THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1912.

A "Suffragette" says that votes for women would mean "world peace." We wonder.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston compelled the cutting out of a dirty scene from a dirty play. Good luck to you, Mr. Fitzgerald! Boston would be just as well off, and better, if you had cut out the whole play.

In the fifth column of this page last week, the population of Ireland in 1689 was given as 6,900,000 Catholics and 300,000 Protestants. It should have read: 900,000 Catholics and 300,000 Protestants.

If we can believe the report of the slight earthquake shock in New Brunswick on the 11th inst., we may get ready to take back some of the things we said about California in 1906. It is coming close home.

A train leaving Vancouver was buarded by a robber, a mile and a hal from the city, who made the passengers in the pullman car to give up their money and valuables at the point of a revolver. He got \$318, two watches, a chain and a diamond sing. American methods are entering our Canadian west; but at least let us not have American legal paralysis in dealing with it.

The United States gives us, at present, a sight that is extraordinary, on the face of it. Congress, containing scores of men who were defeated in the elections last month, is now sitting, passing laws and voting money. What would we say in Canada if our old Parliament held ion after a general election, before giving way to the new one? Congress will vote a billion dollars-a thousand millions, at this session-a discarded Congress.

and his mind naturally classifies, adjusts and presents in a processional manner the information he seeks to impart. He is disconcertingly exact, and he is sincere; but he is cold as a wedge and unresponsive as the veriest marble. His voice is raspy and rather lacks strength. He talks with a Scotch iness that isn't exactly a burr, but is best described as a twang. Leadership, with him, is a most serious business, even as he is a most serious man; and if he should have occasion to accuse Asquith of failing to have his shoes blacked one morning, it would sound like an impeachment for treason to the king.

The following is taken from the Republic (Boston) :

Every little while a controversy arises over the proper descriptive term of members of the Catholic Church. Some wisely seeing that any qualifying term is tantological, hold out simply for "Catholic"; others de clare themselves for "Roman Cath-olis." While the latter term is in some places of legal necessity in the drawing up of wills and other documents, and while we cannot resent it as an offensive term when used by any member of a non-Catholic body; yet, for ourselves, we should simply say "Catholic."

There those who use "Roman" Jatholic in the idea that they may also say "Anglo" Catholic and "Greek" Catholic—something which we cannot admit. To go into the minutiae of the various rites permitted in the Catholic Church, and the different languages which may be used in the cele-bration of Mass is only to confuse the issue except among the extremely well instructed. We quote from some correspondence on "Definitions" in the London Tablet, in illustration :

"A. F.," it struck me, was specially illuminating and convincing in his dis-sertation on the term "Roman Catholic" as being rightly employed to mean a Catholic who uses the Roman rite ; and this suggests a kindred ques-tion, "What, then, is a Romanist?" The late Dr. Frederick George Lee, sometime vicar of All Saints, Lambeth. in his "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Term," answers the inquiry thus: 'Romanist : a vulgar word, used by the uneducated to designate a member of the venerable Church of Rome"-a remark that might be commended to the notice of some at The Tablet's

Anglican contemporaries. "A Roman" is less offensive, but more ambiguous. Mr. Britten tells a story of a High Church friend who, discussing with him the vexed question of religious instruction in ublic elementary schools, asked, "And what do the Romans do in this matter ?" To whom Mr. Britten an-swered, "The fact is, I've lived so little in Rome that I cannot undertake to

say." "You know what I mean," re-plied his friend. "Perhaps I do," was the rejoinder, "but why not say what vou mean?

