THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Sixtieth Year

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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, November 28, 1912.

No. 48

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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control them.

hope France and England will not regret some day having abandoned Turkey."

man says. It was a game. The

"great powers" were playing for what

they could get out of it, and to pre-

vent one from getting more than

another. But Turkey has nothing to

complain of. Nothing short of whole-

sale extermination would arouse much

sympathy for her. She has been even

more dishonest than the "great

Mr. G. K. Chesterton writes in a

characteristic manner of the Balkan

"Whether, "this war is the blood-

iest war rises a rather large historical question. But there is one point, at

least, on which we must all agree.

We must all admit that it is the end

of the bloodist peace that has ever tortured men for centuries. It is

strictly true, in a certain, solid, dip-

lomatic sense, that there has hitherto

for some considerable time been peace

"There was peace, perfect peace in Dotheboy's Hall until Nicholas Nic-

kleby (acting, if the thing can be be-lieved, without any permit from even

one of the great European power) in-

structed Mr. Squeers in the meaning of his own cane. There was peace in Mr. Sacher's sense, for there is eter-

nal peace, in Mr. Sacher's sense so

long as all the kicking comes from one side. Now that the other side has begun to kick, a horrible thing hap-

pens—which he calls war. "But I can really see no difference between the sanguinary war and the sanguinary peace, except that the war may be over in a month and the other horror may go on for ages. Also, you can write poems in praise of war, but no one has ever written a noam in praise of conversion. Be-

pens-which he calls war.

powers."

war, as follows :

in the Balkans.

There is something in what the old

Changes in Contract advertising must be ir b Monday. OBITUARY POEtry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1912.

Well, after all, it is not all an increase. Flour is going down; and, in Montreal, at least, liquor is going up in price,

Hon. Walter Long says he found public opinion in Canada, against the Home Rule Bill for Ireland. When did he take the plebiscite?

Mr. Lancaster, M. P., denies the report that he will introduce another bill in the matter of the Ne Temere decree. We only gave it as a rumor ; but some papers gave it as a fact.

Whilst Nova Scotia was enjoying. lovely, calm, mild weather, last week Jamica was swept by a fearful storm, which caused great loss of life and immense damage to property. Beautiful, sunshiny, warm countries have their disadvantages.

The Convention of the Episcopal diocese of Albany, N. Y., disapproved of the election of a Bishop in Kansas, because he is divorced. That is very good; but what is the matter with the electing body in Kansas that they attempt to make a divorced man their bishop?

BRING DOWN CABLE RATES.

Ottawa Citizen :- " It is hoped that an All Red cable will signify that Canada will in future be bled less by its cable rates. Its criterion of worth must in any case be that of freer communication as the result of lower

Workingmen will not be much gratified by this, we fear. If some one could cut butter and cggs down a little it would be worth talking about.

Western Associated Press Special.

man. and Stubbs, S. R. Gairdner, Acton, J. R. Green, Lecky, Creighton Turkish government may not, in the present state of affairs, be able to and Maitland. Born at Edinburgh on March 22, 1828, James Gairdner was younger then Froude, Freeman and Stubbs, but older then all the other The editor of the Matin, who has historians named above, whose labours just lett Constantinople, describes the tarewell visit which he paid to Kiamil Pasha, Grand Vizier. The old states-man was more bent and weary than in the latter half of the ninteenth century raised historical studies in England to a position they had never attained before, Gairdner's share in this achievment was less obvious than that of any of the colleagues we have the previous week, but his eye was clear and his splrit unbroken. "You see I wait the end," he said. "History will judge us, but it will also judge Europe. It will say, if Europe has ever seen in us a people to be instructed or simple a people to be mentioned : he had not the gifts of popular exposition; he was not a great writer; and he produced no history on the grand scale. But his services to the scientific study of historical materials were second to none, and he was easily the foremest English Lurope has ever seen in us a people to be instructed or simply a people to be exploited. It will say if Europe has demanded as many reforms as concessions from us. It will say if for a century any interest has been shown in anything but our sports. I was easily the foremost English archivist of his time. Almost the whole of his life was passed within the walls of the Public Record Office.

After being educated in Edinburgh he entered the Record Office as a clerk in 1846 at the age of 18, and became Assistant Keeper of the Records in 1859. Three years before his promotion he had begun his association with the great work of his life, the monu-mental edition of the "The Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.' Eleven volumes of State $p_{\delta} \mathbf{p}$ is relating to that reign preserved in the Record Office had already been published, but the late Dr. Brewer, to whom was now entrusted the task of editing a collec-tion of loose papers illustrative of the Reformation, persuaded the authorities that the work could not properly be done without also calendaring the vast number of papers existing cut-side the walls of the Record Office; and the series was begun on the plan, which distinguishes it from all the other Calendars published by the Master of the Rolls, of including all contemporary letters and papers, private and public, domestic and foreign, whether preserved in the Record Office or elsewhere. Brewer invoked Gairdner's assistance; and when Brewer died, in 1879, atter completing four volumes, Gairaner succeeded him as editor-in-chief. The 21st and last volume was published in 1910, 56 years after the inception of his task.

A PROTESTANT JOURNALIST RES-IDENT TWENTY YEARS IN PARIS, ON THE SITUATION OF THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Mr. Henry V. Arkell, an English Protestant Journalist, writes to the Hibbert Jonrnal his views of the situation in France, based on 20 years work in Paris as a newspaper correspondent; and we make the following extracts. The facts he states are very striking:

mixed races, but having a common Mohammedan fanaticism, who make up the population of the Turkish dominions in Asia confidence in Turkish power must be shaken by the results of this war. It may come to a question of controlling them; and the

The question of the schools was of pressing importance. Although primary education is obligatory in France the law of 1882 allows the existence of the Church schools, or free schools, as well as that of the state school or lay school. By suppressing the teach ing congregations, M. Combes evid-ently though that French children who attended the free schools would be forced into the lay schools. The Bishops undoubtedly were harassed to find a solution. For a time a num-ber of Church schools were kept on by the disbanded teachers, who after all had their diplomas, and were qualified as individuals to teach. In the meanwhile, training colleges were started; and gradually new Church schools sprang up, until at this mom-ent their is fair prospect of lost ground being recovered. Neverthe less a vast number of Catholic children are obliged to frequent the Strate schools obliged to frequent the State schools, against which there would be no insuperable objection but for the fact that the neutrality promised by Jules Ferry is more honored in the breach than in the observance. It grew to be the fashion to teach in many of the State schools that belief in God and in future life was a superstition of the Dark Ages, and that religion and reason were contradictory terms. Hence, in 1910 the French Bishop published a collective letter condemn-ing some of the text-books that were used in the State schools, and calling on Christian parents to protect the faith of their children. The answer to that appeal was the creation of associations of heads of families, pledged to watch over the kind of instruction given in the State schools, and to take action accordingly. There are about 400,000 French fathers who take part

result. Mr. Arkell describes the work done by the priests in Paris. Paris was, a few years ago, undoubtedly forgone in religious indifference. Mr. Arkell says:

in this movement, a truly formidable

"It was confidently_anticipated by the adversaries of the Roman Catholic Church that few young men would be found disposed to become candidates for Orders once the separation was an accomplished fact. But here again was a great surprise. Last year, for example, the candidates for the priesthood seeking admission into the Grand Seminary more than doubled the contingents of previous years. Strange to say, these vocations are not confined to youths, but include those of already-formed men, men of culture and ability, who, whether from disappointments, or from disgust of the world, prefer to devote themselves to the ecclesiastical career. As far as may be judged, there is no longer any real disquietude in episcopal minds on the point of priestly recruits.

The fact remains that in the past striking: There are unmistakable signs that the powerful radical party which for twelve years has dominated the poli-tical life of France is losing it hold over the country, and that its work is Whet is that the pluse few years 450,000 Parisians have been won over to the Church, who before lived without any kind of religion. Mgr. Fages, one of Cardinal Amette's indefatigable Vicars-General, is the head of an organization that has constructed in the last few years no tewer than fifty-four places of worship, in and around Paris, of which twentyfour form new parishes. As soon as a new church is opened it is crowded. The proofs afforded of this are so many, that the fact is unquestionable. Mr. Arkell goes on to describe conditions in certain low districts in and around Paris. He instances Pavillons - Sons-Bois and Clichy. In the former, the Municipal Council took as its motto - "neither policeman nor priest for us." The Archbishop sent Abbi Alfonsi, a young Corsican priest, there in 1908. He hired a tumbledown house and said Mass in it, but was driven away by the landlord. After a time he opened a new church. Blackguards shouted around it while the ceremonies were going on. "He has now, "says Mr. Arkell," a congregation of five thousand practical Christians." He has technical schools, free registry offices for employment seekers, a dispensary; St. Vincent de Paul Societies for aid to the poor and destitute, and a corps of young men whose duty it is to escort and protect young girls to and from work on the treets. Olichy, another bad district, is being likewise evangelized. Registry offices, free medical consultations, free dentistry, a mutual benefit society, a circle of studies, courses in industry and mechanics, recreation rooms, good theatrical performances, a parochial newspaper, free seaside trips for poor families, co-operative work for poor dressmakers, a bureau of free legal advice, lectures on religious, social and economic problems, a free library of 3000 volumes, a reading room, a writing room, a society to aid poor parishioners to buy household furniture and clothes, a mid-day meal for children whose parents are away at work, and a convalescent home at the seaside. These, says Mr. Arkell, have all been established in Clichy by the hard-working cure and his assistants. There is some information for people who are eagerly persuading themselves that the Catholic Church is dying

We have always said that the separthe commencement of bappier days for the Church in France. The union of Church and State began through the wholesale confiscation of Church property at the Revolution, followed by the pressure of Napoleon who was the political idol of the people for years and could have carried all France into schism, had the Pope not compromised the property rights of the Church, and left to Napoleon, and consequently to the governments which succeeded him, a large power over the property and business affairs of the Church.

The payment of salaries to the priests by the State was not an arrangement longed for by the Church; it was forced on her by the loss of all her property by confiscation; and, on the other hand, it was undertaken by Eapoleon as a measure of halt-justice for the same confiscations. The manner in which the Concordat was broken was an outrage, because it provided no just basis for the future; but it was one of those injuries from which the all-wise God draws good; and the good is now appearing.

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

VII.

THE END OF THE LAND FARCE. The facts which we have related were necessary for an understanding of the conditions of Ireland in our own times. We have described the events leading up to the transfer, in a few years, of two-thirds of the arable land in Ireland into the hands of a small minority of the population-nearly all of whom came there for the very purpose of taking up the recently confiscated lands.

We have described the heroic struggles of centuries for national independence; the greed, the rapacity, the bigotry, the insane attempts to change the religion of the people, which produced the great war of 164I to 1653. We have shown that, whilst England was split into factions, Ireland was expected to know who her owner was, and to make no mistake about it. The people of England were entitled to have some opinions, some hesitations, some doubts. They might not be quite content with Charles I, and yet not be prepared to swallow Cromwell. They might not be quite content with Parliament, and yet be not ready to see that Parliament turned into the streets by a band of soldiers, with a everything he did.

But Ireland acted, as all times at turbed." It is well known that these

Claims was established in Dublin, ation of Church and State would be They were given shout six months to come forward from all over the Country. During that short period, about a thousand Catholics were examined and halt of them were declared innocent. The severity with which their claims were examined is well-known ; the feats of false swearing against them were astonishing. One or two instances indicate how justice was operating in the matter.

Mr. Francis Bertagh of Moynalty was a claimant to considerable land in the County of Meath, possessed by his ancestors for centuries. He was accused of having, at the head of a company of foot soldiers, pillaged his Protestant neighbors in 1641. He was only nine years old in 1641; and one of the witnesses against him was only three years old in that year. One of the Commissioners, Rainsford, protested ; but he was overruled, and Mr. Bertagh lost his case.

The time allowed the claimants expired. Rainsford wished to extend it. There were still 7000 cases to be heard; but he was overruled by the Government; and the court rose. The Government then established another tribunal. This one was "packed." The members were all men whe had received confiscated lands; and to apply to them was like suing the devil in a court held in hell. After that, a law was passed, forbidding all further applications for the restoration of estates, and effecting a sort of compromise. The new settlers used all their influence to prevent further applications for re-instatement, and they agreed to give up onethird of the confiscated lands they held. This concession did not afford nearly enough land to satisfy the claims of those who could prove a good claim to be restored ; and, besides that, immense grants were made to people who " had a pull " but who had no claim of any kind. After all this had taken place the proportions ware one-third to two-thirds as above stated. Most of the claims of the dispossessed persons were never heard at all; and a common sight in Ireland for long afterwards was men who had recently been the possessors of large estates going ragged, barefoot and hungry, and begging for food. People of fair minds who wish to correctly understand the measures which led to the latter-day conditions in Ireland. should not forget these facts. The final statute, which closed the subject, says, "that when any doubt should arise upon the clauses of said act, it fanatic at their head, with phrases of should be explained in favor of the Old Testament on his lips for Protestants, who it was intended should remain secure and undis-

Calgary, Alta, November 12.-The Ministerial Association of this city decided to-day to set apart 'Sunday, December 1, as "Political Day," in the churches of the city. On this date pastors of thirty of the

leading churches of the city will advise their flock how to vote during the coming municipal election.

The Ministers agreed to refrain from personalities, announcing that they will deal strictly with " principle, not

Methods of effecting a number of suggested civic reforms will also be discussed from the pulpits.

They may have reasons. We do not criticize them. But will that Winnipeg journalist who had so much to say about the letter of the Bishop of Joliette last summer, now step forward and make a few remarks.

Mr. Burnham, M. P., for Peterborough, Ontario, wants to know what the marriage law is in the Yukon and other parts of Canada which are under the control of the Dominion Government. He is reported-we hope incorrectly-as saying :

"Therefore it follows that if there is now a Federal law on the subject, or if there is to be one applicable to purely Federal districts, people anywhere in Canada can be married according to it and have their union respected."

Lawyers are of some use in the that there are some in Parliament, to save us from the tender mercics of Ontario according to the law of the Yukon !

If the demoralization of the Turks, and the races subject to Turkey, consequent on their continuous defeats, leads to taking revenge on the Christians in their Dominions in Asia, interference by the great powers may become unavoidable; and if interference comes for such a reason, great events indeed may ensue. We have no doubt that the wiser and cooler heads amongst the Turkish rulers will be against any such madness ; but it is difficult to predict what the results of the present war are going to be in the partisan like Froude. Turkish provinces in Asia. Amongst the turbulent and fanatical peoples of

a poem in praise of oppression. Be-yond this I really see no difference between the human suffering involved by war with Turkey suffering involved by peace with Turkey.

With deep regret we heard, a few days ago, of the death of Dr. James Gairdner, C. B., the eminent English historian. He was not a Catholic; but he was, perhaps, the most eminent of the modern Protestant scholars who have done so much to put the respective histories of the Catholic Church and the separated bodies in England, in its true light.

His Protestantism fully appears in many passages; but his honesty seems to be beyond question; and he made a most earnest attempt to understand the Catholic side; and in this he, to a great extent, succeeded. His

knowledge of English history rested on means and methods of study which were utterly beyond the reach of Macaulay, Hume and earlier writers. The State papers of England were practically unknown to earlier historians, for the very good reason that they were not open to public inspection. Large quantities of them were not put in order, indexed, or even collected together in one place, when the earlier histories were written. The materials on which earlier writers world, after all. It is a good thing based their statements consisted, to a great extent, of letters, diaries, and newspapers; and many of these were men like Mr. Burnham. Imagine, if of no more value than we know simiyou can, people getting married in lar materials to be in our own day, for the purpose of compiling a connected and correct statement of the facts. Dr. Gairdner, whose "History of the English Church from Henry VIII. form. His Holiness wants apostolic to Mary," we have so often quoted in these columns, personally performed

much of the labor which has laid those better materials open to the public; and, as the following obituary says, he passed almost the whole of his life within the walls of the Public Record Office. Dr. Gairdner died on the 5th inst. The following, from the London Times, does him hardly justice, whilst the Times seizes the occasion to classify with him a violent

DR. JAMES GAIRDNE, C. B. We regret to announce the death at | Bishops of Orleans has set the example | in France.

What that work was is now done. manifest. As long as it was a question of attaching the Church, it was united and strong ; as soon, however, as it became necessary to proceed to legislation of any other sort, it showed incoherence and incapacity. The writer, who has passed the last twenty years in Paris as a newspaper corres pondent, is of opinion that the moment s ripe for a retrospect that will determine whether, even in the great work it had at heart, Radicalism has not proved a failure. For one of the most emarkable signs of the times is the progress made by the Catholic Church in France since the separation. In 1906, then, the French Church

found itself absolutely denuded of everything. No congregations, no schools, no funds, no salaries, no church buildings, no church treasurers, no seminaries, no residences for the clergy, po rank, no position. In exchange however, there was the gift of Liberty The hundred years under the Concor dat were a century of bondage. Napoleon had, for purposes of his own, added the Organic Articles to the Concorbat. They were, he said, the logi-cal interpretation of the Concordat. By these articles it was forbidden for French Bishops to meet together, whether in council orother-wise. Prelates and parish priests were simply high officials, and had very little contact with the people.

