of the arrangements are completed. Naturally interest in these matters is very great and the return of the Cardinal is awaited with much interest. Latest news places His Eminence's return for early next week.

INTERESTING GATHERINGS.

During the week there have been many interesting gatherings. The celebrations at St. Winifred's famous Well at Pontasaph brought large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of the country, many of whom come yearly to renew their thanks for cures received in the past through the Saint's intercession. There were record attendances at the close of the three days triduum, the sermons on Sunday being preached by the well known Father Jagger S. J. Catholic ladies of note are very busy preparing for the United Catholic Charities Bazaar which takes place at the Portman Rooms on the first three days of next week. Some forty charities are each represented by a stall, and numerous charming objects suitable for Christmas presents will be displayed. The opening ceremony will be performed by the wife of the Spanish Ambassador, and distinguished Catholic artists are arranging concerts and entertainments for the Fair, from which so many deserving works hope to profit. The takings of each stall are pooled at the close of the Bazaar and the net results shared out equally among the charities concerned. A new branch of the Catholic Associations good social work commenced this week when the members of the informal Catholic club which has its rooms at the Association's offices met for a musical evening, the entertainment of which was provided by the guests themselves. Another fixture of the winter season of this admirable work is the visits planned to guidance of a Catholic who knows something of the institution or subject in hand. The first such visit was paid to the British Museum, and the popularity of these opportunities for lonely Catholics to meet one another was shown by the fact that though the weather was of the most dismal kind some sixty persons joined the expedition, returning afterwards to the Association rooms to tea.

A lady and an American had the honour of opening the winter season of the Royal Geographical Society this week. Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, who was in Japan last year, gave a most interesting account of Japan with special relation to its economical development. The lecture was illustrated by superb coloured photographs, which, in addition to giving enchanting glimpses of the foliage colouring of the Flowery Land, presented the complete history of the rice industry under both forms of culture, and also of that other staple industry in which the smallest children join and which gives such pleasure to Europe, the silk manufacture. Lord Curzon presided over a distinguished gathering and paid a high tribute to Miss Semple and her work. The lady whose charming manner and sympathetic voice completely won a critical audience unaccustomed to women lecturers, has given a Geographical course at Oxford University this year. The next lecture which will be given at

Queen's Hall next week, is of exceptional interest being Raoult Amundsen's account of his conquest of the South Pole.

EVENTS IN IRELAND.

Events in Ireland these past few days have been stirring interest. A most curious state of affairs has arisen in Belfast, aptly illustrating from which side intolerance may be expected. Some twenty men were brought up in connection with the disgraceful Belfast riots at the Dockyards. They were Orangemen who had inflicted injuries on isolated Catholic workmen. A crowded Bench heard the cases and dismissed the three first taken, while for reasons to appear the prosecution was withdrawn against the seventeen other prisoners who were released. They were however rearrested almost immediately and taken by the police to the Court. Some eight Justices appeared on the scene unasked and were about to take their places when they were informed that the prisoners were to be brought before one Magistrate in a certain room of the building. The eight made their way thither in some haste and were refused admission. They made a great ado and demanded to know if Star Chamber methods had been revived, instructing the police to bring up the prisoners at once. The reply of the police was that they could not do so, and that they were acting on the instructions of the Crown in the interests of justice was like a douch of cold water on these eager gentry who had nothing for it but to withdraw. The prisoners were brought up before the one magistrate subsequently and were remanded. It appears from enquiry that two-thirds of the magistrates who wished to pack the bench had not exercised their prerogative to sit for years, and that unless the strong measures described had been taken the ruffians would have been again acquitted by a packed bench.

This week University College, Dublin, was opened with a luncheon to which a distinguished company sat down. At the commencement of the session Archbishop Walsh repudiated the garbled version given by Mr. Campbell, M. P., of his, the Archbishop's, speech regarding Trinity College made in 1886. Mr. Campbell had said that the Archbishop declared so long as Trinity College remained, the Catholic Church's demand for equality of treatment in University Education could not be satisfied. His Grace said that both as Archbishop of Dublin and as Chancellor of the University he could not allow the gross and unfounded charge of Mr. Campbell to pass, for a Parliamentarian of repute had held him up as a public maurauder. It would be even for such a man a hard task to make believe his, the Archbishop's, object was the overthrow of Trinity or the placing it in Catholic hands. Mr. Campbell quoted an old speech which was only a plain declaration of desire for equality. In the context which the gentleman had not quoted the Archbishop had made his attitude to Trinity College quite clear. His protest then was against the system by which Dublin University or University College was the only one that fulfilled what he regarded as the first condition of freedom in University education, and the speech was levelled at a project then on foot to patch up the University question by leaving Trinity College as it was and putting University College in the position of a dependent College of the old Royal University. Of course Mr. Campbell has since the Archbishop's declaration, attempted to wriggle by saying he took the report of the speech from Lord Rathmore's speech upon it, and other things to the same effect.

DIED.

At Melrose, Mass., Nov. 18, after a short illness, ANGUS McDONNELL, formerly of Gaysborough, in the 83rd year of his age. He is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery, after Requiem High Mass at St. Mary's Church, Melrose. May his soul rest in peace!

At the residence of his son, at Inverness, on the 17th inst., CHARLES McDUGALL, aged 83, fortified by frequent reception of the sacraments. His remains were, at his special request, conveyed to Antigonish, where he resided for over 20 years, and from whence he removed a year previous. After Requiem Mass, he was interred beside another member of his family. A widow, three daughters and one son remain to mourn a kind husband and father. R. I. P.

At Cloverville, Antigonish Co., on the 6th inst., FLORA McLEAN, in the 56th year of her age. During her long and painful illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, she was frequently consoled by the rites of Holy Mother Church. Deceased was of a kind disposition and bore the love of all who enjoyed her acquaintance. After Requiem High Mass her mortal remains were laid to rest in St. Ninian's Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

At Quarry Point, Glace Bay, on Nov. 4th, 1912, consoled by the last rites of Holy Church, Mrs. Peter J. Coady, in the 67th year of her age. The deceased had been ailing for months, and the patience and fortitude with which she bore her illness was marked. A sorrowing husband, one son, 14 years old, five brothers and two sisters, mourn the loss of a faithful and devoted wife, a loving mother and fond sister. Mr. and Mrs. Coady came to Glace Bay twelve years ago, making for themselves a comfortable home where their very many friends all ways met with a warm welcome. Of a generous and cheerful disposition, charitable and kind, she shall be greatly missed by all who knew her. R. I. P.

Acknowledgments.

- P. J. Reardon, St. John 1.00
Angus D. McLellan, D'Arcade 1.00
Martha McNeil, McAdams Cove 1.00
Mary A. Gillis, Scaradale Lunenburg 1.00
Jeanie O'Moore, Chestnut Hill 1.00
Charles Doudry, Cambridge 1.20
Benjamin Bates, P. R. at Port 1.00
Wm. J. Goodwin, Meares Brook 1.00
David A. Chisholm, Summerside 1.00
Lauchlin J. McDonald, Westport 1.00
Mary McDonald, Cambridge 1.00
Mrs. Dr. W. McDonald, Toronto 1.00
Frances Dunlap, G. Yves Point C. B. 3.00
Mrs. Henry E. Sibley, Manchester Mass 1.00
Alex. R. McDonald, Heatherton 2.00
Patrick Kiley, Baddeck Bridge 2.00
D. P. McNeil, Stratford Ont 1.00
R. T. Chisholm, Washington 1.00
Alexander McDonald, Manchester N.H. 1.50
John J. Power, Halifax 0.50
Kings University, Windsor 1.00
Daniel O. G. Barry, Providence R.I. 1.00

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.

West End Warehouse

Put Us to the Test

If there are advantages to be gained by trading here why don't you find out about it?

