Sixtieth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, December 12, 1912.

No. 50

THE CASKET.

PUBLIS HED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912.

God save our good Queen, and may she be successful in her opposition to the new divorce law scheme.

In last week's issue the fifth item in the second column on this page, beginning "The recent elections," should have preceded, and formed part of, the second item in the fourth column, beginning "The following is interesting." In the fifth column, "the smartest songs" should have read "the sweetest songs."

A Boston woman says that when she discovered that her husband and another woman were in love, she went to Reno, Nevada, got a divorce, and set her husband free to marry her friend. She says, as reported in a paper, it was the only fair and Christian thing for her to do. "Christian" in the mouths of the pagans of old never meant more hideousthings than some so-called Christians make that word to mean in 1912.

The Turks and the Balkan States, except Greece, have signed an agreement to cease hostilities for two weeks with a view to arranging a peace. Greece stands out, for what reasons it is not very plain. Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Turkey have suffered severely. Greece has suffered less than the others. There is an inflamed spot in the negotiations, in a dispute between Servia and Austria. The outlook, on the whole, seems favourable

Some one has sent us a copy of a Socialist paper containing a report of an alleged sermon by a "Father Ross" of "St. Alban's Church," in a place in Wisconsin, which is supposed to be favourable to, or at least sympathetic with, Socialism. We judge from the name of the man and the name of the church, that he is an Anglican "Father" (or Episcopal as it is called in the States). Our Anglican friends now use the terms "priest," "father," and "Catholic," frequently.

A friend has sent us a clipping from the Weekly News, Lunenburg, which is copied into that paper from a Socialist paper circulated considerably in Canada. It is in the form of a letter signed "W. P., Alberta," - a safe signature; and tells a most ridiculous ful "pocket nerve" will influence emstory of a priest, -" Father D-another safe play, - and a man whom, he says, "we will call Michael"-still another safe play. The priest demands twenty-five dollars from "Michael" and threatens to curse him if it is not handed over at once. The Socialist papers are full of that kind of thing. We know nothing about the Weckly News. Catholics in its neighborhood ought to give its owner an idea of what they think of this dirty kind of work. Are there any Catholics amongst its advertisers?

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OR,

We take the following from the Catholic Watchman, published in far away India. Part of it has appeared before but the Pope's words are worth repeating:

The following pledges are recom-mended for earnest Catholics. If you have not already taken them, do so

"I promise and pledge myself not to buy, receive, read, or allow in my hou e any books, periodicals or newspapers that spread, foster or encour-

I promise to support the Catholic press and have introduced into my

house at least one Catholic weekly news paper, or one Catholic We earnestly recommend these pledges to our readers and beg them

o circulate the same among those of their friends who do not subscribe to a Catholic paper. To give greater our exhortation we Father, through his Secretary of State, to the President of St. Paul's greatness and in the many excellences Society, which devotes itself to the of their race, in the teeth of a public

circulation of Catholic papers and

books.

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

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

The New York Sun has the following good editorial on the use of in-

A BUSINESS VIEW OF THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

The "pocket nerve" though not delineated in the works on anatomy, appears to be most influential. Many commercial and manufacturing concerns have to come to the conclusion that the abuse of alcohol on the part of their employees is detrimental to their interests and they refuse the services of men addicted to this habit. Few companies have been courageous enough to refuse employment to men who use alcohol moderately, because in this country at least it would appear to be an infringement on personal liberty. Accidents like the terrible one on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad on the Fourth of July last cannot happen on the Berlin elevated railroad because every employee before going to work must report to a trustworthy officer, who ascertains whether or not he is under the influence of liquor. It were well if all railroad companies adopted this rule, for it would prevent much loss of life and many maimings if all engineers having control in factories and other places in which large numbers are assembled were subjected to similar

scrutiny.

There is reliable authority for even more exacting measures. A German investigator has ascertained that to workmen of 25 to 44 years who are users of alconol have been traced three times as many accidents result-ing in injuries as to all the other workmen together, and the loss of time arising from such injuries was fourfold that incurred by all the other workmen. It was calculated that by forbidding the use of alcohol 7 per cent. of all accidents would be prevented, and the work-men's sick benefit societies would save 4,500,000 marks annually, more than one million dollars. These facts were on Monday, showing that they were probably due to week end tippling, which leaves the man in an unstable condition. There is no doubt that the regular use of alcohal, even in moderate quantities, gradually undermines the nervous system; the man grows less alert, his senses are loss acute, and when he is injured this is evidenced

by the occurrence of delirium tremens. When the new workmen's compensation acts come to be fully enforced employers will begin to realize the role of alcohol in the production of accidents for which they will be held liable, though intoxication may have been a contributory cause. The result will doubtless be salutary; the powerployers to avoid workmen who use alcohol at all, in order to diminish the probability of accidents. There is no computation of the beneficent results of such a precautionary measure, not alone in the saving of life, limb and property but in the enormous benefits to the workman and his family, whose resources, meagre enough at best, would no longer be crippled by the outlays involved in illness and deaths caused or furthered by alcohol.

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

THE FIRST AND LAST CATHOLIC PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND.

In "North-East Ulster" to-day, the the liveliest fears are expressed as to what a Catholic Parliament will do in Ireland. Depending on one rotten branch of "the great Protestant tradition," the narrow-minded and bigoted partisans jump at once to the conclusion that such a Parliament would simply be a committee of what they vaguely but bitterly call Rome." Depending on another such branch of the same, they are, or say they are, equally sure that Protestants would receive misgovernment, oppression, and a hard time generally.

It is surprising that Irishmen have any pride to-day in their own race or nationality. It is almost astonishing that Irishmen in Canada or the United States have any such pride left in them. We say this, for an excellent append the following passages of a reason. Irishmen have been obliged to preserve their confidence in the to preserve their confidence in the

moulded by centuries of unscrupulous which English writers had the ear of the world, and Ireland had nobody's

Generation after generation of public school boys have had it impressed on them that Ireland was the great failure amongst the nations; Irishmen a turbulent, dissatisfied, ungrateful race, admirable sometimes as individuals, but useless as a race, hopeless as a nation.

In particular, the standard, accepted Figlish teaching concerning the people of Ireland emphasized the following propositions:

(1) That the Irish were weak and unworthy warriors. (2) That they were ignorant and

superstitious, always.
(3) That they were ungrateful for good treatment. (4) That they were "slaves of the

Pope."

(5) That they lived in miserable squalor and poverty.

(6) That they were poor because

they were lazy.

(7) That they were always treacherous and rebellious.

(8) That they were ready to exterminate and massacre Protestants if a chance favored them.

(9) That, in general, they were a weak, miserable, inferior race, delivered into the hands of a great, strong, noble race as a conquered people, treated with great justice and even with generosity, and mightily ungrateful for it; ignorant by choice; lazy by disposition; violent for the love of violence; superstitious by temperament; objects of just contempt to the superior peoples of the earth, especially to the great Anglo-Saxon race. But, someone may ask how could all

this partisan misrepresentation affect

the minds of Irishmen themselves, and their opinions and views of their own race? We answer, not only is this possible, but easy. It is possible, unfortunately, to make a man feel ashamed of the land of his forefathers and the race from which he is descended. All men-most men, anyhow, -are susceptible to impression by continual and never-ceasing assertion; they may resist the impression; but, if the assault be kept up, they can only be saved by bringing up the truth and the facts to their aid. If the truth be but ascertainable by them, they will at last adopt the assertions they so often hear. And so, many Irishmen have become ashamed, or half-ashamed of their country and their race, for no other reason than that they have found them sneered at, laughed at, derided. They have found Irish names tacked on to the low and degraded characters in books and plays and stories; Irish faces on the ist's pencil; the Irish accent, or an imitation of it, on the lips of the stage fool and drunkard; Italian and Jewish bravos and thugsexchanging their own names for Irish names. They have heard the old clan and sept names of others, made the subject of cheap wit; they have realized that contempt was felt in all quarters where money, power, or social influence. heldsway.

All this is absolutely true; and hardly one Irishman who reads what we say, can say he has never felt this subtle and powerful pressure. We mention it here, because of its connection with what we have written in this series of articles and with what we are about to write. The English misrepresention of Ireland and the Irish has been a system, a system, in the sense of being traceable in each of its branches, back to a certain welldefined point in the relations of the two countries; but not a system in the sense of each, individual writer or speaker being personally a wilful party to the fraud.

This system of historical misrepresentation was based on these

great needs: (1) The necessity of justifying the English wars on Ireland.
(2) The necessity or defending the

planting of English and Scotch set-(3) The necessity of explaining the religious penal laws.

(4) The necessity of maintaining the infamous landlord system. (5) The necessity of catering to the prejudices of Protestant England for

political purposes.

(6) The necessities of political patronage in Ireland. On these six things rest the wellbuilt fabric of English history of Ire-

The hundred and forty years during which no Catholic was allowed to sit for an Irish constituency raised, sometimes, the necessity of explanation. A hundred other infamous exclusions, discriminations and penalties, during nonest and unprejudiced Englishmen -Edmund Burke for instance-to pro-

opinion as farflung as the English- test. One answer always was, "Look speaking world, a public opinion at the Catholic Parliament which sat under James II in Ireland." The commisrepresentation; centuries during monly accepted English account and view of that Parliament is one of the great historic frauds which have been used, down to our own day, to alarm Protestant prejudice against Home Rule. To sum it all up, England was not content to misrule Ireland: she never ceased her efforts to blacken the honor and character of the Irish

The Irish Parliament under James II met on May 7th, 1689. Five months before that, the Ulstermen had declared for William, and had shut the gates of Derry in the face of King James' troops. This was done by reason of a letter, now admitted to have been forged, scattered amongst them, which said that it was the design of the Catholics to murder the

This fact explains sufficiently why a greater number of Protestants did not take part in the elections and send members to this Parliament. In the House of Lords, six dignataries of the Anglican Church sat in this Parliament; and at least three Protestant peers. Anthony Dopping, Anglican bishop of Meath, led the opposition in that House; and not only led it, but led it with success and effect; and the temper of the House towards him may be judged by the fact, that they committed the Sheriff of Dublin-an important officer in those days - to prison for billeting an officer at the House of Bishop Dopping. And this, notwithstanding that the Bishop not only opposed the restoration of the lands so unjustly given to the Cromwellian "Settlers," but even spoke of men who were then sitting with him in the House and the forefathers of others, as murderous rebels. If the single, solitary Catholic who sat in the so-called Irish Parliament of Charles II had ventured to speak such sentiments, his head would have been in danger. This Parliament was open to eighteen Anglican prelates; but eleven of them were absent in England during the session. Three of these eleven were habitual absentees; and one of them, Hackett, shop of Down, was removed by William two year later because of an bsence of 20 years.

Following the constant custom and tradition of blackening and belittling all that is Irish and Catholic, English writers have abused and ridiculed, by turns, this House of Lords. It is said that, in a full House, a majority would have been Protestant. Very well, no one prevented them from being there. They had thrown in beastliest productions of the caricatur- their lot with the Prince of Orange; and so they stayed away. It is said that acts of Attainder were repealed, in order to admit Catholics. In plain terms, that is false. It is said that new Catholic peers were created. Only five were created; and of those Ireland, the O's and the Macs, and five, two were, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice; a third was Colonel MacCarty, of the princely family of Desmond, a distinguished soldier and an ornament to any Parliament, the other two were Brown, Lord Kenmare, and Bourque, Lord Baffin (son of Lord Clanricarde). both of high position in their counties. A desperate attack has been made on the Lord Chancellor; but it has broken down utterly in the light of latter-day investigation. Nugent, Baron Riverstown, Chairman of Committees, has not escaped. It is said he was "out" in the rebellion in 1641. He died in 1715; so, if he was 21 years old when he went "out," he must have been 95 when he died : and he was not. Neither is it to be believed that he fought against his father and his grandfather, who both fought on the other side in that war. The rest of the 54 members who attended the House of Lords were in every way qualified to be members of any Parliament; they were the heads of ancient and distinguished Irish families; beside whom the bastard sons of Charles II who then sat in the English House of Lords, and the other newcomers in the latter House, would have looked like a circus clown beside a royal duke. Lord Kinsale had the blood of Charlemagne in his viens; Iveagh, Clare, Antrim and Mountcastle are names at which no man of sense will sneer, - Plunket, Butler, Fitzpatrick, Fitzmaurice, Burke, Barnewell, Sarsfield, Dillon and Roche, and many others, are not names unknown in history before or since that time.

Not that we care, particularly, to dignify family, or blood or name; but we here show the gratuitous character the same period, sometimes aroused of the reproaches levelled so long at this Catholic Irish Parliament.

Richard Nagle was elected speaker. Not even the venom of "the Protestant Ascendency" writers has ventured to attack him. He was Attorney-General at the time ; and had a splendid reputation at the Bar. Needless to say this House of Commons has been attacked; the chief source of the attacks being a man of whom we shall have more to say presently. These attacks have been made both on the persons who composed the House, and on the manner in which the members were elected. England, with a House which has ranged from 550 to 658 members, has not elected more than half a dozen Catholics to that House, until very recent times. Therefore, if it were true that only six Protestants were elected to this House, it would not become Englishmen to show much surprise at the fact. The exact number of Protestants in the House cannot be stated with certainty; but Davis, a Protestant writer, having examined the matter more closely than any other man ever did, and giving sound, though not conclusive reasons for his belief, thought there were fourteen, - as compared with one Catholic in the whole Parliament in Charles II's time.

There were then in Ireland, about 6,900,000 Catholics, and about 300,000 Protestant. The system of representation which had prevailed, had been to keep the boroughs in Protestant control. King, the foremost complainant against this Parliament, admits, that they thought it reasonable to keep these in their own hands, as being the foundation of the legislative power, and therefore secluded papists, etc.' The great objection made to the composition of James' Parliament is, that two-thirds of those boroughs were thrown open to Catholics. It is said in his high office. that this was done illegally; "the Protestant Ascendency" has always had a great regard for law when the law was anti-Catholic. That is to say, one-third of the boroughs were left to one-fourth of the population of the country. It is said that many Protestant electors had fled to England. That is true; but why not tell us of the crazy lies which scared them away; and of the fearful storm they aroused in England by their grossly exaggerated reports of conditions in Ireland? Did they expect the Parliament of Ireland not to assemble until they came back?

James' reconstruction of the boroughs in Ireland was done by the same legal proceedings as Charles II's reconstruction of the boroughs in England, Anyone who knows anywill hesitate to decide that the proeeedings taken were not in accordance with law. Lawyers disagreed at the time about the matter, just as lawyers disagree to-day about many matters. But we are not out-and-out apologist for James II in any of the disputed courses he took in England in Ireland. We do say, however, and cool, calm consideration of both sides of the case, bears us out, that the Irish Parliament which he opened in May 1689, was the result of a fairer, more reasonable, attempt to collect a fair representation of the voice of Ireland, Catholic and Protestant, then had ever been made in that country up to that time: that it was a fairer and more reasonable attempt in that respect, than has ever been seen in Ireland since; fairer and more reasonable than was made at any time in England from the Reformation "down to very recent times. The borough system of election was never, in England or in Ireland, a fair way of representing the people's opinions; but James' great offenceto Pretestants-was just this, that, such as that borough system was, he threw a fair proportion of it into the control of the Catholics-three-fourths of the population at that time.

THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary a large number of the "First Friday' communicants received Holy Communion again on that day. The devotion to the Blessed Virgin grows in strength with the passing years. It is winning its way against even the prejudices so long felt towards it by our separated brethren, and is no LeBlanc and Julie Belliveau. He was longer criticized save by the more incurable of bigots. The daily petition of the Catholic, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death," is in itself of the reproaches levelled so long at the answer to all such criticism.

That is not adoration; it is a call to a steadfast friend for help; an acknowl
Barrish priest of Caledonia: 1906 and 1907, parish priest of Salmon River; 1907 to 1912 parish priest of Salmon River; 1908 and 1909, parish parish priest of Salmon River; 1908 and 1909, parish priest of Salmon River; 1908 and 1909, parish parish priest of Salmon River; 1908 and 1909, parish parish parish parish parish parish parish

edgment before God that we are sinners and need help and have cause to fear his anger. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception is thus expressed by the Church:

We define that the Blessed Virgin Mary in the first moment of her con-Mary in the first moment of her con-ception, by the singular grace and privilege of Almighty God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the human race, was pre-served free from every stain of original sin."

Cardinal Gibbons quotes the beautiful words of Wordsworth that Mary united in her person "a mother's love with maiden purity," and the Cardinal points out that if she had been created in original sin instead of being superior she would be inferior to Eve who was certainly created immaculate. And he says:

"In the liturgy ascribed to St. James, Mary is commemorated as our most holy, immaculate and most glorious Lady, Mother of God and ever

Virgin Mary,'
In the Maronite Ritual she is invoked as 'our holy, praiseworthy and immaculate Lady.'
In the Alexandrian liturgy of St.

Basil she is addressed as 'most holy, most glorious, immaculate.'"

"It is interesting to know," says the same eminent writer, "that the Immaculate Conception of Mary has been interwoven in the earliest history been interwoven in the earliest history of our own country. The ship that first bore Columbus to America was named Mary of the Conception. This celebrated navigator gave the same name to the second island which he discovered. The first chapel erected in Quebec, when that city was founded in the early part of the seventeenth century, was dedicated to God under the invocation of Mary Immaculate."

THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

We offer to His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc, who was consecrated on Tues-day, our hearty good wishes for his future happiness, welfare, and success

The reception given him in St. John on his arrival there last week is proof that the true spirit in which Catholics habitually show to the new appointees of the Holy See, animates the people

of that city.