In the days of Archbishop Benson the Little Sisters were always sure of a contribution to their Home for the Aged Poor if only they could succeed in getting access to Lambeth Palace. Upon a day (as one of them told me) two Sisters presented themselves at the lodge gates and asked for Mrs. Benson. The lodgekeeper, whose metier it was to scrutinize closely all candidates for admission to the archiepiscopal precincts, looking them up and down, said, "You're Romans, aren't you ?" "Romans! Ma Soeur is French, and I'm lrish," the Little Sister replied. "Oh," said the janitor, the Little and with a good-natured grin let them

this particular subject of the blood of dation of the Church, ever thought of prevent delays. St. Januarius he is, by reason of his attributing to himself. Our Lord has mighty intellect, his profound study said : "Blessed is he that shall not of the question-in the newspapers- be scandalized in me." This applies his natural superiority of talents over all who have investigated and believed applies as well to his minister, the in it these three centuries past, or longer : his close personal observations and study of the accumulated evidence-in his office in Halifax; that by reason of all these things he is in a position to deliver a conclusive decision in the matter; suppose that, and the question still remains-Why does he drag in his drunken men and their battle of whiskey r Has he spent so much time in searching the accumulated records of centuries on this subject, that he has forgotten completely that, in ordinary everyday life, some manners are expected from a parson? In his eagerness for deep study of miracles, real or supposed, has he lost sight of the fact that something is due to other people's good faith? Can heafford to compare any honest and pious belief in God's power and providence, to the drunken delusion of his whiskey drinkers? Can he afford to put away decency when he deals with a belief which has been piously held by thousands of saintly men? Long association with gentlemen has not made him to resemble them nor to imitate their ways. He may be able to dispose in a column and a half of a matter which has occupied great minds, and of reasons which have convinced great intellects; for his intellect may surpass them all : but, after all, what will such gigantic intellectual accomplishments avail him in little, old Nova Scotia-too small a field for a man of his capacity? Dear old aristocratic Halifax would regard him more highly if he could prove the possession of good manners, of courtesy. As a clergyman, Halifax has the right to expect that much of him; and not even the mental capacity to answer with a few words, thousands of Europe's greatest thinkers and writers, of every profession, will altogether take the place of this valuable thing he lacks.

We hear now and then of strange utterances on Catholic subjects by Protestant preachers. There are in the Catholic Church many things which are not to their liking. If they had a free hand, how many things would they not change, those moral reformers, with the beam in the eye? One of these instances is shown in an utterance from a reverend Mr. Bosworth regarding a little book printed them to William of Orange. Neverin Ottawa with the approbation of theless, the whole movement in Irethe late Archbishop Duhamel. It is about the priest, as the representative of God, as the minister of the Church, among his fellowmen and Catholics. Well, here and there, are to be found certain expressions which to a Catholic child of ordinary understanding sound only very natural and do not savour of any impiety. But to Mr. Bosworth it cannot be so. He knows not a word about things Catholic. He is almost as ignorant of them as the American Indian was before the discovery of America. More than that, he is so bigoted and prejudiced at times, that anything you may tell him about the Catholic Church, no matter how absurd, no matter how libellous the statement, he is ready to swallow it as the pure truth. He is so blind that he can not even read the text of a book as it is, he must read it in his own narrow-minded way and understand it in such a way as to distort the actual and true meaning thereof. In this little book, then, there is a passage in which the Blessed Cure of Ars, speaking to his hearers, refers to the power conferred on the priest. He says : "The priest is vested with all the powers of God," Here is the scandalous text that so shocks Mr. Bosworth He does not and can not see that this applies to the spiritual authority of the priest, authority which has its very foundation on the words of Christ : "Go ye and teach all nations." "Receive ye the Holy Ghost ; whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven." "Do this in commemora - mof Me." Words and expressions which not only symbolize, but actu i y confer on the priest the power of teaching all mankind the suming to taste this "good creature of truths of the Gospel, of baptizing, of remitting sins, and of consecrating the Body and Blood of Christ at Mass. But Mr. Bosworth has seen in that sentence of the pious and saintly missionary of Ars, the power of creating, the power of life and death over the people confided in his care, all powers which of course any human mind, however so limited, knows pertain to God alone,