If a store told me thru its advertisements that it could save me money on the things I had to buy, that its store service was par-excellent, that its stock of goods was exceptionally complete, that its business was conducted on the strictest principles of integrity in all its dealings, I'd put that store to the test, and if they did as they claimed to do, I'd be their customer always.

What we want you to do with us is to try us out—put us to the test. This store offers so many advantages for satisfactory trading that you will be a steadfast customer of ours once you get acquainted with our methods.

Come, Look or Buy.

You'll be welcome at any time and you'll never see a finer line of attractive merchandise than we can show you now.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

The Store That Satisfies.

FLAGS

DOMINION, IRISH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AMERICAN. All sizes, in silk or bunting. We make them all.

T. P. TANSEY

14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Drafts on the principal cities in the following countries issued without delay:

Table listing countries: Africa, Arabia, Argentina Republic, Armenia, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chili, China, Crete, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Macedonia, Malta, Manchuria, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Siberia, South Africa, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United States, West Indies, etc.

These drafts can be drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, yen, taels, roubles, etc., according to the money of the country in which they are payable. This enables the payee to obtain the exact amount intended.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

W. H. HARRISON, Manager

All Around Satisfaction

GOES WITH EVERY PAIR OF WILLIAMS SHOES.



It's the way they're made and what they're made of that does it.

Made on good sensible lasts and of solid leather, foot-ease and comfort are assured to every wearer.

There isn't a possible chance of your making a mistake in buying

Williams' Shoe

J. P. GORMAN, Agent

Phone 67 ANTIGONISH, N. S. P. O. Box 35

FOR SALE. Men Wanted

A wood lot of 110 acres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. It is about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure. For further particulars, apply to MRS. CATHERINE McADAM Lochaber.

For railroad construction work Kings County, near Kentville, N.S. Highest wages paid.

KIRK & COOKE, Contractors



# PANDORA RANGE

Seeing this splendid range places you under no obligation to buy. We guarantee the "Pandora" just as willingly as McClary people because we know its perfections just as thoroughly.

## McClary's

Sold by D. G. KIRK



### West End Livery Stable

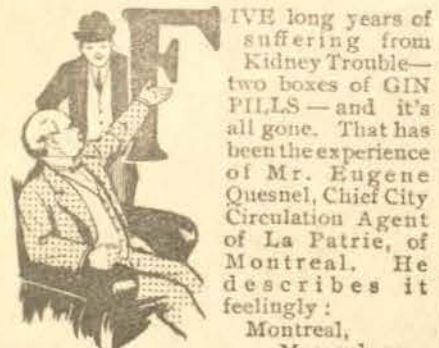
The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almost all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Riggs can be supplied at short notice.

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

**C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,**  
Head of Main Street, Antigonish  
Telephone 20.

## CITY CIRCULATION AGENT

Of Leading Montreal Daily  
Endorses GIN PILLS



**I**VE long years of suffering from Kidney Trouble—two boxes of GIN PILLS—and it's all gone. That has been the experience of Mr. Eugene Quesnel, Chief City Circulation Agent of La Patrie, of Montreal. He describes it feelingly:

May 3rd, 1912

"I have been suffering from Kidney Trouble for over five long years. I had also Rheumatism in all my bones and muscles, could not sleep nights and on some occasions could hardly walk. I had been treated by some of our best Physicians but without relief and I lost over fifteen pounds. One day I met one of our leading hotelkeepers, who had been cured by your famous GIN PILLS, and he advised me to try them. So I bought two boxes at my drugist's and before I had used one box I felt a big change. Before I finished the second one I was completely cured.

I can assure you I can hardly believe it for if I had only known what I know now I would not have spent over one Hundred Dollars for nothing when two boxes of GIN PILLS cured me."

**EUGENE QUESNEL** is gaining a world-wide reputation, by the way they conquer the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism and all kinds of Kidney Trouble.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 149

## Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges. Charge on commission and send money same day goods are received. 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 quotations and the last 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.

## 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.

**Life.**

"Better to weave in the web of life  
A bright and golden filling,  
And to do God's will with a ready heart,  
And hands that are swift and willing—  
Than to snap the slender, delicate threads  
Of our curious life asunder,  
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends  
And sit, and grieve and wonder."  
Give me the day with the sun in the west  
And hear what it has to say;  
Give me the year as it neareth its rest  
In the glow of the autumn day;  
Give me the life where the path is unrolled  
To the shores of God's limitless sea—  
For the end is the test; and the tale that is told,  
Be it written in grayness of silver, or gold,  
Is the tale of eternity.

—The Outlook.

### The Miracle of St. Januarius.

**NAPLES, September 10, 1912.**

To-day for the fourth time during my two years' sojourn in Naples, I have seen the famous miracle of St. Januarius. In fact I have just returned from the Cathedral, and now, while the events are fresh in my memory and while my soul is still stirred with emotions of awe, I shall try to accurately describe everything just as it took place.

When I arrived in the sacristy this morning, at about 8.30 o'clock, there were already waiting some hundred persons who, like myself, had anxiously come in advance to witness at close range the wonderful sight. Precisely at 9 o'clock, from another adjoining sacristy, came five or six monsignori and as many assisting ministers wearing white surplices, and the venerable Canon who was to hold the vial of blood during the miracle and show it to the people. He had a richly-embroidered red stole. No sooner did they move towards the entrance to the chapel than everybody waiting rushed to accompany them. As soon as we arrived at the altar I felt deeply grateful that I had come early and through the sacristy, for the spacious chapel was already thronged to its utmost capacity with about 2,000 persons, a larger number than I had seen on any previous occasion.

This Chapel of St. Januarius where the miracle takes place, leads off from the right side of the mammoth Gothic Cathedral. It is considered to be the richest chapel perhaps in the world—a gem of artistic beauty—loaded with gifts of silver lamps, candelabra, altars, statuary, chalices, etc., the gifts of kings, princes and wealthy personages of all nations from the time of its erection as a votive offering after the plague in 1526 down to the present day. Indeed, so rich is it in these gifts that it is commonly called *Cappella del Tesoro* (The Chapel of Treasures).

The blood is most carefully preserved in a glass bottle globular in shape and holding about a wine-glass and a half. I have seen this bottle brim full of the blood and at other times only about half full. For this is one of the most remarkable features of the miracle, that the blood not only changes from the solid to the liquid state of itself, but also that, before the eyes of the spectators, it changes its color, its volume and even its mass. Repeated weighings have shown conclusively that the weight varies considerably before and after, so that really it is not so much the same liquid changing its color, state of density and volume, as it is a veritable decrease and increase of the blood taking place. And this with the blood hermetically sealed. In fact, for more than a century the seal has never been broken. So tightly corked and enclosed in the second surrounding hoop-shaped reliquary is the blood-vial that it would be impossible for human hands to remove the stopper without breaking the two outer plates of glass. When not actually before the gaze of the multitudes this doubly sealed relic is kept in a strong metal safe, built firmly in the wall behind the superb main altar. In this same safe is contained the life-size silver bust of St. Januarius with the skull of the martyr within. Its heavy silver doors are locked with four great keys, two of which are in the custody of the Archbishop of Naples and two in that of the Mayor of the city. From all this it follows that it is absurd to believe that there is any tampering with the blood—for genuine blood it has proven to be. Among other tests for genuine blood, it has been demonstrated and pronounced unquestionably to be such by the well-known spectroscopic analysis of Professor Sperdin and Professor Raffaele Januario of the University of Naples with others, on the evening of September 20, 1902.

Having arrived at the main altar the clergy say a few prayers and then retire with lighted candles to the depository, where the different representatives are in waiting for their respective keys to unlock the great silver doors. The faces of these doors, once beautifully engraved, have been worn smooth by the kisses of the millions of devout pilgrims who have come hither during the past centuries.