Bishop LeBlanc, being a young man has, in the natural course of things, the prospect of a long life before him. We hope and trust that it may be long, and filled with the things on which the blanc set the highest Catholic bishops set the highest value,—success in God's work; increase in fervor and zeal amongst his flock; the advancement of religion; and all good things which can come of close and happy union and co-operation between bishop, priests and

St John, like Antigonish, received its earliest spiritual ministrations from the heroic French missionaries Amongst the earliest of these, in that territory, were the Jesuit fathers Biard and Masse, in 1611. They were succeeded by Recollects. After that, the New Brunswick mission came thing of the uncertainties of English under the bishop of Quebec. Mon-Common law, even in our own times, signor St. Vallier established a mission miles below Woodstook, in 1686, and left it under the direction of Father Simon, a Recollect. Later the missions on the St. John river passed into the hands of the Jesuits, among whom were Fathers Aubery, Loyard, Danielon, Lovergs, Andren, and Germain. Numbers of French settlers arrived in that territory in the 17th century, some of whom removed later to Nova Scotia. About 1767, Rev. Charles Francis Bailey, afterwards coadjutor bishop of ministered on the St. John river. The first native Acadian priest is said to have been Father Bourg, who was born in 1744. He fled at the expulsion with his parents, in 1755 to Isle St. Jean (P. E. Island); and was from there deported to France. After some years he went to Quebec; and there he was ordained in 1773. He was appointed Vicar-General of Acadia, including the territory now in the Diocese of St. John. The first Irish priest in that territory, seems to have been Father Pfrench, a Dominican, sent there by Bishop Plessis of Quebec in 1813. influx of Irishimmigrants began about that time. In 1829 the diocese of Charlottetown was created, with New Brunswick under its jurisdiction. In 1842 New Brunswick a seperate diocese; and the first bishop was Dr. William Dollard, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who had been, as several others of the priests above named also were, a missionary in Nova Scotia. His successor was Bishop Connolly also a native of Ireland, who succeeded him in 1852, and who became Archbishop of Halifax, in 1859, After Bishop Connolly came to Halifax, New Brunswick was divided, the Southern portion, as the diocese of St. John, being assigned to Rt. Rev. John Sweeny, also a native of Ireland. fell on Sunday this year. No doubt He was succeeded by Bishop Casey, now made Archbishop of Vancouver. Archbishop Casey was borne in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, in

Right Rev. Edward LeBlanc, consecrated on Tuesday by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, was born at Weymouth. Nova Scotia, on August 15th, 1872, the son of Luc educated at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B., and at St. Anne's College, Church Point, N. S., and was ordained in 1898 by the late Archbishop O'Brien. Up to 1901 he was curate at Meteghan; 1901 to

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ANTIGONISH, N S.

How Ryan " Made Good.

facts concerning character of Thomas Fortune Ryan, the Catholic multi-millionaire, have impressed those who know him

Systematic organization. Power of persuasion.

Mental concentration. Capacity for instant and decisive

Silence, secreey and art of using great power behind the throne.

Ryan was born in Blue Ridge, 'Va., in 1851, and when he was 18 years of Baltimore. At the end of two years he had married his employer's daughter, and so impressed his employer with his ability to handle, make and save money, that it was a good deal under the influence of his employer that the young man went to

There, using money that had been loaned him by his father-io-law and the latter's friends, Ryan began speculating in Wall street. In less than a year after he had located in the metropolis, he formed a stock exchange partnership and became his own boss. He prospered so well that in 1874, or two years after he had gone to New York, he was able to purchase a seat in the stock exchange. There he continued in action for ten years. His success as a dealer in stocks attracted the attention of such heavyweights as Samuel J. Tilden, Jay Gould, William R. Travers, John B. Travor, and William C. Whitney. Whitney especially was impressed with Ryan's ability, and in 1886 he took him under his charge and together they began consolidating the railway and railroad lines of New Since that time Ryan and his associates have consolidated about everything in sight, including steam railroads, street railways, electric light properties, gas companies, and almost every known branch of industry and finance.

Money came his way as by magic. By what means he got his money does not minimize the fact that he has it and that he made it through his own ingenuity, brain power, and unrelenting attack on those who opposed his progress. He was the original promoter of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, which by degrees practically absorbed every line in Manhattan, He was one of the organizers of the Consolidated Traction company of New Jersey. He acquired a horse car line in Staten Island and changed its power to electricity. Incidentally he became possessor of the electric lighting plants of Staten Island. He promoted in part the construction of the Union Elevated railroad of Chicago and waa member of a syndicate that purchased from Charles T. Yerkes the North and West Chicago surface roads. He developed a system of electric railways and electric lighting plants in Milwaukee, while his deal-ings in gas plants and insuranc-companies would fill volumes in themselves.

What Makes Unhappy Marriages.

"The most frequent theme of the modern play and novel is married life. And so it always was," says the reverend author of a recent work on marriage an i divorce. But whereas in our father's day

plays and novels ended with marriage and happiness, now they more often commence with marriage and misery, and frequently end with divorce and adultery. The heroine of the plot is she is unmarried she is generally in love with a married man; or at any rate, a married man is in love with her, and as the plot thickens domestic trouble grows. In other words literature and the drama persistently represent married life in the gulse of either a sordidly dismal or a luridly tragic story. Unfortunately these perilous possibilities and direful eventualities of marriage are not confined to fiction. They are founded on fact, as is proved by the reports of the divorce cases and the evidence forthcoming in the police and coroners' courts. Not alone in the smart society of London, in Mayfair and Belgravia but in the middle class, in provincial society and in the life of the slums, these stories of unhappy married life are of common and constant occurrence. Why is this? My answer is, loose morality, and a worldly conception of the nature and aim of marriage, the spirit of selfish-ness and commercialism.

The standard of marriage has been degraded by unbelieving and worldly persons who look upon marriage inerely as a civic function, and refuse to consider the obligations and duties the marriage state imposes. Among the types of women whom this writer arraigns are "the new woman of society who does not care for children," the pleasure-seekers, the claimants of rights "which our mothers and grandmothers would have dispised;" and the working-class wife, "the key swinger" who locks up as soon as her husband goes to work and spends her day in pursuit of enjoyment. "A wite of that sort never married for her hus band's or for her children's sake, but only for her own comfort, in order to secure a man and to have a shelter. Men are also in fault, but at the present day less frequently than women.

The sole remedy for such evils consists in a return to the teachings of Christ. Marriagecan be happy only when husband and wife love one

Forgiving, forgetting, forbearing, in mutual service, in mutual joy, in mutual sorrow, in sacrifice even unto death. Only this love can give stability and integrity to marriage. Only on this love can the family be formed and conserved. . "Free love" -which is neither free, nor love-can not rear children to become worthy citizens. If can not people the world with a noble race. Only the abiding love of man and wife can do this. love of man and wife can do this.
Only such love can strengthen the race with the grit of manhood. This love alone can build up great nations and empires.

We can have no part in its spirit if we continue in a sinful course and refuse to hearken to the inspired voice crying out in the wilderness and demanding repentance. and empires.

Visiting.

Did you ever notice the difficulties some people have when they make you what is formally called a "visit?" They are old friends, for instance, whom you haven't seen for ten years. and they happen to be their way east, and they can spend a week with you. Of course you are mighty glad to have Tom and Grace come to your home. You and your wife both like them, and years ago, 'back yonder" you used to be on the

best of terms. But when they come and find that some how they have a notion of visiting that doesn't pan out. As they age he was clerking in a store at haven't seen you for years they hold to the idea that they are under obligations to sit down in the house and talk. Their theory seems to be that it would be a shame to waste any time going out with you, or meeting your friends, or doing anything in particular that might interrupt the ow of conversation

Haven't they come for a long deferred visit? Then why should they waste any time for they have so much to talk about?

The scheme appears altogether proper. But the result is that pretty oon everybody is bored to death

You find yourself counting the days until they are gone and you are cer-tain that Tom and Grace are doing the same thing. Everybody is dis-

The trouble is that acquaintanceship, like happiness, is a sort of by-product of work. If a man devotehimself to pleasure he dosen't get The only pleasure worth while is that which comes incidently in a life of activity. So, too, the most satisfactory kind of visiting between old friends comes out in the course of going out together, or in meeting people, or in some form of ctive effort.

Women visit satisfactorily while they are "doing up the work," Men can renew old acquaintanceship while going to the "show," or tramping about the new station site.

But evening after evening of mere "visiting" at home, palls on the most devoted of friends. Life is made for action, philosophers say, So are friendships.

Crabbed Tempers.

It is a very remarkable fact, bu nearly everybody who has a bad tem-per admits the fact with the greatest pride. They say the most disagree-able things to those they love, and after the speech has sunk well into the heart of the other, they calmly remark: "Well, I have a nasty dispose ion and you must expect it.'

Many of these people regard a crabbed temper as a sign of authority of masterful ways, and look upon it as a means of getting what they wan

I have known many women, will o her very fine qualities in their makeup, who feel that they can frighten their husbands, children or even their parents into doing what hey probably unreasonably desire by

display of temper. But these same women little realiz that they get what they want not a much through fear but because those tho are fond of them dread an ex hibition of temper. They get what they want and do not stop to think how homiliating such a victory really

Aside from the moral side of such condition, there is the physical side, which no woman can afford to disregard. One fit of temper will add many lines in a woman's face; it win deplete her nervous system and sener blood boiling. The next day shwill wonder why her head aches, why her heart palpitates, and how it is she is not able to do the same amount of work she did last week. The woman who indulges in such temper is cruel to her friends, but infinitely more cruel to herself.

Argentine Catholicity.

Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has a population of one and a half million. It is a beautiful city, and is called the Paris of America on that account. And it will be well to add that in this particular all similiarity ceases. The inhabitantsare immensly wealthy, and the city is dotted with magnificent memorial churches, built by individual familes. There are four large universities in the republic. The largest is the University of Buenos Ayres, which has an enroll ment of 5,000 students. Its buildings are magnificent structures. Higher education for women is in charge of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, who are known throughout South America as the female Jesuits. No one can be elected to the presilency, or vice-presidency who does not not profess the Catholic faith. It is said that Masonry has no status in this republic. Bogots, the capital of Columbia, is a city of 500,000 inhabitants, It is said to be the most Catholiccity in all America. The peo-ple are very devout and practical. Bogota is the seat of two celebrated universities, the Jesuit and the National.

Advent.

The voice of Advent is the voice of The voice of Advent is the voice of John the Baptist crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight His paths," and the spirit of repentance is the reponse that is sought for in every Christian soul. We cannot be in harmony with this holy season unless, as St. Paul puts it in his Epistle read on Advent Sunday, "We cust off the works of darkness and nut on the works of darkness and put on the armor of light," unless "we walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting or drunkenness, not in chambering or impurities, not in envy and contention." It is now the hour for us to arise, make our special accounting, and put on the Lord Jesus Christ by putting off the defilements of sin. If Advent does not mean this much it means nothing.

The Test that Tells.

THE CASKET

The following editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the Houston (Texus) Dally News speaks for itself: "Without any design to make invidious distinction between the work accomplished by each for Christian civilization, we believe the statement will not be contested that to the Roman Catholic Church we owe everything which saved to the world Christian ideal which all alike cherish For this reason we have never had much tolerance for any effort that seeks to under-value the work which the Roman Catholic Church has carried on since the earliest Christian ages, particularly its large and far-reaching chari-

" The Catholic Church,' to quote the words of an exchange, never relinquished her claim upon the broken and afflicted. She has never lost the attitude of the mother toward the suffering child. The Hotel Dieu, of Paris, has been the model for thousands of hospitals in all parts of the world, where Sisters of hundreds of religious Orders pass from bed to bed, from ward to ward . in quiet ministration. There are institutions for the aged, under the care of nuns, who to-day go out, as mendicants did of old, begging for their charges. You see them on the streets like ghosts of mediaval saints, almstaking instead of almsgiving. There is no physical or spiritual need that the sons and daughters of the Church, dedicated to the service of religion and humanity, are not

meeting to-day.'
"Let Protestantism not boast that it has all the zeal, all the knowledge, and all the truth to minister to humanity's needs."

Christmas Presents.

Dear M. L., there is no such thing as must about a Christmas gift. ever there is a time when one should give spontaneously and because one wishes to give concrete evidence of one's appreciation and good will, and for no other reason, it's at Christmas. It's positively sacrilegious to give in a spirit of rebellion and disgust with the whole Christmas business. And that's just what a lot of us do. Of course some allowance must be made for an aching back and over-tired When you have worked yourself to a frazzle trying to make up a personal work for the shortage of cash in your purse, you are apt to have a complete set of upside down feelings. A good rest will restore your balance and make you realize that giving thought and appreciation to those nearest us is one of the big things of life, and not to be

neglected under severe penalties. But that's quite another matter rom beggaring one's self, going with-out needed clothing, or leaving one's sills uppend in order to give presents o people already over-burdened with

The first rule about gifts at any time is: don't give unless you really want to give. A forced gift is usually unindication of cowardice. We are fraid people will think us poor or stingy or mean or something else not once. It's a pity all of us can't mak-up our minds not to mind what people are going to think so long as we are doing the best we can. Anyway, they robably are not thinking about uand our doings nearly as much as we magine. Most of us are a bit egotisic, you know. We are apt to overestimate the size of the place we act is they are thinking about themseives and their own affairs. Our loings, unless they were unmistakably conspicuous, haven't impressed hem at all. That's not a thought hat's comforting to our vanity, to be ure, but it ought to help us to go dong about our business without vorcy over what somebody will

Another rule about giving is not to give where a gift may embarrass or be misunderstood. Juilet's employer has een uncommonly kind and con-iderate. He has overlooked mistakes and pointed out ways of improvement. In a dozen ways he has shown his appreciation of good work, Shall she give him a Christmas present? Not f she is a wise and sensible girl. He would not misunderstand, to be sure. Being a man of good instincts and fine character who has lived years enough to learn some of the sterner lessons of life, he will know that she simply wishes to put her appreciation and loyalty and friendliness into tangible form. But he will feel emparrassed and perhaps just a bit irritated over it. He will wish she had not spent on him even the small amount of money the gift cost, A much finer thing to do would be to write him a friendly little letter say-ing that you must tell him at this season of good-will how much his kindness during the year has meant to you and how grateful yor are. It would give an added value to the letter if you would mention one or two instances when something he did was of special help to you. Such a letter would give a well meaning employer more plsasure and satisfaction than any amount of desk-fixings or hand embroidery you could think of. But if you fear you can't say just the right thing send him a pretty Christmas card with some friendly verses on it.

The-e Christmas post cards give pleasure to the lonely out of all proportion to their cost, so send as many as you can. It's a sad thought, but it's only too true, that there are housands and thousands of people who have no one to think of them or o send them a friendly line at Christmas time. Sometimes they are ross-grained mortals, so hard to get ear that no one bothers with them. Never mind the reason they are for tot en or neglected. See if you can't ing half a dozen of these over-looked folks and send each one a cheerful post card. You can't tell what train of thought you may wake up -Aunt Bride, in The Sacred Heart Review.

"It is true," asked Salliet, "that the blind can determine color by a sense of touch?" "Sure," said James; "I once knew a blind man who could tell a red-hot stove just by putting a finger on it."

Do you ever get the "blues," feel morbid or out of sorts without any

Because they are overfed instead of

nuch meat

He says that people in normal health other products.

Vegetables for instances, such as peas, beans, and lentils, or eggs and milk products, such as cheese an butter
We economize, but we are not deprivmilk. Cheese in all its forms is the only proteid which this physician considers best for humanfood because when under going assimilation it does not produce putrefying fundamental Of constituents which are produced by meat in the same condition. This physician while not advising against

Her husband receives a salary of only \$75 a month. They have no children.

Read her own words; "Of course, \$75 is not much, especially for people who are accustomed to a great deal better living than that affords, but we want to be independent, and we are that and much more. We have a comfortable flat, steam heated and with a bath. We have good, wholesome meals, consisting of plenty of nutritious food, We pay for every thing we use, have no bills, live comfortably and happily, and have something left at the end of the month."

"How do you do it?" I asked.
"At the beginning," she explained,
"we sat down and figured out accurately a schedule of expenses. down exactly what we could spend ed of anything we need,

So much for the good judgment of accouple of wholesome young Amer-

Of course, food commodities are selling at higher prices. deny that . But is that not largely due physician while not advising against to our rapidly growing population and eating any meat or the adopting of also to the fact that many of our the vegetarian diet, says that the high newer citizens, unaccustomed to our cost of living problem will be solved | ways and activities, are mere consumonly when people realize how necessary it is to health as well as to one's pocketbook that simple diet be adopted.

The people realize how necessary it is to health as well as to one's is it not probable that a largely contributing cause of the high cost of living problem is the wasteful and There would be less people bothered extravagant tendencies of the time? with "moods" if they would eat and live sanely. Take the case of a clude that this problem, to a material sed on the subject of high cost of extent has been created by waste and

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accepted. WILLIAM MCDERMOTT

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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his father, mother, son, daughter, broane of sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section a lassifie his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acret Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emptice six months in each of six years from date of homestead curry fincluding the time required to carn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres exits.

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require proteids, fat, sugar and starch in certain specified proportions, but that it makes no difference whether the proteids come from meats or from

woman with whom I recently converliving might be dwelt on profitably, extravagance.

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Come, Ye Disconsolate.

Come, ve disoconsolate, where'er you Come, at God's altar fervently kneel.

Here bring your wounded hearts; here tell your anguish-

Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.

Joy of the desolate. Light of the straying, Hope, when all others die, fadeless

and pure, Here speaks the Comforter, in God's name saying, "Earth has no sorrow that heaven

cannot cure." Go, ask the infidel what boom he brings us, What charm of aching hearts he

Sweet as that heavenly promise Hope sings us-

"Earth has no sorrow that God cannot heal."

- Thomas Moore.

WHERE AN EARLY EXPERIENCE IN A MAN'S LIFE COMES BACK TO HIM AS A MESSAGE FROM ONE LONG LOST TO HIM.

GRIST FOR THE MILL.

It was the man's last week on the road. He could have howled for joy about it, for he had always hated the life. His firm had lately appointed him to take charge of one of their largest offices in the west, and a fine raise it was for him, one he richly deserved. The little, dingy, well-remembered towns through which he was "drumming" for the last time looked smaller and drearier than ever to him, and the uncomfortable, one-horse hotels at which he put up, never seemed more uninhabitable than now when he realized that he need never visit them again. He felt a wave of compassion for the poor wretches that would follow him.