The Separation created a completely different situation. To the wonder of Parisians, a council of eightysix French Archbishops and Bishops was seen to be held in a stately chateau belonging to the Erard family. For the first time the voice of Catholic France was heard in tones of energy and independence. That was six years ago. Since then, many prelates have passed away, their places being filled up by the Holy See. The Episcopate has been renewed in quite another men, and canonical chapters never fail to send to Rome the best names they can select. The Bishops are free to appoint as parish priests the members of their clergy who have given signal proofs of earnest living. Their own lives are shorn of the glittering externals of the past. They are content to reside in pain and unpretentious buildings, for which they pay rent like ordinary citizens and their principal is contact with the people. The custom of holding a diocesan congress every year in gaining ground. The Bishop fills the chair, and he is supported by laymen distinguished in literature and the arts, in commerce and industry and agriculture. The

her peril : for the opinion of England and of Protestant Scotland was unanimous on one point always whosoever was king, or whether there were any king ; whether Cromwell were Lord-General, or Lord Protector; whether laws were made by the Long Parliament, or the Rump" Parliament, or by "Barebones Parliament," Ireland should third to two-third division of the land have no say as to who her rulers were of that country : but they soon found and be dealt with by the sword. Ireland, for her own safety, was expected to their own with England. The England did not change more quickly than she could adjust her obedience; nay, more, when England presented struggling factions, she was expected, at her peril, to "pick the winner' and to be on his side, almost before he knew himself what his side was. If she made any mistake, woe betide her. England and Scotland might that the policy of the English pation split, and fight each other; Scotland might fight Sco land and England might fight Eegland, and so they did, and an ill-smelling mess of treason England dared to try it, it was Church and crime the whole thing is, -but one word evoked unity out of their chaos-the word " papist.'

Time and again, the Scots held up Charles I, and Charles II, and made conditions as to helping them regain | Catholics have, though by no means the throne-conditions that the Irish to the same extent. papists should receive no grace or favor. England had Royalists, and of Ireland were reconciled to the constitutional Royalists, Presbyterians, England v. Ireland and the "Church Independents, and these factions were of England v. Presbyterian" parts of subdivided ; but they were all solid on English policy, by the complete, one point-" No Popery,"

started in his reign, and two-thirds of the land of Ireland-which meant, hands; but, even then, they never and still'means the livelihood of ninetenths of the people, turned over permanently to a small band of in Parliament from which Catholics foreigners. Let us see how this were rigidly excluded, who made the injustice was finally accomplished. One concession was supposed to with England, at the end of the 18th have been made. Those who were innocent of any part in the war, were

to be reinstated in their position of the confiscated lands. Let us see how followed, can be judged by the adthat small instalment of justice was mission made by eminent writers, carried out. For them a Court of

final arrangements were hastened by the attitude of the "loyal" settlers, who threatened rebellion if the claims of the " Papists" were any further allowed. We see the same brand of "loyalty" on exhibition to-day in "North-East Ulster."

The new settlers in Ireland enjoyed, for a time, the full benefit of the onethat they were to have troubles of watch sharp" that the rulers of English Parliament discriminated against Irish cattle in the English market. The religious discriminations were, ere long, applied to the to her view only a huddled mass of Presbyterians, many of whom emigrated ; and their descendants formed the backbone of American rebellion in some of the states on this side of the ocean, a century later.

> For, it is an unquestionable truth was, first, Protestant against Catholic; but, next to that, England against Ireland ; and, as long as the Church of of England against Dissenters, too. The descendants in America, of the Cromwellian and Stuart "settlements," have their traditions of bad government in Ireland, as well as the

In the 18th century, the Protestants though temporary, crushing of the Well, we find Charles II. well Catholic people, and the full delivery of that uhhappy majority into their ceased to feel the inconveniences of English rule; and it was Protestants. last stand against legislative union century.

> The depths of the bitterness of Ireland's lot in the years that

(Continued onpage 4)

Farmers and Farming

It is hardly credible that a farmer in East Pictou at this stage would refuse \$10,000 for his property, that is, judging by the prevailing feeling among agriculturists to leave the farms, But such is, we are assured, a fact, and the farm in question is situ-ated near Merigomish. Though un-familiar with the exact circumstances, the improvement of the transformer that have the impression gained was that here was a farmer with a good reasoning ihead.

head. His farm gave him a good living. Ten Thousand Dollars at bank interest, 3½ per cent., would not yield him a living. Invested at best loan rates it would not yield him much over six hundred dollars a year, with certain risks attacked to the investments. His farm will give him more than six His farm will give him more than six hundred per cent. This may be the view the owner of the farm referred to took, but it is a reasonable one. Still there are hundreds of farmers anxious to sell their farms and would part with them at a figure not much in excess of an eighth of the sum quoted above. In some instances, too, for farms that yield as good a living. It is hard to understand why this should be, yet you run across farm-rs wanting to sell farms almost daily. To get away from the farm and move into town is the desire. To quit a farm, all one's own property. where he and his family have health, comfort and sufficient, and move into a crowded town, live in cramped quarters perhaps, work from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night, under a boss at the Steel Works or some other factory, isn't much of a fancy dream. There are many, many ten thousand dollars in this County at the ruling produce prices; the great shortage is in ten thousand dollar owners. If more far-mers valued their holdings at ten thousand dollars the farm would be the better of it and so would the owners. The farm would be better cared for, better worked; produce better crops, and maintain a more contented population. Hats off to the ten thousand dollar farmer! Are you one? In short he is the farmer who intends to stick to his farm and enjoy the good living it affords, and prosper as it prospers him as the result of his labors and intelligence.

As a farmer there is some move to Councillor A. J. Bannerman of Bar-ney's River. His crop of potatoes this year was 2,000 bushels. In addition he had lots of all the other crops any other farmer has, perhaps more, for one who rode past his estate in Kenzieville recently saw half a hundred turkeys strutting about the yard. But to the potatoes! Mr. Bannerman has sold his for 35 cents per bushel and shipped them in car lots, some to Glace Bay, and the balance to Halifax for the West India trade. His potato troubles for the year are all over, and he has the fruits of his labor in his pocket or the bank. Of course the price was not large, but the prompt sale made up for the deficiency, and the transaction from seed time to market was highly remunerative. Mr. Bannerman uses a planter and a digger and was thus enabled to work the seven acres devoted to tubers promptly and economically. He is not alone in that section in increased potato production; other neighbors are following his example, and some of them had as high as fifteen hundred bushels this year.

"And what about the turkeys, Mr. Bannerman?" "Oh, they are not mine. They belong to the better half of the home partnership. All I know is that there are a lot of them and I believe they are sold alive in the fall for a dollar and a half each. My chief interest lies in driving them out of the grain in summer.

You can best judge that when I

carried to excess. The danger of overindulgence was pointed out, but it has remained for the science of our day to demonstrate that even moderate drink ing-quite apart from the moral dangers attendant upon it — is a grave detriment to the health of the normal man, besides lessening his efficiency in any work in which he may be engaged .- True Voice

The Boy's Book.

We read the other day a humorous narrative of a fond and careful mother who gave her young son ten cents for promising not to read a cheap novel of the blood and thunder variety. The youth acccepted the money, made the promise, and then went to the nearest moving picture show to satisfy his craving for ex-citment by sitting entranced before the realistic presentation of a train robbery, Really the dime novel was

tame in comparison. . We thought of this mother's philolophy a short time afterwards when we read that the directors of the Public Library at Washington had barred from their shelves the stories of Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger and other writers who have been prime favorites with boys for a couple of generations. The reason given for such high-handed methods is not that such books possess any corrupting influence, but that they are useless n as much as they contain no phil-

in as much as they contain ho phil-osophy of life and are purposeless. It may be that we have forgotten to a great extent our Alger and our Optic. Time was when we fairly revelled in "Tattered Tom," "Ragged Dick," "Onward and Upward," and the innumerable other stories of these authors which seemed to make a boy's life worth living. They were not lite worth living. They were not great art, although we thought them the works of a genius ; they were not religious books, although we had in the church library all of Optic's stories; but looking back at them now we can remember nothing in them but what would give a boy a love for manliness, and a desire to better himself in the world by honest and clean living.

To the boy of those days there was either "Ragged Dick" and his kind or the blood curdling tales of the dime novel that had to be read on the sly. So if Alger and Optic are to be thrown off the shelves of the modern library, their shades will perhaps find a little satisfaction in the fact that they had furnished millions of boys with innocent amuse-

ment and often planted seeds in their souls that bore abundant harvest. What will be offered in their stead we do not know. To our book-reviewer's table in recent times there have come books written for boys and girls. Reading them in all sincerity we cannot say that many sincerity we cannot say that many of them are superior to those which Washington has condemned. If you insist on a philosophy of life in a boy's book you would have to put the ban on a great many of the stories which are turned out for a youthful audience. And the same old diffi-culty of the mother and the dime novel and the pictured train-robbery presents itself. presents itself.

Speaking for the Catholic boy, however, we need not be alarmed at a lack of fiction. There never was a time when so much interest was taken in providing our children with suit-reading matter. All of our weekly papers have their children's page some of the magazines have cared as much for the excellence of this department as for the material offered to adult readers; there are besides many weeklies devoted entirely, as the "Sunday Companion" of New York, to the entertainment and in-struction of Catholic children.

But apart from that one could make Are you allowed to throw stones at them?" we queried. Garrold, Father Bearne, Maurice Francis Egan, to mention but a few names, have done splendid juvenile work, just as interesting as Alger and with that necessary Catholic sentiment which makes them appeal more strongly to a Catholic audience. One of our large Catholic publishing houses in its latest catalogue gives the titles of over seven hundred Caththe titles of over seven hundred Cath-olic books written for youths. So if the discarding of the favorite Alger and Optic will turn attention to our own extraordinary display of juvenile literature, we may forgive the dir-ectors of the Washington library. — The Pilot.

color to the streets of Rome ; there are Belgians and Poles, and Greeks, and Armenians, and Bohemians, and half a score of others.

"Of late years too Religious Orders and Congregations have added to the student life of Rome. The Benedictines have their splendid international College at S. Anselmo; the Friars Minors have theirs at S. Antonio; Carmelites, Capuchins, Minor Con-ventuals, Redemptorists, Dominicans, and numerous others have established and numerous others have established Roman houses of study, thes tudents of which either attend lectures in their own colleges or frequent the courses of the Universities. "This movement, which tends to

make Rome more and more the mother of sacred learning, is one of the most characteristic and consoling of our times—and it is significant that it has been inaugurated not so much through decrees or orders of the Holy See as by the marvellous drawing power of Rome. It offers a striking contrast to that opposite tendency which has threatened to make Rome a city of free thought, Freemasonry, anticlericalism and revolution. Evi-dently St. Peter is able to look after his own in spite of the spirit of Nero."

The Benefit of a System.

Every young housekeeper who sits down and seriously studies out the subject will find herself a different being if she manages her affairs with system or if she lets them manage her without it. It is true that before she is married all her study on the subject will be theoretical, and possibly somewhat impractical, and something like the house one builds and is enchanted with till coming to live in it. For there are things that only experience can teach, and matter where the experience of nobody else can be of any material service. If her mother was a woman of system the young house-keeper already has much of what she wants bred in her home, as one may say. But if her mother was an invalid, or was shiftless and thriftless, was overwhelmed with troubles and babies, then the daughter has to strike out a path for herself. The sooner then that she remembers that there are but seven days in the week, and that that period of time constitutes one revolution of the household the sooner she will come into her kingdom and reign unmolested and undisturbed.

Courtesies Often Neglected.

Alas that many mothers are too busy or too tired to impress upon their child-ren the great need of observing[certain little courtesies which if forgotten or overlooked, are considered unpardonable. After having accepted the hosp-itality of a friend or relative a cordial letter should be written upon reaching home

Every gift, however simple, even though it be but a bunch of flowers or a book, should be acknowledged by a note of thanks.

An invitation to lunch or dinner should be answered at once, and a call made afterward whether accepted or Where there is sickness or death

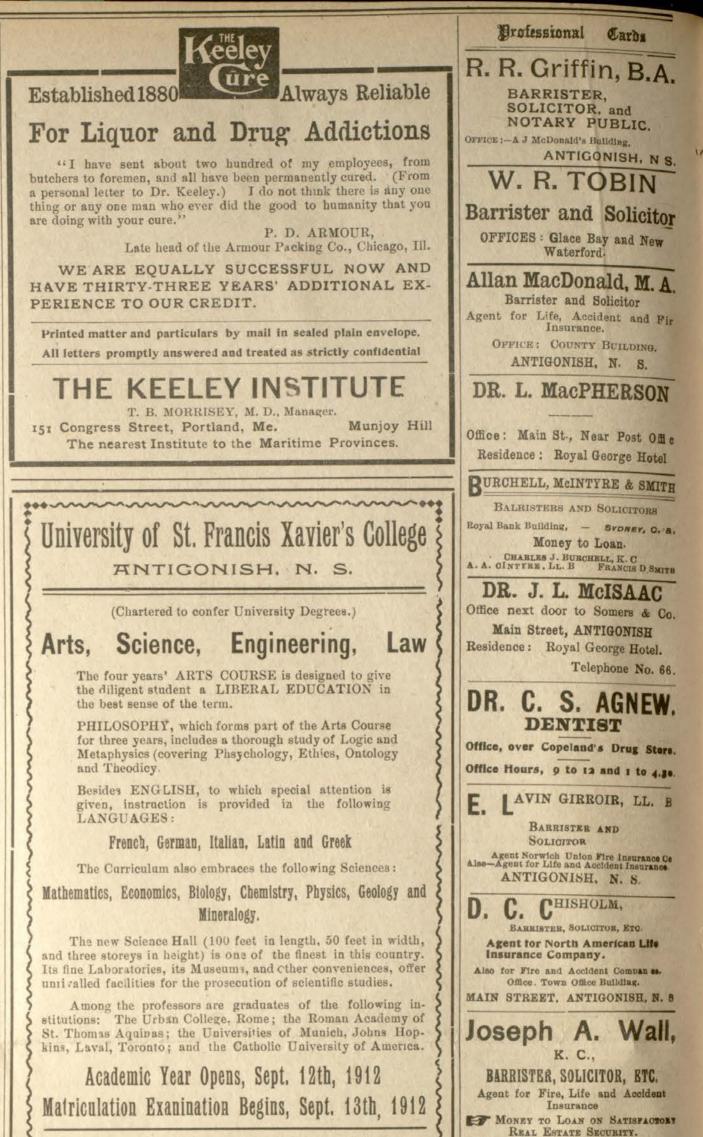
in the family of a friend it is thoughtful to write a note of sympathy.

When visiting anywhere, the rules of the house should be observed. The girl or boy who is continually late to meals, drives, or entertainments should not be invited again. There is nothing more exasperating to the hostess than to have one guest

keep a lunch or dinner party waiting a quarter or half an hour until everyone has lost his patience and the meal is spoiled from standing. The boy or girl who is always bor-

rowing is a great trial to those about him, and the habit will increase with age unless attention is called to the fact.

It Pays in the Long Run.



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tell you that ninety-nine per cent. of all the turkey chicks hatched are reared and marketed," He laughed back in a manner that indicated they had overcome the difficulties of rearing the profitable bird.

In these two lines alone, probably Farmer Bannerman leads in the eastern section of the County and they are found good paying proposi-tions.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

Evil of Moderate Drinking.

Iu an article in the Ecclesiastical Review for November, Dr. Austin O'Malley discusses the vice of intem-perance from the physician's point of wiew. It is a view that the average "moderate drinker" seldom finds presented for his consideration. Dr. O'Malley is merciless in exposing the o Malley is merchess in exposing the physical consequences of even moder-ate drinking of intoxicants. Every moderate drinker is, of course, in dan-ger of becoming a drunkard. But we confess that we were startled

by the array of diseases that Dr. O'Malley traced directly to the use of O'Malley traced directly to the use of alcohol ia one form or other. His statements, however, are not made rashly. Dr. O'Malley has the author-ity of the most distinguished physicians to sustain his assertions. The science of medicine to-day un-qualifiedly condemns even the moder-ate use of intoxicating liquor as a decome and a cause of disease. danger and a cause of disease. But it is the proof as to the result of

scientific tests, that even small quan-tities of alcohol decrease mental and physical efficiency, when taken into the system, that makes Dr. O'Mal-Aey's a convincing argument against the use of intoxicants. For centuries unen have had recourse to liquor as a bracer" or as a means to help them to greater exertion. All this has been proved illusory by science. Alcohol as a spur to greater effort or as a means to sustain effort is a delusion and a snare. The man who would keep his brain and his body at their highest efficiency must not resort to alcohol in any form. He only deprives himself of physical strenght and mental

energy by its use. Gradually the old popular superstit ions about the benefit to be derived from the use of liquor are being dis-posed of by science. Popular super-stition has had much to do with startbosed of by science. Fopular super-stition has had much to do with start-ing men on the path of drink in the past. It was popularly believed that drinking was a positive benefit if not

Eecclesiastical Students in Rome.