First the martyr's skull in the silver bust is carried to the front of the altar and deposited on the gospel side, immediately after this the blood is brought forth by the aged Canon. At this moment the sanctuary gates are thrown open and as the people press on and fill every inch of space, I take my stand with other fortunate ones, on the very top step of the altar. Now as the blood is held up before the people I gaze closely at it, for now it is only about one foot distant from my eyes. It occupies about half the globular bottle, and when turned upside down remains perfectly fixed so that one of the assisting ministers declares the absolute truth when he says aloud, after scrutinizing it, "E dura" (it is hard). Of this fact I am absolutely certain. At five minutes past nine by my watch, the blood showed no more sign of being liquid than so much cold, hard, dark-red

sealing wax. From now on till the liquefaction this solid blood is held up in full view of the two thousand spectators. As I said, there is no ceremony, no services, no manipulation of any kind. The whole affair from start to finish is done with the utmost simplicity, but reverence. No one touches the relic except the aged prelate, who holds it up in his feeble hands and from time to time turns it upside down to observe the first signs of the prodigy.

I should have mentioned that the liquefaction commences on the first Saturday evening in May, in the Church of Santa Chiara, after which the blood is conveyed with solemn procession through the streets of Naples to the Cathedral, where the miracle is generally repeated during the seven following days. The second commences in the Cathedral on September 19th, the feast of St. Januarius, and generally continues again during the octave. I say generally, because some days it does not change at all, which is regarded as an evil omen. The records show that the time required to wait for the miracle varies from two minutes all the way to eight hours. Scientists have also recorded the temperature on a vast number of these occasions, and have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the liquefaction takes place not in keeping with the greater or lesser amount of surrounding heat, but entirely independent of, and often contrary to, the corresponding variations. Thus, for instance, on the four days I have witnessed the marvel it took less time to change when the weather was cool. Yesterday, the Feast of St. Januarius, I waited two hours and then had to leave without seeing the miracle. The chapel was literally jammed with people, the heat of the day was sweltering. The liquefaction did take place, but only after three hours and twenty-eight minutes. To-day, although very much cooler, we had to wait only seventeen minutes. As the time goes on, the people become more anxious, the prayers are redoubled. At the first notice of the liquefaction a hush falls upon the throng, the bystanders press more closely and strain their eyes to see the transformation. The fortunate ones, like myself, at close range can plainly see the color of the blood growing more lively, the inclination of its surface changing when the phial is ever so slightly tilted, and in a few seconds the complete liquefaction takes place. At this juncture, when there is no longer a doubt about the verification of the miracle, one of the assisting ministers waves a white handkerchief to the choir loft, a thrill of joy is felt through the congregation, countenances change their expressions of anxiety into that of satisfaction, heartfelt sighs of "Deo Gratias!" (Thanks to God!) are heard on all sides, the great organ sends forth a glad peal and a thousand voices join in the "Te Deum." Outside the church bells are fired and the whistles of steamers and factories are sounded.

It is an awe-inspiring scene. Each time I behold it I am more deeply impressed, as the realization of what actually takes place grows fuller on me. For here is genuine human blood—demonstrated scientifically to be such by eminent chemists of the University of Naples—real blood preserved without any artificial means, according to undeniable testimony for nearly 1,000 years—here and now, after this lapse of time, changing its state, of itself, from solid to liquid before our very eyes. Does this not seem prodigious? And yet, this is the simple, plain truth, and I can as easily doubt the reliability of my senses as doubt the reality of this marvelous phenomenon.

I was among the first this morning to be allowed to kiss the precious relic, and as the venerable priest approached to my lips, I was reassured by my scrutiny that the former red mass within the sealed glass phial had in a few minutes, without the application of heat, pressure, friction, electricity or any other external means, become completely liquefied, and indeed so naturally and perfectly as to color and consistency that no human blood drawn freshly from a pulsating artery could appear more lively. You may be sure that I saluted this relic of Christ's noble martyr with deepest reverence while my fervent prayers were raised to God for this incredulous generation. May this glorious Saint intercede for the world, and especially for our beloved America!

One frequently hears that "the age for miracles has passed away." Now if this is not a miracle, what is one? Several laws of nature are here suspended. The fact that the blood remains so many centuries incoerent, that it of itself liquefies in no fixed time, and under entirely different circumstances, that it changes its color, volume and even mass. The last mentioned is perhaps the greatest of the wonders.

Interesting as it would prove, present space would not permit us to enter into a scientific investigation of these phenomena. Many of the most noted scientists of Europe have studied the miracle of St. Januarius and have declared their utter inability to explain "humanly its causes. The interested reader may consult with profit, among many other books on the subject, the short but thorough investigations and proofs of Rev. Paolo Silver, S. J., recently published by the *Civiltà Cattolica*, Via Ripetta 246, Rome.—Geo. G. Fox, S. J., in *America*.

### A Bit of Advice.

When some one does a kindness to you upon your way,  
Take care that in your memory that friendly deed shall stay.  
Each helpful word, each loving gift that others give to you,  
Remember with a grateful mind, and thanks both warm and true.  
But, if you do a kindness to others as you go,  
The sooner you forget it, the sweeter it will grow.  
Leave others to remember it; press onward, as you ought;  
And love your best and give your best, without a backward thought.

—Christian Register.

### The Children of King George.

Among the most studious and best brought up boys and girls in all England are the six children of the Royal family. Even in the summer, when the family goes to the Royal Castle at Balmoral, Scotland, there is a corner in one of the gardens set aside for nature study. Each child has a piece of land, where he digs and plants and sows. They are earnest, hardworking little farmers.

When the Royal family is at home in London, at Buckingham Palace, the King often goes with the children to a large lake in the park, where they have a fleet of little ships which they learn to manage. King George also frequently accompanies the children on long walks, and takes them to see football games. The King loves his family devotedly and they are all very affectionate and happy.

Prince John, the baby of the family is a sturdy little fellow, now almost six years old. Next comes Prince George, nine years, and Prince Henry, eleven. The only daughter is Princess Mary, who is fourteen and is said to rule her brothers with a rod of iron. She is described as a fearless little lady, with a strong will of her own, and she is very fond of study. Prince Albert is sixteen and Prince Edward was eighteen on June 23.

As heir-apparent, Prince Edward is studying very hard to prepare himself for his future duties. For two years he has been one of the best pupils at the naval school at Dartmouth. He fares as do the rest of the students, eating, playing, working just as they do. He is fond of all sports, swims like a fish, boxes and plays football. The prince is a many young fellow, and is said to have "a heart of gold." His kindness toward animals was shown one day when he said, "When I am King, nobody shall cut puppies' tails." Edward, who was a great favorite with his grandfather, Edward VII, is altogether a charming young prince, handsome, full of spirits and humor. He is extremely popular, for "his kindness, his perfect courtesy and his unaffected way makes him loved by everybody."

### Distribution of Seed and Grain Potatoes from the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1912-1913.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs), white oats (4 lbs); barley (5 lbs), and field peas (5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their condition may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. If two or more samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the application will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that Province.

J. H. GRISDALE,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

### In Rome.

Eighteen or nineteen centuries ago Rome was the greatest city in the world. It was not only the largest but it was also the grandest city and the most powerful. Rome was much more than a city. It was the center of a mighty empire. It might almost have been called the center of the world, for wherever there was a nation or even a barbarous tribe worth conquering there the Roman armies went until at last nearly every land in the whole world known to the Romans belonged to Rome.

A queer thing was that wherever the Roman armies went they built fine roads. So if a little nation that had once been conquered became rebellious the soldiers were quickly started off along these fine roads to bring them back into subjection. All through Italy the roads led up into Germany, off into Spain, eastward to Greece and Asia, and even down into Egypt. All roads led to Rome.