Thank Heaven!" he said aloud, as the train sped through the steelblackened and scarred hill country, "it's over! I could not have stood it much longer!"

Which is about what we all say at deliverance from unpleasant things. The man had reached a goal toward which he had been traveling these several years. He felt that he had little else to demand of fate, this year -unless, of course. 'twas a wife and a

He smiled at the thought, then "Time enough for that," he comforted himself, as he had done many a time before. Since he was interested in no particular girl, and no particular girl was interested in him, why give the matter thought?

In a mountainous station he was held up an hour waiting for connections, and he wandered down into the poor, bare mining town. Chance took him by a queer little mission shore where, among other things, were old magazines for sale, "Philanthropy from the north," the travelingman smiled, and idly strolled in.

A small girl stood ahead of him,

lickering with the pale, emaciated looking woman in charge. "Ma paid three cents for it yesterday, an' she's done readin' it, an' it's 's

good 's was when she got it!' narangued the child, "I can't help it," said the woman.

"We do not buy back. Perhaps you can sell it to some one else," "No'm," wailed the girl, "ma's

'The Cat'lic he child held it up.

The child held it up. "The Cat'lic H—," she informed him. "Please, mister, will yez buy it? Only two cents I'll give it to yez fer!"

"Till give you twenfy-five cents for it," he told her.

The child almost fell. She stared at him with dropped jaw, and wheu the coin was handed over, ran wide-eyed with it from the smelly store. Her amazement was such that she forgot amazement was such that she forgot

to thank him. "That will keep her family a week," sighed the mission worker. "I was surprised to think the mother could read. They are miserably poor. They will only read the very, very few Catholic magazines that fall into our hands.

hands. Can I do anything else for you, sir?"

But there was nothing else she could do for our friend, he was glad to get out and back to the station.

story. Once the train was under way story. Once the train was under way he opened the magazine directly to it, as if by design. He read the story, first, with a strange feeling of familiarity and wonder. He knew that story! Why, good heavens! it was about himself!

He read the tale again. It was not a bad composition. A boy had loved a girl. The boy was big and strong and handsome, with a sullen mouth

and handsome, with a sullen mouth and generous eyes. The man tried to recall himself as a boy. Well, ye—es, that description fitted himself hand. He had never thought himself hand-some, but the girl might have thought that way about him. You can never tell what a school girl is going to

The girl was little, fair and quick of temper, but a gentle, forgiving lass withal—"I did not know that last!" cried the man. "She was still in a hot temper last time I saw her!"

The action of the story was unmistakably familiar to him; and the complications of it were out of the

complications of it were out of the ordinary, so he felt reasonably sure that he was reading about himself—and some one else. He read on, carefully. It was important to read with care a real printed story about

with care a real, printed story about one's self!

The boy had invited the girl to his college prom, and she had hastened to come, with a lot of clothes and a fussy old aunt as chaperone. On the way up to 'varsity town, there had been a railroad wreck, and fair heroine and chaperone had been carried from the harrowing scene by the season's football hero, a big animal whom the fellows called "Pug" and who carried the two ladies, one tucked under each arm, to safety and a farmhouse some distance away. It was not an easy trick, nor was the house near, so only trick, nor was the house near, so only

a football hero could have done the through it, he saw a girl and a foottrick.—The man pursed his lips. Yes. was a great boy-confound him, anyway!

The girl and her aunt had not been hurt and they arrived at the college, not so much the worse for their adventure. The girl had lost her pretty frocks, but she and auncy managed to put together something very lovely for the prom night, and the girl was quite the belle of the ball. The man remembered her, then, all flounces and curls and smiles, and he had no trouble in filling her programme!

"Pug" was there. He was the hero of the hour, which was not an unusual thing for him. After conveying aunty and her ward, one on either arm, to safety that day, he had gone back to the scene of the wreck and thrown himself heart and muscle into the work of rescue. He had achieved noble deeds there and had come out of it with a strained back. He was not dancing. Happy was the girl who had him on her list!

As the man in the train recalled the circumstances, he had been rather helpless in the matter of giving the hero a dance with his girl. Both she and her aunt demanded it, and the fellow with the strained back had implored it, and what was a chap to do in a case like that? That dance was the worst thing that ever happened to the boy!

The story contained a splendid description of the moonlit, vine-hung balcony to which the hero took the girl : o sit out his number. It was the back upper porch of the gym, leading from the running track, and the entrance to it was choked with entrance to it was choked with bagdads and piles of pillows, made artistic by the hands of visiting mothers and sisters. The boy watched the couple disappear outside this barricade, and then, with a face of thunder, he cut that dance with some girl and stood alone in the shadow, his hands clenched, his teeth together, waiting in jealous fear and rage for the number to end!

The next was the boy's. He was already wild with anxiety when the music ceased. Imagine his concern when the couple did not come in at once from the balcony! He waited in the shadow, taking the turn of three steps back and forth, like a caged lion. They did not come. The wait between the dances drew to a close, but still they did not come. The boy was red with rage. The music struck up a waltz-his waltz with her!-and the hero had not brought her in from the balcony!

He went after her, tearing aside the bagdads savagely, and digging his heels into the pillows. The girl and the hero were still sitting on a rustic bench, and the moonlight streaming through the luxuriant vines bathed them in spotted blue light. It was tremendously lovely, the story said, but our friend skipped that part! The girl waslaughing her mischievous, gurgling, teasing laugh, and she was looking up at the hero. There was admiration, deep and unmistakable, in look and attitude. "Pug" was telling her a story, and he was bend-ing toward her as only a "Pug" knows how to do, adorning his tale with glances.

by the engrossed pair, a sudden breath of the night flirted a scarf from the girl's shoulders. They showed pearly white in the moonlight beneath her lacey gown. The hero caught the scarf. He was unnecessarily slow about putting it back on the girl, and he seemed to linger still, as his In a spirit of adventure, the man stepped forward. "What is the book?" he asked. "What is the book?" he asked. and he seemed to linger still, as his arm laid the flimsy thing across her neck, looking down at her—and the girl was looking up at him and laughing as only she could laugh. They were oblivious of the figure in the doorway.

It was a bad moment for the boy. He was as surly as a bear, and the hero was as bland and smiling as only a hero-and a villain !-can be.

They did not have that waltz. Indeed, he never danced with the girl again! They quarreled violently, and she sat out the rest of his dances with the hero. It was the hero who took her to her chaperone, called her carriage to leave that night, and next day escorted girl and aunty to the day escorted girl and aunty to the train. She was a wilful little lady, and aunty was as wax in her hands. She said she would never speak to him again. And she hadn't!

Here the story should have ended with the wedding of the hero and the girl, the man told himself; or ended, anyway at that point for the end of

anyway, at that point, for the end of the true story was that he had never sat eyes on his sweetheart from that hour to this. She had not married the hero last time he heard; but that

was years and years ago.

The story in the Catholic H—
had a spirited ending. Twelve years
after the prom, the man and the girl
met on a buffet in the wilds of Montana, and there was a wreck! It was only a kind of wreck, with no one injured, but it kept the train buried in injured, but it kept the train ouried in gigantic drifts for eighteen hours, during which time the man and girl got acquaited again and found out that they had never ceased to love each other though all these years. It came out that the hero had married an actress and gone into vaudeville; and aunty was still chaperoning. Of course, they were married! course, they were married!

The magazine editors demanded happy endings: that accounted for the sequel to his sad little love story. It was sad! He had not allowed himself to think himself to think much about it for years, but if one did ponder, one could not but see that it was very

Did she write it? Years ago, the girl had written the best compositions girl had written the best compositions in school, and, yes, he remembered, vaguely, that an old, old friend had hinted that Nell had developed into a blue stocking. That was it. She wrote! And she had written about

him.

He examined the name of the author. "Len Graham" did not mean anything clear to him, at first. Then, suddenly, he slapped his knee, and chuckled. Graham was Maharg spelled backward—her name, and Len was Nell. There was no doubt in his mind. Nell Maharg had chosen to twist her name about to form a non de guerre, and had thus become Len Graham to the public.

The man spent a sleepless night. All

ball hero sitting together on a moon lit snowdrift that, every now and then, unaccountably turned into a huge magazine with covers made

time she is yellow and wrinkled.'

He smoothed out the lines in his own tired face. He wondered where Nell Maharg was! He'd like to ask brightly. "I need a plot, and I recall something that has happened to me. Supposing she didn't care, wasn't it a little indelicate to write up her own the man dazedly. "I had an idea Supposing she didn't care, wasn't it a love story, anyway? And that that things of that sort, in a woman's

He thought he'd write to that magazine and ask for her address. But he neglected to write; and so, again, Fate took a hand. Two weeks later he was in a New England village, whither he had gone, before starting west, to spend a week-end with an old salesman friend who had lately married. To make the "long arm of circumstance" still more strikingly anparent, it may be said that his friend had not lived in the arm

village a month. At their first breakfast the bride said: "You must see the only points of interest in the town. There is the new library and the convent boardingschool—we have boarders from all over the country!—and Len Graham's house just around the corner."

Their guest's knife and fork fell with a clatter.

"Who?" he gasped
"Len Graham! The is a novelist
of note, particulary in Catholic
circles. Don't you ever read, you busy She's quite famous, since her last book. She lives right here on Elm Street."

"Married and with a family, I suppose." The man tried to speak indiffer-

"Old maid," said his host. "The women here are crazy about her."

"She's not an old maid!" protested his wife, "I've seen her, and she looks a mere girl!"

"Then, it can't be Nell," the man said to himself. For Nell was now thirty-one, and she must be faded. Women of thirty-one are no longer fresh and fair. He thought of his own bald spot, his wrinkles; with the greatest care—and charity—Nell Maharg was passe! It could not be otherwise. He was sorry. If he had married her years ago, she would be as wrinkled now, but he would love every tiny line about her eyes and mouth, every thread of silver beginning to show in her fair brown hair. But it would be different, since he had not married her. Her faded face would not appeal to him to-day. He was man enough to know that.

Nevertheless, he went up Elm St., after breakfast, to see the house where the authoress lived. No crowd of females followed him, and he approached the house quite alone. was a square white and green one with a gravel walk bordered with hedges leading straight from the gate in the white fence to the square front The lilac bushes were in bloom and Nell Maharg herself was cutting a bunch of them. The man stood a moment, stunned, his hand on the As the boy entered, quite unnoticed gate. A month might have passed since the night of the prom, a yearno more, if one were to judge from the woman he saw among the lilacs. Her fair, curling hair was drawn low on her neck, as of old, and her simple white frock was short in the sleeves and low in the neck, where a black velvet band bound her white throat. She was slim, smooth and pink, her hair untouched by Time's hand. The man opened the gate and stumbled toward her. She turned and looked at him, calmly, pleasantly, and the sweet light in the garden added no more than a year or two to her young appearance. She might have been twenty four; she could not be thirty-one! Yet, he knew it was Nell Maharg, and that he was not mistaken in her years.

She did not seem to recognize him. In a flash, he decided not to reveal his

she wrote that story.

"I am a writer for a new syndicate of magazines." he fibbed glibly, "and we are getting out a series of articles about authors in their private homes. You are Len Graham? I have been

The ruse worked with startling success. The woman smiled brightly, a smile that brought out faint laughter wrinkles about her gentle mouth and dreamy eyes, "The syndicate in which Mr. Martin is interested, I suppose?" she said. "I had a letter from him this morning. He has been such a good friend to me that I can not refuse to be interviewed."

The man's knees were weak as he followed her up and into the old-fashioned porch. What on earth should he say to her? Already he regretted his deceit. He sank into a chair, and the woman settled herself in the straight, quaint settle opposite him. She began to arrange the lilacs him. She began to arrange the lilacs in her lap, bending her fair head over them. The shadow of the light, soft curls and of the porch quite gilded her face again with the touch of youth and girlishness. She was magically young! Yet when she spoke, her voice was the soft, rich music of a state way are now as the soft, rich music of a section of the soft of the sof mature woman, one who has lived and

"Now, what do you want to know?" she asked, looking up.
"Why-er-" stammered he. He

felt his wits deserting him. Then he shook himself. "Take your story in the March Catholic H——," he began briskly, in his selling tone:
"what was your source of plot? I
mean, I want to tell our readers
where you got your characters and
your situations. Are they taken at
all from real life? from your own
observation?"

observation?

observation?"
She stared at him queerly a moment, a twinkle in her eye. Then she returned to her flowers.
"I can tell you that in a few words," she said softly. "I write most of my stories about myself. I am invariably my own heroine! Don't start. It's a very good way to write. Then I know what I am talking about. The complications in my stories are usually real incidents from my own life; but editors demand a happy denouement, which affairs in

real life do not have, you know, so I Then she looked mischievous. "They must marry myself to every one of my heroes! It is a trifle complicated. I have been married hundreds of

bagdads, "You would think," our friend the case of this story published by the Catholic H——, it's a striking tale, yawned next morning, "that I was still in love with that girl! By this Catholic H—, it's a striking tale, —isn't it—er—a bit sacred to expose to the puulic? I mean-don't you

life, were too sacred to her - to sell." Len Graham laughed. "Everything

cried lightly. There seemed to be no floor in the porch. The man wondered where his feet would rest when he arose. "Suppose the—er—man in this story has cared all these years?" he faltered, "Goodness!" she cried, "I

that comes to my mill is grist," she

"Goodness!" she cried, "I wouldn't know him if I should see him! I have forgotten his name!

written about every beau I ever had!' The man managed to get up. "I "You - think I have enough material for my stammered.

article, he said with painful effort. 'It is most interesting. Good-day."
The woman rose and shook hands cordially, "Remember me kindly to Mr. Martin. Good-by."

Somehow he got to the gate. He opened it and went outside, clicking it behind him. He turned and looked back with misty eyes. He saw a girl. Nell Maharg, sitting, with a lap heaped with lilacs, on the porch where he had le t her. The woman of thirty-one who had sold the one love story of his life to an editor and an uncaring public, and who said all that came to her was "grist for her mill," was an eerie creature of evil dreams. The day, the air, was unreal. He stag-

gered away.

A ripple of laughter followed him, startling him in its suddenness and familiarity. He turned to see the woman hurrying down the path and across the old fashioned garden toward the fence without which he She halted under a huge white lilac bush.

"Bob Donovan I" she cried. " You can't all care!" she protested. "I've are as stupid as you were twelve years ago

"You - you knew me?" he

Almost at once," she laughed, It was great fun. He got her hands over the fence,

You do not look a day older--"
"You do," she retorted. "You look a great deal more than thirty, and I manage to look a great deal

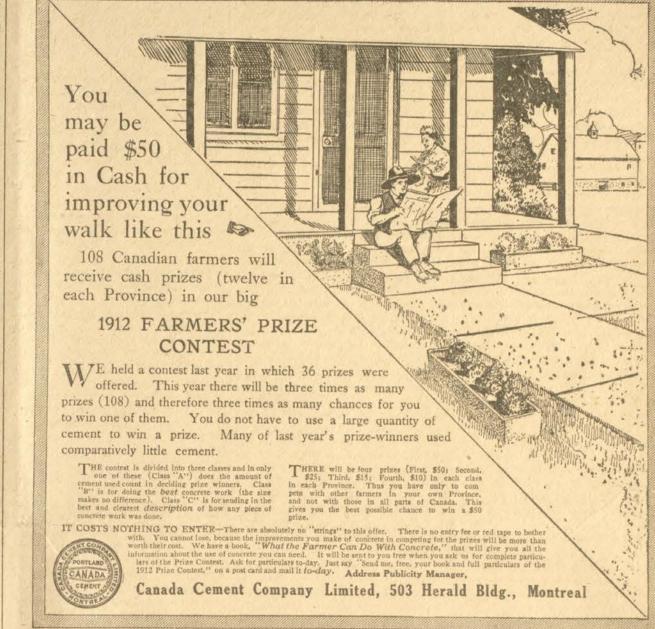
"I love you,' he cheked, and did not know how foolish and disheveled he looked. "And you said—our story -was grist---"Look here, Bob," interrupted Len

Graham, 'you needed that blow! But it isn't so!"
"No?" incredulously.

The girllish face grew very tender. "I never used but one experience in my own life — and that was the

"Why did you use that?" he

implored.
"I heard you were not married,"
the woman said softly, shyly, "and I
thought you might read it — and
understand"—Jerome Harte, in Benziger's Magazine.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912

LIQUOR LAWS.

All the laws respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors have met with certain obstacles. We are not, at this moment, taking up the question which | hibition; is against this sort of law; kind of law is the better for the purpose of dealing with this great and lamentable evil. For the moment we confine ourselves to difficulties and is a great, deep, and widespread obstacles which are shared in common by all liquor laws; which hindered difference between one Act and the enforcement of the Scott Act, the Liquor License Act, and the present | the large body of people who are solid Prohibition Act.

obey the law. We do not entertain drinks whatever laws may be made, common knowledge of all men could subject. not be hidden if we were their most ardent friends. A majority, a great majority, of all the persons engaged in selling liquor have no disposition or intention of obeying any law hitherto made, or that hereafter may be made, on the subject, whatsoever its character or provisions may

The liquor sellers of Nova Scotia have never, as a class, obeyed the Scott Act; or the Liquor License Act when it was in force; or the new Prohibition Act; and whether one of these laws, or any one of fifty more that might be made, should be in force | counties and towns, any decided conin the future, the liquor sellers, as a class, would decline to obey.

We have, therefore, at the outset, to recognize the fact that we have, in Nova Scotia, a class of men who stand ready, and not only ready, but determined, to break any law that may be made on this subject. They may profess greater readiness to obey a License Law; but will they do so? Have the licensed dealers of Halifax obeyed the law? Are not a number of the sellers of that city engaged in violating it every night in the year? Are not a number of the licensed places violating it day in and day out? Are the window-screen laws obeyed? And all the other wise provisions of the Act?

people now in the trade who are resolved to recognize no legal obligations in this matter; but we have a very large proportion of men in our population who are disposed to ask and encourage them to break the law. Let us state the case fairly. Let us face the facts. A very large section of our people, in this province, intend, at this very moment, to visit one of these illegal places of business within the next few hours, and there request the law-breaker who does business there to break the law once more for their pleasure. How many? We do not know. Let some one compute the percentage of the whole population.