According to Rome, of November 2, the number of ecclesiastical students has increased so much in the Eternal City that many of the old collegiate institutions have become too small to hold them. The Gregorian University now counts 1,200, and is being forced to find new quarters for them. The capacity of Propaganda is taxed to its capacity of Propaganda is taxed to its ntmost, and Apollinares, famous for its course in Canon Law, will be trans-ferred for the same reason to the precincts of the Lateran. Around these chief centres cluster the many national eolleges, as for instance. "the Urban College of Propaganda which is a microcosm of the Catholic Church with its 130 students of every race and with its 130 students of every race and color; the North American College, head of the whole list in members; the South American College, with 150 students from the various republics of the Southern continent, the French Seminary, with an almost equal number; the Spanish College, which although less than twenty years old is now one of the most famous and flourishing of such institutions; the Portuguese College, founded a few years ago through the munificence of years ago through the munificance of a nobleman, and whose students have now been put under a ban by the Separation Law and denied the right of exercising the Sacred Ministry in their own land; there is the venerable English College, which in the last two years has almost doubled its students until they are now 35; the Irish years has almost doubled its students until they are now 35; the Irish College, keeping up the great reputation it has enjoyed for centuries; the Scots College, rich in splendid traditions and in modern efficiency the Convergence of the tradition

Abe Lincoln once asked an easy-going man: I say, Bill, how is it you seem to have so little trouble in your domestic arrangements and Sam here

is always in a stew ?" "Well, I'll tell you, Abe," replied Bill. "Sam's trying to do too much. He's a-running the farm. - He's a run-ning the household. He's a-running the kitchen and the kids, and blamed if he hasn't got it in his head to run his wife. Now, you know, all that to gether is too much for one man.'

"Well, what's your system ?" asked

Lincoln. "I run the farm and myself, Abe," replied Bill, "and I let the missis run the house and herself. It's hard to be the bully in both places!"

Sparkling.

A dear ald lady had been presented with a parrot from the Congo, and she was showing it to her old gardener. "You know, Horace, that this parrot comes from the Congo, and the Congo parrots are so intelligent that they are almost human, This bird whistles 'Home. Sweet Home' so beatifully that the tears run down its beak.' 'Yes, mum,' quoth Horace, 'I knows them parrots from the Congo. I use' ter 'ave one, and it whistled 'The Village Blacksmith' so bewtiful that sparks use' ter fly from its tail." That sparks use' ter fly from its tail." That will do, Horace, you may go!"

What are "the durable satisfactions of life"? Health is one-and basic. Honor is another,-honor in the sense of a clear conscience and "good report" among one's neighbors. And thenindustry, pleasure and contentment in one's work. If to all these you would add "the joy of life." you will find it in doing good to others.

Switch Me To Sleep.

"Sleep, according to Dr. Nagel-schmidt, a German physician, can be induced at will by the application of an electric current to the base of the brain. We shall have to rewrite some of our popular songs," says the Evening News.-

When days are lonely And nights but tire, I want you, only, only You and your wire. Let thy sweet coma Over me creep. Kind Dr. Nagelschmidt Switch me to sleep! REV. H. P. MacPHERSON, D. D., President

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his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or Barter. The certain districts a homesteader in good father in the second of the second of the second of the put is homestead. Price & & error put is homestead. Price & & error put is homestead on the homestead of the the time required to earn homestead patents and cultivate fifty acces extra. The mesteader who has exhausted his homestead the time required to earn homestead in certain the time required to earn homestead his homestead the time required to earn homestead his homestead the time required to earn homestead his homestead the time required to earn homestead in certain the time required to earn homestead his homestead the time required to earn homestead homestead his homestead the time required to earn homestead homestead homestead homestead the time required to earn homestead homestead homestead homestead the time required to earn homestead homes

Thursday November 28, 1912

Men of the World.

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Many a man is kneeling to-night Many a man is kneeding to-hight In dreams by a mother's knee, Drifting back through his days of care To the things that used to be. Many a man whom we think profane, And wicked, and lost, and vile, and user to night as he wood to Is kneeling to-night as he used to

To worship a mother's smile.

Many a man who is rough, uncouth, Hard with the crust of things, Is kneeling to-night in his lonesome room

As kingly as all the kings. Kneeling to-night as he used to do In simple and boyish trust Down by the knees that have long been laid

In the quiet sleep of dust.

Men of the world! We pass them by, With a scoff at what they are— The men of the world are those who kneel

In dreams that have gone afar To the gentle knees as they used to

Ah, pity them there alone. With just the wrath of a quiet faith

They are not ashamed to own ! Many a man is kneeling to-night As he did at a mother's knee, As he goes to bed in a lonesome room So far from the used-to-be, Kneeling as simple as when a child And praying to God the same-The men of the world are not all bad Nor guilty of all we blame,

-Baltimore Sun-

THE REVENCE.

A LEGEND OF VALLOMBROSA. (From the Tidings.)

It was a summer's eve in the year of 1073. The cool shades were rising from behind the rugged Appennines and were gathering over the pale cloisters in the deep valley of the Arno, and the weeping willows of Vallombrosa seemed yet more sad, as the gloom was falling upon them. In one of the cells of the noble monas-tery that towered high above them, a monk was dying; he was the Foun-der and Abbot of that monastic home, and foryears had guiced his spiritual and foryears had guided his spiritual children with such a gentle vigilance and fatherly love that they could hardly realize he was so soon to be taken from their midst. By the side of his coarse pallet knelt an aged monk bathed in tears, and often and even he mould press his line to the anon he would press his lips to the hand of the dying Abbot, which as often seemed to bless him. And as that aged monk there knelt, what was it he was thinking of? His mind was wandering back to bygone days when he and the dying Abbot were noble youths of the city of Florence. A scene of those early years floated before him more vividly than ever; and as he thought, he hid his face in his hands and wept. What was it which thus agitated him? An action worthy to be remembered to the end of time

It was a beautiful morning of some fifty years previous, when a body of armed men might have been seen standing in a shady valley without the walls of Florence, around the dead body of a youth, fair and noble even in death. The gore in which he lay betokened a violent death. Near him lay a blood-stained dagger, and his unsheathed sword told that he side been taken by surprise. At his side stood an old man, the Lord Gaulberti, the sun, than they do for seaports or territory. All the allies want of Con-territory. All the allies want of territory to tear his father, and close beside kneit his younger brother. "Hugo, my son!" at last cried out the aged Count, as he again bent over the lifeless body be-fore him. 'My son Hugo, my first-born, my joy and my glory! And shall none be found to avenge thee? Would that the ardour of youth still animated my frame!" At these words the youth before mentioned words the youth before mentioned rose up, and exclaimed with an air of avengeful dignity: "Sire and noble father; cease to lament. There is one who shall avenge my brother's murder I though young will blot murder. I, though young, will blot out this stain on the house of the Gaulberti!" And as he uttered these words his eyes for the first time espied the dagger. He took it up from the ground and wiped off the blood. He knew it well. "Count Stefano, thou shalt rue this deed !" And with these words he started off in pursuit of the murderer. Several weeks have passed, and it is the morning of Good Friday. Count Stefano had fled on discovery of the murder, knowing well that revenge was sure to follow ; but Giovanni, true to his evil resolve, was still in pursuit of him. He had followed him from village to village, across the moun-tains and through the vales of the Florentine territory, where he sought to hide himself. Baffled, yet still determined, Giovanni had returned to the city on this Good Friday m rning and, with the other members of his family had gone to assist at the ser-vices in the Cathedral. He knew not how it was-and yet it was so-that his heart seemed so cold and insensible to the grand mysteries at which he was present. He could not pray! The least movement he heard drew his attention. He was present only in body. Poor youth! He never thought the passion of revenge which had taken such hold on him was the cause of all this. He was blinded. To him -scion of a noble house - revenge seemed a duty. But Divine Grace is stronger than human passion, and his hour of grace was nigh. When the time for the touching ceremony of the adoration of the Grace ad arrived * adoration of the Cross had arrived, the priest addressed the people, speak-ing to them of the love of their Cruci-fied Redeemer, and of His exceeding great mercy to all, even to His very murderers. The truth of these words went straight to the heart of Giovanni. Yet when the people, upon the priest's invitation, went up to venerate the Cross, the youth held back. Revenge was still in his heart. He hastily rose up, left the Church, mounted his horse, and rode away. Yet whither? He scarce knew him self. He had no heart to meet any cf his fellowmen; he knew not why. Some superior power seemed to have seized on him, and, yielding to it, he turned off from the streets of the city seized on him, and, yielding to it, he turned off from the streets of the city to a by-path within the walls, when he was suddenly aroused from his pensive

called out : "The murderer! Count Stefano,"-and, in a moment the two nobles stood face to face. "At last, I have thee, Count Stefano, unarmed, alone !" exclaimed Giovanni passion ately, and he unsheathed his sword. "Thine hour has come. murderer!" he continued. "God has delivered thee into my hands, and none shall rescue thee." Count Stefano seeing no chance of escape, dismounts, throws himself on the ground before Giovanni, and besought him in a trembling voice for pardon and forgiveness. "Mercy! Count Giovanni, mercy! I pray you in the name of Him Who was crucified this day for you and for me, and Who, when dying, forgave His murderers. I acknowledge my His foul deed and grieve for it from my heart. Even now I was on my way to yonder abbey to explate my crime by a life-long penance. Mercy then,

O noble Count ; for Christ's dear sake, have mercy !" There was a struggle in Giovanni's breast, but God's grace, which had already commenced to operate in his soul, gained the victory. In a moment he too dismounted and, gently raised

Stefano from the ground, embraced him in token of pardon and mercy. "Thou has done well, Giovanni!" whispered a heavenly voice in his ear. "Nay, Lord, not I, but Thou hast conquered in me!"

The next morning the two nobles-the forgiver and forgiven-knelt to-gether at the foot of the altar to receive the habit of Saint Benedict in the Abbey of St. Minas, outside Flo-rence; and when these two new sons of the Holy Patriarch gave each other the kiss of peace at the conclusion of the ceremony, many of those wept for joy and whispered to each other: "Truly, this is a noble revenge-the revenge of the crucified God."

Such was the remembrance which drew tears from the eyes of the aged monk ; and well it might be so, for that aged monk was Stefano, and the dying Abbot was Giovanni, now known to us as St. John Gaulbert.

"Return Cross to St. Sophia" Balkan War Cry.

CRESCENT NOW SURMOUNTS DOME OF GREAT CHURCH IN CONSTANTI-NOPLE.

(By William T. Ellis, in Philadelphia North American.)

Back of the Balkan situation lies a great popular passion. An elemental, overmastering human purpose has had more to do with beginning and prosecuting the wonderful war than all the schemes of chancelleries and war offices. This determination on the onness. This determination on the part of the plain people is called "the great idea." When first I encoun-tered it, in Athens, I was somewhat puzzled to find the phrase "the great idea" being used as definitely as though it meant something as tang idea" being used as dennitery as though it meant something as tang-ible as Pears' soap. Later I learned that throughout the Balkans and up along the Mediterranean coast, as well as in Russia, "the great idea" is a common and well understood slogan

of peasant, priest and politician. That "great idea," which is noth-ing less than a racial and a religious passion, is the return of the cross to St. Sophia. This is the war cry of the battling Christians, the pent-up determination of centuries. They care more for seeing the cross above the great dome of the mosque of St.

mood by the voice of his valet, who is still more revered as the scene of great church councils, and as identi-fied with the names of the church fathers during the years when the teaching of the lowly Nazarene was assuming imperial dimensions.

When Constantinople, the eastern capital of the Holy Roman Empire, fell before the invading Turks in 1453, the great church was made into a mosque. Four minarets were built at the corners of the building—the cen-tral hall of which is 235 by 250 feet in extent—and above the majestic dome. tral hall of which is 235 by 250 feet in extent—and above the majestic dome, which is 107 feet in diameter and 46 feet deep, was placed the crescent of the calibh the caliph.

COVERED CHRISTIAN MOSAICS.

This triumph of eastern art had on its walls rich mosaics, showing the Christ, the cross and scenes from sacred history. All of these the Turks carefully plastered over, so that no vestige of the Christian character of the building might remain. Half a sculptured marble cross was overlooked in one corner, and this is shown to tourists.

recently the plaster has been wearing off the walls, and the mosaics are beginning to show through. The cross is coming back! A little less than two years ago I went into the mosque alone, having previously visited it with a guide. Putting on huge felt slippers over my shoes I strolled over the vast central hall, where preaching was going on before where preaching was going on before three or four large groups. There are no chairs or benches, and listeners sit on the floor. Moslem pilgrims from many lands, to whom St. Sophia's is as a shrine, mingled with young Turks in Paris clothes. No

women, of course, were in sight. One wild Afghan was kneeling up near what used to be the altar, crying aloud in a frenzy of prayer; and if I can at all read the human face and tones, his was a confession of sin-perhaps, like most Moslem zealots, he was bewailing the laxity of these modernized followers of the prophets.

My quest was a search for crosses. Again and again, as I examined the walls in that liberty of movement which mosques permit to their own people, I found place after place where the plaster and whitewash were worn away and the ancient Christian em-blems, hidden for nearly five cen-turies, were reappearing. I fear I showed something of the feeling of the Oriental Christian, for I found myself repeating in my mind, "The cross is coming back! The cross is coming back!"

A sudden interruption came to my musings when I found myself being cursed in Turkish by a green-turbaned descendant of the prophet. I disre-garded this, but the number of men who followed and cursed the infidel grew. It was during the feast of Ramadan, and evening, and the poor beg-gars were hungry! At length an official of the mosque came, and, in curt Turkisk-there was probably notone of the hundreds of persons in the building who could speak Englishbade me get out.

So I sauntered among the fountains in the courtyard and bought beads from Mecca of the hucksters who sell sacred mementoes to pilgrims. As I left my uppermost speculation was when the day would come that the prayers of millions of Christians would be answered and the cross would once more have its rightful place in and on that building so fraught with memories. In all the world, there is no experience I, for one, covet like that of witnessing the Ohristians enter victorious into their own within these historic walls.

THE CASKET

Belfast's " Prosperity."

The following from the Dublin Leader is another picture of Belfast prosperity which is so much boasted of y Unionists and paraded on Orange platforms as an argument for British ale in Ireland and against Home Rule :

"Not in the whole civilized world is there, at the present time, such utter heartless slavery as the work of the an hour in these over-heated mills, where the young half-clad girls pass their weary days of racking toil. The speed of the machinery is tremendous and necessitates the closest attention of the spinner. Ends of flaxen fibre are continually breaking, and if allowed to pass would result in a spoilt 'hank,' which would spell 'fines' on

Almost prophetic is the fact that recently the plaster has been wearing frame, the unnatural posture weakens The and contracts it. No inspector or girls. One may sadly note in the dense armies of working women, which blacken the highroads of the great city, the sallow haggard faces and attenuated forms of the overwrought slaves. Even the barefooted half-timers have an old, worn appearance

"Little mites in their earliest 'teens seem to have decades of toil imprinted on their ashy cheeks, and are all too surely qualifying for the fell con-sumption microbe. In connection with the half-timers, it is a stigma on the Belfast mill-owners that they do not supply footgear to their little slaves. A few years back a pitying English actor, on tour in Belfast, was so struck with the misery of the barefooted child population, that he started a fund for supplying boots to the needy little ones, heading the list himself with a generous subscription. Needless to tell, it was not supported, and the humbugs who spill money like water at Covenant time could not afford a pair of boots for a cold and shivering child.

"Then take the case of the ware-room stitcher, and what do we find? Even after the exposure of the sweaters, who exact hundreds of stitches for a penny, the game goes on, and at the present moment stitchers are required to topsew four corners of sheets, each corner four inches long, for three halfpence (three cents) a dozen. And pillow case workers do the same at three farthings (a cent and a half) a dozen. Finally, the lot of the Belfast shop girl is bad. In the cheap good stores the hours of employment are iniquitous. Girls are hard at work from 9 30 a. m. till 8 p. m. "An hour's interval is given for

dinner (outside) and twenty minutes for indoor tea. Wednesday is half-holiday, but this spell of leisure is compensated by extra time being exacted on Friday nights till ten o'clock; and on Saturday till 11-30, and oftener midnight, the obliging floorwalker keeping the shop door open for the belated customers. The munificent salary attached to these posts is eight shillings (\$1.92) per week ; and as board and lodging runs to this sum, where is the clothing ound?

Care of the Hair.

so many women forget or do not circulation of blood, and it is then inevitable that the hair should fall

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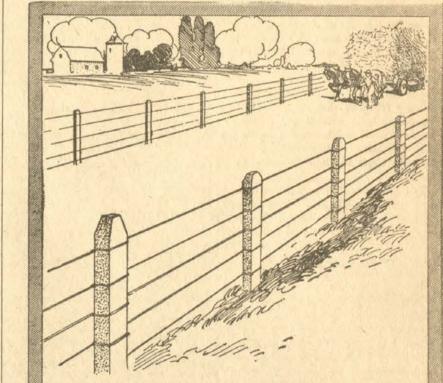
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instrument absolutely free for just a few minutes easy work. Now all we ask you to do, is just send us your name and address to day, and let us send you by return of mail, all chargies paid, just 16 of our fam-ous Gold Dollar Concentented Flavoring Extracts to sell for us among your friends at only 360, each. These wonder flavors are the greatest improvement on ordinary extracts ever achieved. Handsemely put up in collapsible tubes, all the best flavors-vanilla, Lemon, Ornsie, Raspborry, Strawberry, Almond and 20 others. Four drops of Gold Dollar Plavors equals a teaspoonful of ordinary extracts.