When a Roman general led his armies out to subdue a tribe he was almost certain to come back well laden with booty taken from the enemy. It is likely, too, that he would lead home the prisoners taken in battle to be slaves in Rome. Indeed, for hundreds of years the great roads that led to Rome were highways along which the wealth of all the world was always flowing toward the splendid city. When you remember this and when you know that there were hundreds of thousands of slaves in the city to do all the work, you will see how easy it was to make the city magnificent.

The man that had most to say about the money in the public treasury was the emperor. When he wanted to build a temple more beautiful than any emperor before him had built, the

money was his to use. When food was scarce and the emperor wanted to gain the favor of the poor he had only to order that 10,000,000 bushels of grain be given away, and it was done. When the people were uneasy and discontented it was easy for the emperor to proclaim games and feasting for ten days, until everybody sang his praises. With slaves to do the work many Roman citizens had little to do expect amuse themselves. This was an unfortunate thing, but so it was. Even the emperor was seeking some new kind of amusement.

When Julius Caesar was dictator, a kind of emperor, he started the style of building beautiful villas or country houses along the lakes or in the mountains, just as wealthy people do now for summer homes. After a while came the Emperor Tiberius, and then his nephew, Caligula. They were not content with cottages on the shore of the lakes, and so they built magnificent floating palaces, in which they and their friends reclined in the softest luxury, floating about wherever their fancy led them.

It is hardly possible to imagine the splendor of one of these boats or pleasure galleys, as they were called. Not long ago some divers went to the bottom of Lake Nemi, where one of these huge boats lies slowly decaying. It must have looked quite wonderful indeed, for we read that there were beautiful gardens with shrubs and flowers and shaded walks. At one end there was a stage, where performances were given when ever the emperor desired. So, too, there was music when he wished it, and no cost was spared to provide the choicest food. Rich perfumes made the air fragrant. Singing birds delighted the ear. The servants were dressed in garments of bright colors, surpassed only by the brilliant purple and gold worn by the emperor himself. Down below the decks of the boats scores of slaves moved the long oars back and forth as they were ordered, thus propelling the galley here and there at the emperor's will. Think what rowing it must have taken to move a boat 230 feet long and 80 feet wide!

Although so many centuries have passed since this great boat sank to the bottom of Lake Nemi, yet the divers who examine it from time to time bring to the surface many curious and interesting relics. Some people are now planning to place strong iron bands around the galley and either raise it to the surface of the lake or else draw the water out of the lake long enough to repair the galley and let the world of today see how Roman emperors amused themselves 1,000 years ago.

### Catholicity in Germany.

"Some very interesting facts in connection with the religious census of Germany," says "Church Progress," "is given out by the German Imperial Statistical Department. They are of particular importance to the Catholics of the United States, as well as those of Germany, showing as they do a strong and steady increase for some years past.

"The figures indicate that Catholics have increased in Prussia at a greater rate than Protestants since 1871, and in other parts of the empire since 1890. In 1900 the Catholics formed 36.06 per cent. of the entire population; in 1905 the percentage had risen to 36.46, and in 1910 to 36.69.

"The explanation given is that, in general, Catholic families have a larger natural increase than Protestant, and that the Protestants form a larger proportion of the population of large towns and of the richer classes where large families are infrequent. Besides, the Poles, who are Catholic, have invariably large families, and most of the immigrants to Germany from other countries are adherents of the Church.

"With regard to the diminution in the number of Protestants, this is more apparent in Prussia than in other States of the Empire. In five years the number of persons entering themselves as without any religious confession, rose from 17,203 to nearly 200,000. It is believed that this is largely due to the exertions of the Social Democratic party, who advise their adherents to abandon all religion. Statistics show that the slow but steady decline of the Jewish population of the German empire still continues."

### Farm for Sale by Tender

The undersigned will receive tenders until

**Saturday, Dec. 21st**

for the purchase of his farm, the well known farm at Clydesdale, Antigonish, three miles from Town, consisting of 152 acres of good upland. It is well wooded, and has a bountiful supply of good water. Also a timber lot, with good heavy material on the most of it, at Browns Mountain, about 2 1/2 miles from the above mentioned farm, is also offered for sale.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

**WILLIAM McDERMOTT**  
Clydesdale, Ant.

**Home Dyeing**  
Has no terrors for me—It's simply my delight  
Even professional Dyers can't equal my Perfect Results  
That's because I use



**DYOLA**  
ONE DYE—ALL KINDS OF GOODS

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE one can buy. Why not you even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of. So Mistakes are impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited,  
Montreal, Canada.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

We beg to announce that we have purchased the good will and interest of the **EMPIRE LINIMENT Co. Ltd.** and will supply the trade for this excellent Liniment from our factory at Middleton, where all orders should be addressed.

**C. GATES SON & CO.**  
What says C. H. Purdy, of Beat River, Warden of Digby County N.S.?  
I was a complete cripple with Rheumatism, saw

**EMPIRE LINIMENT** advertised and tried it, after every known Liniment and Rheumatic cure. Here I am to-day, sound and well, after only using a few bottles. I recommend it to all sufferers. Don't be without it.

**C. H. PURDY.**

**EMPIRE LINIMENT**  
NONE BETTER.  
Sold by  
**C. GATES SON & CO.**  
MIDDLETON, N. S.



## RAW FURS WANTED

I pay top prices for raw furs of all kinds.  
Send your furs to me, I pay expressage on all lots of fur worth \$10. or over.  
Lots kept separate on request till shippers are heard from.

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

## Inverness Railway & Coal Co

**INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON**  
Miners and shippers of the celebrated  
**Inverness Imperial Coal**  
SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes  
**JOAL! COAL!**

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

**INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO**  
Inverness, C. B.  
McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N.S.  
**T. J. SEARS,**  
Agent for Antigonish

## SICK CALL OUTFITS

We are placing on sale twenty only Sick Call Outfits for the home at a special price

**\$4.50**

These consist of crucifix, two candlesticks, two wax candles, holy water font, bottle and sprinkler, two plates, spoon, absorbing cotton, cup, and two purificators, all packed in a silk-lined, polished hardwood case, neatly trimmed with brass.

Sent to any part of Canada, express prepaid, on receipt of \$4.50.

Address  
**J. J. M. LANDY**  
405 Yonge St., Toronto

## 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.

## Pine Line of Christmas Jewelry

**T. J. WALLACE**



November.

The wild November comes at last Beneath a veil of rain; The night-wind blows its folds aside, Her face is full of pain.

The latest of her race, she takes The autumn's vacant throne; She has but one short month to live And she must die alone.

A barren realm of withered fields, Bleak woods of fallen leaves, The palest morns that ever dawned, The dreariest of eves.

—Stoddard.

Lloyd George in Fighting Form.

It was cabled a short time ago that Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P. (Labor), in a speech at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, said he believed there was turmoil in the Cabinet relative to the disposal of the surplus, which it was not unlikely would give the Labor Party a new leader and a new following.

While we don't believe for a moment that Lloyd George is likely to leave the Ministry—Keir Hardie is the most unswerving prophet—there can be no doubt that he is the greatest democratic leader in the world to-day.

SOME OF HIS SLASHING SENTENCES. Presiding once at the Welsh Disestablishment Convention in the Albert Hall there, he made use of some extraordinary phrases. He said, for example, "Go to Primrose League meetings and look at the platforms. One-third of those there are probably people who have got Church land. The very primroses which adorn their buttonholes are plucked from land consecrated to the service of the altar."

And again: "In South Wales hundreds of thousands a year are paid in rents and taxes, and the men of South Wales jeopardise their lives to pay these exactions, and when they come up into the sunshine again to seek rest and restoration, they are met with disease and degradation. The men for whom they work grudge them every inch of sunlight space, of breathing ground. That is a trust that will be looked into. They claim a right to it, but who gave it to them? It is not in the Law nor in the Prophets."