to his Church, and we may say, this priest, at least when engaged in the fulfilment of his sacred functions. Too many, alas, among our separated brethren, are unduly scandalized at the doings and at the teachings of the Catholic Church. If Mr. Bosworth were a Catholic, if he understood the tenets of the Catholic faith, then instead of wearing upon his nose the black spectacles of bigotry and prejudice, his vision would be clearer and he would read quite differently the text of the Blessed Vianney. And what is said here applies to this other text that is found in every Catholic catechism. "Outside of the true Church, i. e., of the Catholic Church, there is no salvation." Any Protestant that reads this text and knows the Catholic doctrine, can not be shocked by the meaning it has to every Catholic mind, but suppose an

ignorant Protestant reading the same text, he will reach quite a different conclusion, he will pity and sometimes curse those poor Catholics who damn every one who does not belong to their Church. Which, of course, we do not do at all. We may add as a consolation to Mr. Bosworth, that if in certain spiritual books are to be found here and there certain expressions which seem more or less strong, these are at most but pious exaggerations, which can not deceive those who read them in the proper spirit in which they were written.

THE HISTORY OF HATRED. х.

THE ACTS OF THE FIRST AND LAST CATHOLIC PARLIAMENT.

The case of what was long and coldly called "the Protestant Ascendancy" in Ireland; the case of overnment by a minority; the case of religious exclusion ; all have been rested to a very great extent on the alleged outrageous conduct of King ames II's Parliament. Therefore, let us examine its acts,

The first bill introduced was one for the recognition of King James. We have already pointed out that the recognition of King James was strictly constitutional. Half of England recognized him as King, at that time. A couple of years later, clergyman of the Church of England left their livings in numbers, rather than take an oath which committed

"An Act for the relief and release of poor distressed prisoners for debts." A hundred and fifty years afterwards. Charles Dickens was picturing to a horrified world the evils of the English system of imprisonment for debt; a system, happily, almost abolished in our times, An Act relating to certain property of James, Duke of Ormond, Ormond was one of the most powerful of the Anglo-Irish noblemen. He had received estates, the mere list of which takes a page and a half of Cox's Magazine. The Act, however, only dealt with certain of his property in the County of Tipperary, and took it from him as a rebel ; he being against King James, and in support of the Prince of Orange.

"An Act for the speedy recovering of servants' wages."

"An Act for the better settling of intestates' estates."

"An Act to enable His Majesty to regulate the duties on foreign commodities."

"An Act for the prevention of frauds and perjuries."

"An Act for prohibiting the importation of English, Scotch or Welsh coals into this kingdom."

"An Act for the advance and improvement of Trade and for the encouragement and increase of shipping and navigation."

"An Act for securing the watercourse for the Castle and City of Dublin."

"An Act concerning martial law." "An Act for ratifying and coufirming deeds and settlements and last wills and testaments of persons out of possession."

We cite these to show how far astray the writers are who have represented this Irish Catholic Parliament as wholly intent on upsetting the beautiful settlements of Cromwell and Charles II. Fhat they did upset those settlements is true; and it was most natural and reasonable that they should do so; but the above-named Acts, with others, show that they took time, even in that year of hurry and struggle, to pass wise and sound laws for the social and commercial well being of the country. The Coal Act was passed for the express purpose of preserving to the Irish people the business of supplying the Irish cities with fuel, -" fewel" as it was then spelled. The Shipping Act was aimed to do away with the unfair restrictions placed in Charles II's reign on the commerce of Ireland. The Act begins :

"Whereas this kingdom of Ireland, for its good situation.

word on the subject ; suppose that on thousands that lived since the foun- the procedure in the Courts and to quered ; "the Protestant Ascendency" excluded the "mere Irish" from dreaming any more ; and, as a result, England took a new "strangle-hold" on Irish trade and commerce ; and, a century later, Ulster Protestants and their descendants, forced to emigrate to America by the English restrictions on business, fought against England under George Washington.