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and turn grey. It takes through massage to loosen up a tight scalp; but if a woman can not take professional One of the most necessary items in the care of the hair is the thing which treatment she can do something at it herself. Give fifteen minutes a day trouble about-the loosening of the scalp. If the scalp does not move for it is tiring to hold the hand above readily there is not the necessary the head and exert the necessary pressure.

down that usurping crescent and restore the cross, "the trademark of Christianity." Honored above all the heroes of war

will be the hand that undoes this ancient desecration of the oldest and largest of all existing Christian edifi-The zeal of the crusaders of the middle ages for the capture of the sepulchre was no greater than the eagerness of oriental Christians to crown St. Sophia with the cross. Only one brief sentence in the dispatches announcing Bulgaria's purpose to hold a thanksgiving service in Sophia when they reach Constantinople, has appeared to reveal the unique place which St. Sophia holds in the thinking of millions of Christians.

CROSS IS TEST OF FAITH.

There is nothing in American life by which this deep human passion for a great religious ideal may be measured. The cross itself is not revered here, as in the Levant. Even the Catholic Church in this land, which makes a far greater use of the symbol than does Protestantism, cannot parallel the intense fervor with which the members of its own body in the east, and the other oriental Christians as well, regard the cross. It is the test of their faith. In the presence of Moslem persecution, and at the threat of death, they stand by the cross, refusing to spit upon it or trample it under foot, which is the form of renunciation of faith demanded by Moslems. In the region of the war, it has been for centuries almost an everyday occurrence for men, women and even little children to die before they will be false to the cross.

Once, when visiting the ruins of the Church of St. John the Divine, in Ephesus, I caught my horse-boy, a poor, untutored peasant, fervently kissing one of the old marble crosses, when he thought my back was turned. This passion for the cross in the orient is one of the romances of religion.

Constantinople, in the popular mind, stands for Constantine the Great, who founded it at first under the name of "New Rome," as the capital of the Roman empire. He it was who, in the year 312, saw the legend in the heavens, "In hoc signo vinces," and became the first Christian vinces." and became the first Christian emperor of Rome. His hippodrome may still be seen, hard by the Mosque of St. Sophia, over in old Stamboul. And this immense and beautiful struc-ture, one of the first in all the world, called "the Church of the Holy Wisdom," has stood sentinel for Christianity since its dedication on Christmas Day, 538. It replaced two earlier

URACK IN THE GREAT DOME. Like most things Turkish, St.

Sophia has been neglected, and a crack has recently appeared in the great dome. This will be lovingly repaired by Christian hands. In the gallery around the dome are stored the secret reports of Abdul Hamid's spies, secured in the Yildiz palace at the time of the revolution. These documents are more dangerous than dynamite, and parliament has held long debates as to their disposition, for no man knows whose doings are laid bare in these fruits of despotic espionage. Old Stamboul, as the part of Con-

stantinople is called where St. Sophia is situated, is one of the four cities which have exerted the profoundest influence upon the human race. It ranks with Jerusalem, Rome and Athens being the only other cities in the same class. For more than eleven centuries, or from 330 A. D., when it was founded by Constantine the Great, to 1453, when Mohammed the Conqueror succeeded in his siege, the ity of Constantinople was the capital of the eastern world, and for much of the time the first city of the whole earth. Innumerable wars have raged about its seven hills. And it may be worthy of passing remark that it was nearby, at Adrianople in 324, that Constantine the Great defeated Licinius, his rival for the purple. On three sides the original city is protected by water. It sits mistress of the gateway to the orient. Here Europe and Asia meet, and here they have oftenest met in conflict. The Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles divide Asia from Europe. At some points near the city the palace-lined Bosphorus is less than a mile wide

Like the Roman emperore, the earl-ier sultans have had their palaces in old Stamboul, and where the point of the city projects into the water the seraglio stands, eloquent of countless intrigues and bloody deeds. Abdul Hamid removed his residence across the Golden Horn, as the horn-shaped estuary of the Bosphorus is called, to the newer section of the city, called Galata. But the sublime porte and other government offices remain in Stamboul.

Origin of a Saying.

"A feather in one's cap," is de-rived from Scotland. Among the woodcraft enthusiasts it was the custom for the individual first to kill a tom for the individual first to kill a woodcock to pluck out a feather and place it in his cap. Oliver Cromwell conferred dignity upon this expres-sion when, on his refusal of the Eng-lish crown, he observed: "Royalty is but a feather in a man's cap."

The Cure.

She was not an attractive girl in any way, and she knew it. She was restless and cross, and unhappy, and growing more unattractive in looks nd manners as she became older. Then an aunt, visiting at her home after a long residence in a distant city, sized up the situation and out of pity for both the girl and everybody with whom she came in contact, undertook to prescribe the sure cure.

"Madeline, d) you want to be a torment to yourself and everybody about you all your life?" was the blunt and astounding question that she put

to her niece one day. "No, of course not," was the prompt and half-frightened reply from the astonished girl.

"You'd rather be sweet and lovely and happy?" came the next question, and it brought a sincere affirmative this time. The aunt handed her a folded paper, and smiled as she said, very kindly now: "Follow this magic prescription, and you will be what you want to be," and she was gone. Madeline read: "Every time you want to frown, smile. Every time a

cross thought comes, think a pleasant one. Every time something nice is done for you, do something nicer for ome one else.

For a few minutes she was crosser than ever. Then common sense saved the day. She tried the cure-honestly, sincerely, prayerfully; and to her own lifelong joy-to say nothing of everybody else-there was soon no happier, more attractive, more lovable girl in the place than she.

The First Cold.

It may not be amiss to sound a note of warning just at this season on the subject of catching cold. Too many people begin the winter with the handicap of a cold either on the chest or, if they are lucky, only in the head. As often as not there is no need to have either. This mistake is to delay the moment of putting on warmer underclothing. The mornings and evenings at this time of year are extremely cold compared with the temperature of midday if it should happen to be sunny. The warm under-wear, however, prevents any ill effect from the sudden change, and it is all the more necessary because we are most of us loth to begin having fires regularly. It is a pity to wait and catch cold before getting out one's warmer underwear, as every cold makes the sufferer more susceptible makes the sufferer more susceptible to any winter trouble. It is quite possible to be ailing for weeks, and to conclude with a sharp attack of influenza or pleurisy, because a cold was caught by carelessness in the chilly days of October.

How Much of Your Road Money is Spent in Filling Ruts?

F the millions of dollars that have been spent repairing wornout, washed-out streets and roads had been used to build

more miles of good highways, fewer farmers would now be wasting valuable time and money taking "round-about" routes to town.

FIRST cost of an ordinary dirt or macadam road is usually only a "starter." The cost of upkeep soon equals that

first cost and there is always an ever-increasing annual expense for repairs. The worst feature of it is that such a road is never a really first-class highway.

IN estimating the cost of a road you should include the expense of keeping it in good condition for at least twenty

years. If you don't, you're figuring on the first payment for that road, only. And the remaining payments are as certain as taxes. The upkeep cost of concrete roads is practically nothing.

Concrete roads are the best roads from the first-and the best and cheapest roads at the end of ten, fifteen and twenty years.

CONCRETE is the ideal paying material for streets in small towns as well as for main highways in the country.

Edward N. Hines, Wayne County, Michigan, Road Commissioner, and one of America's foremost authorities on good roads, says:

Any community that wants a good road, a road that is cheaper for even a short time under fairly heavy traffic than any other good road, a road that is inex-pensively maintained, a road that is sanitary and duatless. a road that is not slippery, a road that affords good traction for any type of vehicle 365 days in the year, a road that in the long run, say 10, 15, 20 years and longer, is the cheapest of all good roads, should investigate the merits of concrete,

WRITE for the facts about Concrete highways. When convinced, use your influence to have the roads for which you pay built to last.

We have highway experts who will visit any community intending to build more roads and explain just why and how concrete roads are best and cheapest.

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FHURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1912

THE HISTORY OF HATRED. (Continued from page 1)

that the reign of Charles II. was not one of the worst for Ireland. The king, weak and worthless as he was, had in his heart some sympathy for the Catholics; and the penal laws were, by his influence, neglected to a great extent in their enforcement in Ireland during his reign. We except, of course, the period of craze following the Titus Oates plot. History ascribes to Charles II. one useful quality, an appreciation of the absurd. The religious history of England, during ten years or so before his reign, was known to him. The vagaries of religious belief, the attempted compromises, the backing and filling, the day-to-day variations which were seen in the religious state of England in those years, must have made plain to a king who deeply enjoyed the ridiculous. that nothing could be more absurd than to try to force any form of religion on the Irish in the name of the English nation, which had, in those years, shifted and changed its religious foothold several times.

One other event of this reign made a profound impression on Catholic Ireland; and it is not yet forgotten. We refer to the murder of Archbishop Plunket; for murder it was, though done under forms of law. We have already said, that Charles II. procured neglect in the enforcement of the infamous penal laws which were on the statute books. But the paroxysm of insanity which followed on the perjured conspiracies of Titus Oates, and which bred, like a crop of foul weeds, a host of "informers," brought a fresh application of those laws.

Dr. Oliver Planket was Archbishop of Armagh. His labors had been most devoted. He had administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 48,000 persons-chiefly in the open air, often in storm and rain. He had difficulties to contend with such as are now unknown; but he faced them bravely and overcame them. He opened schools. He went into the fastnesses of the mountains, and

bishop Plunket was hanged. Four years later, Charles II, died. Irelaud seemed to be peaceful, with

the only kind of peace England ever public. thought was good for her-the peace of exhaustion, and discouragement. But Ireland has impudently persisted in refusing to remain quiet under such conditions. A long series of English histories have called on the world to wonder at this people, so intelligently governed; so mercifully dealt with; so justly treated ; so freely offered the choice between apostacy and comfortthe choice between their beloved religion and the rights of citizenship : and who have so obstinately refused to purchase justice at the price of their faith; have so persistently declined to admit that they had no civil or religious rights in their own country.

The world, however, even the Protestant world, has grown skeptical on that subject.

Our London Letter,

LONDON, Nov 9th, 1912.

DEPARTURE OF THE PUTOMAYO MISSIONERS.

Seldom has the Franciscan Monastery at Forest Gate witnessed such scenes as last Sunday, when the Missioners chosen for the Putomayo vere present at a farewell service. When the Church doors opened at six p. m, there was a vast crowd of people from all over London assembled outside, only one thithe of whom could gain admission to the Church. The rest waited patiently around the doors. The service was simple and impressive, the ceremony of the kissing the feet of the departing missionaries being particularly affecting. Only the men of the being particularly congregation passed up to the altar rails for this ceremony though the women were very anxious to go also. There was a touching sermon followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The final hymn to which the Missioners passed out was broken by the sobs of many of the parishioners who were losing their beloved Priests. The good Fathers, who looked in the best of health, but were visibly tried by the popular demonstrations of grief and good will passed out through the waiting crowds to the monastery in order to give the rest of the people an opportunity of expressing their wishes. But they had hardly bargained for the huge crowd which awaited them. Immediately the first young friar appeared the people fell upon him, struggling around him to kiss his hands or even his rough habit, and ideafening cheers raised by the further off bystanders, amongst whom were the majority of the population of the district, Catholic and non-Catholic, mingled with cries of "God bless you Father," and the sobs of women and children. seemed as if the patient Priests would be kept on the steps of the Church all night, until a number of the Catholic men of the parish formed a guard with linked arms and with some difficulty made a passage way along which the Missioners passed giving their blessing to the kneeling crowds. The had to run the gauntlet of their own people next morning when after saying Mass at an early hour they departed for Liverpool, from which port they embarked for their distant

was arrested the very day after Arch-bishon Plunket was hanced. Government to disallow the snap division on Home Rule taken the other day, in which they were defeated, this vital question looms largest in the considerations of the

THE CASKET

MORALITY AND HUMANITARIANISM, Another big question, the White Slave Traffic which is being tackled at last by legislation, is suffering from the backboneless spirit of the age. Flogging was advised for the procureur, from the first offence and it was acknowledged on all hands that this would indeed be a deterrant to the male horror who infests our Cities. But the humanitarians stepped in and delared that such corporal punishment was degrading to the criminal aud the executor. How such a man can become more degraded than he already is it impossible to think. How degraded must be every father of a few healthy sons who pursues the good old human custom of punishing his boys when into serious mischief. And yet the Humanitarians won the day !

THE NEW MYSTIC.

This materialism which shrinks from physical pain or even discomfort and talks largely of moral punishments because it knows so well the moral conscience of its followers is too blunt to feel pain, appears in all walks of life. The Dean of St. Paul's, a worthy and well-known Protestant Minister, has been lecturing in Kensington on Mysticism. His conception of mysticism is in accord with the modern spirit. Having carefully avoided all mention of the Catholic Saints who have showed forth the true Christian Mysticism, almost divesting them-selves of their bodies in their fervour of spirit, the Dean has come, after two lectures in which the describes the mystic as one who does not shrink from the world or its environment, to speak of the mystic and religion. This week he held forth on this subject and some of his words are worth quoting, He said the mystic was too strong a Sacramentalist to care for Sacraments. The organised institutions of religion sheltered him. but if he was filled with water springing up to everlasting life he could not care for the stagnant cisterns of tradition!" The mystic found it difficult to believe divine grace was dispensed by external things. It was true Holy Communion was the proper language of his corporate union with God, it was the supreme art of the Christian worship. (What; this sounds dangerously like the teaching of the Roman Pontiff who wishes his children to unite themselves with God daily.) But that the physical act of receiving could bring light and grace and change the condition of the soul, the mystic did not accept. The Dean went on to say that he would not discuss visions and revelations of mystical phenomena associated with the Roman Catholic Religion because he did not believe in their objective reality. It is very difficult to get at what Protectants It is very really do believe; they talk glibly of mystics and spiritual experiences, and they do not even believe in their own special fetich, the Bible, if we are to adge from recent atterances of some of their Bishops. The Bishop of Chester has been asking what made St. Mathew put into the Gospels the beatification of the pure, the praise for celibacy undertaken for the Kingdom of Heaven, and the two references to Divorce by our Lord with the same meaning, the Bishop calmly remarking at the end that these thinks cannot be traced to Christ, and had the Apostle any mandate to insert them ! A SILVER JUBILEE There have been a large number of Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. social engagements this week. The first great gathering of Catholics was the Ransomers Reunion at Caxton Hall, which took a special importance this year from the fact that it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of this good Society. Two of the founders were present last Tuesday, Father Fletcher and Mr. Lister Drummond, the well known harrister Both are converts and barrister. Both are converts, and both have had the happiness of welcoming into the Church many members of their own families, Miss Fletcher, sister of the erst-while Anglican Clergyman, being a prominent member of the Catholic Women's League, while Mr. Women's League, while Mr. Drummond's mother, the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, was converted before her The Ransomers devote themselves to prayers for the conversion of England and for the forgotten Dead who have been deprived of their foundations by the purse of gold. sad and sorrowful Reformation. They consist of three sections, Red, White and Blue Cross Ransomers, being divided into Clergy, laymen, and laywomen. All were in evidence at the Reunion, and there was much to attract them. Father John Dunford gave a finely illustrated ecture on the ancient English shrines f Walsingham and Holywell, and of Walsingham and Holywell, and Mr. Pat Kirwan, the inimitable Irish actor, gave magnificent recita-tions of Wolsey's farewell from Shakespeare's Henry VIII, and Becket's defiance of the King from Tennyson's play, adding to his laurels by his sudden transition to homour'in "the First Lord Liftinent." humour in "the First Lord Liftinent." Father Fletcher made a speech punctuated by charming periods and gems of wit, and Bishop John Vaughan gave an address on the work which lay behind and lies before the Ransomers,

TRIUMPH FOR ARCHBISHOP WALSH. The attempt of Mr. Campbell, M. P., to justify his statements regarding Archbishop Walsh's attitude to Trinity College, Dublin, has had a crushing defeat. Amongst the statements he made was the remark that although Lord Rathmore had accused the Archbishop of wishing to annihilate Trinity, His Grace had never repudiated that accusation made at the time of the speech in His Grace now writes to point 1886. out that he repudiated Lord Rathmore's words in three letters to the Times, the dates of which he gives and used the same description of the then Mr. Plunket's interpretation of his speech, as he has since applied to Campbell's description, i. e. geous. Worse still for Mr. Mr. outrageous. Worse still for Mr. Campbell, the Governors of Trunity College have by a vote of 23 to 14 repudiated his amendment to the Home Rule Bill, that the College should be placed outside the jurisdiction of the National Parliament to be. Hence Mr. Campbell's vaunted mandate to free Trinity from the power of a Nationalist Parliament has toppled to the ground, and that gentleman looks rather foolish. CATHOLICUS.

Father AcKenzie, East Bay, C. B Passed Away Yesterday Florning.

As this issue of the CASKET was about ready for the press, we were shocked and grieved beyond expresion by the news of the death of the Reverend Michael MacKenzie, the kind-hearted, beloved and exemplary parish priest of East Bay, Cape Bre-ton. The reverend gentleman had been ailing for same time, and since Friday last his condition had been serious; but few expected his death when it occurred yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

Father McKenzie will be greatly missed in this Diocese. Ever faithful to every trust reposed in him as pastor, administrator, or friend, widely known and universally respected, his was a

That silent moved to gracious ends Mong troops of unrecording friends, A deedful life, a silent voice.