The chancellor's heart is with the poor, from whom he rose. When Lloyd George's father, a small farmer, died, he left two little children quite unprovided for, and after his death the penniless flock received an addition in a post-humous child, still living, Lloyd George's devoted brother.

It is hard to say what would have become of the widow and her three children if she had not had a brother, who must figure in any biography of Lloyd George as the finest and most beautiful influence of his life. Richard Lloyd belongs to a race which is peculiarly and almost uniquely Welsh. He is a shoemaker by trade, and has always been poor.

A CHILDHOOD OF PRIVATION. The story of the little household is pathetic, though, of course, it is that of many millions of other homes. The mother of Lloyd George was one of those devoted women who live only in their children. She sacrificed everything to them. They were probably too high-spirited, in the exuberance of their youth and ardor, to note these sacrifices or the small privations of the household, but Lloyd George still recalls that half an egg for breakfast on Sunday was one of the great luxuries of the week.

A ROMANCE OF LEARNING. The relation between himself and his uncle is one of the romances of poverty besieging the difficult outworks of the Temple of learning. At an early period of Lloyd George's life it was decided that he should, if possible, become a professional man.

Lloyd George resolved to become a solicitor. Before entering that profession it is necessary to have some knowledge of Latin and French. Latin the boy could learn from a village schoolmaster—a nomad figure, who lingers in Lloyd George's memories of childhood—pathetic, grotesque, learned, bibulous, and poor—a survival of provincial Grub street. But French was not known to the schoolmaster's philosophy.

And then it was that there grew up the little romance of learning in which his uncle and he played their parts. Richard Lloyd undertook to teach, but in order to teach, he had first to learn himself. The excellent man bought a French grammar and dictionary, and proceeded to learn the language side by side with his young nephew. One can conjure up a pretty picture in this humble shoemaker's home in the little Welsh village; the shoemaker, his hands still stained with wax, spelling out from the grammars and dictionaries the rudiments of French—a method of learning, we need scarcely say, more difficult and gnarled than any other—and then teaching it to the boy.

The actual process we have heard described by Lloyd George himself. The word was first traced in the dictionary—not always an easy task, for neither teacher nor pupil as yet knew anything of the grammar, and it was not at first sight apparent that if you wanted to find the meaning of the word "etai," for instance, you had to look for it under "etre." When a word was finally traced to its lair in the dictionary, it was entered with chalk on a piece of leather.

and then a difficulty arose. In the law courts of Wales, the solicitors, like the members of the higher branch of the profession, have to wear certain robes when they attend court. Lloyd George had not the money for the robes, he had to wait for his first fee to buy them. But his ability soon brought him into prominence.

HOW HE ENTERED PARLIAMENT. His entrance into politics was the inevitable, for the Welshman, like the Irishman, is a born and instinctive politician.

It is a curious fact that one of the first great influences of Lloyd George's life was an Irishman. Coming to Wales in 1835—before Gladstone had adopted Home Rule—Michael Davitt met with little cordiality from the official labor circles. At one meeting, however, two headless young Welshmen got on, after Davitt had spoken, they adopted Davitt's claim for national recognition not merely for Ireland, but for Wales. This was one of the beginnings of the young Welsh movement, which has since transformed the whole face of Welsh politics.

He was not long in Parliament before he began to make himself known, and yet there were some years before he settled down to the place, or liked it. Above all, he was haunted for years by the thought that it was not an arena in which he could ever play a great part.

The outbreak of the Boer war found the Liberals split in twain, with Lloyd George the most outspoken and courageous of pro-Boers, and for a time he was the most hated man in England by all those who favored the war.

He was slighted even on the peaceful and non-political arena of the golf links. Wherever he went, he ran a risk of maltreatment, and had some very narrow squeaks. In the House of Commons, his friends' blood ran cold as he addressed the huge majority opposite to him and the hostile section in his own ranks and poured into them bitter denunciation, mockery, defiance. Never was seen anything which revealed the extraordinary self-control that is characteristic of Englishmen in even their hours of deadliest rage as did the sight of the benches opposite grim, fierce, but silent. It was only when Mr. Balfour got up and began to reply to Lloyd George's terrific indictment, amid wild outbursts of frenzied cheer, that one realized what a tempest of rage lay behind these silent and compressed lips of the majority.

LOYD GEORGE IN THE CABINET.

It was known that when the war was over, and when the Liberals returned to power, Lloyd George could not be kept out of any cabinet, the new Liberal Prime Minister would have to make. Accordingly, when Campbell-Bannerman came to his own, Lloyd George was made a cabinet minister as president of the board of trade. Then, just at the moment when the country was riving with his praises, Campbell-Bannerman, with his dying hands, handed over the premiership to Asquith; Asquith's place as chancellor of the exchequer became vacant, and Lloyd George was promoted almost by acclamation to the great office—the second greatest in the ministry.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTIC AND CHARM.

Lloyd George drinks tea copiously, and smokes incessantly. He is a man who pursues grave ends with an infectious laugh, and is happiest when he can forget anything in the companionship of friends. There is something in him that suggests the bubbling wit of Abraham Lincoln, with the same seriousness of purpose under it all; he has much of Lincoln's humor and scarcely any of his brooding melancholy.

The common idea in fashionable society is that Mr. Lloyd George is not only a wicked politician, but also a kind of fearful gorgon who, in private life, turns his acquaintances into stone. The truth is that there never was a gentler and more trustful ruler of public affairs. People call upon him, in the full belief that their last moment has come, and they find him modest, anxious for their views, a good listener, and a consummate master of tact. We are merely stating what is a notorious fact when we say that Mr. Lloyd George is a great favorite, not only with his political opponents in the House of Commons, and especially with Mr. Balfour, but also with the court. He is excellent company, and this counts even with the highest in the land.

This personal charm doubtless makes him tenfold more dangerous than a less polished diplomatist; but in estimating the secret of his fascination over men, allowance should be made for the elemental quality of his character—a good heart. He thoroughly enjoys doing a kindness. At the late king's funeral, every window had a value. Mr. Lloyd George gave his to the humblest folk. You could see him, hurrying about in his gold lace uniform, with apparently only one thought—what would be the best vantage point for an aged schoolmistress, whose eyesight had been impaired by years. That this lady should have the best of positions seemed to be his only cause of anxiety.

His worst enemy has never accused him of snobbery. At his house you meet the friends of his youth, who find in him no difference from the neighbor whom they knew in the old days at Crickieith.

That is the real man behind the statesman. He has the subtlety of a child, the instincts of a Celt. On the surface he is all emotion—gay and grave; beneath the surface he is all tenacity—dogged, persevering, even intolerant when he encounters obstacles, seeming to yield, remains masterful; a democrat, he believes in enforcing his decisions.

The Boy We All Like.

The boy who never makes fun of old age, no matter how decrepit or unfortunate or evil it may be. God's hands rest lovingly on the aged head.

The boy who never cheats or is unfair in his play. Cheating is contemptible anywhere and at any age. His play should strengthen, not weaken, his character.

The boy who never cruel. He has no right to hurt even a fly needlessly. Cruelty is the trait of a bully; kindness is the mark of a gentleman.

The boy who never lies. Even white lies leave black spots on the character.

The boy who never makes fun of a companion because of a misfortune he could not help.

The boy who never hesitates to say no when asked to do a wrong thing.

The boy who never uses profane language.

The boy who is never morose or sullen, but of a cheerful disposition, light-hearted and with a smiling countenance, for winning ways always succeed.

Cheer for the Common Days

We need gaiety and high spirits on the march of our common days. A quarrelsome disposition, if shown by children, ought gently to be checked before it has time to grow into real strength. The woman who is sensitive plant, shrinking into herself, and looking injured, or worse still, becoming tearful when opposed, is the dread of those who love her. More and more I am convinced that cheerfulness, good humor, and fun are as necessary to the conservation of health and the keeping of mental powers at a high standard of usefulness as the food we eat and the education we receive.