The attacks on this Parliament centre chiefly on three Acts; one forfeiting the personal property of rebels; one repealing the land settlements of Cromwell and Charles II ; and the bill of attainder. These Acts have been misrepresented, as to their nature : and, when that misrepresentation has been exposed, they have been exaggerated as to their scope and effect.

To say that the Parliament of King James had no right to treat those who were acting with and for the Prince of Orange as rebels, is merely to beg the whole question as to whether James or the Prince of Orange was entitled to recognition, as King of Ireland. Nevertheless we do not defend confiscation on principle. To say that this Parliament had no right to restore the ejected proprietors who had been put out of their lands in the time of Oromwell and Charles II, is merely to beg the whole question as to the abominable rascality of those settlements; for, we cannot admit that, in the case of land confiscations made under such circumstances; having regord to the treachery, perjury, rapacity, inhumanity, breach of treaty, and wholesale disregard of natural justice, which we have set forth in our account of those transactions ; that they ought to have been left undisturbed because thirty - six years had passed by since the first of them took place. As to the bill of attainder, no man who speaks or writes for Ireland's side, ever defends it absolutely, or on principle. But, we have some remarks to make, when hands are held up in horror at a legislative excess; at an Act whic never was carried out, and which was perhaps as much designed to frighten enemies of the Stuart line on the eve of a war, as to hurt them ; which no effort was ever made to carry out; when we see hands held up in pious horror which are meekly folded on the breast when the real, actual, consummated butcheries which centuries of English Parliaments, English governors, English soldiers, carried out on the bodies of the Irish peasants, are mentioned. No blood was spilled undor this Act of Attainder. Well would it be for England's fame if the same could be said for her Acts of Parliament! With respect to the Act of con. fiscation, - Macaulay says that the personal property of absentees above the age of seventeen years were transferred to the King. Is that true? Let us see. Macaulay probably never saw a copy of the Act ; but, if he did so, he either seriously misunderstood it or wilfally misrepresented it. Here are the words of the Act:

The list of clergy in Portugal who accepted the government salary was put at 800. Some of the 800 were dead when their names were put on the list; the usual "anti-clerical" fake, Others, apparently, never lived ; for they cannot be heard tell of in the dioceses to which the list attaches their names. Others were misled as to what was going on, being stationed in remote parts of the country. The list now stands at 200; and some are falling into line every week, and putting themselves straight with the Church.

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A recent article in the Saturday Rvening Post dealt with inflated land values in the Canadian West in a manner which should put impulsive investors on their guard. Some of the small cities there, he says, are planning and laying out paper city lots over an area so large as to anticipate many years of the future. Investors in the East ought to require more than rosy dreams before parting with their money. It is easy for them to get the notion that they understand the situation; but there are generally many things to be considered.

A writer in the Saturday Evening Post says of Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party in Great Britain :

I watched Bonar Law two afternons in the House of Commons when the Home Rule debate was on. He is not a general nor is he a diplomat. He has no other idea of leadership than to haggle and harass and harry, and whose methods are rasping, un Pleasant and for the most part futile. He is unimaginative, devoid of humor, and entirely uncompromising. He is hitter. He is rude at times. He says hitter. He is rude at times. a biting thing in a most acid manner. He is formal, precise, wooden and methodical. They say he can hold an andience when he is on the stump. f he can his audiences must like a

The last incident reminds us of a matter-of-fact business man, who had become a Catholic, and who was asked by a fellow-guest at a dinner party: "Are you not a Romanist?" "No madam," he answered, "I was born in Ohio."