Unassuming, simple and gentle in manner, inexpressibly genial and kind in disposition, energetic and zealous n the discharge of every priestly duty, he was indeed a priest among

priests, a man among men. The son of Donald McKenzie and Mary (Campbell) McKenzie, the late pastor of East Bay was born at Red Islands, in the County of Richmond, in August, 1846. His preliminary ducation was obtained in the schools of his native district, and in the Arichat Academy, In St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, he tudied for five years ((1869 to 1873), and from there he passed, in Septem-ber, 1873, into the Grand Seminary, the Theological Department of Laval University, in the City of Quebec. Here he received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology in May, 1876, and was ordained priest by Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) Tascher-eau, on May 28tn, 1876. Father McKenzie had charge of the

following parishes : Christmas Island and South Side Grand Narrows for 12 years: River Bourgeois, Richmond County, for 3 years; East Bay, Cape Breton, over 21 years, making alto-gether a pastorate of upwards of thirty-six years. Wherever he labored his dev. tion to Muty, his broad and generous charity, his modest though deep and sincere piety, won him a place in the hearts of the people. Requiescat in pace !



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sternly rebuked the robbers-broken land-owners driven desperate by injustice and confiscation - and reconciled many of them with the law. The hardships he endured are almost incredible.

The evil days of Titus Oates came; and "the Popish plot" was hugged to the hearts of the English people. Protestant historians have exhausted their v cabularies in denouncing Oates and his imitators. The foul thing became mixed up with English politics. To round out the whole abominable concoction, of course "an Irish Popish rebellion" had to be invented. The French and the Spanish were coming ; and the saintly Archbishop was picked out as the arch-plotter. Even his past visits to the robbers in the mountains, though they were known at the time, and though he had actually been the intermediary between them and the English authorities, were now brought against him.

Though the warrants were out against him, he continued to visit the sick, to administer the Sacraments, to attend to his people. Hidden in garrets, or in the woods, he stuck to his duties. He was arrested, a host of informers were at hand to swear his life away. To make the conviction sure, he was carried to London for trial, Lord Brougham, one of the most eminent Protestant statesmen and judges of the 19th century, says that his trial "betrayed the cause of English justice." We cannot agree with him. We think it was admirably and all the Ministers of religion who in line with nine-tenths of the "justice" which Irishmen ever received from England. He was hanged, of course,-also, according to the beautiful custom of the time, disembowlled and quartered. The Chief Justice harangued from the Bench against the Catholic religion, and said "there is not anything more anything more displeasing to God or more pernicious to mankind in the world,"-a concise statement of the belief to-day in "North-East Ulster."

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

The Divorce Commission's report is

even worse than was at first expected, and before this country there now lies one of the most momentous questions she has ever been called upon to decide. The majority report-there are tworecommends not only increased facilities for divorce but an enormous extension of the grounds for breaking the marriage contract. Divorce is to be granted by visiting Justices who will tour the country, and will not be assisted by a jury. The grounds are assisted by a jury. The grounds are to include not only unfaithfulness and cruelty, but habitual drunkenness, not only the new grounds of insanity and long imprisonment, but epilepsy, sterility and three years desertion. So that all an unscrupulous man or woman need do who wishes to be rid of his or her life partner is to depart from the said partner for three years and the thing is done. This report is signed by nine parsons, amongst whom are two women. The minority report is signed by only three and to their are very strong in their condemnation of their fellows. They urge in the strongest terms that men should pause from motives of Christianity and morality before they take so tatal a downward step as the degradation of the married state entails upon any nation. Opinion in the country is deeply divided: the pleasure loving, irreligious section of the nation, which alas is ever increasing, uphold the verdict of the majority report and are eager for legislation which shall legalise the freedom many of them already indulge in with regard to the married state. But as the Arch-bishop of York and his colleagues point ont 65% of the marriages of this country are still contracted in Church, gave evidence before the Commission showed one mind in the interpretation of the Christian ideal of marriage. It would indeed be a wonderful thing if this attempt to wreck the family life of the nation were to be the groundwork on which a reunion of Christendom was built. The Minority Report is very strong in its arguments. First and foremost it puts the Christian dispensation, after which it brings logical arguments from the point of view of morality, national welfare, and the experience of other countries which have already extended their Divorce facilities. belief to-day in "North-East Oister. The Titus Oates frauds blew up directly afterwards. In fact, Oates ment caused by the proposals of the Green Isle,

FESTIVITIES.

Then we have had the annual Aonach with us during the greater part of the week, or rather we have been with the Irish festival at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, where every description of Irish industry is represented in the most attractive form, from bacon and butter to art leather work and crochet lace. Entertainments by Irish singers and dancers have not been wanting either, and to-day an important conference on Irish Mines and Minerals opens from which it is hoped something may be done for the native riches of Ireland. All the stalls show an increased activity in every department of the exports of the James MacDonald, Painter, An-

The funeral is to take place on

Bishop Morrison at Glace Bay.

His Lordship arrived at Glace Bay last Saturday night. He was accorded a generous welcome by his Catholic people and by citizens generally, Main and Commercial Streets, through which he passed in reaching the church from the street car, being thronged by people. Besides the clergy, he was attended by some three hundred men of the Catholic Societies. At the church, which was filled to overflowing, he was presented with two addresses - the first from the clergy and the members of the congregation of St. Ann's parish, which was read by Dr. Thompson, V. G., and the second on behalf of the members of the Catholic Societies. The latter address was read by John A. Macpurse of gold.

In his reply to the addresses, His Lordship expressed his sincere thanks to all for ths fine reception tendered him, for the words of welcome and good wishes in the addresses. He complimented the town upon its great industrial progress, and assured the large gathering that he would always take the deepest interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people of Glace Bay. Solemn Bene-diction followed, His Lordship officiat-ing with Father MacAdam as deacon and Father Coady as sub-deacon.

On Sunday His Lordship celebrated Pontifical High Mass and administered confirmation to upwards of 500 per-

In the afternoon His Lordship was given a reception by the ladies and children of the parish, some 800 children participating in a grand chorus of welcome. Here, too, he was ten-dered an address, the reader thereof being John Mullins, a bright lad. addressing the gathering Bishop Morrison praised the good work of the women's societies, and spoke of the church's interest in the welfare of the children.

St. Martha's Hospital Building Fund.

A. J. Stewart, Lochaber (add,) . \$ 200 A. K. Chisholm, Caledonia, 200 Alex McDonald, L kevale, 200 Alex McDonaid, L kevale, John Delory, Tracadie, D. A. McIsaac, Giant's Lwke, Murdock Cross, Fraser's Grant,... Thos. Laudry, Pomquet,...... John Smith, Jr., Antigonish,.... 2.00 2.00 2.00 2,00 tigonish,

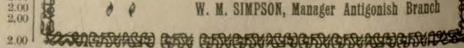
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Raincoats from \$3.50 and upwards. 100 Suits of Clothing to clear at \$4.89, \$7.25, and Upwards. Taylor's Famous Working Boots, \$1.98 a pair.

Caps, 5c, 15c, 25c, and upwards Fur Caps, only one dozen in the lot, to clear at \$2,00.



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THE CASKET

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Montreal Sunday night, some eight inches covering the streets on Londay.

The political classification of the next House of Representatives will be, Progressives, 138.

The County Court Judges of Canada are taking steps to secure an increase of salary. Now they receive about three thousand dollars and an lowance for travelling expenses.

Two engine men lost their lives and seventeen people were more or less injured in a railway collision at Fitzgerald, near Medicine Hat on Monday.

It is the intention of the Federal government to test the practicability of winter navigation the coming seaon on the lower St. Lawrence, running a monthly service to Anticosti by one of the icebreakers.

A movement is said to be on foot among the members of the Canadian House of Commons for another increase in their sessional indemnity A lew years ago it was made \$2,500, now they wish \$3,000.

The sensational discovery was made on Sunday that Manuel Pardinas Zarrate, the assassin of Premier Canole was but one instrument in an anarchistic plot which also embraced the killing of Emperor William of Ger-

At Quebed on Monday the tide, driven by a strong easterly gale, rose to an unusual height. All the wharves on the river front were covered, while the street, in the lower town had so much water over them that the accupants of offices and stores had to be taken away in vehicles.

Mormon missionaries are very zealous and active in Southern Alberta. The mission is under President Brandley, formerly President of the Swiss Mission, and he will have assisting him business men and farmers of the best ability procurable. The plan is one which has recently been adopted in Utah where it was found to be very successful.

Under the latest census Glasgow becomes the second city of the British It's boundaries were recent Empire, ly extended to take in more suburbs, and its population was thus increased from 784,496 to 1,007,601. Birmingham with a population of 840,372 at the last census, was credited with being the second city until now, according to the London Chronicle. In the Glasgow municipal elections recently there were only twenty contests in the thirty-seven wards, an indication that the progressive policy of the "town council" commands general approba-

The district of Transkei, in the south end of Cape Colony, has been suffering from a prolonged drought sintering from a prolonged drought -said to be the most severe since 1862, practically no rain having fallen since October of last year. The situation has become very serious. Cattle and sheep have died by hundreds, new born lambs and calves being killed to saye the mothers. Kaffle account save the mothers. Kaffir corn and fodder for stock are at famine prices, and transport difficulties have greatly increased, particularly in East Pondoland, owing to the destruction of oxen last year by East Coast fever. The natives in large areas are already on the verge of starvation.

Brooklyn's (N. Y.) East River waterfront was the scene of the most serious explosion and fire for years on Monday. Fifteen men were removed to hospitals suffering froms burns, and injuries. The area of three blocks was swept and a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 was, caused. The fire started with a series of explosions of chemicals on the ground floor of the five storey building of the Union Sulphur Com-pany, in the Williamsburg section. Of the seventy men at work in the building, a dozen were hurled in various directions, suffering burns, bruises and broken bones. Four other explo-sions foll wei and the building, was enveloped in weird blue flames. The flames swept down a large hay and grain warehouse of the Brooklyn Eastern Terminal Company. Fifty persons, mostly children, were killed in a terrible panic in a theatre at Bilboa, Spain, on the 24th inst. The panic was caused by the cry of fire at a moving picture show. The scene of the accident is a large circus which had been converted into a continuous cinematograph show. As the price of admission was only two cents, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, for the most part with women and children. The operator of the machine lost his nerve when a film ignited, and screamed fire. He was able to extinguish the flames him-self without difficulty, but the effect of his cry upon the audience was instantaneous. Almost everyone within the building sprang up. The police and attendants were powerless to con-trol the panic-stricken people, and were swept away by the surging mass which sough to fight a way to the exit. Scores were knocked down and trampled upon, and many were crushed to death in the passages from the galleries and to the streets.

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Death of the Superior General of the Congregation de Notre Dame,

Reverend Mother St. Anaclet, Superior General of the Congregation de Notre Dame, died at the Mother House, Montreal, on the 19th inst. For The political classification of the at House of Representatives will be, emocrats, 297; Republicans and been undermined by a fatal illness, but with characteristic energy, she still continued to fulfil the duties of her responsible position. Some weeks ago, however, failing strength prevented her from following any longer the exercises of the Community. Bishop Gauthier, assisted by Rev. Father Troie, Ecclesiastical Superior, and the House Chaplains, Rev. Fathers Fournet and Clapin, administered to her the last rites of the church, and on the 19th, surrounded by her sorrowing

sisters, she clamly passed away. Mother St. Anaclet (Marie Pulcherie Cormier) was born May 22, 1848. Her early education was received at the Convent of St. Denis, a school which, encouraged by the enlightened pastor Canon O'Donnell, had won for itself a high reputation in the diocese of St. Hyacinthe for the excellence of its classes. Mother St. Anaclet was one of three sisters to enter the novitiate of the Congregation de Notre Dame when she made religious profession in 1870. Called to Villa Maria Convent in 1875, she labored there for twenty-one years, first as teacher of the graduating class, later on as assistant superior. In 1897, the General Chapter of the Congregation elected her to the position of General Mistress of Studies, Two years later, a Normal School for the training of young women teachers was established in Montreal and the work was confided to the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Mother St. Anaclet was appointed directives a position for which she was directress a position for which she was eminently fitted, and to which she generously devoted her great qualities of mind and heart. She lived to see the Normal School transfered from its first quarters to the present magnificent building on Sherbrooke Elected Superior General in 1903, Sr. her first important undertaking was the construction of a Mother House to replace the practically new building which had been destroyed by fire tewive years previous, About the same time was founded an Industrial School, affiliated with Laval University and subsidized by the Quebec government. This was tollowed by the establishment of Notre Dame College for the higher education of young women. In 1906. Mother St. Anaclet visited Rome, Four years later, she had the consolation of hearing Pius X, while proclaiming the heroicity of the virtues of the Venerable Foundress of the Congregation, declare that the humble Margaret Bourgeois, "Through her invincible courage, her toils and her travels, may be said to have re-produced in living traits the life and

virtues of the great Apostle Paul." Mother St. Anaclet, re-elected in 1909 for another term of six years, was the twenty-fifth Superior General of her community. The Montreal Tribune, commenting on her death. "says that "in her person was con-tinued, undiminished in vigor, the long line of highly gifted women who for two hundred and fifty years have presided over the Congregation de Notre Dame. Endowed with a rare combination of qualities, she always inspired the respect one feels in prescence of a gracious bearing, high intellectual culture and seasoned virtue. The Eucharistic Heart of Jesus, the Virgin Mother, the love of souls-these were the well-springs of her noble life work." His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, after reciting at her death-bed the beautiful liturgical prayers with which the Church forti-fies and comforts the departing soul, turned to the religious family gathered around their venerated superior, and said : Your Reverend Mother was good and kind; she was gentle, she was humble. Live as she did to merit meeting death with the same joyful serenity.

second floor, which was well patronized. On this floor also were second card playing stands for those who would.

The festivities, which were orderly and pleasant throughout, ended at a seasonable hour in the morning, when all quietly dispersed, well pleased with the opening exercises of the New St. Andrew's Hall, The building is large and

commodious, of modern design and good workmanship, and reflects credit on the building foreman, Mr. Hugh Power, Springfield. The most active promoters and the whole parish may take pardonable pride in having, when completed and fully equipped, the best perhaps in the diocese. Nov. 19, 1912. best parish hall Com.

Among the Advertisers.

Only one more chance for Xmas photos - Dec. 5 and 16th, Waldren's. A sum of money found in Town, can be had by owner at Casket Office. A. Cunningham is selling hats, this season's hats, at half price., ii.

Best raisins, currants, spices and cider for mince meat at Bonner's.

Best quality American kerosene oil at Whidden's.

Fine line of jewelry, suitable for Xmas gifts, at Wallace's.

Don't get your feet wet. New stock men's rubbers at Bonner's.

Cash paid for hides, calf skins, pelts and pork by C. B. Whidden &

10 girls' short sacques left, original price, \$7.00 to \$8.50, now \$2.50. Bonner's.

Larrigans, lumbermen's rubbers and socks. overshoes, etc., low price, at Bonner's.

Get your mince meat supplies at Bonner's, best raisins, currants, spices and cider.

Playing cards 10c. to \$1.00, dance prompting cards, 25c. mailed to any address, Bonner's.

1 car choice fresh ground oatmeal, rolled oats and gold dust commeal just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Lost, between Angus McLean's-Briley Brook, and Town, a prayer-book. Finder please leave at Casket Office,

The patronage of Cape Breton CAS-KET readers is solicited for my new Glace Bay store, T. J. Wallace, Op-tician and Jeweler.

Strayed, a number of turkeys, about thirteen, from the College grounds. Information concerning them will be thankfully received at the College.

When your friends get married don't blind them with rice, use confetti, it does the job but don't hurt. We have it. Bonner's.

For sale, general purpose horse, excellent driver, five years old; also a good general purpose mare, splendid oreeder, in foal by the Prince of An-nick. Apply to John McLean, Lower South River.

Strayed, from my premises, Lower South River, yearling heifer, colored black with white face, and top off both ears. Any informatian will be gladly received by Dan McLean.

In underwear, sweaters, socks, mitts gloves, hankerchiefs, etc., our price is equal to any sale price, — always the lowest, —men's rubbers, new stock, 50 cents. Bonner's.