I never heard a group of girls bubbling over with laughter, nor meet three or four lads in the heyday of their teens, without saying to myself what a boon it would be to the older folk if only they did not so soon lose the capacity for mirth. Moping, melancholy, and misunderstanding are apt to be intertwined.

Where Divorce is Unknown.

Says the Canadian Register: Among the French Canadians divorce is unknown. Racism is never heard of among them. A distinguished Frenchman, Leroy Boileau, speaking of the depopulation of France, said: "Give us 10,000 French Canadians and we will repopulate France." We have here an indirect tribute, to the loyalty of French Canadians to Catholic morality. They have not rejected the guidance of the Catholic Church, and consequently they have prospered as few people have. A writer gives this description of their enviable condition:

"To sum up the French Canadian country, which really is in the Province of Quebec: it is a country without rich, without poor, without stringency in the labor market, without divorce courts; full of happy-faced children, strong men, hard working but physically perfect women, religious, thrifty, and happy."

In this favored land the labor question, which bulks so large and so threateningly in the United States, has been settled so satisfactorily on the lines laid down by Leo XIII in his Encyclical Labor. The writer we have quoted, says of this settlement and one of its manufacturing towns, Chicoutimi, "It has a labor bureau run on the principles set down by Leo XIII on the condition of labor, which brings peace and harmony between the working and the capitalists."

A community with no millionaires, and with no tramps, no divorce courts and with no permanently empty cradle, with capital and labor within its limits cooperating harmoniously, with its members leading happy, contented lives, is too rare in these days, when money-madness is rampant and what is worth living for is sacrificed on the altar of greed.

His Grace Archbishop of St. Boniface Receives Interesting Relic.

Rev. Father D. Gillies, parish priest of St. Andrews, Sask., is presented to His Grace Archbishop of St. Boniface the first Ciborium used in the Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface and has written its history in the following document: To His Grace the Most Rev. L. P. Adelaar Langevin, D. D., Archbishop of St. Boniface.

This Ciborium was given to me by His Grace Archbishop Tache in August 1888, and he at the same time told me that it was the first Ciborium that had been used in the Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface; that it had been used in giving Communion to Napoleon Bonaparte on the Island of St. Helena in April 1821. He then turned to the Rev. J. A. Dabandes and spoke to him in French about the Ciborium. I was young at that time, and my heart beat responsive to the animation aroused by the description so well given, but so imperfectly understood by men. When we left the room I invited Rev. Father Dabandes to visit me at my home at St. Andrews. He did visit me and spent two weeks with me. I got from him the greater part of the history I know relative to this Ciborium. The history is as follows:—

THE HISTORY. Albert, son of M. de Comte de la Ferronnays, was on his death bed at No. 13, Rue de Madame, Paris, France. His wife, who was a convert, was about to receive her first Communion. Albert desired

Warmth Without Weight. Eureka Underwear. The one underwear made from pure domestic wool! "NOVA SCOTIA WOOL IS CANADA'S BEST." Wool that won't shrink. Wool knit into garments which still retains all that nature intended it to do, viz., Warmth Without Weight. Eureka Underwear is guaranteed Unshrinkable.

to receive Communion on the same day that his wife made her first Communion. The Rev. Mons. Lacordaire obtained permission from the Archbishop of Paris, to have a midnight Mass said in the room in which Albert was then dangerously ill. Rev. Abbe Dupanloup (later Bishop of Orleans) heard Albert's confession, and Rev. Abbe Gerbet (later Bishop of Perpignan) said the midnight Mass and gave her her first Communion and him his Last Communion. (His others were Viaticum). This Ciborium was used in this Mass. Albert died on the 29th June, 1836. The Mass was said June 4th, 1836. After the death of Albert, his widow went to live at the Chateau de Boury in Normandy, where Albert's father, M. le Comte de la Ferronnays and his family were at the time staying. When Eugenie, (Albert's sister) married Comte Adrian de Mun, they made their home at Lumigny, and it was there, on her death-bed, that Eugenie, then Countess de Mun, gave the Ciborium to Bishop Provencher.

At the time of the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec in 1908, I read with pleasure that le Comte de Levis was their. I knew that, after the troubles of 1830 in France, the Chateau de Montigny, the home of the de la Ferronnays, was sold to the Duke de Laval-Montmorency. It now belongs to his grandson le Comte de Levis-Mirepoix. I was introduced to him, and I questioned him as follows:—

—You must know the history of the Ferronnays? —Yes, I could not help knowing it. —How came they so close in touch with Charles X? —Countess de la Ferronnays was sister to the Duchess de Blacas. Of course that explained all to me, for I knew that the Duke de Blacas was always the friend of Charles, and remained with him to the last. This and many other things—to numerous to write about—fully corroborated what Rev. Father Dabandes had told me.

Le Comte Andre de Gany, who was visiting at Roulandrie in 1886 and who spent a week at my home at St. Andrews, gave me valuable information touching this question. His grace Archbishop Tache told me that this Ciborium got injured by the fire that burned the old Cathedral at St. Boniface.

Finally,—and of great importance to us all here—this was the first Ciborium that was used at St. Andrews and the only one now in use. I prized this Ciborium so much, both as a relic of historic renown and a souvenir of Archbishop Tache's kindness to me and my parishioners, that no money could buy it from me. When I came to part with it I did so because I followed approvingly your noble efforts at historical re-

search and that in the midst of your complex and arduous duties, and as I with pleasure saw the success that crowned your efforts in the findings on the Isle of Massacre, and as it is part of my nature to admire and love such refined tastes, notwithstanding that mystic gulf that estranged sympathies created, nature prevailed. You have a French proverb:—"Chassez le naturel, il revient au galop."

Believe me, I loved this Ciborium and my love goes with it into your hands. I hope this last accompaniment may not make it less precious in your estimation. In testimony of the above I sign Your humble servant in Christ. David Gillies, P. P., St. Andrews, Sask. St. Andrews, Sask. Jan. 25th, 1912.

ROYAL PURPLE Stock & Poultry Specifics

FREE We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large 64-page books (with insert), on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milk cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as in summer. It contains 360 recommendations from all over Canada, from people who have used our goods. No farmer should be without it.

You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's less time by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could possibly do without it, thereby saving a month's feed and labor and the cost to you will not be more than \$1.50 for six pigs or \$1.00 for one steer. It will keep your horses in show condition with ordinary feed. If you have a poor, miserable-looking animal on your place try it on this one first and see the marvelous result which will be obtained. Our Stock Specific will increase the milk flow three to five lbs. per cow per day, while being fed in the stable. A 50c package will last a cow or horse 70 days.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC will make your hens lay just as well in the winter as in the summer, and will keep them free from disease. These goods are pure and unadulterated. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package, entirely different from any on the market at the present time.

Royal Purple Stock Specific, 50c per gal.; four 50c packages in an airtight tin, for \$1.50. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, 25c and 50c packages, and \$1.50 airtight tins that hold four 50c packages. Royal Purple Lice Killer, 25c and 50c tins; 50c by mail. Royal Purple Gall Cure, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail. Royal Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle; 60c by mail. Royal Purple Cough Cure, 50c tin; 60c by mail. Royal Purple Disinfectant, 25c and 50c tins. Royal Purple Roup Cure, 25c tins; 30c by mail. Royal Purple Worm Powder, 25c tins; 30c by mail.