This is a serious feature of the situation. Next to the sin and shame and poverty, the loss of money, energy, opportunity; the deficit in manhood; the shortage in constructive work; which follow on the lamentable custom of selling, buying and drinking of intoxicants, this is the most serious feature of the whole situation - that so many of our people in this province stand ready to back the breaking of any liquor law with their custom and their patronage. We are not speaking of the sheer drunkard, whose selfcontrol is impaired; we are speaking of men who have not that awful excuse for their actions, if excuse it be, And we say that they are ready to promote, encourage, and sympathize with the violation of any Act that ever has been passed, or that is likely to be passed in the immediate future. They did so under the Scott Act; under the License Act; under this Act; and if the best License Act ever framed were in force to-morrow, in every county in the province, they would not hesitate one moment to buy fertile and still unexhausted field of their liquor in an unlicensed bar; to drink at a counter; to buy and drink after hours; to violate the Sunday clauses, or any other clauses of such an Act.

The citizens of this class have connave none on this subject; and the counsel, to a magistrate who, very fact must be recognized when we are discussing the chances of doing better "radical" legislation anyhow, "Daly's valuable articles displayed on the sciences in other affairs; but they

They take the easy ground that they are not their brother's keepers; and that, even though the evil be recognized as a national one, and a subject on which it is necessary to make laws for the general protection of the people; they have no duty as individuals in the matter. This is putting their position at its best; but we need not say that it may be put on lower ground than that in most cases.

We are not, herein, arguing for the retention of the Prohibition Act. We are disposed to favor regulation by license. However, if we believed, as many of our Protestant friends do. that license is in itself sinful, because the trade is in itself sinful, and because you cannot license sin save by adding one sin to another, then we should oppose license. And we respect honest and conscientious opinions.

We are merely pointing out the conditions surrounding the question. We are told, from time to time, that public opinion is not in favor of the Scott Act; not in favor of Prowould back up the other sort of law. So far as we have been able to understand the people of Nova Scotia, there apathy on the whole subject, and the another is not great enough to arouse only on one point, and that is that The first is the lack of willingness to they will get their usual quota of any fanatical hatred of the liquor and the body of those who do not dealers; but facts which are in the drink but are indifferent on the whole

Another difficulty is that there is no determination, in the case of many of the county and town councils, to enforce any liquor law. Some of the rulers of these counties and towns may imagine that they would enforce a License Act, if they had one; but enforcement has not been the order of the day in all license counties in the Province in the past. We admit that there would be a slightly better chance to get them to do the honest thing in enforcing a License Act; but it is a question of degree, and nothing more. There is not, in the case of many science on this subject. Liquor legislation is looked on as radical, as the work of "cranks," and as an infringe ment on the freedom of the citizen.

When the Prohibition Act came in force in 1910, we said to our readers that its success depended on the manner in which it was enforced by the county and town authorities.

They have for the most part dealt with it, up to the present date, in a manner which has added one more to the long list of farces played in this Province in the name of temperance. In several populous towns and counties in the eastern part of this Province, towns and counties where the drink evil is rampant and ruinous, the Act has been treated as a joke. So treated by both the people and the councils. We have heard of the ineffectiveness of the Act itself,

Not the slightest difficulty exists in sending men to jail for second offences How many have been sent? The Legislature last winter enacted that the fines paid in should be used only for enforcing the Act; this was to stop the towns from drawing on the business for funds for town purposes, How many towns are obeying that

The Act is not in itself an ineffectve. But nonsense of that kind has been talked for years. We used to be told that the Scott Act had given rise to a vast quantity of litigation. We know better. Every lawyer knows better. Saven-eighths of the litigation which has arisen under the Scott Act. and the Liceuse Act, was on questions that did not touch these Acts at all.

This statement is absolutely correct. The litigation was on the Summary Convictions Act, and the Law of Evidence; on the former in the higher courts; on the latter in the Magistrates' courts.

The Summary Convictions Act is the chief case-maker; and it is tagged on to every penal statute in the statute books. If it is a Dominion Act, we have the Summary Convictions clauses of the Criminal code; if a Nova Scotia Act, we have the Nova Scotia Summary Convictions Act; and, beita Statute against smuggling, or against illicit stills, or to protest the mails, or the fisheries, or the mines, or against liquor selling, or bribery at elections, or what not, there is always one of our old triends, the Dominion or Nova Scotia Summary Convictions Acts waiting for us, a certiorari cases. The Scott Act carried the sins of the Summary Convictions Act for years; the License Act took its share of the burden; now the Prohibition Act has fallen heir to

"Your worship," says the learned

with one kind of law or another. Magistrate's Manual quotes the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that, on a fair construction of Section - of the Summary Convictions Act, the magistrate has no jurisdiction under such circumstances as the present."

> Score one more for the Summary Convictions Act; and if gentlemen who are anxious to understand what is wrong with our liquor laws want to find out one of the chief things that prevents results, let them examine any reliable manual for Magistrates, or Mr. Tremeear's work on "The Liquor Laws of Canada."

> All these reflections do not necessarily lead to a conclusion in favor of retaining the Prohibition Act. We feel very strongly that, in the present state of society, and in the present condition of the public conscience, hardened as so many are to the everyday sights and sounds of the horrid trade and the almost equally horrid custom of drinking, all we can hope for is regulation. However a man may be convinced of the wisdom or the benefits of absolute prohibition, we are disposed strongly to think that it is impossible without a widespread, deep - seated change in the public attitude, which is not in sight

This is not, in our opinion, an excuse for non-enforcement of the law we now have. It was not an excuse for not enforcing the laws we formerly had so far as enforcement can be carried; and that is many miles further than it has been honestly tried

We fear the same apathy of some; the same self-indulgence of some; the same "not-my-brother's keeper" excuse of some, the deep determination to sell liquor lawfully or unlawfully of some, the same resolute determination to drink it wherever it can be had of some, will hamper and hinder a License Law from being enforced.

Conscience cannot be created by Act of Parliament. But, if we can only have regulation even under the name of Prohibition, surely it would be better to have it under its own name. We feel very strongly that if Prohibition cannot be accomplished under the name of Prohibition, still less can it be accomplished under the name of regulation or license. And yet this s what has sometimes been attempted under the License Act. A License Act without licenses granted, is merely Prohibition under the guise of regulation. And here we come to another difficulty of the question, and one which cannot be treated lightly because it is based on conscience. We refer to the religious opinions of those who believe that it is a sin to license the selling of liquor, because, as they believe, liquor selling is itself a sip, not merely a sin in some cases, but always a sin; and who, for the same reason, will not sign for a license. While we do not agree with this view, we are bound to say that it cannot be ignored, a great difficulty, because it limits bellished with lights and flowers, those who hold it to Prohibition, and Prohibition alone.

We shall return to this subject.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 27th, 1912. THE SALESIAN IN LONDON.

The Salesian jubilee celebrations at Battersea on Sunday were somewhat marred by a double disappointment. At first it had been arranged that Bishop Amigo of Southwark would be present and preach the sermon on the memorable occasion, but the engagement was cancelled owing to

His Lordship's continued absence in Rome. Then later, it was given out that Cardinal Bourne would assist at the High Mass, and those of both Dioceses who are anxiously awaiting the result of the conferences now proceeding in the Eternal City, saw in this a sign that the original Plan of reconstituting the Southwark Diocese, with its seat elswhere than on the banks of the Thames, had been adopted. But neither the Cardinal nor Bishop Amigo were eventually present. Both are still in Rome and His Eminence of Westminster is still suffering from the after effects of a rather severe attack of influenza which has kept him to his room for more than a week. However there were record attendances at the High Mass in the Sacred Heart Church on on Sunday last and the Magor and Corporation of the Borough were present in State. Father Kelly, the Rector, in telling the history of the twenty-five years work, spoke of the increase in the Catholicity of the neighbourhood, since the Salesians first settled there at the invitation of the then Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Incidentally he mentioned that from the mission schools during that quarter of a century had gone forth some forty Priests who were now serving the Churchin various parts of the world. The Mass was celebrated by the Father Provincial of the Order, and there were record attendances at all the services of the day.

SALE AT NORPOLK HOUSE,

The terrific gale of wind and rain which has been blowing for the past three days somewhat lessened the numbers of visitors to Norfolk House, where the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Edmund Talbot were holding a

various impromptu stalls of the specious apartment, chief amongst specious apartment, chief amongst them being delightful pottery ware, Italian intaglios and old lace. The little Earl of Arundel and Lady Rachel Howard were busy handing cakes to the guests who were entertained to tea by the Duchess. Many people who came out of curiosity to see the interior of one the great houses of London remained to buy, and the sale was very successful. The East end Settlements, for which it was held, are inhabited half the year by a certain number of well known Society ladies who spend their time amongst the girls of the East end, bringing a little joy into their lives, teaching them various healthy and useful recreations and generally entering into the actual lives of the Poor.

SACRED FILM PROHIBITED. A remarkable decision has been given by the Liverpool Magistrates who have refused to license the new cinematograph representation of Our Lord's life called "From Manger to Cross" in that City. A great deal of liversified opinion was shown by the various religious bodies represented at the enquiry, and a letter was read from Archbishop Whiteside of Liverpool, which stated the representaion was perfectly reverent and was in his opinion calculated to impress those who witnessed it. One of the stipendisries suggested that the matter should be adjourned till the Magistrates had witnessed the film, but this was negatived. Another man said he spoke in the name of 80,000 Non-conformists who considered representation of the life of Christ was irreverent, and finally on the vote being taken it was decided by a majority of 34 to refuse to license the film. The matter is a very debatable one. In this instance the film was to be shown in the Hippodrome, which had been hired specially or the occasion, and there was no likelihood of its being produced before a music hall audience. As the Catholic Archbishop of the City approved and the Nonconformists disapproved, one wonders whether the real motive of those who eschewall presentation of sacred subjects before the public is actually a deep reverence. or whether it is in some cases a dim idea that these are revivals of the old Catholic miracle plays. There is too a section of the British public which never performs a religious act of any description, but is always up in arms over any religious demonstration. They suggest they also are inspired by motives of reverence, but many

would rather forget altogether. LINKS WITH THE MARTYRS.

suspect they are selfishly disinclined to be reminded of matters which they

A solemn Triduum is being held this week in honour of the English Martyrs at Tyburn Convent. beautiful, if miniature, sanctuary where perpetual adoration is practised by a community of exiled French nuns is as you may remember situated almost on the very spot where once stood the gallows on which so many brave priests and laymen suffered for the Faith. Dom Bede Camm, C. S. B., is the historian and patron of this little sanctuary, just as Canon Higgins, C. R. L., acts in the same capacity for the Nuns of Adoration Reparatrice at Chelsea, another shrine which stands on historic ground-Sir Thomas More's old garden, and is connected with memories of the English Martyrs. Few of those who fill these beautiful chapels for the spiritual luxury of prayer in an ideal sanctuary with all the adjuncts of devotion given by fine when honestly held. And it presents altar perfectly and tastefully emknow the hardness and anxiety of the lives led by these devoted women who appear so shut off from the cares and stress of the world. Though there is a grove, we may call it, of Tyburn trees growing up to shelter and support the first named Convent, each trunk representing a certain yearly sum and each branch a lesser sum, it is at present little more than the high rental which s covered, the Sisters frequently go on short commons to make ends meet. Moreover here is needed a permanent chapel, for the present chapel, though charmingly arranged, is formed of the drawing room of mansion and i much too small to accommodate all those who come to pay their devotions to the Blessed Sacrament, amongst the visitors being many priests who spend there the holy hour imposed by the League of Priest Adorers. Then at Chelsea, there is a truly noble chapel where the liturgy of the Church and the perpetual adoration can be appropriately carried out, but the Nuns themselves live in old and tumble down hovels adjoining, the dilapi-dation of which is hid by their embowering greenery. True a new convent is in course of erection, but the money comes in very slowly and the work isstayed for want of funds. It is not known to the outside world that such episodes as the following are not solitary examples of what the good Sisters who watch day and night before ther Sacramental God have to endure. The other night in a high wind and a heavy rain, the roof fell in upon six Sisters who were sleeping in one large room of the old house, and the poor nuns drenched, shaken, and

chilled had to fly to another apartment.

WITH AMUNDSEN TO THE POLE

The lectures given in London and at Edinburgh by the hero of the South Pole, Capt Amundsen, under the auspices of the Royal Scottish and Eng-lish Geographical Society and the Leclish Geographical Society and ture Agency, drew crowds of dis-tinguished visitors, amongst whom were Sir Earnest Shackleton, Sir tinguished visitors, amongst whom were Sir Earnest Shackleton, Sir Clements Markham, and other well known explorers past and present. The things which struck the listener most in the graphic account of the Francis voyage and the antartic winter, three months of which were spent at 75 degrees below freezing point, was the quiet workmanlike manner and the everyday spirit in which these simple Norwegian sailormen went about their great task. There was six months spade work to be done before any dash for the pole was attempted. Thus they carried thousands of pounds of provisions out to depots set up at

Continued on page 5,

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GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain has sent a formal note protest to the United States against e section of the Panama Canal Act which exempts American coastwise hipping from paying toll when assing through the Canal.

Nine men are believed to have been killed on Monday by a snow slide on Copper Mountain, Cordova, Alaska, which carried away 7 buildings, Eleven men were buried under the avalanche and only two have been removed alive.

The British dreadnought Centurion ran down and sank a steamer on Tuesday off Portland Hill, England. The name of the sunken steamer was unknown when the accident was reported. All her crew

It is said that in British Columbia this year, hundreds of tons of the finest peaches rotted upon the ground, ause the prices offered were too low to pay for picking. And in On-tario thousands of barrels of apples wasted for lack of a profitable market.

France will next year spend £1,000,000, on aviation, as compared with £800,000 in the present year. There are to be 38 squadrons of scouting aeroplanes, 20 dirgibles, principally attached to frontier forces, and o gun-carrying aeroplanes.

Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon the composition of the tribunal for arbitration of pecuniary claims as provided in the special iary claims as provided in the special arrangement recently ratified by the two governments. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, will represent Great Britain; Chandler P, Anderson, counsellor of the Department of State, will represent the United States. These two will select a third member. Deputy Minister of Justice Newcomb will be Britain's assistance council. A schedule of claims sociate council. A sehedule of claims or submission to arbitration has already been agreed upon, and the amount claimed on both sides is alto gether about \$4,000,000.

Growth of the Canadian postal busiress is indicated in the annual report of the Postmaster General tabled Tuesday. A surplus of over \$1,300,000 is recorded. The number of post offices is 13,859, an increase of 538. Postal note offices increased 569; money orders offices 172, and saving bank offices 212. There was an in-caease of 1,869,867 miles in the mileage of mail route. The letters carried were 566,140,000 and post cards 54,727,-000. The total revenue was \$10,482, 255, and the expenditure \$9,172,035. There are now 900 rural mail routes and 25,000 boxes. 2,740 old age annuities were sold.

On last Thursday Premier Borden in a speech in the House of Commons defined the policy of his Government on the naval question. The speech was very specific as to details. The most important statement in the speech was the announcement that the Government proposed to give thirty-five million dollars at the outset to aid in the defence of the British Empire. The money will be porrowed in England and then spent in that country in the building of three of the most modern type of warships. The vessels are to be owned by Canada and are to be maintained by Canada, but will form an active part of the British navy when occasion requires. Meantime and during the building of these vessels provision is made for Canada acquiring knowledge and experience in the art of steel ship building, from the smallest to the largest, that she may have acceled the comparatively inpass easily and comparatively in-sensibly to a stage that will meet the country's needs in every respect.

Many: pretty remembrances for young and old in silk, wool, leather, wood, china and glassware. Also sterling silver, ormule, gold and brass at C.J. MacDonald's.

Horses and mares for sale, on 17th inst. Also 15 sets good double team harness. See adv.

Our London Letter. Continued from page 4

80, 81 and 82 degrees, and in place of marking the route to these depots from North to South, they marked it so many miles east and weast of the depots with small flags which gave them the right direction as they came over the trackless ice and snow, plains which rose on the great ice barrier to a height of 10,000 feet. During their winter sojourn in a house, and a series of tents in which the dogs of the expedition were kept warm, the land party constructed a series of workshops and store rooms in the ice barrier itself, several feet from the surface, where they were able to work and store their things, rebuilding their sleds and accomplishing much useful and valuable labour without fear of being snowed up. Their one thought on the last day's trek was "Are we the first?" and when at last the goal was reached, a vast snow plain untrodden by the foot of man met their gaze and rewarded theire heroic effort. They were fortunate in weather conditions once they had passed the terribly cold winter, and while they, on land, were accomplishing the great task, their little ship had ceeded in taking some remarkably interesting records and had added the triumph of "Furthest South" to the record she already held "furthest North." The views shown by Capt. Amundsen, who speaks excellent English, gave a fine idea of the majestic snow and ice mountains which guard the South Pole, while the animated photos of the dogs expressed the happy nature and gay endurance of the friend of man, to perfection.

IRISH NEWS.