The Catholic Encyclopaedia, complete, in first-class condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

D. J., care of Ca

Acknowledgments

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Mrs M McLean, Mulgrave Mrs A White, Newton Centre John MacDonaid (Archie) Mac Aras E Ronald McGhlitray, Lakevale W T McDonaid, Lanark Annie McLean Brighton, Mass Mrs M E Webb, Harbor Bouche P McKenna, San Francisco John Delavev, Butte, Mont Wm J Morell, New Glasgow J McKenzle, Lakevile, N B Hugh Campbell, McNabs Cove Josepä Gliis, Soldiers Cove Flora A Gallant, Bangor Mrs James Grant, Antigonish Dan H McDonaid, Lismore J D Campbell, Malfrax Donaid Campbell, Margaree Forks J H Campbell, Margaree Forks J H Campbell, Glasgow scotland Rev Fr Campbell, Glasgow scotland Rev R H McDonaid, Lismore J J McIssac, James River P O Rev Fr Campbell, Glasgow scotland Rev R H McPherson. Fort Hood Neil J McIssac, James River P O Rev Fr Campbell, Jamesville West Aiex D Beaton, Little Judique John MscKinnon, Antigonish Mike Chisholm, Cross Roads Ohio Bessie McIsaon, Bernuda Mrs Peter Gillis, Grand Mira North W Chisholm, Boston M E A McDonaid, Boston

Mis retends to the second seco R L Macdonald, Reveletoke Colin Ross, Maryvale Alex V Chisholm, Beauley Colin McAdam, Antigonish Dan J McDonald, St Andrew's Grant, New York ohn P McNell, Lanark

John F. Wexen, Labara T B Petipas, Tracadie Stephen McDonald, Atlsalg Argus McFnerson, Upper South River Oscar L Pitts, Linwood D O'Connell No Cambridge Alss Kearney, Halifax Joly Name Soc Club B

Miss Kearney, Halffax Holy Name Soc Ciub Rooms, St John's J Kenny, Hallfax Rodk J Chisholm, Lanark Pev Alex McDonald, Enderien N D Colin McDonald, James River Station

DIED

Suddenly, on 21st Inst., At Hants County, EDWARD FLYNN, aged 20 years, son of Thomas Flynn, i Merland. Interment was at Merland cemetery on Monday, following High Mass of Requiem by Rev. Fr. Lanin, P. P. May his sourcest in peace!

soul rest in peace! At New Glasgow, N. S., on Nov. 13th, DONALD MacDONALD, in the 75th year of his age Deceased was born at Balley's Brook and came to New Glasgow nearly 30 years ago. After frequently receiving the last rites of the church, he passed away. His remains were taken to Lismore for interment. He leaves to mourn his loss, two sisters and two brothers. May his soul rest in peace!

soul rest in peace! After an illness of only a few months, SARAH JANE, beloved whe of Patrick Carrigan, Upper Ohlo, at the early age of 24 years. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and three small children, the youngest being only fifteen months old. She leaves a large number of friends and acquaintances who lament her death and who sympathize with the bereaved family. Consoled by the last rites of y Mother Church. May she rest intpeace!

family. Consoled by the last rites of y Mother Church. May she rest injpeace! At Antigonish. Nov. 16th, 1912, Mrss Hurgh Woardam, in the 189th year of her age, consoled by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church. The deceased had being in good health previous to one week of her death. She was a good, charit able, industrious old lady during her long 'life. She leaves to mourn her death, two sons and one datachter, one (brother, five sisters, and a large circle of friends. Her remains were ber dour years ago, in the cemetery at Antigonish arbor. May her soul in peace! At Kings Head, Pictou County, on Oct 31st, 192; one of the oldest residents of this County, in the person of BRIDGET ALLENT. She was in the intelethyear of her age. Injthe days of the gdiag through Pine Tree Gut, where her kind near that of the order to be homeless, weary and hungy became proverbial. She was weirered, with a strong mind and a retentive memory. In hei latter days she became to taily blind; but in this and in all her trials, ehe was perfectly unto her, O Lord!

New Canned Goods

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

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

We have a good stock of Spices

and Essences for the Holiday

tionery and Nuts in very soon, and

our stock will then be complete for this season of the year.

best quality the market affords, and

if you give us a trial order you will be

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

D. R. GRAHAM

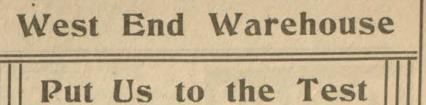
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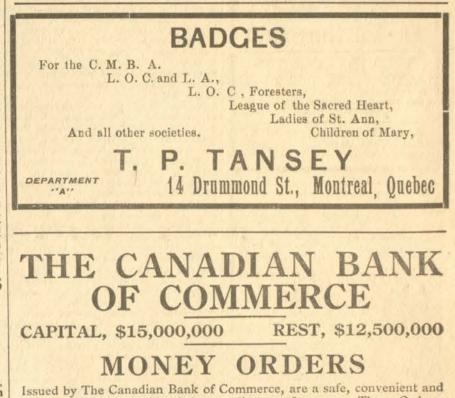
What we want you to do with us is to try us out -put us to the test. This store offers so n.any advantages for satisfactory trading that you will be a steadfast customer of ours once you get acquainted with our methods.

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Mother Church. May she rest in peace!

Personals.

Mr. Charles McKinnon, of Sydney, was in Town this week.

Mr. Neil McArthur, barrister, Glace Bay, was in Town this week.

Mr. William Chisholm, M. P. P. Antigonish, left for Ottawa lat Saturday, to attend Parliament.

William MacIsaac, seminarian, has returned to Antigonish from Montreal, We understand he will be ordained to the Priesthood at Antigonish later on.

Bay, was a passenger in Saturday night's train, en route home from night's train, en route home from Western Canada, whither he went recently with a view to practising law there. It is Mr. Carroll's intention to return the second to return to Cape Breton, after Parliament adjourns.

St. Andrew's Hall.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 13th, this new hall was opened under happy auspices.

anspices. Long before the announced hour, it was well filled. The attendance by parishioners was largely augmented by a very respectable number from surrounding parishes, including parish priests and college professors, who honored the occasion by their presence.

A song by Miss Margaret Henderson with chorus accompaniment, entitled "The Highlandman's Toast," as sweetly rendered as it was appropriate to the cccasion, was a fitting introduction to the event of the evening, a lecture on the "Scottish Highlanders" by the Rev. Dr. Gillis, St. F. X. College.

Any attempt of mine to give even a partial resume of his learned discourse would fall far short of its purpose. One might indeed realize, but faintly, the difficulty of the task he had in hand, to give in such concise form the connected history of these people, starting with them, in the early centuries, from Ireland to the Highlands of Scotland; tracing their career through the intervening centuries down to the present; conditions varied and varying under "Patriarchal" and "Clan" rule; their big-hearted hospitality in peace as well as their prowess in war.

as wen as their prowess in war. Their habits, customs and peculiar characteristics he lucidly portrayed in a vivid word picture of about one hour's duration, holding the fixed atomion and deep interest of his large andience, and needless to say that, at the conclusion, he was tendered a most hearty "vote of hanks," and greeted with loud and that. long applause.

The audience was now enraptured by a Gaelic song from A. McDonald (Ridge). A striking specimen of Highland descent himself, his clear melodious voice, a lively measure and the rich, distinct articulation of his Gaelic, resounding through all parts of Mr. William Carroll, M. P., of Glace the hall, actually awoke the spirit of the "Gael" in his listeners, finding expression in frequent applause.

The floors were cleared for those who would exercise "the light fantastic toe" and they were many and right merrily did they dance. An excellent and well waited supper table was available on the **Property For Sale** We will have our Christmas Confec-

The residence and lot on Church Street, consisting of about six acres, the home of the late Dr. W. H. Mac-Donald. Apply to

> J. A. WALL, Barrister, Antigonish, N. S.



All parties owing me over-due ac-counts are requested to settle before Dec. 31st, 1912. THOMAS SOMERS,

Antigonish, Nov. 4th, 1912.

Have you received our 1913 Year Book?

Thousands of people depend on this book to solve the Christmas Gift problems, and as its helpfulness dawns on you-you will exclaim, "Why didn't I learn of this years ago."

Some of its interesting pages

Pages 4, 5, 6 and 7 show rings of every description, 85c to \$400. Page 3, a fine line of 14 carat pearl set jewellery.

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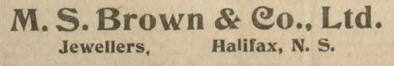
Pages 17, 18, 19 and 20, gold filled jewellery of every description. Pages 21. 22 and 23, sterling silver jewellry of every description.

Pages 26, 27, 28 and 29, watches for the lady, gentleman, girl, boy and nurse, in silver, gold, and gold filled, all fitted with the famous M. S. B. & Co. movements.

Page 27, the popular gold, silver and gold filled wrist watches. And so on through the whole book there are gift suggestions for Christmas and all times of the year.

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All orders for goods requiring engraving should be in early.



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

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

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Beware of Socialism.

and ora Range Modern Socialism is not only a political and economic affair; it is also and above all "a philosophy of It is based upon the theory life. evolutionary materialism, which is rankest atheism. The Socialist phil-osophy teaches that the universe evolved itself; that man is descended from the brute; that our religious, moral, ethical, political and judicial ideas and institutions (viz: religions, churches, the monogamous family, the political government, laws and courts) are the outcome of economic conditions. It not only excludes, but positively denies the existence of a personal living God, the Creator of heaven and earth and of mankind, the spirituality and immortality of the human soul, and the reality of another world. Modern Socialism is both an atheistic philosophy and an atheistic movement. Hence no man can consistently be both a Socialist and a Christian. Bear in mind the following passages which are taken from standard literature of the founders and chief exponents of Socialism: Karl Marx, the founder of Modern Socialism, wrote: "Religion is the opium of the people. The abolition of religion as the illusory happiness of the people signifies their demand for a real happiness" (quoted by E. Untermann in "Science and Revolu-

tion," page 111.) Frederick Engels, the collaborer of Marx, says that under Socialism "re-ligion will be forbidden," because "religion is nothing but the fantastic re-flection in men's mind of the external forces which dominate their every day existence." ("Landmarks of Sci-entific Socialism," page 256).

Joseph Dietzgen, whom Marx publicly honored with the title, "our philosopher," declares in his " Philoso-"If religion consists phical Essay:" in the belief in supernatural Beings in the benef in supernatural beings and Forces, in the belief in gods and spirits, then Social Democracy is without religion," (page 109) "We call ourselves materialists;" hence "we Social Democrats are atheists without religion," (pages 140, 217.) "Modern (avolutionary) materialism "Modern (evolutionary) materialism forms the fundamental basis of the theory of Social Democracy," (page 291). "Socialism and Christianity differ from each other as the day from the night," (page 122.) "Social Democracy has decided against religion, and I am now pleading that we decide against phoilosophy, too,' (page 183).

August Bebel, the veteran champion of Socialism in Germany, declared authoritatively in the German Diet, Dec. 31, 1881: "In politics we Social Democrats profess Republicanism, in economics Socialism, in religion atheism" (Protokoll). And in his book "Christianity and Socialism," page 10, Bebel says: "Christianity and Socialism stand against each other like fire and water.'

Wilhelm Liebknecht wrote in his "Der Volksstaat," 1875: "It is our duty as Socialists to root out the faith in God with all our zeal, nor is one worthy of the name, who does not consecrate himself to the spread of

consecrate himself to the spread of atheism" (quoted by J. G. Brooks in "Social Unrest," page 302). August Erdmann, one of the fore-most Socialist editors, wrote in his magazine, "Sozialistische Mona-tshefte," 1905, page 519: "Since Socialism stands for atheism, the Catholie Church for the beliaf in God and for ecclesiastical discipline no Catholic can be a Socialist." Catholic can be a Sociali Karl Lautsky, whom the "Appeal to Reason" (May 11, 1912) calls "the foremost living philosopher of Socialism," says in his book, "Social Democracy and the Catholic Church," page 2: "The recognition of a personal God and of a personal immortality is irreconcilable with the modern state of scientific knowledge in general, of which scientific Socialism forms a part which cannot be arbitrarily detached from the whole. Irreconcilable with Socialism is particularly the idea of a God-Man or Superman (?) who could, by the power of his personality, redeem mankind and raise it to a higher plane of existence. Belfort Bax, the greatest E. Socialist writer of England, says in his book, "The religion of Socialism,' page 81: "Socialism has been well described as a new conception of the world, presenting itself in industry as co-operative Communism, in politics as international Republicanism, in religion as atheistic Humanism." The Socialist Party of Great Britain recently declared in its official manifesto "Socialism and religion, second edition 1911, page 46: No man can be consistently both a Socialist and a Christian. It must be either the Socialist or the religious principle that is supreme; for the attemp to couple them equally betrays charlatanism or lack of thought. George D. Herron, secretary to the International Congress of Socialists. wrote in "The Worker" for March 30. 1902: "Christianity to-day stands for what is lowest and basest in life. It is the most degrading of all our institutions, and the most brutalizing in its effects on the common life. For Socialism to use it, to make terms with it, or let it make approaches to the Socialist movement, is for Socialism to take Judas to its bosom. Eugene V. Debs, the great "prolearian" who acknowledges in the Appeal" for April 20, 1912, that he tarian receives a yearly salary of \$5,000.00 for spouling against Capitalism, stigma-tized Christ our Lord as "the Tramp of Galilee" (in the "N. Y. Worker," April 20, 1907.) He thus sneered at our churches: "The churches are always numerous where vice is rampant. They seem to spring from the same soil and thrive in the same climate" (in the "Chicago Socialist," Oct. 25, 1902.) In the same article he branded our charitable institutions as "monumental of iniquity" and as "whited sepulchres." The identical Debs incited on courtless occasions the workingmen to a bloody revolution and openly advocated the murder of Wm. Burns and of the other detectives who hunted down the Wm. McNamara dynamiters. He wrote in the "Appeal" for May 13, 1911: "John J. McNamara would have been perfectly justified by every law of right—and these words are chosen

deliberately-in shooting down Burns

THE CASKET

and his thugs in their tracks." Victor L. Berger, who as a Socialist is under the pledge to destroy our government and as a Congressman under the oath to uphold our govern-ment (oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!) wrote in his "Social jewel !) wrote in his "Socia Democratic Herald" for Aug. 12, 1911. a furious article against the Catholic Church, in which he stigmatized the Militia of Christ as "the Militia of Beelzebub." The identical Berger issued in his "Heraid" for July 31, 1909, the admonition that "each of the 500,000 Socialist voters have a good ammunition in his home and be prepared to back up his ballot with his bullets.

Fred D. Warren, the managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason," said in a lecture which he delivered to an audience of 2,000 people: "The Socialist is opposed to every Socialist is opposed to every established American institution, political, social and economic" (reported by the "Appeal," July 8,

The above quoted utterances are not private opinions of a few individual Socialists; on the contrary, they are the authoritative declarations of the founders and foremost champions of Modern Socialism. It is as clear as the noon-day that

Catholics who vote the Socialist ticket, are traitors to the Catholic Church; that Protestants who vote the Socialist ticket, are traitors to their churches; that Jews who vote the Socialist ticket, are traitors to their religion; that husbands who vote the Socialist ticket, are traitors to their wives and children; that American citizens who vote the Socialist ticket, are traitors to our government, constitution and "to every established

American institution." Socialist tacticians who tell you, kind reader, that "Socialism is not concerned with matters of religious belief;" that Socialism is " a friend of the home " and will remove all crime, vice and prostitution, Lie without conscience and compunction, for the purpose of catching your sympathy, applause, vote and money. They are the very incarnation of hypocrisy, perfidy and mendacity. Beware of Modern Socialism which

tends to destroy all revealed religion, our Christian churches, schools and charitable institutions, our government, constitution and courts, our monogamous marriage system, and the right of private ownership in the means of production and distribution ! -Rev. C. J. Kluser.

Lord Kelvin,

A thoroughly typical genius was the late Lord Kelvin. He had the faculty of being interested if ever a man had, and his curiosity covered such a range that he could invent a practical device like the siphon recorder for cable telegraphy, and also involve his famous vortex-ring explanation of matter. When past eighty he could be as pleased as a boy with a new toy over such a contraption as the spinthariscope, which makes apparent the movement of radium particles, and he had another trait characteristic of genius - namely, that of explaining knotty matters so ordinary people could get the idea. He was as good an explainer in his line as Shakespeare.

One afternoon, some years before Lord Kelvin's death, a visitor came to his home and asked to see him. A servant said that would be difficult -Lord Kelvin was busy in his labora-"You just tell him a poor devil of an inventor cut here has come all the way from America to ask his opinion on a problem," said the visitor, and presently the servant returned and led him into Kelvin's laboratory. For several years this American had been working on a new idea in cement. He knew what he wanted and several times had nearly got it. But he was a business man, with no technical training, and had been obliged to depend on experts of one sort and another, paying them for investigations and analyses and opinions. He had found them a vague lot. They misunderstood or disregarded his own idea of what he was after, went off on tangents of their own, wrapped them-selves in clouds of technical jargon. When he could not follow them they assured him that he was only a layman anyway, and that these matters were not easily made clear to the lay mind. By hard plugging he had reached a point where all he needed was some inexpensive way of extracting certain impurities from the water with which he mixed his cement. To get that he had finally come to the greatest living physicist. Kelvin received him kindly, put a few questions about his problem, and was interested at once when he saw that his visitor had a sound idea. He discussed it in plain English, with none of the fearful nomenclature of the experts "I think you'll find the substance you want in Germany," he said. "At present it is a waste product - the Germans have had difficulty in getting rid of it without making a nuisance With directions where to go, the American set off for Germany and secured a five-gallon can of this substance. It seemed more precious than five gallons of gold. He never let the can go out of his sight until he carried it into Kelvin's laboratory one evening a week later.



making tests to find the best way of using the substance in every-day oper-ations. He talked enthusiastically as they proceeded, and was delighted as details were determined for his new friend. To all intents, that was the only problem in the universe. It was one of the most exciting mornings the American had ever spent, and when the tests ended his cement was a prac-tical achievement. It seemed as though they had been occupied but a few minutes, but looking at his watch he found he had taken more than five hours of Lord Kelvin's time. And the interest of the investigation was the only return Kelvin asked.

The Hard Things.

When a hard thing is to be done the natural inclination of most of us is to allow ourselves to think on the effort necessary to do it, instead of going ahead and doing it.

And here we make one of the most common mistakes in our lives.

When one is confronted by a severe task of duty which seems almost beyond one's powers, it is fatal to pause to consider its difficulties. Never mind how hard it may seem. nothing can be tolerated in the mind except the consideration of ways of

accomplishing it. The secret of accomplishment lies in the answer of the urchin who was asked if he thought he would get the woodchuck for which he was energetically digging: "Get him? Why, man, I've got togethim; the minister's coming to dinner and there ain't no meat in the house !"