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Pickling Supplies. The pickling season is now here, and we have a large stock of Pure Apple Cider Vinegar (the best kind for pickling) which we sell, wholesale or retail, at lowest prices. We also have all the other supplies for pickling, such as Onions, Tomatoes, Peppers, Pickling Spice, Etc., Etc. and if you want anything in the Grocery Line give us a call, and we will supply you at lowest prices for cash or produce. D. R. GRAHAM BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

FOR SALE. FARM AND Mill Property. I am instructed by the heirs of the late Archibald McPhee to offer for sale his property at Upper South River, containing three hundred acres, including the Flat Lake Lot. There is on the premises a large Barn and two Dwelling Houses in fair condition, also a Grist and Carding Mill much out of repair. The Mill site is considered one of the best in Eastern Nova Scotia, as the water supply is plentiful and never failing. The Mill Property can be sold separate from the Farm with sufficient land to suit purchasers. For terms and further particulars apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, Agent. Antigonish, July 18, 1912.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES. are entirely different from others both in their composition and their effect—complete evacuation without purging or discomfort. 25c. a box at your druggist's. NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 165

—you can save \$10 a month —buy a lot at NEW HAZELTON the most important City on the Grand Trunk Pacific in interior British Columbia.

NEW HAZELTON is the commercial and distributing centre for — the rich Silver and Copper Mines. —immense Agricultural District. —the famous Anthracite Coal Mines. —the manufacturing of central British Columbia.

You men who are tired working your head and hands off, with nothing to show for it at the end of the year,

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Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry FORMERLY Maritime Dental College Advantages for Canadian Students For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOOLBURY, Dean 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S. The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law and Medicine also.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Homes Wanted—Ernest LeBlond Maritime Winter Fair Political Meeting—R. R. Griffin Raw Furs—F. H. Randall Special Notice—Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Political Meeting—A. Lewis McIntosh. Entertainment—Celtic Hall. Auction—F. H. MacPhie Royal Bank of Canada Put us to the test—Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Cold Weather Goods—D. G. Kirk

LOCAL ITEMS

IN NOTING the case of honesty last week, we gave the wrong name. Instead of Mrs. Angus McDonald, it should have read Mrs. Alexander McDonald, North Grant.

THE HALIFAX Exhibition financial statement, just made public, shows a deficit this year of \$10,972, as against \$11,283 last year. Next year the Exhibition will be open from September 3rd to September 11.

K. OF C.—A Council of the Knights of Columbus will be organized for the County of Pictou at New Glasgow on next Sunday. We understand there will be about sixty charter members.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The marriage of Mr. W. H. Harrison, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Antigonish, and Miss E. A. Black of Truro, is to take place about the middle of December.

DECEMBER 10th has been definitely fixed as the date on which Bishop-elect LeBlanc of St. John, N. B., will be consecrated. His Excellency Archbishop Stagni, Apostolic Delegate, will attend the ceremonies.

S. PORTE'S magnificent jewellery and optical business, one of the finest equipped stores in the Maritime Provinces, situated in the busiest section of Glace Bay, was sold yesterday to T. J. Wallace of Antigonish.

THE ANNUAL Spiritual Retreat of the students of St. Francis Xavier's began last evening, and will be concluded on Sunday next. There is a special preacher for the occasion, Father Scully of Toronto, a Redemptorist missionary priest, who for the next three days will give the young men four sermons each day.

"THE WOMAN HATER," a new novel by John A. Cameron of Mabou, Cape Breton, has been received and will be reviewed in our next issue. The book is for sale at Miss C. J. MacDonald's bookstore, Main Street. It will be remembered that Mr. Cameron published his first novel, "A Colonel from Wyoming," about five years ago.

ENTERTAINMENTS at the Celtic Hall to-night and to-morrow night by The Royalty Trio promise to be pleasing events, consisting of musical comedy, instrumental music, laughable sketches and character sketches. An evening of light and choice music, vaudeville, and other amusing features should prove attractive. Prices 25 and 35 cents.

THE AMHERST BOOT & SHOE COMPANY is making a great record for itself these days, the output so far this year being more than \$100,000 ahead of the same period of last year. If the same clip can be maintained to the end of the year, the company's output will pass the \$1,000,000 mark this year, or more than \$125,000 ahead of the best previous year in the Company's business.—Amherst News.

BY-ELECTION.—The appointment of Mr. E. L. Girroir, M. P. P., to the Senate means a by-election in the County of Antigonish for the local legislature at an early date. We understand that up to the present the Government has not determined the date of the election. The Conservative party will hold a Convention in Town on next Tuesday, to select a candidate. It is generally understood that Mr. J. S. O'Brien, merchant, Antigonish, will be chosen. The Liberals will hold their Convention in Town next Wednesday. C. P. Chisholm, ex-M. P. P., will likely be the Convention's choice.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISMISSED.—Several Government officials have been dismissed recently on charges of partisanship at elections. Mr. Alex. MacAdam, Malignant Cove fishery inspector for the County of Antigonish, has been replaced by Mr. Hugh MacDougall, merchant, Cross Roads Ohio. Sub-Collector of Customs Jeffrey Crispo, Harbour Boucher, has been dismissed. We understand he will be succeeded in office by Captain Fraser of Harbour Boucher. Patrick De Coste, of Linwood, a deck hand on the steamer Scotia at the Strait, has also been dismissed.

ONE OF THE most regrettable deaths registered at St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, C. B., occurred there last Saturday, when Dr. Dan McDonald, of the medical staff, departed this life. He was operated on by Dr. Arthur S. Kendall of Sydney, C. B., and kindly and faithfully attended by Drs. McCuish and McLean and the nurses; notwithstanding, death ensued after an illness of about six weeks and has cast a deep gloom of sadness over the medical and nursing staff of the hospital, where he was a general favorite. The doctor was a strong young man, just entering upon the practice of his profession. He leaves a wife and children. His body was taken to Whyococmagh for interment.—COM.

HYMENEAL.—St. Ann's Church, Thorburn, was the scene of a happy matrimonial event on the 13th inst., when Miss Mary Elizabeth Stafford of Everett, Mass., became the bride of Mr. William C. Webb. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. McLeod of New Glasgow. Miss May Webb was bridesmaid and Alphonse Webb, cousin of the groom, was groomsmen. After the ceremony the happy couple left by the noon train for the home of the groom, at Havre au Boucher, where a sumptuous supper was served, the guests being immediate relatives and friends. Their numerous friends wish them a long and happy married life.

CURLING.—The annual meeting of the Antigonish Curling Club was held a few evenings ago, and judging from the enthusiasm of the old members, and the roll of new members elected, there is great promise for a successful

season's curling. J. P. Gorman was elected President, C. M. Henry, Vice President, and Edward Joscelyna was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The following senior skips were elected: R. M. Gray, W. P. Cunningham, Dr. C. S. Agnew, D. C. Chisholm, H. H. Crearer, Dr. W. F. McKinnon, W. S. Copeland and Tupper Foster; and the following junior skips: A. W. Girroir, Dolph Bernasconi, Rod McDonald and Will Archibald. The following new members were elected: Dr. H. P. McPherson, Rev. James Tompkins, N. W. Simpson, J. P. McKenna, D. D. Boyd, Robert Pringle and Harold McDonald. It is understood that there will be several more applications for membership presented at the next meeting to be held shortly. The Club decided to take part in the Johnson Cup competition and also to challenge for the McLellan cup.