Our attention has been called to an editorial in The Presbyterian Witness on an article recently published by us, copied from America and written by Father Fox, S. J., on the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, commonly accepted in Catholic opinion as a miracle, recurring from time to time. The editorial in the Witness does not disprove anything; but it does prove one thing-namely, that the degree of B. A. from a u iversity is not necessarily the sure indication that its possessor is a gentleman. Be the reverend parson's views whatever they may on the subject of St. Januarius-and they are by no means of first-rate importance-one portion of his editorial is inexcusable, ungentlemanly - almost what users of slang call " tough." We quote it :

We are reminded by Mr. Fox's story of an account of a miracle of a some-what uff-rent character, though scarcely less wonde: ful, related to us by a pious highlander. Two or three of his countrymen, "godly men," were spending a social evening together, and, as was the custom in these good old days, they had on the table a bottle of the beverage well known to highlanders of that time. Before pre-God," they reverently asked a blessing on what they were about to take, and though the bottle was brought into frequent requisition during the evening, the men noticed on parting that the bottle was as full as when they began drinking. Of course, this story presents a few difficulties, just as that of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius; but the one miracle seems to us as credible as the other.

Suppose that the reverend parson's and that, - no need to assert it-no

land in favor of James has been studiously represented as a rebellion against England and English government,

They passed an act declaring, "That the Parliament of England cannot bind Ireland," and against appeals from the Irish courts to the English courts. On this act, we need only remark that, long afterwards, when Ireland had an exclusively Protestant Parliament, these principles were asserted, and the first one with success, which shows that they were a fair assertion of legislative and judicial independence, and so considered by Grattan, Flood, and the other Protestant patriots of the 18th century. An Act of Supply to the King of £20,000 a month for the army. This they granted to King James, knowing that his success in Ireland would lead him back to the English throne. Where is the sign of rebellion in that Act? In this Act, the northern counties, then in arms for the Prince of Orange, were taxed no more than the counties that were Catholic and Stuart. Where is there a sign of unfairness in that?

"An act for liberty of conscience, and repealing such Acts, or clauses in any act of Parliament which are readily understand how people who thought it an intolerable thing that the Catholic Irish should have religious freedom in their own land, were, and their descendants are to this day greatly scandalized at that Act. This, of course, was an outrage from an English point of view. An act to take off all incapacities from the natives of this kingdom. Acts providing for the payment of tithes by Protestants to the Protestant Church and by Catholics to the Catholic Church. This eminently fair law making was wholly out of tune for Catholics; and down to 1869. when Gladstone disestablished the Anglican Church in Ireland, Catholics support of Protestantism, and Pro-

harbours, and great quantity of goods the growth, product, and manufactury thereof is, and standeth very fit and convenient for trade and commerce with most nations, kingdoms and plantations ; and several laws, statutes and ordinances, having heretofore been made and enacted, and time to time, prohibiting and disabling the King's subjects of this Realm to export or carry out of this kingdom iuto any other the King's islands plantations or colonies, in Asia, Africa or America, several of the goods, wares, merchandizes and commodities of this nation; or to import into this kingdom the goods or merchandizes of the said p'antations, colonies and islands, without landing and discharging in England, Wales, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. under great penalties and forfeitures, not only to the decay of the King's revenue, but also to the very great prejudice and disadvantage of all the inhabitants in this kingdom, as well subjects as strangers ; and which hath in a measure contributed to poverish this kingdom, and discouraged several merchants, traders and artificers to come from abroad and dwell and trade here," etc. etc.

The Act then goes on to free the shipping trade of Ireland ; to provide customs duties, etc. ; legislation which every decently-governed country in

the world acknowledges in princple and practice to-day. Ireland's commerce is not yet, however, on a sound inconsistent with the same?" We can footing. The Home Rule Parliament will, sooner or later, have to deal with that matter. This Act would repay perusal by law-makers even in this age of supposed political enlightenment. By remission of duties, by remission of taxes, by legislation for free schools of mathematics and navigation in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, minds, to expect nice and accurate Waterford, Limerick and Galway, this unealightened, narrow-minded, land-stealing, half-savage, Irish and "Popish" Parliament, sought, in the clauses of this Act, to create a new shipping trade, to encourage men to become shipmasters, block and sailwith Protestant ideas of law-making makers, etc., to the and that the trade and commerce of the country, strangled for centuries by English wharves of the Irish ports had been selfishness, might be reconstructed piled high with personal property of were by law obliged to pay for the and started on a fresh and fruitful the deserters, from March previouscareer. But this was only a "Popish" for four months the shipment out of speech that has order but no ardor. When he is on a topic he under-mands, such as the tariff, he is fluent; Suppose that the reverend parson's and that, - no need to assert it-no priest, among the many hundred testant worship. An act to improve dream. The Prince of Orange con-the country had gone on.