It is a wise economy in daily life to train the mind to take the attitude of determination in the beginning; to be deaf to the self which insists upon dwelling upon difficulties, and at once to bring into action the self that is determined to succeed.

Most persons have had the experi-ence of looking back over an accom-plished task with amused surprise at the exaggerated idea they entertained of it beforehand, Do the thing first and consider its difficulty atterward.

Not Enlisted to War on Religion.

Many of the French officers, brave and capable men, resigned from the army rather than share in the infamous persecution of the Church inaugurated by the infidel govern-ment. Their manhood, as well as their religion, forbade them to make

Paris' Catholic Restaurant.

The good work done in Paris, the institutions organized, the safe-guards at hand for the thousands of young girls who come to Paris anxious to keep honest upon scanty eearnings, are not universally known, writes the Paris correspondent of The Living Church. Comparatively few people are aware that there are twenty-one "Restaurants Feminine" in the city, respectable, well-arranged dining rooms for females only, many of them in the most central parts, where good. in the most central parts, where good, wholesome, simple meals can be had for a few pence. A plate of meat "garnished." i. e., surrounded by potatoes or other plainly cooked vegetables, for threepence and four-pence, the choicest fivepence; separate portions of vegetables, one penny or twopence: a nortion of mine aider twopence; a portion of wine, cider, tea, or coffee, one penny, and so on. Though under Roman Catholic direction, these restaurants are free to all who will enter. No inquiry as to creed is ever made. All that is de-manded is respectable demeanor.

Sure Ways to Keep Sick.

Keep the windows closed all the time, especially when you sleep-freshair would keep you healthy. Keep the sunshine out of your

home-germs don't like sunshine. Never take a deep breath—that would give your lungs some needed exercise, and besides, you might rip a button off your vest. Don't disturb the flies—you'll miss a

lot of filth if you do. Eat any kind of food, regardless of

its nutritive value-sawdust and excelsior are good "fillers." Swallow your food without chewing it—your stomach has no teeth.

Eat irregularly-by all means keep your stomach disordered.

Never take a bath-soap and water are enemies of disease.

Never exercise in the open air; let a game of cards in a room filled with foul air be your most violent form of exercise—your body craves exercise and fresh air. Get very little sleep— your nervous system will soon collapse under the

strain.

Drink any old water, the dirtier the better-you'll very often find typhoid in water. Keep a dirty-house-dirt and disease

go hand in hand. If you get diphtheria don't use anti-toxin—anti-toxin will cure it.

If you want smallpox don't get vaccinated.

Don't be particular about your milk supply—that is a good way to get sick and to keep the baby sick. What's the use of being healthy

anyhow?

Intemperance in drinking is said to imply either a bad memory or a good constitution—a constitution so good that it does not feel the ill effects, until it suddenly goes to pieces—a memory so poor that it does not, when invited to over-indulge, recall the pains of the previous sobering up—*Catholic* Citizen.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thursday, November 28 1912

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

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advertised and tried it, after every known Linimant 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.

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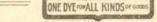
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Remember, every box of GIN PILLS is sold with a positive guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or your money promptly refunded.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 138

THAT EXASPERATING TICKLING IN THE THROAT

which keeps you coughing away, night and day, will quickly disappear if you take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne quiets the throattickling almost instantly, loosens the phlegm, promotes expectoration, and cures the inflammation of the mucus membrane.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne has the great advantage of being absolutely free from harmful drugs of any kind. In support of this statement we are willing to give to any physician or druggist in Canada a full list of its ingredients.

You can therefore give Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne to any member of your family, with perfect confidence that it will be altogether beneficial.

Your druggist can supply you with either 25c. or 5oc. bottles. The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 316

"Now we'll put it in a tub of water overnight," said Kelvin, "and to-morrow it will be ready for work

When the American tipped up his can, however, not a drop ran out, though he had seen the stuff put in as a liquid in Germany.

"Oh, it won't pour !" said the scientist, as a matter of course. "It's crystallized now, you know." The can

had to be cut away." Next morning the tub apparently contained nothing more than water; but when Kelvin dropped a hydrometer in the instrument sank only part way to the bottom. There it rested on a liquid cushion of the impurities the American wanted to extract. All the water above was ready for his They went to work, Lord Kelvin

defencless women; war on their patriotism could not brook injury and injustice to French nuns, whose only fault was that they served God and help their neighbor.

We read in the London Tablet an interesting sketch of how one of these noble officers who was forced to expatriate himself prospered in his new home. Canada gained what France lost. And the name of Trochu will ever remain as a monument of devotion to principle, a devotion that brought blessing even here below:

"Among the officers who sent in their resignations when the French army was being employed to turn nuns out of their convents was one who has since given his name to a flourishing township in Western Canada, M. Trochu, a nephew of the famous soldier whose name is forever associated with the story of the Siege of Paris, settled in Alberta ten years ago, and his pioneer work has since prospered exceedingly. Helped by some of his old comrades in arms, M Trochu planned the beginnings of what is now the city which bears his name. Situated seventy-five miles N. E. of Calgary, on the main line of the Situated seventy-five miles N Grand Trunk Pacific, Trochu has now six hundred inhabitants and expects to have fifteen hundred before the end of the year. Of course, there is a Catholic church and a school, and already a community of nuns are building a convent. The 'Trochu Tribune' tells us that 'the general store' of the town is the largest in Alberta outside Calgary and Edmon-

Memory Hints That Will Help.

ton

No one is so humble-minded that she likes to be forgotten. We all resent the fact that our personality has not made an impression. Pretend indif-ference as we may, it flatters our soul to be remembered.

The woman who forgets names and faces lacks social grace. The gift of remembering people often makes the difference between success and failure in making friends.

There are women who think it is rather smart not to remember names. They like the feeling of belonging to a small circle, and always look blank when meeting those whom they know but slightly.

This is foolishly short sighted. The well-bred woman is she who trie never to forget a name. To be forgetful and unable to help is a misfortune; to assume forgetfulness is ill bred.

If a memory for persons is important to the woman in society, it is in. dispensable to the business woman In an office the gift of remembering any one once met is a greater factor for success than more showy talents. Try to cultivate a good memory in

By Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets

COMPLETELY CURED

We are continually hearing from grateful people who have had experi-ences like that of Miss Alice E. Cooper, of Niagara Falls, Ont., who writes :

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Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets not only give the immediate relief from heartburn, flatulence, acidity of the stomach and biliousness, which is so much needed, but if taken regularly for a few days or weeks they completely cure the most aggravated cases of stomach trouble. When for 50c. you can get a box from your druggist, why go on suffering? National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 144



I am instructed by the heirs of the late Arch thaid McPhee to offer for sale his property at Upper South River, containing three bundred acres, incuiding 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 revair. — The Mill site is considered one of the best in actern Nova Scotia, as the water supply is unifur and never failing. — The fair Mill Property can be sold separate from the farm with sufficient land to suif ourchasers. For terms and further particulars apply to

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Autigonish, July 18, 1912.

Farm for Sale by Tender The undersigned will receive

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Saturday, Dec. 21st

for the purchase of his farm, the well known farm at Clylesdale, Antigonish, three miles from Town, consisting of 152 acres of good upland. It is well wooded, and has a bountiful supply of with good water. Also a timber lot, good heavy material on the most of it, at Browns Mountain, about 21 miles from the above mentioned farm, is also offered for sale.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM MCDERMOTT Clydesdale, Ant.

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

A Contrast.

(By Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C.) Nine Sisters of Charity and eighty-en orphans were involved in a fire an Antonio on Wednesday, Six ers and three orphans lost their News item.)

en you read of wrecked Titanics And compare, as men will do, per cent. of saved and perished Mongst the passengers and crew,

28 1912

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with their helpless orphan band, hom the fire-fiend challenged

and acclaim them through the land.

Heedless of the fearful cost, st the least among their charges should be numbered with the lost,

the eighty-seven orphans, safe and sound are eighty-four : the nine heroic Sisters,

six need praying for no more. -Catholic Columbian, Nov. 8.

the French National Pilgrimage to Lourdes in 1912.

(By The Comtesse De Courson)

The French "National" Pilgrimthe French Available Fright to Lourdes that takes place every ar, during the third week of August, as our readers probably know, dir-ted by the Fathers of the Assumpm, with the devoted assistance of e little Sisters, belonging to the me Congregation, and of the Asso-tes of "Notre Dame du Salut." latter are men and women of the ld who, year after year, bring nderful endurance, devotion and to their self imposed task. Most em belong to the higher classes ciety, and the superficial moralist glibly enlarges on the utter ity of the French "noblesse" ld probably be astonished to hear t the rank, nobility and wealth of country are personified by the inly dressed women and devoted rancardiers," who, during the elerinage National' are the un-aried servants of the "grands

The departure of the "White rain" from the Austerlitz railyway-ation in Paris is a wonderful sight, nging, as it does, into our matterfact and utilitarian age an element supernatural faith and confidence. This year it took place on August 21; days before, trains filled with pil-ms and with invalids had been startg for Lourdes from the north, south, st and west of France; the "White cain" has the privilege of carrying hat are called "les grands malades," e utterly helpless and hopeless cases.

e whom human science declares powerless to cure, or even to

Long before two o'clock, the hour ed for the start, the railway-station sented the aspect of a vast hospital. we of mattresses lay on the ground on them were men, women and idren so white, so wan, so visibly ick unto death" that one's heart thened painfully at the sight. The in, it's white pennon fllying from he engine, was in readiness; one of he carriages being fitted up as a harmacy, where the little Sisters dis-ense food and medicine during the purney, and the Sisters themselves, wir white approach one thein block eir white aprons over their black resses, were at their post. The riest who directs the pilgrimage, moved to and fro among the sick, peaking words of comfort and holdg out not merely the hope of a racle, but the higher views of sufferg endured for God and rich in grace ad blessings. It is wonderful how use people, all of whom without

appears so distant. The patient trust of the sick is very striking: a con-sumptive girl, clasping her crucifix, prays with wrapt devotion; a woman, eaten up by a cancer, says to one of the priests: "I know that worse cases than mine have been cured, but, what-ever happens, I rejoice to see Lourdes and our Lady!" The stirring notes of the "Magnificat" that echo through the station, as the train steams out of Paris, harmonize with their feelings, raris, harmonize with their teenings, strange as it may seem, for whatever may be the result of their bold ven-ture, 'les grands malades"—this in itself is almost a miracle—will on coming home "praise the Lord" with grateful hearts.

hearts Another feature of the scene deserves notice, the practical spirit of the voluntary helpers is no less striking than their cheerfulness and sweet charity. They are fresh from their business or from their out-of door sports, from their banking houses, their mountaineering, their tennis, from the refined and healthy pleasures to which their social position entitles them, but it would seem as though their earnestness of seem as though their earnestness of purpose gave these lawyers, clerks, country gentlemen, writers, women of the world and pretty young girls the professional skill that they need to discharge their office of charity. The little Sisters, whose lives are given up to the service of the sick poor are loud in their encoder of the poor, are loud in their praise of these tactful, efficient and devoted assistants. Women, whose intelli-gence and gracious charm are well known to a large circle of acquaintances, appear hear under the humble guise of a sick-nurse and the quiet self-forgetfulness with which they fulfill their task, under obedience to the Sisters, is another of the many lessons to be learnt at the "Pelerinage

National. At Lourdes, where the "White Train" arrived on August 22, the program of the well-filled days was much the same as usual. At the hospital of "Notre Dame du Salut" the Sisters and their helpers continued to worth over their helpers out of the to watch over their charges, and the "brancardiers" were incessantly in request to carry them to and from the the grotto, the fountain or the basilica: One of the directors of the pilgrimage assured us that this year the devotion of the pilgrims was more noticeable than usual. On account of the bad weather and continued rain, there were fewer tourists and sight-seere than the previous years and this contributed greatly to the good order

than the previous years and this contributed greatly to the good order of the pilgrimage. Again, the feeling of universal brotherhood, that is so striking a feature of Lourdes, asserted itself when the procession of the Blessed Sacrament wended its way among the sick. The cries: "Lord Jesus, save us!" "Health of the sick, pray for us!" "Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst cure us!" echoed through the crowd; their hands were clasped in prayer; dimmed eyes looked longingly at the golden monstrance, but everywhere there was an utter absence of selfishness. A paralyzed gir! whispered to one of the Sisters: "I have begged of Our Lady to cure the consumptive woman next to me rather than to cure me. After all, she has five children who depend upon her. I have no one. Now that I her. I have no one. Now that I have seen Lourdes, I am quite content have seen Lourdes, I am quite content to die." A crippled boy, whom Father S-, one of the directors of the pilgrimage, exhorted to pray with confidence, interrupted the priest: "Yes, Father," he said, "but I must not forget to pray for that little boy over there as well as for myself," and he pointed to an afflicted neighbor. Two young girls were lying side by nese people, all of whom without the pointed to an afficted heighbor, acception belong to the working-lasses, rise to the occasion. They is de, as the procession passed; one of the girl's companions, and many of those who gazed at her with awe-struck eyes shed tears of the girl's companions, and many of those who gazed at her with awe-struck eyes shed tears of gratitude as they watched her moving to and fro. Before she went to Lourdes, Jeanne Mourey's diseased hip had been examined by means of the xirays; they mething. This year a sick girl whose

less and sceptical Parisian the exist-ence of that spiritual world that touches us so nearly in reality, al-though to our earth-bound visions it appears so distant. The patient trust of the sick is very striking: a con-sumptive girl, clasping her crucifix, prays with wrant devotion: a woman others, were immediately reported at the "Bureau des Constatations, which is presided over by Dr. Boissarie, whose "cold severity," says a wellknown journalist, promptly checks any premature manifestations of enthusiasm. He does not allow the word miracle to be used until a year has passed and the patient has returned to Lourdes to be examined afresh. Dr. Cox, his English colleague, a wellknown figure at Lourdes, is no less troustworthy, and every supposed miracle is examined by the two with a close scrutiny that commands confidence. Indeed the doors of the "Bureau des Constatations" are thrown open, with wide hospitality, to all medical men, whatever may be their nationality or their creed; they are invited to examine the reported miracles if they choose to do so. There is no attempt to hurry over, to disguise or to conceal anything; criticism, conducted in an equitable spirit, is encouraged rather than

shunned. It often happens that doctors, who are non-believers, frankly acknowledge beyond the range of human under-standing, has taken place in the condition of the invalids whom they have examined before and after the reported cure. Once, a Jew doctor burst into tears when he recognized the patient whose case he regarded as hopeless, standing before him in perfect health, at the "Bureau des Constatations."

Our Lady sometimes tries the faith of her clients to the utmost, but only, it would seem, to reward them more generously in the end. Jeanne Mourey was among the invalids whose Mourey was among the invalids whose sufferings were most acute during the journey southward. This girl of twenty-two was brought from the Hospital Cochin in a pitiable condition; for over eight months she had not ceased to suffer. Her case was a complicated one: her hip had heen wrenched from its socket been wrenched from its socket, abcesses had formed and the right leg considerably contracted; so sensitive, indeed, had she become that the mere act of touching the side of her bed was enough to cause her intolerable pain. She was brought to the station lying on a mattress and, with much difficulty, was hoisted into the train. Her recollection, her patience and devotion, no less then her terrible devotion, no less then her terrible sufferings, made her an object of special interest to her companions. At Lourdes her sufferings only increased, but her patience never failed, and she continued to offer up her excruciating pains for the conversion of sincers. With infinite trouble she was hoisted into the return train. "Whether you lift her by the shoulders, the feet or the head you cannot avoid causing her agonies of cannot avoid causing her agonies of pain," said one of the "brancardiers," who was anxiously superintending the sick girl's departure. Jeanne Mourey, pale as death, continued to pray; indeed since she left Paris she never had ceased for one minute to suffer and to pray. Her reward was close at hand. About an hour after leaving Lourdes she suddenly felt that her hip was righting itself; she had for months lain flat on her back, she now sat up, the pain had left her! The little Sisters and the ladies on duty crowded round her, and, encouraged crowded round her, and, encouraged by them, she rose to her feet and and walked some steps. Her contracted right leg was now the length of the left "We felt as if Our Lady had been among us," said one of the girl's companions, and many of those who gazed at her with awe-struck eyes shed tears of gratitude as they watched her moving to and fro. Bafore she went to Lourdes, Jeanne



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Apply 10 COAL CO uching. This year a sick girl whose afferings were excruciating, refused he injections of morphia to which she has accustomed. "During the ourney," she said. "I wish to suffer ithout seeking relief, and I will offer he pain for the salvation of France." verness, NL The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris ever fails to visit the "grands mala-s," in the Austerlitz railway-station; ssing from one mattress to another, ITFITS Assing from one mattress to another, the speaks kindly words of encourage-ment to all. Then the business of arrying the sick into the train begins; the "brancardiers" handle them with gentle consideration. Many of these rolunteers are mere boys; strong in heir youth and health, they are ender as women in their treatment of heir charges. It is no easy matter to le twenty the home

heir charges. It is no easy matter to by the invalids down in their appoint-d places without adding to their sufferings; the train is an ordinary one and, though all possible precau-tions are taken to make the journey ifix, two dles, holy akler, two as easy as circumstances permit, much inavoidable discomfort has to be faced. All the available places are given to the sick; the ladies who attend upon them snatch a few minutes' rest on tton, cup, acked in s ood case, amp-stools that they have brought, out in most cales, they are moving about or standing all day and night. Many of their charges are literally ying; one women received the last sacraments before leaving Paris, but, whatever may be their condition, "Pery one of "les grands malades" is a willing and, strange as it may seem, nada, ex. f \$4.50. DY illing and, strange as it may seem, ten a cheerful traveller. It is the okers on who shed tears as they see be mattress after another carried in-the train. At last all is ready and, the end of two hours' hard work, r Fair ery one-priests, nuns, infirmarians, prancardiers"-is at his or her post. the sound of the "Magnificat" the White Train," with its freight of "fering humanity, slowly steams out ST the station.