While the Jew financiers of the world are endeavouring to rouse a European War scare to their own dvantage, the enemies of Ireland are losing no opportunity of slinging mud from the dark corners of English newspaper offices. Wide publicity was given this week in the English press to a regrettable incident, of a paltry character however, which took place in Dublin on Monday and was not worth chronicling save from Bonner's.

ulterior motives. Lord and Lady Aberdeen had arranged to attend a concert and display given in aid of the Catholic Boys Brigade and by the members of that Corps. When the Lord Lieutenant entered the Hall a few lads raised a shout of "Down with Aberdeen " and then started singing, very much out of tune. They were quickly hustled out, and Father Gaynor, the organiser of the display, made a speech of welcome to the Aberdeens in which he referred to the

disturbance as a regrettable piece of horseplay. Lord Aberdeen, in replying, showed how little replying, showed how little significance he put upon the matter, by declaring that he and the Marchioness would carry away with them charming recollections of the singing and of the clever display of the Catholic lads, and added that after an experience of the Irish nation extending over thirty years he hoped he had too much good sense to make any note of the little disturbance which had occurred. As the meeting was a purely charitable and social one, the denonstration was somewhat unaccountable, and one rumour said that it was engineered from Belfast. Any way, enormous publicity was given to the matter next day, as an example of the disloyalty of the Catholic youth of

Dublin, etc., etc.,

The King's Bench in Dublin gave its verdict this week regarding the prohibition order issued against Mr. Davison at the instance of other Belfast Magistrates in regard to the trial of certain roughs who had assaulted Catholic workmen at the Shipping Yards. The Lord Chief Baron sat with two other judges. By a majority, Judge Boyd dissenting, the Court discharged the order against Mr. Davison. The Lord Chief Baron characterised the whole affair as a grave scandal but endeavoured to sugar matters by suggesting that the action of the seven Magistrates had been taken because of ignorance that the Crown's action was perfectly legal—not because of bigotry which overstepped the bounds of justice, He also called Mr. Davison to account He also called Mr. Davison to account for attributing bias to the seven Magistrates in question, but at the same time confirmed his right as resident Magistrate to hear the charges alone. In regard to Mr. Emerson the prohibition was, strange to say, upheld, because he had refused to admit the Seven and had told them he was acting on the advice of the Crown to insure justice in excluding them. This it was considered might give the public an opinion that there was a bias in his case on the side of the opposite party. Judge Boyd, who agreed with the last decision but dissented from the first, talked a great deal of the administration of justice in Belfast and his sure and certain knowledge that nothing unfair could be done in that stronghold of Protestantism. Now the resumption of the cases is awaited with interest.

SCOTISH NOTES.

Good news comes from Scotland regarding the health of Bishop Turner of Galloway which was giving cause for great anxiety last week. His Lordship has rallied since receiving the last Sacrament and a receiving the last Sacrament and a complete recovery is now hoped for. In the Dunkeld Diocese a movement is on foot to raise a suitable memorial to the late Bishop McFarlane. A Committee has been formed and all the parishes of the Diocese are co-operating in this tribute to their late beloved prelate. The embellishment of the Cathedral, which was so dear to him, is at present before the dear to him, is at present before the organisers as a suitable memorial.

St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated in London with Scottish Concerts and Caledonian Dinners, and of course in Caledonian Dinners, and of course in Scotland it will be observed as a national holiday. There is no Church dedicated to the Apostle in the Metropolis, although he has a chapel at Westminster Cathedral. A number of Catholic Scots cherish the hope of some day organising a special religious celebration of the great Patron's feast, when Catholics of the North shall gather around the altar once dear to their heroic sires and shall pray for the conversion of shall pray for the conversion of their beloved country.

CATHOLICUS.

Don't forget the auction sale of horses on the 17th. See adv.

Ebony brushes in leather cases and all toilet articles at C. J. McDonald's.

Among the Advertisers.

Cranberries at Bonner's. Toy city at Bonner's. Santa Claus agency. Bonner's. All roads lead to Bonner's. Xmas supplies galore at Bonner's.

300 hides wanted at once by C. B. Whidden & Son. Fresh stock nuts, raisins, currants,

peels, figr, dates, at Whidden's. Go to the toy city for your toys. Bonner's. toys for every one at Enough

Bonner's. The big Confectionary Emporium Bonner's.

See the new hockey boots, in white, at Gorman's. Follow the van to Bonner's, the Xmas leader.

Best quality American kerosene oil at Whidden's. Wanted, on Saturday. Dec. 14th, 60 head of fat cattle. Sears & McDonald.

Children-Read Santa Claus's letter to you in this paper.
Ask them where they're going —

All wants in Christmas footwear supplied at Gorman's.

they'll tell you Bonner's.

25 pairs women's boots, size 3 to 6. \$1.00 per pair to slear. Good value at Gorman's.

McPherson lightning hitch hockey boots for men and women, boys and girls, at Gorman's.

We excel in best raisins, currents, peels, essences, and all bakery sup-plies. Bonner's.

100 men's leather mitts, were 60c., now 40c. Just think, 40 cents while they last, at Bonner's.

Our furnishing department is full of just the thing a man or boy wants for his Xmas. Palace Clo. Co

Everything new on display which will make your Christmas shopping easy. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Toys, sleds, confectionery by the con, etc., etc., for Xmas at Haley's

A lady's scarf would make a nice gift for your lady. Drop in and see them. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Remember your poultry, etc., commands the highest possible prices at Haley's Market. Do your gift shopping right now.

You'll want to see our display before buying. Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Everything you require for Xmas season can be had at lowest possible

prices at Haley's Market.

Cigars, 10, 25 and 50 in a box—nicely put up — cased pipes \$1.50 to \$5.00. Mailing free. Bonner's,

Wanted, on Dec. 17th, 1000 turkeys, geese, ducks, fowl and chickens, dry picked and insides drawn. Sears & McDonald, Ltd. Wanted, immediately, a respectable girl to do general housework in a

family of three ladies. Address Ross, P. O. box 565, Truro, N. S. Turkeys-Choice home turkeys for our grocery customers. Elegant cran-berries from Annapolis Valley.

Christmas is drawing near and you will want to remember your friends. A good place to buy your gifts is right here. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Strayed, a Hereford steer, two years old, with top off right ear. Informa-tion regarding it will be thankfully received by the owner, John Mac-Gillivray, Harbor.

If you are undecided as to what to give him for Xmas come to our haberdashery department. Choice ties put up one in a fancy box, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Palace Clo. Co.

1000 prayer books, 15c. to \$1.50. We solicit mail orders. Send the price, any price you want, mailing free. Prayer beads 5c. to \$1.50, mailed free. Bonner's.

MacGillivray & McDonald has just received a fresh supply of Dr. Wood-bury's Condition Powders, Also, on hand, a quantity of cheap Molasses for feeding purposes.

Lost, on street, Tuesday, 10th, a small purse containing ten dollar bill; a small medal and other money. Finder please leave at Casket Office. Strayed, a year-and-a-half old heifer,

ed and white. Last seen at Beech

Hill. Information repecting it will be thankfully received by owner. Duncan McDonald, William's Point. I shall be in Canso on Dec. 14 th, 15 th, and 16 th. Mulgrave on Dec. 17 th. I am carrying a fine line of Christmas goods on this trip. T. J.

Wallace, Optican and Jeweller, Antigonish.

Volpeek, that mends all enamel ware, brass and copper ware,—don't throw your enamel ware away, mend it with Volpeek. Also common sense rat poison, the kind that kills and dries them. Agency, Bonner's. Mailed 25c.

Acknowledgments.

Dan J McDougall, Mayfield, N S'
Dan D McNell, McNells Vale, N B,
Arch Chisholm, Cross Roads Ohlo,
Mrs Catherine Lynch, Gloucester, Mass
Stephen McLean, Grand Narrows,
J A McPherson, Upper South River,
D. R. McDonnell, Frasers Mills,
Angus D McGlillvray, Pleasant Valley
John McGilllvray, Malignant Cove
James J. Dunn, Lower South River,
Commercial Cover South River,
James J. Dunn, Lower South River,
Commercial Cover South Ri Dan J McDougall, Mayfield, N S' Dan D McNell, McNells Vale, N B,

DIED

At Monk's Head. Antigonish, on November 7th, Flora McDonald, aged 87 years, after an illness which was patiently borne. She was consoled by all the rites of Holy Church. Her end was peaceful and edifying, a fitting passing after a long p oparation for life eternal. One sister survives to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace!

she rest in peace!

At Mayfield, Ant. on November 18, after a lingering illness of three months, JOHN DAN McDougall and Catherine McDougall at the age of nine years and six months. After Requiem High Mass his body was interred at Ohio cemetery. He leaves a sorrrowful father and mother and one sister to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace!

At Antigonish, IN, S., on the 11th Inst., DOMALD MCKENZIE, Carpenter, in his eightieth year. Deceased formerly resided at Lower South River, but for the past number of years worked at his trade in different parts of the Prevince. He was a quiet, sober and industrious man and had many friends in this County who will regret to learn of his death. His wife pre deceased him several years ago. His funeral takes place to day to South River at 9: 50 o'clock, after a Requien High Mass at the Cathedral.

At Antigonish, on December 2nd, JANE, relict of the late Kennerh Chisholm, formerly of Briley Brook, lately of Antigonish. The deceased was in her eightieth year. Mrs. Chisholm was widely known and beloved by a large circle of friends. She was of a kind charitable disposition. Besides a large circle of friends, she leaves to mourn her loss one son and a daughter. After Requiem High Mass at the Cathedral, she was laid to rest. May her soul rest in peace!

supplied at Gorman's.

Remember the sale of horses and mares on the 17th inst. See adv.

Larrigans, gum shoes, rubbers, etc., etc., at Gorman's.

Fresh cow for sale, calved Dec, 11.

James Thompson, Cloverville.

Fruit, confectionary mixtures of all kinds from cheap to highest grade.

Bonner's.

Soul rest in peace!

At Marshallfield, Oregen, on Nov. 14th; 1912, consoled by the last rites of Holy Church, John McIsaach, formerly of Little Mabou, Inverces County, N. S., in the 53rd year of his age Mr. McIsaach had been alling for some months. Thirty years ago he left his death was one of the most prospectous of tizens of Marshallfield. He was a nephew of tizens of Marshallfield. Oregen, on Nov. 14th; 1912, consoled by the last rites of Holy Church, John McIsaach, formerly of Little Mabou, Inverces County, N. S., in the 53rd year of his age Mr. McIsaach ad been alling for some months. Thirty years ago he left his death was one of the most prospectous of tizens of Marshallfield. He was a nephew of the late Canon McIsaac who died a few years ago in Halifax. Four brothers survive him, three at Little Mabou and a. J., Esq., Merchant of Port Hood. May his soul; rest in peace!

Santa Claus Letter to the Children of Antigonish Co.

DEAR CHILDREN, — Hello, again, for another year! I am delivering my goods to my agencies all over Canada, but you have no snow down East, so I had to send them by train. I sent an immense lot this year to my agency, Bonner's, as he complained to me that he was away short last year on account of the rush; but he won't be short this year. Now, get your parents to pick out your Toys and Candy early, and have your name put on the parcels, and Mr. Bonner will put them away snug, so that when I callaround to gather them up to deliver. I'll have no trouble. Don't be afraid to make a good list as I sent 6 big cases; and talk about assortments you never saw the like, everything that was ever made in the toy line. I'll make his store this year a toy city. And candy! don't talk I'm informed he always carries an immense stock of confectionery, but I don't know where he'll put all I sent him this Xmas, but it will all go. The variety is excellent. Now order a lot, and don't forget the new baby that came since my last letter; he can't talk for himself, and I left lots for the little new fellows.

Now, a Happy Xmas and New Year; all the blessings and toys and candy galore. From your old greywhiskered, never-failing friend, SANTA

At the Big Emporium

Boxed Chocolates, boxes and boxes and boxes of Mixtures, Toy Candy, etc., etc., Writing Desks, Prayer Beads. Elegant assortment of Prayer Books 15c. to \$1.50. Cigar Boxes 10, 25, 50c. Safety Razors and ordinary, swell line Cased Pipes \$1.50 to \$5.00 and a thousand other presents to sult young and old.

9000 Xmas and New Year Cards 2 for 5 to 25c. each.

Always remember the Post Card and Novelty emporium Figs, Dates, Grapes, Raisins Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, essences, peels, etc. etc. Apples by the lb. or bbll.

Call and and see all we ask you will be pleased and we do our best to serve you.

BONNER'S

the big family Grocery Novelty

Emporium. SHERIFF'S SALE

1912 A No. 1076

IN THE SUPREME COURT

SARAH McDONALD, Plaintiff WILLIAM A. McDONALD and FLORENCE McDON-Defendar ALD.

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigo-nish, at the Court House in Anti-

MONDAY

The 13th day of January, 1913

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 11th day of December, 1912, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plantiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or her solicitor, or into

All the estate, right, title, interest property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendants or either of them (and of all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of, to, in, upon or out of All that certain lot piece, or parcel of

situate, lying and being at Big Marsh in the County of Antigonish and bounded and described, now or formerly, as follows: Bounded on the North by lands in

Bounded on the North by lands in possession of Angus McPherson; on the West by lands of Angus MacDonald (Roderick's son) and lands formerly occupied by Donald MacIsaac; on the South by lands formerly of Dongald McDonald, now owned by or in possession of Alexander MacDonald; and on the East by lands formerly occupied by Ronald MacGillivray — containing two hundred agrees more or less and being the lands acres more or less and being the lands the late Angus McDonald (Oge).

Terms: Ten per cent. at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish Co.

JOSEPH A. WALL, Of Canadian Bank of Commerce

Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiff Antigonish, 11th Sheriff's office, December, 1912.

West End Warehouse

Dress Goods of style and quality 25c. to \$2.25

Mufflers and Silk Neck Scarfs 50c. to \$1.25

Fine Hosiery 25c. to 75c.

Gloves, Fashion's latest, 25c. to \$1.25

HandKerchiefs a nice line 3c. to 75c.

the newest \$1.00 to \$3.50

Sweaters,

Dress Skirts new designs \$1.90 to \$7.00

Holiday Gifts of

> special merit for women

The things that women appreciate above everything else are the practical gifts of things for everyday use; things that she would buy for herself.

And then, too, you raise her opinion of you just another bit higher when you present her with something practicable and sensible; something she would buy for herself. Everytime she wears the scarf, skirt or waist, or the fur, or dress, or gloves which you gave her she thinks of you. And don't lose sight of the fact that most women instinctively know that anything which bears this store's label is absolutely right in style and dependable in quality.

We box most all Christmas goods appropriately.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.

The Store That Satisfies.

PRAYER BOOKS

DO YOU WANT ONE. WE HAVE A VERY LARGE VARIETY IF WE HAVEN'T THE ONE YOU WANT, WE'LL GET

YOU'LL GFT SPLENDID VALUE BY DEALING WITH GET ALL YOUR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES FROM

DEPARTMENT

T. P. TANSEY
14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec THE CANADIAN BANK

OF COMMERCE SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President

ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

FOREIGN BUSINESS This Bank offers unsurpassed facilities to those doing business with foreign countries. It is specially equipped for the purchase and sale of Sterling and other Foreign exchange, drafts and Cable Trans-

fers, and for the financing of imports and exports of merchandise. Commercial credits, Foreign drafts, Money Orders, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued and available in all parts of the

Collections effected promptly at reasonable rates. ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

CELTIC HALL One Night SATURDAY, DEC. 14th

FIRST TIME HERE THE SEASON'S BEST

40 Artists all in their teens 40 In the Comic Opera sensation of five continents. Full of tuneful

music, delightful comedy, and pretty scenes.

(Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece)

The Victoria Colonist, of Sept. 3rd, said:-"The Pollard's seem thoroughly at home in 'The Mikado.' They enjoy it and throw themselves into the bright opera in a fascinating manner. The performance was considered by many one of the most enjoyable seen here this season,"

PRICES :- Box Seats, \$1.50; Lower Floor, \$1 and 75c.; Balcony, \$1, 75c Seats now on sale at Celtic Hall.

Wanted, immediately, young man of good education and address to study at my expense in Montreal Refraction and the Manufacture and Grinding of Lenses, and on completion of studies to act as my assistant in a large city optical

T. J. WALLACE OPTICIAN, ANTIGONISH



West End Livery Stable \$

CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almest all new. Good Driving Horses, Deuble or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice.

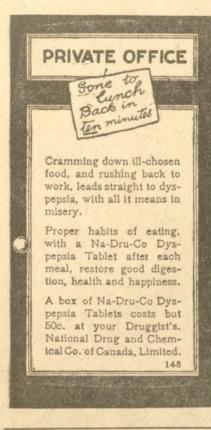
In connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale.

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

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FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quo-HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE. a book of 96 pages, mailed FREE. Write to-day to John Hallam, Mall Dept 11. TORONTO.111 Front St. E.



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SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

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

AVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B.

McGillivray, Superintendent. Inverness, N.S. T. J. SEARS.

Agent for Antigonish

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

THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish, Famous Flemish Towers.

A HERITAGE OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE EARLIEST ART AND ARTI-SANS - AS SYMBOLS OF FLEMISH LIBERTY IN CHURCH AND STATES
THEY HAVE WATCHED OVER SCENES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The architecture of Flanders has always been distinguished by a peculiar picturesqueness and brilliance of There is a charm about the Flemish landscape, a warmth of tone and richness which delights the eye, and the old Gothic buildings, civic and ecclesiastic, with their quaint gar-goyles, their frost-work pinnacles, their turrets and towers, are replete with interest, historical, romantic, artistic.

The true art lover, writes a French author, not only sees but feels these towers of Flanders, with their delicate pastel colorings against the sapphire of the Flemish sky,

"Like the foamy sheaf of fountains Rising through the painted air."

All the world knows the famous tower of the Hotel de Ville at Brussels, 370 feet high, a miracle in stone, surmounted by a golden statue of St. Michael, the city's patron, and St. Ghedule's twin spires of matchless Gothic, while Longfellow has made famous the tower

" In the ancient town of Bruges, In the quaint old Flemish city."

Bruges, indeed, is first in all towerloving Flanders for the beauty of its towers. Architecturally the city is still a charming bit of the Middle Ages, and its buildings are among the architectural wonders of Flanders.

The Hotel de Ville has six graceful Gothic turrets, fashioned fairly, executed with loving jealousy by the mallets of careful workers of the fourteenth century, who were artists as well as artisans.

In the market place of Bruges stands a belfry

Les Halles, a famous belfry, with its peal of forty-eight bells, first chime in Europe. The tower of Saint Saviour in its dull red brick, gives a hint of Spanish in its open belfry, a piece of matchless color against the blue and

Antwerp's towers are equally well known. All travelers go to Antwerp to see the great Rubens of the Cathedral, if not attracted by any other of the quaint and interesting ights of the curious old town.