E. L. GIRROIR, M. P. P., Antigonish, has been called to the Senate of Canada, his appointment having been announced last week. His fellow-citizens of the County of Antigonish were well pleased to learn of the honor conferred on Mr. Girroir, and are now offering congratulations. THE CASKET, too, extends its congratulations and joins in wishing the new Senator a long and honorable career in the distinguished body to which he has been raised. Notwithstanding he has been the candidate of his party in three Federal elections and in one Provincial election, Mr. Girroir is a young man. With maturing years and increasing experience in public life, and with the wisdom and knowledge thus garnered, we feel he will become a worthy representative of this County in, and a leading member of, the Canadian Senate. The County of Antigonish has special reason to feel satisfaction at Mr. Girroir's elevation to the Upper House. Although Antigonish has given several able men to Canadian political life, it has never heretofore had representation in the Senate. True, the late Senator Miller was a native of Antigonish, but his whole public career was outside this County, principally in Richmond County, C. B., which County he represented in the Local Legislature when nominated a Senator. Therefore he was never identified with our political interests. Senator Girroir is a native of Tracadie, Antigonish, a son of William Girroir, Esq., of that place. In boyhood he attended the school of his settlement, later on coming to St.

Francis Xavier's College, from which institution he graduated in 1892, with honors. He made his law course at the Halifax Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1895. Since he has been much interested in his Alma Mater, giving of his services as a lecturer in Law. Whether at the primary school, at College, at the Bar, or engaged in the strenuous work of active political life he has ever been kind, courteous and sympathetic, and has won thereby a large circle of friends. His appointment is highly popular.

NOTICE

The Liberal Party for this County will hold a Convention at McDonald's Hall at 2 p. m. on

WEDNESDAY The 27th inst.

for the selection of a candidate for the Local Legislature.

R. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary Antigonish, Nov. 20, 1912.

Twelfth Annual Maritime Winter Fair

will be held at AMHERST Dec. 3, 4, 5, 1912

The greatest Live Stock and Educational Fair in Eastern Canada.

Ample hotel accommodation. F. L. FULLER, Secy.-Manager.

Special Notice

Extraordinary reductions in ladies' costumes and skirts! We are clearing out our entire stock of ladies' costume and skirts at prices never before offered by us. Fifty costumes and skirts.

See the Prices. \$ 9.50 Costume ... for \$ 5.95 12.00 " " " " 7.95 13.75 " " " " 8.95 15.75 " " " " 9.95 16.75 " " " " 10.75 2-50 Skirts ... for 1.75 3.50 " " " " 2.65 6.75 " " " " 4.75 7.25 " " " " 4.95

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Celtic Hall THURSDAY and FRIDAY Nov. 21-22

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THE ROYALTY TRIO

in their classical and popular entertainment as given before the present and late King of Great Britain.

POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 35c. For real artistic merit the above has been voted by every manager to be the greatest show ever presented in Nova Scotia.

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NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Antigonish Liberal Conservative Association will be held at the offices of E. Lavin Girroir, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at the Celtic Hall, Antigonish. The Convention will be called to order at 10:30 a. m. At the close of the Convention, speeches will be delivered by the candidate and others.

A. LEWIS MCINTOSH, Secty. pro tem. Antigonish, Nov. 20th, 1912.

The Liberal Conservatives hold their Convention to nominate a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. E. Lavin Girroir to the Senate on

For Sale, several good horses, also two mares. Edw. Haley, Antigonish. Wanted, 1000 hides for which the highest price will be paid, D. G. Kirk, Found, on South River Road, a parcel of men's underwear. Apply at Casket Office. 2 cases of our 5 cutter meat choppers; 2 cases horse rugs, just opened at Bonner's. Wanted, two year old filly, Clyde, State price and breeding. Address "Clyde," care Casket Office. Strayed heifer two year old, red and white color, at Howard Williams Lower West River. Owner can have same by paying for this notice. A strayed two-year old bull came to the premises of Angus M. Fraser, Maple Ridge, on November 4th. Color red and white. Owner must pay cost of this advertisement. Strayed from the premises of Sydney Herrick Pinevale, a bull, color brown with white spots and a star on forehead. Information respecting it will be thankfully received by owner. Just received a full line of rubbers, overshoes, lumbermen's rubbers and larrigans. The latter are A No. 1 Palmer's make. Tremendous bargains in women's low shoes and slippers. Prices cut in two and even less. McDougall's. Card of Thanks. MR. EDITOR,—Permit us, through The Casket, to express our deep and lasting gratitude to the Rector, Professors and Students of St. Francis Xavier's College for their generous kindness to our late son Joseph Murphy during his brief illness, and their sympathy in his death. To the good Sisters of St. Martha our thanks are especially due. May God who, even in the brief time allotted, granted to our child all the consolation of holy religion, reward and bless all who have aided him, and comforted us. MR. and MRS. M. MURPHY, Bayfield, N. S.

Men's Rubbers at Bonner's 50c. Fresh stock figs, raisins, dates, at Whidden's. See our lumbermen's rubbers and larrigans. Bonner's. 5 cases men's socks, mitts and gloves; just opened at Bonner's. Cash paid for pork, hides, pelts and calf skins at Whidden's. If you want best quality tea and coffee go to C. B. Whidden & Son's. 1 car sleighs just received from factory by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Among the Advertisers.

Francis Xavier's College, from which institution he graduated in 1892, with honors. He made his law course at the Halifax Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1895. Since he has been much interested in his Alma Mater, giving of his services as a lecturer in Law. Whether at the primary school, at College, at the Bar, or engaged in the strenuous work of active political life he has ever been kind, courteous and sympathetic, and has won thereby a large circle of friends. His appointment is highly popular.

NOTICE

The Liberal Party for this County will hold a Convention at McDonald's Hall at 2 p. m. on

WEDNESDAY The 27th inst.

for the selection of a candidate for the Local Legislature.

R. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary Antigonish, Nov. 20, 1912.

Twelfth Annual Maritime Winter Fair

will be held at AMHERST Dec. 3, 4, 5, 1912

The greatest Live Stock and Educational Fair in Eastern Canada.

Ample hotel accommodation. F. L. FULLER, Secy.-Manager.

Special Notice

Extraordinary reductions in ladies' costumes and skirts! We are clearing out our entire stock of ladies' costume and skirts at prices never before offered by us. Fifty costumes and skirts.

See the Prices. \$ 9.50 Costume ... for \$ 5.95 12.00 " " " " 7.95 13.75 " " " " 8.95 15.75 " " " " 9.95 16.75 " " " " 10.75 2-50 Skirts ... for 1.75 3.50 " " " " 2.65 6.75 " " " " 4.75 7.25 " " " " 4.95

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Celtic Hall THURSDAY and FRIDAY Nov. 21-22

At 8 p. m. The great musical and comedy attraction

THE ROYALTY TRIO

in their classical and popular entertainment as given before the present and late King of Great Britain.

POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 35c. For real artistic merit the above has been voted by every manager to be the greatest show ever presented in Nova Scotia.

F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct Shipper of RAW FURS Highest Cash Price Paid 10-31, tf.

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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 1/3 per cent. cut off Some lines 50 per cent. off our regular prices, and no hedging. No sale equalling this in Town. Shifts, shirts 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

Cold Weather Goods At D. G. KIRK'S

PARLOR and HEATING STOVES COAL and WOOD RANGES STOVE PIPE, COAL HODS, SHOVELS SINGLE and DOUBLE BITTED AXES CROSS CUT and TREE SAWS CANT HOOKS PEAVEYS and PIKE POLES HORSE RUGS and SURCINGLES, SLED PADS and BREECHINGS DRIVING HARNESS, BELLS and WHIPS AUTOMOBILE, VELOX, REGAL, MICMAC and STARR HOCKEY SKATES SASKATCHEWAN BUEFALO ROBES, COATS and MITTS. All robes and coats bearing the Saskatchewan trade mark are interlined with rubber and are absolutely wind and water proof. Look for the diamond trade mark on each robe and coat with the manufacturer's name, Newland & Co., in the diamond. We have in stock a few ladies' and men's ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS which we offer to clear at less than half price.

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 The John MacIsaac farm at Fairmont consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres of intervals, the rest covered with hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to THE OVERSEERS OF POOR, Dist. No. 2, Cape George. Nov. 11th, 21.

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, Barrister, 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 2c