The station. Those who have witnessed the scene amout forget it; the presence of the lick, so tenderly handled by their vol-intary helpers, brings into the buttle ad excitement of the station a touch f infinite pathos. The stupendous at of faith that is performed by hun-reds of sick people, who, having othing more to expect on earth, turn I their aspirations heavenward, is

outdone in generosity and both girls were cured.

The cures take place everywhere, at the procession. at the bath, at the hospital, sometimes in the train on the way home. Sometimes, too, they are complete and sudden, at other times gradual and slow. In many cases the patients are decidedly better, but not absolutely cured. God's ways in the mysterious dispensation of His favors are beyond our ken, but what we do see and understand, with our limited vision, is enough to make us humbly accept what is veiled in obscurity. Faber's words come home to us:

" Ills that He blesses are our good And unblest good is ill, And all is right that seems most

wrong, If it be His sweet will."

It is certain that the pilgrims who come home from Lourdes without being cured seem to grasp with wonderful clearness the fact that: wonderful clearness the fact that: "Ills that He blesses are our good." Indeed, Father S—, who is year after year brought into contact with the "grands malades" of the "White Train" in which he travels, tells us that the invisible miracles of Lourdes, those that touch not the prilgrims" bodies but their minds, hearts and consciences, are by far the most wonderful. He tells us, for example, wonderful. He tells us, for example, the story of a poor workman, afflicted wi h an internal cancer that is impossible to cure. He is the father of a family, his children are too young to work, and his wife, being now the only member of the family who is able to each money, cannot support the to earn money, cannot support the rest hy her single efforts. He went to Lourdes, prayed hard and came back without being cured. "Never mind, Father," he said to the pitying priest, "I am glad to have gone there. know now that I can still be useful; can offer up my sufferings to God and endure them for the sake of others." To this ignorant man was given an illumination that has transformed his life.

untary helpers, brings into the buttle and excitement of the station a touch of infinite pathos. The stupendous act of faith that is performed by hun-freds of sick people, who, having ut their aspirations heavenward, is more eloquent than any sermon. Year dter year it brings home to the care-

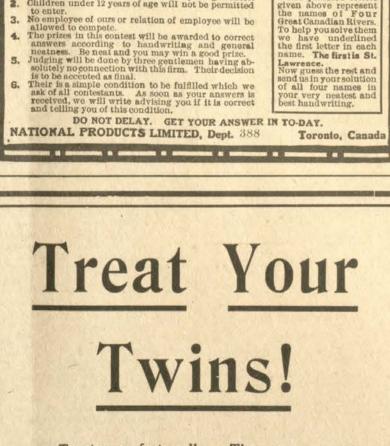
revealed the abnormal position of the

bone that was no longer in its socket and the abcesses that had formed around it. Now, the same X rays have again been applied to the hip; the bone is in its right place, the abcesses have disappeared and the contracted leg is the same length as the other

the other. Thus the inventions of modern science are enlisted in the service of the supernatural; they serve to illustrate the power of Him, Who, in answer to His servant's prayer breaks through the physical laws that He Himself has framed for the government of the world.

For the last forty years the "Peler inage National" to Lourdes, orignated by the Assumptionist Fathers, has fulfilled a twofold purpose. It is a magnificent act of belief; once a year a Paris railway station presents a picture worthy of the medieval ages of faith—a picture which even those who do not believe have grown to look upon with respect, sympathy and a certain feeling of awe struck envy. It does more than this; to a lesson of faith it adds an example of cordial charity and good fellowship, to be re-membered and valued at a time when the much discussed social question breeds distrust and jealousy among

the working classes. Those who have witnessed the atti-Those who have witnessed the atti-tude of the men and women of the world who, during the Lourdes pilgrimage, minister to the wants of the sick, will understand what a strong bond of union is created be-tween them and their charges. The days spent in close companionship in the conveded railway carriage, at the the crowded railway carriage, at the Lourdes Hospital, at church, at the grotto, during the journey home, have an influence that stretches far beyond the week of the "National Pilgrimage," Precious memories are stored up that, in certain crucial moments of life, come back to the minds of those who are solicited by the revolutionary doctrines, pompously aired in the Paris "fanbourgs." As an antidote to these empty declamations, that strike a note of hatred and revolt, they may remember the simplicity, self-sacrfice and humble self-effacement of their voluntary servants, the infirmarians of



1st Prize--MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT PIANO

AND STOOL TO MATCH. VALUE \$325.00

4th Prize 10.00 In Cash Sth to 9th, 5 Prizes of \$5 Each, 25.00 In Cash and 25 Prizes of \$1.00 Each, 25.00 In Cash

CONDITIONS

This contest is absolutely free. You are not asked to spend a cent of yourmoney or buy anything to enter. Children under 12 years of age will not be permitted

TOTAL CASH PRIZES \$100.00

2.

3.

4.

5.

Treat your feet well. They repay generously in after years for kind care now. Give them easy comfort. And INSURE them against hard wear, hard weather. Nothing less than solid leather can do that. The twins DESERVE nothing less. Go to a good store and buy a pair of sensibly shaped Amherst They are solid leather from heel to Shoes. They wear and wear and wear! toe.



District. - the famous Anthracite Coal

Mines. -the manufacturing of entral British) | u mbia.

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

TEN DOLLARS will start you as owner of "close-in" property that will make you big profits.

You can't lose by following the Union Bank, the bank of Vancouver, and other large mercantile and financial institutions.

Price of Lots, \$100.00 up.

FREE MAPS

and information will be gladly sent you.

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction - J. R. Macdonald, page 8 Auction Sale - George Louthan, page 8 Auction Sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 8 Holiday Goods - D. R. Graham, page 5 Notice - C. B. Whidden, page 8 Notice of Meeting - J. C. McNaughten, page 8

page 8 Notice – T. J. Sears, page 8 Scarifing Stable – Fred Chiabolm, page 8 For Sale – The Catholic Encylopaedia, pz Jewellery Catalogue – M. S. Brown, page 9

LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING to-night

WALDREN'S studio will be open two days only, Dec. 5th and 6th. Xmas photos

DR. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, December 3rd and 4th.

A CARD PARTY at the Celtic Hall this evening. The purpose of the entertainment is to aid the building entertainment is to aid the outding funn of St. Martha's Hospital. The cause is certainly a most worthy one, and the young ladies who are pro-moting the entertainment deserve every encouragement, and without doubt the event will be most success-ful. Tickets are an about the Hell ful. Tickets are on sale at the Hall.

THE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY at Upper South River, Antigonish, a part of the estate of the late Archibald McPhie, has been sold by L. C. Archi-bald to Mr. Roderick Chisholm of Ashdale, Ant. This is one of the best sites in the Province for a grist and carding mill. It has a never - failing supply of water for power. We understand the mill will be revonated and fitted for work.

THE SOCIETY of the "Children of Mary," of Antigonish, have, very thoughtfully, decided to aid the Sisters at St. Martha's Hospital in caring for children patients. They have made a donation of \$50 from their funds to the Children's ward, a generous gift when it is considered that their funds are very limited. The Sisters are deeply grateful to the members for their kindness.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. — On 21st inst., Edward Flynn, aged twenty years, son of Thomas Flynn, of Mer-land, Antigonish, was accidentally killed in the lumber woods in Hants County. His remains were forwardea home by express on Saturday. The sad death of young Flynn was a severe blow to his parents and immediate relatives who have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

A LETTER RECENTLY received by A. S. Macmillan, Warden of this County, from the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden acknowledges the receipt of the petition of the Warden and Councillance of Articordith Articordith Councillance of Articordith Councillance of Articordith Councillance of Articordith Articordith Articordith Articordith Articordith Articordith Articordith Articordit Councillors of Antigonish County asking for free transportation of hay into this County and stating that the petition will have early and earnest consideration. The petition was presented by Senator E. L. Gerrior about two weeks ago.

THE MARITIME Winter Fair, an annual event at Amherst, will take place this year on December 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. It is a very important event, contributing much to the agricultural advancement of these Provinces. Each year our leading agriculturists are to be seen at this Exhibition, with their exhibits, which include the best live stock produced in these Provinces. Practical addresses will be given by prominent men from the West and the Maritime Provinces.

WITH THE NEW YEAR it is ex-

nurse from the Westboro Hospital, Mass., last January, entered the Bellevue Hospital, New York, to take a post-graduate course. This hospital is the oldest in America and ranks amongst the leading institutions of its kind in the world. The courses are long and thorough. Miss Mac-Donell graduated therefrom last month, with high honors. She is offered the 'soperintendence in a department of the first named hos-pital. We extend our congratulations We extend our congratulations pital. to the clever graduate as we are disto the clever graduate as we all dury posed to extend to all our young people whose ambition and application gain for them honor and credit for their native County. Margaret is a daughter of John McDonell, Esq., Dunmore,

ON WEDNESDAY evening, Nov. 22, a musicale was given by the St. Ce-cilia Societyjof Mt. St. Bernard Ladies, College, before a large and interested audience. The programme was select and varied, and was rendered in a most excellent manner. Each number was well received by the audience and was well received by the address. The excellence of programe at this institu-tion in the post has led us to expect much of the young ladies. Not only were the expectations realized on this occasion, but the unanimous sentiment was that this musicale was one of the finest and most elaborate that has ever been rendered within those walls. The masters were well inter-preted, which shows a good knowledge and keen sense of appreciation on the part of the Rev. Mothers in charge.

ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.-From the London Times OXFORD.—From the London Times department of Athletics we take the following paragraph in reference to athletic contests at Oxford Uni-versity: "The first inter-collegiate event of the term was run on the liftley-road track this afternoon, and Iffley-road track this alternoon, and produced the most exciting contest since the competition was started. At one time Keble looked to have an easy task, leading by 31 points to 23, with two events to go. Then Shepperd and Coady won points in the Weight, and when the last event was entered upon each College was credited with 31 points. Amidst great excitement Baldwyn won first place in the last Baldwyn won first place in the last event for Pembroke, but Payne and Dickinson neutralised matters by securing second and third place, so that the result was a tie of 36 points. In putting the shot the following is the record

G. H. G. Shepperd (Pembroke

College "J. M. P. Coady, (Pembroke College). W. J. Von Pendlebury (Kebel

College). Mr. J. M. P. Coady, above referred francis Xavier's College and went to Oxford in Sept., 1911, as the Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia.

POLITICAL. — The bye-election for the Local Legislature in this County in the near future is the occasion of not a little general interest and of much active work by political ehthusiasts. From the amount of election talk, the conversion of the supposed condidates canvassing of the supposed candidates for some time past, and the presence of at least one provincial party or-ganizer, a reasonable inference is that the coming contest is going to be fought with more than ordinary strenuousness. Possibly it will. Possibly the political parties are already preparing to regard the result as a test of the strength of the Local Government throughout

nurse from the Westboro Hospital, the Province, and are therefore ar-Mass., last January, entered the ranging their weapons for successful battle.

The Conservatives held their Convention at the Celtic Hall on Tuesday. It was well attended, being representative of all sections of the County. The choice of the Conven-tion was Mr. J. S. O'Brien. He was tendered a unanimous nomination. Following the Convention, a public meeting was held, which was presided over by Mr. Angus McGilliyray, merchant, Town, and which was ad-dressed by Mr. Neil McArthur, barister, Glace Bay, the candidate (Mr. O'Brien), and Senator Girroir.

The Liberals held their Convention yesterday afternoon, at McDonald's Hall. It was likewise large and representative of all sections of the County. At this, as at the Conservative convention, the expected happen-ed, Mr. C. P. Chisholm, ex-M. P. P., being the unanimous choice. The convention was followed by a public meeting, the candidate being the first speaker, He was followed by F. R. Trotter, M. P. P., and R. R. Griffin, barrister, J. P. Gorman was chairman.

THE COUNCIL of Knights of Columbus instituted at New Glasgow last Sunday for the County of Pictou, had a class of 46 candidates for initiation. The degrees were exemplified by members from Halifax and Sydney. The exemplification was highly successful. Many visiting Knights were present, from Newfoundland, Sydney, Antigonish, Halifax and Charlotte town. The visitors and candidates attended High Mass at St. John the Baptist Church. Fr. McDonald of Pictcu was the celebrant. Dr. Mc Millan of Cardigan, P. E. I., delivered the sermon, a thoughtful and instruct-ive discourse on the aims and object of the Order of Knights of Columbus. On Monday the visitors were shown the industries of New Glasgow. In the evening the local members entertained the visitors at a banquet at the Vendome Hotel. Following is the list of officers: Chaplain, Rev. J. J. McLeod, P. P.; Grand Knight, Dr. M. McDonald, Lourdes; Deputy Grand Knight, A. D. Gillis, Naw, Glassewic, Chapalance, How New Glasgow; Chancellor, Harry Doran, Stellarton; Financial Secretary, J. A. McKinnon, New Glasgow; Recording Secretary, Ronald Chis-

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the undersigned, at Clydes-dale, (about three miles from the Town of Antigonish), on

Saturday Nov. 30 inst, Comencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Ayreshire cows one just freshened. 4 two year old Ayreshire Heifers, all

bred.

bred. 2 2½ year old Steers (good Stock), 4 yearling Ayreshire Heifers. 1 Ayreshire Calf, 6 months old. 1 Mare, 14 years old, good brood Mare. 13 year old horse (Burleigh Stock).

25 High grade Shopshire ewes, 1 pure

1 mowing machine, 5 foot cutter. 1 Hay Rake, (Automatic Dumper). 1 Double Wagon, Pitching gear. 1 No 2 Corn King Manure Spreader,

nearly new. 1 Disk Harrow. 1 Spring Tooth Har-row. Smoothing do.

1 Cultivator, 1 Dump Cart. 1 Set Double Bobsleds. 1 Set Single Bobsleds, Riding Sleigh,

1 Pong Sleigh.

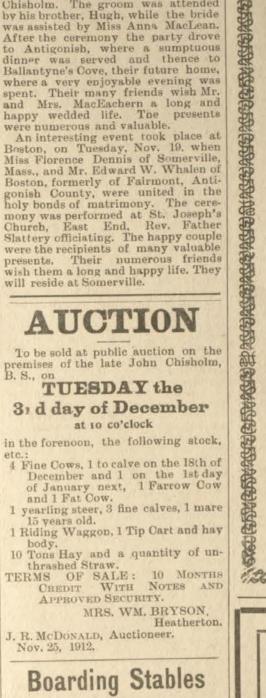
2 Buggies, one new, the other service-

1 Root Pulper. 3 Ploughs. Team Harne

olm, New Glasgow; Treasurer, P. Lechin; Inside Guard, D. S. Gillis, Stellarton; Outside Guard, John Smith, New Glasgow. Trustees, Dan Gillis, Stellarton; Duncan Chis-holm, New Glasgow; Felix Notebaert, Stellarton; Stellarton.

HYMENEAL.—A very pretty wedd-ing was solemnized at St. Andrews, Ant. Co., on the morning of Nov. 12th, 1912, when Mr. George L. Mac-Eachern, son of Lewis MacEachern of Ballantyne's Cove, was married to Miss Mary MacLean, daughter of John D. McLean of Dunmore. The cere-mony was performed by Rev. Father Uhisholm. The groom was attended by his brother, Hugh, while the bride was assisted by Miss Anna MacLean. After the ceremony the party drove to Antigonish, where a sumptuous dinner was served and thence to Ballantyne's Cove, their future home, where a very enjoyable evening was spent. Their many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. MacEachern a long and happy wedded life. The presents were numerous and valuable.

An interesting event took place at Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 19. when Miss Florence Dennis of Somerville, Mass., and Mr. Edward W. Whalen of Boston, formerly of Fairmont, Antigonish County, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The cere-mony was performed at St. Joseph's Church, East End, Rev. Father Slattery officiating. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable presents. Their numerous friends wish them a long and happy life. They will reside at Somerville.

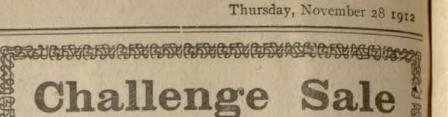


Church Street Boarding Stables, next to A. Kirk & Co's. Transient and permanent boarding. Warm stables, good attendance. Moderate Charges.

FRED CHISHOLM.



A general servant wanted, for family of two. Must be plain cook. Give re-ference, Address P. O. Box, 446, ference. Antigonish, N. S.



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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 $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. cut off Some lines 50 per cent. off

> our regular prices, and no hedging. No sale equalling this in Town. Shifts, shirks or fakers not allowed here. Our entire new stock goes into this sale.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOY'S 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

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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