The architectural beauty of Antwerp is scarcely excelled in all Europe. Nestled amidst the beautiful flower marts, gay with color and life, past dark houses, the Flemish type, so attractive in their rich colorings, mellowed with age, all eyes turn to-ward the great cathedral, the focus of

All Autwerp is proud of this building, the largest Gothic church in the Netheriands, a superb example of the early and middle Gothic style of architecture, and the great tower is the most wonderful sight of the egion round about. The proportions of the tower are perfect, and those who prefer the delicate traceries of this style to the more severe manner of the earlier type are loud in their oraises of the carvings of Our Lady of Antwerp. The cathedral is so becomed in with buildings that even from the tree-shaded open of the Place Verte, with its elegant monument to Rubens, one can not get an adequate view of the slender and graceful tower, aspiring heavenward in the frost-like beauty of its marbles.

There are other interesting towers esides those of the churches in Flanders, for above the towers belfries arose through the centuries, sturdily standing as witnesses to those Flemish iberties ever upheld by Church and State since the days of the crusaders, when the right to build these stone watch-towers was bought by the burghers from the nobles, who needed the money to carry on the

Holy War in Palestine. Such a watch-tower, its bell ever alert to sound a warning for fire or war, was the belfry at Ypres, which rises above the Cloth Market Hall, a square, massive tower, with tour graceful turrets surmounting the central spire, which ends in a curious weather-vane. The Cloth Market Hall is one of the oldest in Flanders, and remains untouched by the finger of change. It has an impressive facade nearly five hundred feet in length, broken by a double tier of windows, ogival in form. At either end the lengthy facade rises in a small, graceful turret; and the belfry in the middle has reared its crest two hundred and thirty feet high, since 1201, when Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders and Emperor of Constantinople, laid its corner-stone in the presence of a vast concourse of

Other famous belfries are those of Bruges and the beautiful one of Ghent, which every Gantois will assure you is far more interesting than the more celebrated one at Bruges. The people of Bruges, however, will scoffingly say to you, "Ah. monsieur, all that makes the Ghent belfry fine is the golden dragon stolen by those rascally Gantois from our

belfry of Bruges! "Set a thief to catch a thief" is an old Flemish proverb, and if the Gantois stole the dragon from Bruges, the people of Bruges were by no means guiltless in their own fashion

of obtaining it.

The curious gilded figure was taken from the Mosque of St. Sophia by hat victorious knight and crusader, Count Baldwin of Flanders, in the thirteenth century, and the Burghers of Ghent captured it when raiding Bruges under Philip van Artevelde in

The belfry at Ghent is four-sided, with a charming crocheted parapet of stone at the summit, from which rises the encrusted pinnacles of the spire. Within is the sweetest chime of belts in all Flanders, among the bells, "Roland," the famed ringer of history, engraved in old Flemish: "My name is Roland. When I toll there is fire, when I ring there is properly for Flanders."

victory for Flanders."
From the summit of the belfry one

all their varying tones of color-soft cream blending into rich browns, old reds and mossy green, over all the tender touch of time in softening ripeness of autumn hue. The canals, bordered with graceful trees, stretch away to the green, Flemish plain in shimmering loveliness, where the fields of flax and grain gleam like shades of a Bagdad carpet stretching toward Oudemarde on one side, Antwerp on the other.

THE CASKET

But Courtrai and Tournai beckon with their tower bells all achime; Courtrai full of memories of the famous battle of the Spurs and Tournai, the old Civitas Nerviorum, over which youthful students of Caesar still strive as arduously as did the Roman Legions in the days of the

Lovers of Flemish architecture claim that the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Tournai is one of the most beautiful and impressive in all Belgium, and there is a singular charm about the great central tower and the four lateral steeples of the Roman-esque and middle-pointed period. The cathedral is situated upon a rise of ground upon the banks of the canal, and one of the most striking views in all Flanders is that of the towers of the Cathedral, crimson and gold against the sunset sky, with their graceful proportions and elegant

High upon the hill which Caesar fortified, the belfry of Mons Is quite different in manner from the others. Set against the flaming of the rich sunsets, which touch with dashes of scarlet the distinctively minaret effect of the pinnacles which surround the cupola, the tower seems in style almost oriental. Whence came this note in Flemish architecture? Perchance a heritage from some crusader, or else a sporadic growth upon the parent stem. since it is, after all, not un-Gothic in its atmosphere.

It is less striking at Namur, delightold and brown.

Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilded, still it watches o'er the town."

It is less striking at Namur, delightful city upon two streams, placed high in air, emerald green against the in air, emerald green against the turquoise and pearl of the summer So well placed for natural defense, it is easy to see why Namur was ever a strategic point, well fortified and valuable as commanding the valley of the Meuse aud Ardennes, and its belfry watched over many scenes of historic interest. Sterne in his "Tristam Shandy" has immortalized much of the story of Namur. Its belfry is among the most interesting towers of Flanders : Looking down from its dizzy height, it appears as if the city was a flower garden, for there are many parks and open spices, innumerable trees and-a curious fashion well worth copyingeach lamp-post is girdled with a wicker basket, three feet wide, filled with flowering plants blooming in gay luxuriance and making the little city seem as if constantly in festive

> Dinant is even more picturesquely oriental than Namur, for the spire of the Church of Notre Dame is mosquelike in outline against the cliff which

> towers above the city.
>
> The tower of Our Lady of Walcourt has the same faint trace of Orientalism, though sounding the note of a more warlike character, as is the case with many of the towers of the country around Namur. All about Flanders the country is dotted with these quaint towers. On the Hotel de Ville, at Blauchenberghe, there is a delightful little fat tower of this type, another graces the town hall at Herenthals, a brisk little town near Louvain, and at Sottaghem, the church f Our Lady is as graceful as

some Saracenic muezzin's tower.

A more dignified note is struck in quare towers of Enghien and Courtral. The Church of St. Martin | result from the death-blow dealt to blending of German and Freach methods in ecclesiastic architecture and is one of the most beautiful of all the church towers which grace the pleasant vales af Fair Flanders. — Benziger's Magazine.

Hidden Heroines.

The heroic death of six Sisters of Charity in Texas in an effort to save the orphans committed to their care, has challenged the sympathetic admiration of the whole world.

And the callous world has not been slow to express its appreciation of the heroism displayed.

But there is a lesson which some may overlook, but which must impress itself upon all thinking people in

his Texas disaster, We cannot help but reflect, when we behold the abandonment of loving self-sacrifice which the Sisters evinced. how that same spirit of love and selfsacrifice must have interwoven itself into the web and woof of the daily dealings of the Sisters with their little

It is not unusual for even the good to nurse a suspicion that there is more or less indifference, if not neglect, in the care and supervision accorded to orphans by those who chance to become their official guardians. Orphan homes, in general, are not looked upon as havens of tender solicitude toward their inmates. It is difficult, indeed, to hold toward the children of strangers the love which a mother's heart pours out so constantly, and it is just as difficult to live up to such a love in care and kindness amidst the wearing and worrying eventualities of

How easy under such circumstances to evade duty! How easy to neglect even ordinary care! How easy to lapse into unnoticed neglect of the children! How easy to be content with a surface concern which is indifferent to everything but appear-

a daily life cast among petulant

From these to greater depths is easy. It is on record how many cruelties have been exercised upon friendless children in orphan asylums. Stories of these excesses which we all have read are enough to make our heart bleed. The tyrannies of cruel officials have written themselves in

suspicion, nay the actual record, which we have just described! It is only

absence of parental love and parental moment to retain it. And when one care; it is only religion that can fire a woman's heart with so tender an than seven or eight thousand million affection for the child of the stranger dollars in gold in Europe, and a good that even mothers wonder at its in- third of this is locked up in the strong

In every little child that falls into her loving arms, the Sister beholds the Infant Jesus. What she does for the stranger, she knows she does for God. She loves the orphan child, because in loving him, she is loving the evidently is imbued with the prevailgood God to Whom she has con-secrated her days. If there were no other motive, the dominating motive of spiritual selfishness would inspire her to loving kindness to the waif whom God's hand has guided to her

She cannot save her soul, unless she be true to her calling, unless she be kind, with all the sympathy which her religion inspires, to God's little orphans. The more she partakes of the compassion of the Master, the From more she fulfils the spirit of her vocation and the higher she writes her name on the tablets of eternity.

The Catholic Sister is the ideal guardian and protector of orphans. Nowhere else, as under her are, will these homeless little ones find what they have lost in the death of their parents : nowhere else, as with the Sisters, will they experience such affection, such concern, such watchful solicitude. The orphans are the children whom the chaste Spouse of Christ has begotten of religious selfabnegation, and they are the children who will know a love deep as the mother's which death has stolen, and will feel a devotion as tender as the father's which sleeps in the grave with

It is only the Catholic Sisters that can adequately take the place of the dead parents in the education and rearing of the orphan children.

What a comfort for Catholics to know that their orphans are in such hands! What a consclation to feel that the providence of God has provided a second home for those whom death has visited!

And all this apart from the religious needs of the children which are always the first concern of the

The heroism of the Texas Sisters who died for their wards is only, then, the climax of a daily heroism in evidence wherever the Sisters house and train the orphans.

The sudden glare of the Texan conflagration has illuminated the recesses of lives hidden in God-has disclosed heroines not named in song

The flames have flickered now into shes and the heroic martyrs sleep in their hallowed graves—but over the land thousands of heroines, garbed in Sisters' habits, bend like angels over the cribs of sleeping orphans and waste the deepest love of a woman's heart on the waifs that drift from the

God bless them! How little we appreciate them !- Monitor.

The Dogs of War.

At one time during the present war between the Balkan States and Turkey it looked as if all Europe might be involved. The danger of such an unspeakable calamity, though it has not passed entirely, has been lessened greatly. If the six great Powers constituting the triple alliance and the triple entente-Germany, Austria Italy, England, France and Russiashould let slip the dogs of war, the very framework of European society would be shattered. The horrors of the battlefields would be supplemented by the terrible sufferings that would Courtrai has been described as a the industrial life of each of these countries. Whilst the able - bodied men of these nations would be sucked into the vortex of the international strife, credit which is as the breath of life to modern business would receive a deadly shock.

The first gun fired in such a gigantic international struggle would be a signal for the coward gold to hide itself, as it hid itself during the four years that the fate of the United States hung trembling in the balance. Immediately there would be a mad rush to clutch it before it disappeared entirely. In this attempt securities of all kinds would be sacrificed. That sacrifice and the rapid shrinkage of credit would result in a financial panic such as the world never before witnessed. A French economist, M Thery, President of The Economic and Financial Press, speaking of what would probably occur in the event of a European war, says: "I estimate that Europe possesses at present about \$150,000,000,000 nominal capital in public securities, representing to-gether the producing plant, the working trade of capital, commerce and capital, reserves for the future,

In ordinary times this immense volume of securities supplements, in a sense, the functions of money. securities can be transferred from hand to hand and in that way can effect settlements frequently on a basis representing fifteen or twenty times the intrinsic value of the securities. The day after a declaration of war between the triple alliance and the countries included in the triple entente, this huge superstructure credit would come tumbling to the ground like a house of cards. It would be the prelude of an unprecedented financial panic. All the capitalists would make a mad rush to realize the highest possible amount on the securities held by them. Our own black Friday of forty odd years ago, in which vast fortunes disappeared in a tew hours, was as a gentle zephyr in comparison with the financial tornado that would sweep over Europe before the echo of the first gun greatest of international wars had died Once more the yellow metal, on

which the business of the world theoretically is based, would slink under cover, as it has ever done in every great crisis in the life of every the death lists of many institutions:
But what a glorious off-set the have quoted, speaking of this disapheroism of the Texas Sisters is to the pearance of gold, says: "Once, however, grave international complica-

remembers that there is not more than seven or eight thousand million rooms of the government banks, some idea may be obtained of the immensity of the catastrophe which war breaking out between the principal nations of this Continent would produce on their public credit." This writer, who ing economic superstition about gold, paints the following picture of what would occur if the yellow metal should be frightened into hiding itself: "The mere prospect of a European war would work such havoc in all ranks of society, and would so endanger the whole economic and social interests of Europe, that it is impossible to admit that the governments would not, before it was too late, find means to

From Shylock's point of view the loss of human life as a consequence of a gigantic international struggle would be a minor calamity. ducats he would lose by the shrinkage the of the market value of the paper evidences of indebtedness he holds would, in his estimation, outweigh all other considerations. Unfortunately he has so firm a grip upon the industries of modern society that whatever would affect him injuriously would react upon the wealth producers of the world. Hence the heavy tribute Capital and Labor would have to pay should the European nations resolve to settle their differences at the sword's point. Such a war might prove to be the breaking up of the fountains of the deep in the sense that t would not only change the relative positions of the nations engaged in it, but would lead the way to social, industrial and financial reforms big with mighty consequences to future of the human race. directly it should put an end to the superstition about gold, it would not be a wholly unmitigated evil.

Make Your Factory Pay.

The successful manufacturer is the man who makes things of either use or beauty or both, and who sells them at a good fair profit. But before he can do this he must have the equip-ment in both skilled labor and the best and latest improved machinery to enable him to turn out as good or a better product than his closest competitors, otherwise he will fail.

The successful manufacturer must also look carefully after the matters of cost and waste. Also he must study efficiency of both his work people and his machinery. In other words, must know his capacity of both these important factors in the productions of high class goods. Then after this has been determined comes the equally important matter of maintaining what may be called Shop Efficiency to the highest possible standards all the time. And in the consideration of this importantitem both the employes and the machinery should have equal atten-

The machinery must be given proper care, must be kept clean, free from dirt and properly oiled and adjusted, to the end that it can be made to do its full capacity of work and to do it in the best possible manner. So with the employes; they must have that consideration for their comfort and health that will enable them to do the best work; that is, the products of their labor and skill must measure up to the highest possible standards in both quality and quantity if the factory or shop is to be profitable to both employers and em-

thoroughly and affects the quality and kind of work they turn out as physical disability. In other words, good health means good work, and bad health means bad work. So then it should pay from the dollars and cents standpoint alone to provide proper light plenty of fresh wholesome air, and the best possible surroundings as tolcleanli ness and comfort that the nature of the industry will permit; and bear in mind that the best of all these requirements are none to good.

A Disagreeable Habit.

It is very easy to get into the habit of finding fault. Nothing can be as easily acquired as the complaining spirit and nothing is so difficult to rid oneself of as this same spirit after has once gained control over us, Nothing seems right to some people and if it happens to be a father who is afflicted with such a disposition his homecoming at night is dreaded rather than welcomed.

Popular people are not chronic complainers.

Go through the list of your friends for proof of this. The basis of popularity is a cheer-

ful heart and a sympathetic soul; and a carping critic never has either, What if the chairs do need dusting

now and then? There are tar more important things in the world than an undusted chair; and to shou about it doesn't accomplish the dusting. It only accomplishes ill feeling;

and ill feeling leads to harassed nerves; and harassed nerves lead to the grave, just as surely as cancer, or tuberculosis, or yellow fever. It is selfish to make those around

us miserable by our petty faultfinding; and soon our very presence becomes a menace.

Natural gas Lighting on Intercolonial Cars.

Something novel is being introduced by the Intercolonial Railway in con-

nection with the lighting of their cars. Recent experiments with the natural gas from the Albert County wells which is now being extensively used in Moncton, demonstrated that not only could the gas be used srccessfully on the cars, but that the capacity for compression was much greater that cost per car much less. It was proved also that the natural gas mixed satisfactorily with the pintch gas, time overcoming any difficulty of renewing the supply where the natural gas is not available. The Intercolonial is probably the first railway in Amer-

The Best You Can.

The boys of whom the time has

Are boys that will not shirk, But bring to tasks they undertake A love for honest work. It is from stuff like this, my lad,

The years will make the man, So face the future with a will To do the best you can.

It may not be your lot to lead To vict'ry in the fight Upon a bloody battlefield

Where men may die for right, But you may wage a silent war Against all wrong and sin. And be a hero, all the same, Because you fight and win,

It takes true bravery to be A champion of right In days like these, where men bow down

Like slaves to worship might, But know, my lad, that he who

For love and fellow-men And truth will surely win, because He'll do the best he can. It matters little where our work,

Or what may be its name, If to its doing we can bring Clean hands and lofty aim. So, lad, whate'er you undertake, Be sure to do your best.
Be true to manhood's better self And trust God for the rest!

- Eben E. Rexford.

The Sycamore of the Bible,

Nearly all the names of plants mentioned in the Bible, the identity of which is different from the names as now used, have been misapplied by writers in recent times. As a very good example, we have the word sycamore. This name, sycomoros, was used by Theophrast nearly two hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, and by all authors until the eighteenth century, for a kind of fig that grows in the Orient and Egypt. The very derivation of the name shows this; sykos, a fig (Latin, figus); and moron, mulberry, or indicating a fig tree with leaves like that of the black mulberry.

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Though it must have been recently that the word sycamore was transferred wrongly by English-speaking people to a tree (platanus occidentalis) is difficult to ascertain just when the error began. There is in the east another plane tree (platanus orientalis) and this very likely grew in Palestine, as, in fact, it still does along rivers and streams throughout the

This plant is elsewhere referred to in the Sacred Text by its correct name; for it too was known forages. "As a plane tree by the water in the streets was I exalted." (Eclus., xxiv. 19) The tree into which Zaccheus climbed in order to view Our Lord was a wild fig tree. (St. Luke, xix, 4.) The fruit of this plant is inferior to that of the cultivated fig. and it was often allowed to run wild. The true itself, however, grows to large proportions.

Our misunderstanding of many of the Biblical names of plants is due not so much to the fact that translators of Sacred Scripture knew not the plant's names and their identity, as that these particular names were misapplied by subsequent writers to plants which in many cases are not to be found anywhere in the Holy Land, or to others not known to the older writers. -Ave

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Nov. 4th, 1912.

apply to MRS. CATHERINE McADAM Lochaber bas the most wonderful view of the city, with its picturesque buildings in only religion that can make up for the tensencies of those who hold it at the ling. ica to use the natural gas for car light-

The Assassination of Canalejas,

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The entire Spanish press without incton of political creed, the on of political creed, the harmony in the comments ad immediately following this de crime. With one accord its uence, as it surely was the le end, of the policy pursued by te chief of the Spanish Govern-That policy I have more than described for your readers; it ne of graciousness and of conto the extremists among us, enemies of religion and of social and its tragic outcome has pro-

anarchistic hate had sought a rable since they connote dominion the law and respect for the les of authority and justice,shameful deed would have been strange and less inexplicable. that the bullet should have sought ts mark the head of a Government nost radical aims, of most broadly ansive policies, and of wild and rant methods is difficult to under-Perhaps the shameful deed is an evident proof that the ideal ving the extremists among us is the secure possession of every conable liberty, civil and religious, rather the triumph of social rehy and the ruthless and savage ruction of established order in the

ne safe and wise methods racteristic of Maura, above all ing the closing days of his rule, e roundly condemned by Canale-In his judgment, and one may the like regarding Moret and the levels in general, the policy of mession with its insistence on ct for the law, could have no r effect than a recrudescence of niar passion and a renewal of lutionary hate with their ac-panying grave dangers for existinstitutions and for society itself. It was imperative, so these affirmed, that those sections of the penal code which stand for the punishment of mob violence should be ignored, it was imperative that loose rein be given to the aspirations of the new democracy, it was imperative that a new policy should prevail of tolerance n all and towards all. Thus would the unquiet spirits be soothed, the revolution would be checked, friction ild cease between the monarchy and the anti-dynastic partisans, and an era of peace and tranquillity would dawn for the Spanish people.

The plan was followed. Called to power Canalejas inaugurated his premiership by throwing wide open the gates of this country to the mob

of revolutionists more or less directly responsible for the horrible scenes of Bloody Week in Barcelona, It was of the madman who would open wide the doors of the prisons to send into the full liberty of the streets of the city the thousands of miscreants shut up within. During his term of office of almost three years, he allowed free swing to the revolutionary propagandsits. He permitted speakers on the streets,-He may in parliament itself, to panegyrize attempted murder as an act of supreme justice. He practically abolished the death penalty, favoring by this most regrettable semi-impunity all manners of criminal excesses. He suspended the sentence justly imposed upon the vile criminals of Cullera. He authorized the epublicans and the socialists to heap ouse upon the country and the army proclaiming whenever they chose name and the memory of Ferrer. revoked or caused to be revoke he just sentence of a high military tribunal so that the possessions and books of the sadly celebrated founder of the Escuela Moderna and the propagator of anarchy were restored his heirs, who to-day in the open streets are scattering his infamous writings all over Barcelona.

In the religious order he arbitrarily severed diplomatic relations with the Vatican; he interpreted as his whims suggested the ex-isting Concordat; he floated the Holy See; he sorely grieved the Catholic sentiment of a Catholic land by his "Padlock law" by his authorization of religious emblems on the chapels of non-Catholic bodies; by his mination of the religious oath in dicial tribunals; by his taxing of ligious endowments, and in other similar ways. In the social order he relieded to the demands of the re-publicans and did away with the excise ax, thus practically ruining the Municipal treasuries, and by establish-

What more could Canalejas have done to prove himself a dyed-in-the-wood Liberal, a man of advanced deas, and of strictly modern and upto-date policies? Alas! when, having done all this and having planned yet more in order to assure his permancy in power, Canalejas beleved himself at the very height of popularity and rejoiced in his comte triumph over the revolution that had threatened, there uprose the epublican - socialistic cabal to flout him and to declare through its mouthpiece Pablo Iglesias, that be-tween Canalejas and Maura they hey much preferred the latter. And Again, alas! but yesterday in the great open place of the Puerta del Sol, in the bright November mid - day a eding bullet treacherously slew m and left his corpse stretched upon

It is a terrible lesson! A horrifying and bloody manner of teaching! The sory of Portugal repeats itself here in Madrid with almost identical features. There as here men trusted to cure erty's excesses and crimes by amplitying liberty; there as here the results of a policy of yielding and com-

resolve: This toolish and dangerous of dew or rain.

plaything with politics must cease; face to face we must meet the enemy that threatens the destruction of society and of us all; the might of the law must be used to crush not alone the desperado who with bomb, or pistol, or dagger deals death all around, but those as well who in books or from the platform propagate the lessons of anarchy and remorselessly indicate the second of the inflame the passionate mob to deeds of

such hideous wrong.

Perhaps there was need that the force of these brutal facts, the evidence of these bitterly sad lessons should come home to Spain to prove the truth of the charges. We who are censured as reactionaries and clericals have long been declaiming against the unnatural alliance with the natural alliance with the enemies of social and religious order of late preanarchistic hate had sought a man and sought a man and those leaders of the whom the revolution has ked with the honorable name of scionaries" and "Clericals,"—

stionaries" and "Clericals,"—

stionaries" and "Clericals,"—

stionaries "and "Clerica with us in Spain, unhappily, it is doubly and triply so because of our less widespread culture, because of our national character essentially impulsive and easily aroused to passion, because of a thousand circumstances springing from temperament, and from the untrained quality of the instinctive flerceness of our race. For us to tolerate such freedom of the pen and the tongue as will allow profes-sional agitators and revolutionists to proclaim at all hours and in every note of the gamut of hate slaughter and pillage and war on God and his priests, on the army and on the country, on the family and on property, were much the same as to allow crazy men blithely to go about scattering lighted matches in a field covered with dried shocks of ripened grain.

We must restore to their old honor and sanction the sections of the penal code and the enactments of all existing laws in order that men who attempt to infringe them, whether in matters of touching social or pri-vate right, will come to know speedily the consequences following this infraction. But to restore what is lost will not suffice. Progress is needed. Permanent healthfulness is preferable to the cure of a disorder. What we may not be able to achieve through the severe penalties of criminal law, we may secure through the spread of the doctrines taught in the little book we call the Catechism. What the government, what civil society in general is bound to effect is to facilitate through the best possible means the spread of Christian truth in order to form communities of good men, and of honorable, laborious and peace-loving citizens. Where this is neglected, all else is vain.

The gates which two years ago Senor Canalejas shut tight through his notorious "Padlock Law," by which religious men and women, apostles of every good and teachers of every virtue were forbidden to put foot on Spanish soil, remained wide open to these other apostles, the sowers of savage hate and destruction and death. And through these gates, in perfect freedom, there entered into Spain the anarchist Pardinas, the cruel assassin who was to do to death Spain's Premier. What a bitter lesson! What a terrifying warning! — Norberto Torcal, in America.

Useful Hints.

A light meal before retiring is very good for those who which to gain flesh.

Figs, split open, form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses. To remove canker in the mouth, touch it frequently with bibcarbonate of soda-the ordinary kind used in. baking.

To remove rings from a finger swollen by their tightness, dip the finger in ice cold ring will come off easily.

The person whose complexion is not clear should eat all the fruit possible. But, unless it is cooked, it is apt to

bring out a rash. Cold foods are enemies to the stomach. They reduce the temperature below the point necessary for

good digestion. A sponge for washing and bathing is not sanitary, as it is impossible to be thoroughly cleansed. An ordinary

Turkish wash cloth is much better. For insomnia, lie straight and inhale deeply for fifteen minutes, placing the the hands at the waist line and sending the breath down, forcing the

hands apart. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water is a very good prepar-ation for cleansing the hair brush. Dry

the brush in the air after washing, but never in the sun.

When your ear aches get a little absorbent cotton; dip in Jamica ginger and pack tight in your ear. You will be surprised how soon the ache will leave you.

To harden the gums, try a wash made of hot water, one pint, borax, one once; and a teaspoonful each of spirits of camphor and myrrh. Dissolve the borax in the hot water and let cool before adding the other in-

Strength of Spider's Web.

The strength of the spider and of the materials it employs is something al-most incomprehensible, when the size of the insect and the thickness of his thread are taken into account, says the New York Press. Recent experiments have shown that a single hread of web made by a spider sup-

ported endwise a weight seventy-four times the weight of the spider itself.

When, therefore, a spider spins a web to let himself down from the ceiling or from a branch of a tree, and we see him descending without perceiving his thread at all, we may be perfectly sure that he is not only in no danger of falling, but that he could carry seventy- hree other spiders down with him on his invisible rope. promising and of concessions to the absurd demands of the revolution are in direct contravention of the social telief its panegyrists and partisans claimed that revolution was to secure to us.

Surely it Surely it is high time for every monarchist in the land, for every lover of his country to join in one definite resolve. This country to join in one definite

Divorce.

In two hours last Saturday judges, sitting in the courts of Chicago, heard one hundred divorce cases, and, as none of the defendants made a contest, decrees were granted in almost every instance. To make matters worse children were involved in the great majority of the cases.

It is imposible to measure the evil sequelae of this widespread disease of divorce. Homes broken up; husband and wife, bound together before God for life, ruthlessly permitted to seperate to the increased dangers of temptations; children deprived of the natural protection and training, which their helplessness requires; society at large gradually descending to the depth of pagan civilization.

There is but one remedy for this disease, and that is religion. Until the people of the country become so imbued with the principles of chris-tianity, that they will look upon the marriage contract as a solemn, religious, life-long bond, designed by God for the perpetuation of the race and as a means for mutual help towards the sanctification of man and wife, married folks will fail to exercise towards each other necessary forberance they will tire of the petty differences, which are bound to arise at times within the tamily circle; and they will seek the courts for a sundering of the marital tie. The charity of Our Lord, the well ordered charity, that begins at home is a panacea for all the ills that afflict suffering humanity, and its most beneficient use is in the cure of domestic troubles. - Catholic Telegraph.

Sursum Corda.

What are the most beautiful words in the Prayer Book? Have you any favorite passage in the "Prayers at Mass" to which you always come with a feeling of pleasure, which your eye, following the holv service, greets al-ways with a new delight? There are words and passages in the Prayer Book that are the very essence of musical and meaningful language. For our part, never do we come to those audible prayers which follow the Secreta,

"Sursum corda! Habemus ad Dominum!"

without spiritual delight. Even the directions for the service-"here the priest uplifts his hands"-add to the interior pleasure which those words, so deeply significant, give us. And note, also, that not only in the sonorous Latin are these words soulsatisfying and inspiring, but in the English, too, they seem almost equally musical and compelling.

" Lift up your hearts! We lift them up to the Lord;"

What a glorious sentiment! What What a glorious sentiment! What a rally cry to the Christian soul, "Lift up your heart!" What splendid symbolism—the priest lifts up hands; he cries. "Lift up your hearts!" And we answer, "We lift them up to the Lord!" We lift our hearts up for joy of the Divine Mystery of the Mass; strong with the graces poured out to us from the Altar; grateful for the blessings given us.

"Lift up your hearts!" We lift them up to the Lord!"

No words in all the Prayer Book say so much, mean so much to us as these. They rouse our spirits as with an angel's clarion while the altar candles gleam softly through the veil candles gleam softly through the veil incense, while the organ notes are low and sweet. They herald the great Mystery of the Blessed Sacrament so soon to be enacted before our very eyes. And they ring on in the heart and, long after they echo purely and intrinsically when for from the sheller. inspiringly when, far from the shelter of altar and sanctuary; the world buffets and bruises, and the spirit faints and droops in the dark. They come then a challenge and a rally-

"Sursum corda! Habemus ad Dominum!"

-Monitor

Not Claining on the Scenery.

We sometimes wonder of what use we are and why we are put on earth. One day is added to another and we seem to be no farther advanced on the pathway of our lives. As Mark Twain would have put it, we do not appear to be gaining on the scenery. Yet there is room in the world and need in the world for each and every one of us, and therefore we must keep on going to the end.

Emerson has a poem in which the squirrel talks to the mountains and says: "If I cannot carry forests on my back, neither can you crack a nut."

You can do something nobody else can do—namely: live your life. You have your chance, if you will only take it. If we can do nothing else we can at least be some one's friend, and there is nothing that the world more keenly wants and more sadly needs.

Illinois Supreme Court ou the Saloon Business.

Here are the exact words of the judges of the Supreme Court of the S ate of Illinois in their decision regarding the Harkin Schoon ordinance of Chicago which put 3,000 saloons out of business in that city:-

"The business of selling intoxicating liquor is attended with danger to the community by the police power of the carry it on and it may be strictly

prohibted.

"The manner and extent of it regulation, if permitted to be carrie on at all, is to be determined by the State so as to limit as far as possible the evils arising from it.

"The power conferred upon the city.

is co-ex ensive with that of the S at and includes au hori y to adopt a y means to reduce the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquor, reasonably adapted to that end, which d not violate constitutional right.

The Legislature can not confer any
power which it does not itself posses and can not authorize a discrimination between individuals not founded upon a reasonable difference, for it could not itself make such discrimination.

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A Polish Hero.

The Poles never forget their great men. Thus during the entire year now drawing to a close, crushed and humiliated and outraged though they are by their enemies, they have been celebrating with extraordinary enthusiasm the third centenary of the death of a great Polish patriot, the Jesuit priest, Peter Skarga.

Besides being one of the literary glories of Poland, he was a marvellous orator, and his countrymen do not hesitate to compare him to Bossuet. He was, moreover, a prominent figure in the political history of the nation. Ardent patriot as he was, he dared to denounce the Representatives in the Diet for their mad dissensions, and he predicted the ruin which soon tore poor Poland to pieces. Had his words been heeded the disaster would never have occurred and Poland would still be free. His countrymen recognize this, and have always regarded him with the most intense love and venera-

This year the celebration was especially brilliant, chiefly in Cracow and Lemberg. The houses were all decorated, and from the windows. were hung placards proclaiming the glory of the celebrated Jesuit. In the great theatre of Lemberg, before an audience made up of the most distinguished people of the city, there was a gorgeous dramatic performance representing the whole life of Skarga. The author of the play was no less a personage than Balkans will make the iniquity of the distingui hed patriot, Mgr. Bandurski, the Auxiliary Bishop of the angry denunciations of it are already city. The Te Deum and the singing of the national hymn, "God save | must wait to see, but in any case

possession of Skarga's tomb, there baffling. At the very moment they was a magnificent procession, in need internal peace to meet the which 4,000 men participated. awful strain of what may be a univer-Among them were the chief muni- sal war they deliberately exasperate cipal dignitaries, and all the civic and millions of their subjects who, if religious societies of the city Inten- treated with anything like common tionally, or otherwise, the festivities coincided with the sessions of a great Catholic Congress, in which quite likely that the Skarga celebraall the bishops of the Province took tions and the success of the Catholic part, as well as a great number of conspicuous representatives from the three sections of Poland. Noti- Loyalty to Christ often acts as a ceable among the discourses at the var- spectre that scares many an otherious sessions was that of Prince wise prudent statesman into political Francis Radziwill, who dwelt upon blindness .- America.

the ravages of the bad press in France, which Combes once boasted had wrested three-fourths of the French nation from its allegiance to the Church. Combes was, as usual, grossly exaggerating, nevertheless the evils wrought by that kind of propaganda were admitted to be appalling. Fortunataly, the Catholic press in Poland, especially in the Austrian section, is better than that of France, but on the other hand, in Poland, as elsewhere, the penny papers are in the hands of the Jews, and there the harm is done.

The heroic fidelity of martyred Poland to the Church of Christ, in spite of centuries of unparalleled sufferings, speaks volumes for the nobility of the national character. She would have been left in peace long ago if she gave up her religion; but, like Ireland, she recognizes that she would also long ago have been wiped off the map of Europe had it not been for that same loyalty. Her religion has preserved her nationality, and there is very little doubt that it is this racial characteristic that has made Protestant Prussia treat her so cruelly, and is at this moment inaugurating a new perse-Closely following on the Catholic

demonstration just described, it is announced that the Expropriation Bill of the landed proprietors of Posen, which was passed four years ago, but has been he'd in abeyance, is now to be enforced. Possibly, it is thought that the troubles in the the measure pess unnoticed. But being made, with what result we Poland," brought the play to a close. the psychology of the great states-At Cracow, which glories in the men of the world in such matters is humanity, would be most loyal upholders of the Government. It is Congress have caused a panic among the enemies of religion in Prussia.

New Canned Goods

We have just received a large stock of New Canned Goods, including Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String Beans, Baked Brans, 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

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

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

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

D. R. GRAHAM

CASH PAID FOR HIDES



FOR SALE.

10-31,tf.

300 bushels turnips for sale cheap. Sold in any quantity. THOS. J. GRANT, Supt. County Home Antigonish, Dec. 5, 1912.

NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the estate of John MacDonald, late of Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are equested to render the same, duly the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to

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

TWO POINTERS ON HOW TO GURE A COLD

When you begin to sniff and feel a burning sensation in the nasal passages, or when a tickling irritation in your throat starts you coughing, the first important thing is to act at once. It's the neglected cold that becomes trouble-

some and dangerous.

The second important thing to do is



的影響的學習的學習的學習的學習的學習的學習的學習的學習 WANTED pay top prices for raw furs of all kinds. Send your furs to me, I pay expressage on all lots of fur worth \$10. or over. Lots kept seperate on request till shippers are heard from. CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Exporter of Raw Furs ANTIGONISH. N. S. **。**然创筑和组织统约约约约

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry Maritime Dental College

Advantages for Canadian Students For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOO! BURY, Deam 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. 5.

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

Notice to collectors — F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Horses for sale — F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Sheriff Sale — D. D. Chisholm, page 8
Christmas Goods — T. J. Bouner, page 5
Notice — A. Kirk & Co., page 8
Notice — Alex McDonald, page 8
Notice — Margaret McDonald, page 8
Entertainment — Ceitic Hall, page 8
Seasonable Christmas gifts — D. D. MacDonald, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING to-night. HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MORRISON, arrived home yesterday.

THE FIST ZERO WEATHER this season was experienced on Monday night, when the thermometer registered one below.

THE PRISONERS ASHE were tried last Thursday by Judge McGillivray. Both pleaded guilty. The mother was sentenced to three months in jail and the son to two years in the peniten-

SUDDEN DEATH.—On last Saturday Angus McDonald of Fairmont, Ant., dropped dead. With others, deceased was engaged in hauling a threshing mill to his barn. An accident occurred to the waggon on which was the mill. The excitement and struggle in righting matters are supposed to have strained a weak heart, causing death. He was a man of about fifty

THE APPEAL in MacDonald vs. Mac-Kay, an action for damage for sheep destroyed by defendant's dog, tried in Antigonish before Mr. Justice Drysdale in June last, was recently dismissed with costs. The appeal was taken from judgment for plaintiff on the ground that new evidence favourable to the defendant had been discovered.
Mr. William Chisholm, K. C., acted
for plaintiff while Mr. Daniel MacNeil, K. C., was defendant's solicitor.

ACCIDENT.—The many friends of Father Donald Chisholm, Heatherton, will regret to learn that he is at the Hospital suffering with dislocation of the shoulder. He is still feeling much pain, though reported better yester-day. The accident occurred on Monday morning at Pomquet Station. Fr. Donald had just got out of his wagon. His horse became frightened and in endeavouring to hold the animal Fr. Chisholm was thrown

THE FUNERAL of the late Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, took place on Thursday morning last. Archbishop McCarthy of Halifax was the celebrant of pontifical high Mass of Requiem, and the sermon was prea-ched by Bishop Morrison. Rev. Dr. Gaupey, representing Laval university; Rev. Dr. McPherson, president of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, and other clergymen from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Island priests, were present at the impressive ceremony.

RESIGNED. - Roderick Chisholm. Esq., Treasurer of the Parish of St. Ninian for thirty-five years, has resigned. During his long term of office Mr. Uhisholm has given faithful, intelligent and courteous service to congregation, performing his duties painstakingly and quietly, for years with but slight pecuniary reward. The Cathedral Parish suffers a distinct loss by Mr. Chisholm's resignation. We presume the resignation. We presume the resignation is occasioned by Mr. Chisholm's age. We judge, and hope, that he has yet many years of active

THE FOLLOWING were the prize winners in the drawing beld in con-nection with C. M. B. A. picnic of Aug. 20th and 21st, last:

Mrs. S. Dick, New Glasgow, N. S. Mrs. S. Dick, New Giasgow, N. S., 1st prize,—a gold-filled gent's watch, Mr. James Dagle, Inverness, C. B., 2nd prize,—ten dollars in gold. Mr. James Higgins, New York City, 3rd prize,—two pipes in case, value \$8, Mr. Alphonsus Webb, Harbor Au Bouchie, 4th prize,—one barrel flour, Mr. Thomas Lamie, North Sydney, 5th prize,—five dollars in gold. James A. McDonald was the winner of a gold-headed cane for most tickets sold by a member of Branch No. 316. John K. McDonald was a close second.

BISHOP MORRISON AT NEW GLAS-Gow.—His Lordship arrived at New Glasgow on Sunday, December I. At St. John the Baptist Church he was presented with two addresses, Rev. Father MacLeod read an address from the members of the congregation. The second address, from the Catholic so-cieties, was read by A. D. Gillis, In his reply His Lordship warmly thank-ed them for their cordial welcome, and commended their generosity in behalf of religion. The Church was filled to overflowing and all were delighted with His Lordship's plain and elequent discourse. Confirmation was administered to over 200. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. W. B. Macdonald and Rev. M. Laffin. On Monday His Lordship paid a visit to the parochial school, when a short and appropriate reception was given, one of the pupils reading a charming little address. His Lordship's fatherly words to the children made a deep impression.

A REAL TREAT .- The following is an extract from what the Regina Leaders of Nov. 5th, 1912, had to say about the Pollard's Juvenile Opera Co., which comes to Antigonish next Saturday, December 14th, presenting the Mikado: If anybody had at-tempted to tell the writer that so difficult a production as the famous opera of Gilbert and Sullivan could by any possibility be acceptably rendered by a company of children he would have

been mildly amused. In fact, the critic went to the Bijou last Wednesday evening expecting to be dolefully bored. He came away surprised and delighted. For difficult as is much of the music of the famous opera, it was admirably rendered by the youngsters. They semed to enter into the spirit of the composition and acted as if. they enjoyed their work fully as much as did the audience—and that is saying a good deal. The costuming and stage setting constitute no inconsiderable part of the success won by the Pollards in this production. The youth and winsomeness of the feminine members of the cast, however, their spontaneousness and color, added to their graceful costuming, make their appearance on the stage a delight to those of us who are weary of the cast. iron countenance of most of the oldtimers who have seen more of "life" than it to be hoped the girls of the Pollard troupe will ever see. Yet special mention should be made, first of all, of Queenie Williams who, in the part of Pitti-Sing, proved herself the daintiest maiden and most grace-ful dancer ever seen upon a local stage. Eva Pollard, as Nunki-Poo, and Patse Hill as Yum-Yun gained most of the applause accorded them, by their delightful singing. As to the men, Teddie McNamara in the role of Ko-Ko, made the hit of the performance. If he doesn't get the swelledhead on account of juvenile successes, he should some time take high rank among the comedians of the stage.

FIELD CROPS COMPETITION .- This year Antigonish leads in interest in these competitions, having had 22 entries in oats and 13 in wheat. Following is the list of prize-winners and their score in the counties of Antigonish, Inverness and Rich-

ANTIGONISH COUNTY. OATS. John C. Chisholm, Lower South River.
Taylor Bros., Antigonish.....
Colin F. Ross, Maryvale....
John McDonald, Maryvale..... Daniel J. McDonald, South Loch-John J. Inglis, North Lochaber ... Ronald A. Boyd, Morristown ... Ronald Chisholm, Antigonish Colin McAdam, West River..... Crrockett Bros., Antigonish 92\$\frac{3}{2} Jas. J. Dunn, Lower South River 90\$\frac{1}{2} D. D. McNeil, Brophy's P. O. ... 90\$\frac{1}{2}

INVERNESS COUNTY. OATS. A. L. Uampbell, Black River..., 96 A. T. Beaton, Brook Village.... Ronald McIssac, Dunvegan 922 A. C. Campbell, Glenora Falls ... 92 P. J. Chisholm, Margaree Forks ... 902 Alfred A. Taylor, Margaree Hr ... Angus R. McDonald, Broad Cove

RICHMOND COUNTY, OATS, Wm. Kemp, L'Archeveque..... G. McKay, Grand River A. McLeod, Loch Side...

P. C. McAulay, Grand River 92 D. J. McDiarmid, Mt, Auburn ... 913 A. C. McBeath, Grand River ... 903 ANTIGONISH COUNTY. WHEAT. Ronald A. Boyd, Morristown.... 932 Crockett Bros., Antigonish... R. Chisholm, Antigonish Mrs. A. J. Ross, North Creant... McMullen Bros., West River.... A. McPherson, Cloverville...... 89

INVENNESS COUNTY. WHEAT. A. J. Campbell, Black River 91
A. T. Beaton, Glenora Falls 88½
A. Cameron, Black River 86½

HYMENEAL. - John Chisholm, manager of Ramilton Farm, Mansfield, Ohio, and Miss Annie McIntosh, 25 Willow Street, were married at St. Bernard church. Thursday morning at 8.30, by Rev. James J. Donnelly, who officiated at the nuptial mass which followed.

The church contained a large congregation of friends and relatives. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Jennie E. Chisholm, while Roderick A. McIntosh, a brother of the bride, was best man. Miss M. G. Carey presided at the organ and played the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin as the bridal party entered the church and Mendlessohn's wedding march as a recessional. She also rendered a number of selections during the nup-tial mass. Alter the ceremony wed-ding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's brother, A. J. McIntosh, 54 Highland avenue, where an oppor-tunity was given the guests to see the many beautiful and valuable pre-sents which marked the wide acquaintsents which marked the wide acquaintance and popularity of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm left Thursday afternoon for New York where they will spend their honeymoon, after which they will rereside in Mansfield, Ohio. The gift to the bride was a diamond brooch, while the bridesmaid received a brooch set the bride was a dishloud brooch, while the bridesmaid received a brooch set with pearls. The best man received cuff links.—Fitchburg, Mass., Sentinel.

The happy couple in the foregoing interesting event are both from Antigonish, the groom being a son of Mr. Donald A. Chisholm of Briley Brook, and the bride a daughter of Mr. Colin McIntosh Lower South River.

An interesting event was the mar-An interesting event was the marriage at St. Joseph's Church, Medway, Mass., on October 9th, 1912, of Mr. Hugh Smith of Willis, formerly of Big Marsh, Antigonish, and Miss Sophie White of Medway. Rev. Fr. Lee officiated. The happy couple received many valuable presents from friends, all of whom wish them a long and happy wedded life, They will reside at Willis, Mass.

At St. Joseph's Church, on Nov.

At St. Joseph's Church, on Nov. 26th, 1912 Rev. J. C. Chisholm, officiated at the marriage ceremony of Margaret McLean of Pinkietown and William McDonald of James River Station. The bride was assisted by her sister, Jennet, while William Gillis of Pinevale did like honors for the groom. After the ceremony the young couple repaired to the home of the groom, where they were received by a number of their immediate friends. The bride was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents from her friends at home, and at Boston, where she has been residing the last number of years. Their many friends wish Mr. years. Their many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald many happy

The Consecration of Bishop LeBlanc

The consecration of Bishop LeBlanc took place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. John, N. B., on Tuesday. The ceremony attracted the largest body of prelates and clergymen ever gathered at the Cathedral. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to Canada Arch. Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Arch-bishop Stagni, was the consecrator. He was assisted by the Most Rev. E.

He was assisted by the Most Rev. E. J. McCarthy, Archbishop of Halifax, and Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal.
Rev. W. J. Mihan. Amherst, N. S., was deacon; Rev. P. Z. Belliveau, Grand Digue, N. B., sub-deacon; Very Rev. J. Hebert, V. G., Buctouche, high priest; Rev. A. W. Meahan, St. John, and Rev. F. J. McMurray, Woodstock, masters of ceremonies; Rev. E. Legere, St. Paul, and Rev. J. J. Ryan. Legere, St. Paul, and Rev. J. J. Ryan,

St. Mary's, deacons of honor,
His Lordship Bishop Morrison of
Antigonish was the preacher. Of his

discourse the St. John Globe says:

"During the twenty-five minutes he was speaking he held the attention of the congregation spellbound. Taking his text from the 20th chapter of Acts, 28th verse, he referred to the ceremony of the consecration of the Bishop; and reviewed the sacred origin of the observance, which was instituted by our Saviour Himself in the selection of his Apostles, and which had continued in an unin-terrupted line to the present day. He touched upon the significance of the mandate, coming as it did from the Apostolic See, and cited it as evidence of the continued solicitude of the Holy Father for his flock. The importance of the ceremony wherein, by the mere touch of the consecrator, the Grace of God was conferred on the new Bishop, was cited as an instance of the means employed by God to accomplish His own supernatural ends."

At the close of the ceremonies Mgr. Stagni briefly addressed the people from his throne, speaking in English

Immediately after the newly consecrated Bishop entertained the large body of prelates and priests in attendance at a banquet in the reception-room of the Monastery of the Good

Besides His Lordship, there were present from the Diocese of Anti-gonish Very Rev. Dr. Thompson and Dr. McPherson, Rector of the College.

Sliver mesh bags lined with white kid, dressing cases in sliver, ebody, ivory, aluminum, and also cheaper qualities at C. J. MacDonald's.

Business in Post-Offices.

The Postmaster-General's report for the last fiscal year has been just issued. From it we gather the following figures:

Antigonish—Gross revenue, \$5,397; number of money orders issued, 2,430; total amount of money orders issued, \$28,585,28; number of money orders paid, 3,603; total amount of money orders paid, \$455,007,72; total amount of postal notes paid, \$3,871.44.

Baile's Brook — Gross revenue,

Big Tracadie—Gross revenue, \$241. Canso—Gross revenue, \$2,27.43. Christmas Island - Gross revenue.

Descousse-Gross revenue, \$383. Glace Bay-Gross revenue, \$8,710.64. Guysboro-Gross revenue, \$1,549.17. Havre Boucher - Gross revenue, Heatherton-Gross revenue, \$268 96.

Inverness-Gross revenue, \$2,755.85. Iona-Gross revenue, \$310.415. Lochaber—Gross revenue, \$553.03. Mabou—Gross revenue, \$661.44. Mulgrave-Gross revenue, \$1.450.07. New Glasgow-Gross revenue, \$16,-

North Sydney-Gross revenue, \$8,-Point Tupper-Gross revenue, \$410.17. Port Hawkesbury-Gross revenue,

Port Hood-Gross revenue, \$1,308,83. Port Hood Mines-Gross revenue,

Sydney-Gross revenue, \$27 318.78. Mines - Gross revenue,

You will be sure to find the right gift for Father and the oder brothers and at C. J. Macdonads.

Personals.

Dr. McIsaac has moved his office to the building lately the Town Office, four doors west of his old office.

Mr. James McGrath, of St. John, N. B., wholesale meat dealer, formerly an extensive dealer in sheep, etc., this market, was in the County this week looking for cattle.

Mrs. Seaman, Court St., will hold her Xmas sale of fancy and useful articles on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 17.

Christmas Goods

This is the place to buy your Christmas Gifts. Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Ladies and Gents Umbrellas, Ebony Dressing casses, etc. A fine line of cut glass and Silver

Deposit ware. Everything for the holiday trade, Call and see my good values in the above lines.

T. J. WALLACE Optician & Jeweller

Winter Supplies

Now is the time to buy your winter Standard Granulated sugar 51 cents.

Extra Quality Barbados Molasses, per gallon 45 cents. Large Fat Herring, per dezen, 18c. Choicest of Dry Hake, 31 cents.

Also, Flour, Feed, Meal, etc .. at the lowest possible prices.

DAN McDONALD. Ballentyne's Cove

Just received by C. B. Whidden & Son Blatchford's celebrated calf meal.

Never better prepared for a big Xmas trade. Bonner's.

Ladies' bed-room slippers in brown, red, myrtle, grey and lavender, with and without heel, at Gorman's.

Such a showing of Christmas neck-wear you'll hardly find elsewhere. Our neckwear is different, put up 1 in a box. 25c., 35c., and 50c. Palace

-AT-McDonald's Clo. & Shoe Store You will find many an article suitable for a

mmmmmmm

XMAS GIFT

Handsome Silk Ties, Suspenders, Garters,

Armbands, Mufflers. Kld, Mocha and fancy allwool gloves, and Driving gauntlets. Misses Aviation Caps and

Toques. Also Overgaters, Leggings Slippers

for both ladies and gentlemen.

Reliable goods

D. D. Mac Jonald

Value Uusurpassed

NOTICE

Persons breaking or entering the buildings on the Fair Grounds hereafter, will be punished to the utmost riguor of the law. These buildings have been forcibly entered of late, and the parties are now warned that they must not do so again,
ALEX McDONALD,

NOTICE

Will the person who took the wrong parcel of goods, containing a lady's sweater, a pair of slippers, and a variety of other articles from A Kirk & Co.'s store two weeks ago. please return the same. And, the parcel which was left there instead of the one taken, can be had by calling at A. Kirk & Co.'s store.

All persons trespassing on the farm of the late Donald McDonald, Monk's Head, are notified that such is for-bidden and that they will be prose-cuted as the law directs.

MARGARET McDONALD,

Horses for Sale

TUESDAY 17th inst. at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

7 horses and 2 mares or sale at auct David Somers', Town.

TERMS: 10 MONTHS CREDIT ON APPRONED NOTES.

F, H. McPHIE, Auctioneer.

In the Collectors of Rates of the County of Antigonish

Collectors are hereby reminded that all taxes should be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 15th inst., and that warrants must be issued, for any taxes unpaid on that date. F. H. MacPHIF,

Municipal Treasurer.
Antigonish, N. S., Dec. 12, '12.

Men Wanted

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

10-10-bf Contractors

Imported Hackney Stallion Risplith Garton Duke"

(11547) - (616)Foaled 1908, dark bay, one white

Would also sell a few registered Mares and Foals

hind pastern. A fine big upstanding colt weighing over 1200 lbs. Broke and not afraid of autos, etc.

one and two years old. Bargains for DR. C. A. WEBSTER, Box 600, Yarmouth, N. S.

NOTICE

To Whom it may Corcern:

Parcels to be sent by the Isaac's Harbor stage line can be left at Sears & McDonald's store, but in all cases parcels must have charges prepaid before we will accept some for delivery.

T. J. SEARS.

MERRY XMAS

EVERYBODY

Gifts Worth Giving

Nothing else does quite so well for a man's or boy's Christmas as something he can wear. What he wears he'll appreciate. Man or boy, what makes so satisfactory a Christmas gift as the following suggestions which will help you to decide just what would be the best to give?

SUITS, OVERCOATS, FANCY VESTS, RAINCOATS, DRESS SUITS, HOUSE COATS, BATH ROBES, FUR COATS TIES, GLOVES.

MUFFLERS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, COLLARS, SWEATERS, SHIRTS, FUR CAPS, HOCKEY BOOTS. ARM BANDS,

GAITERS, UMBRELLAS, PAJAMAS, SUSPENDERS, CUFF BUTTONS. COAT SWEATERS,

HATS and CAPS. BOOTS, SHOES, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, ETC. We've a host of things that are just right. Come in to see what

we can do for him. We can settle your Christmas

worry in short order.

Palace Clothing Co.'y

The Xmas Outfitters

Cold Weather Goods At D. G. KIRK'S

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

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN BUEFALO ROBES, COATS and MITTS.

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

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

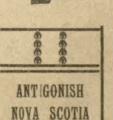
ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS

which we offer to clear at less than half price.

999999999999999

D. G. KIRK, Antigonish

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



Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

> ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA-TION.

HOMES WANTED

Roman Catholic Families for neglected and dependent

Write ERNEST H. BLOISE, Supt. Neglected and

Dependant Children, Halifax, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE

The John MacIsaac farm at Fairmont consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres of intervale, the rest is covered with hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to

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

HAY FOR SALE

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the undersigned on

Saturday, Dec. 14, At eleven o'clock a. m.

20 Tons Hay, best quality timothy and clover; also a few tons straw. Terms of Sale - Ten months' credit with notes and approved security.

JAMES A. McGEE.

Knoydart, Picton Co., N. S.

Boarding Stables

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

Moderate Charges. FRED CHISHOLM