"That all goods and chattels, corn in ground, debts by judgments, statutes, bonds, bills, books or otherwise ; and all arrears of rent, belonging to any person or persons, ebellion against your majesty, out of this your majesty's kingdom; er be longing to any person or persons, that by any act of this present Parliament, shall be adjudged and declared a forfeiting, person or persons absent, and all other persons absent out of this Realm, and that aid, abelt, or assist the said Prince of Orange, etc." under The exception of persons seventeen, and of trustees, tollows).

We have placed in italics the words which qualify the whole enumeration; and these words confine the confiscation to rebels aiding the Prince of Orange ; and Macaulay is answered. We do not defend confiscation on principle; but in fairness, it is necessary to remember that the persons who had fled to William of Orange had, for the most part, somewhat slender rights, as a matter of justice in Ireland. The wholesale dispossession of three-fourths of a race to make room for transplanted foreigners, was too fresh in Irishmen's weighing of doubtful claims, or to expect that some good claims should not suffer with the bad ones. Yet, in this, as in other matters, this " Popish " Parliament was maderate, temperate and humane, compored with the lawmakers before them and after them. For when they passed this law in July, they knew that the

The Good Present.

It is quite the fashion to extol the past and malign the present. There is nothing new about this attitude. A certain number of people are always out of joint with the age in which they live. But there are many factors in modern life that tend to accentuate and exaggerate this attitude. There are many advocates abroad preaching the gospel of discontent and emphasiz ing everything that can make people fancy themselves ill-used. One of the factors is the daily newspaper focussing the concentrated woes and horrors of the world on the individual. Another is the scolding magazine that exists only to find fault with the universe as it is constituted. Now the average reader is an idolater. He worships the printed word. To him it is infallible. He may doubt many things, the existence of God, the inspiration of the Bible, the immortality of the soul, but he never thinks of doubting what is served up to him morning and evening on a wood pulp flimsy.

One point on which the evangels of trouble are insistent is that the world is going to the dickens; that the poor were never so ill-treated ; the rich so heartless and the whole social economy so hopelessly wrong. It is possible to illustrate this unhealthy state of the public mind by the example of a wife who has not enough to do. She compares her lot with what she sees of other women. She compares her husband with what she hears and see of other men.

She discounts every blessing that is hers and magnifies every comfort and luxury that surrounds others. There is one hope on her horizon, divorce. In a way it may be said of modern society that it dreams of divorce from facts, from certain ills that must be, from certain pains that must be borne and hugs the delusion that another alliance will bring all it sighs for.

If one has a bit of the judicial temperament, he will grow very weary of this constant plaint of discontented folk who abuse the age they live in as if it were the abomination of desolation. The fact is, this generation is spoiled. It has so many things that it cries for the impossible like a bad-tempered child. A little delving into history would go far to change the view of our chronic complainers. If they were to go back even in spirit a few years or decades and sense what men and women had to bear in the past, it might open their eyes.

It is many a year since we telt the horror of war and many more since our people saw an enemy in their Long ago the great pestilenstreets. ces have been conquered by the sleepless brain of science. Long ago the intolerable discomforts of travel and communication have been eliminated by the capitalists we are so fond of abusing. In fact the world has been made for our benefit. The very poor, the shiftless, the pariahs are the same in every century, but the average man and woman of today have such comforts as would amaze the rich of fifty years ago.

I have recently gone through several handsome mansions of the ante-bellum type; admired their graceful lines, stately furniture and indescribable dignity. Then there came to me the comparison. The people who lived in these beautiful houses had not a tithe of the conveniences that the daylaborer has at present. A bath-room was undreamed of; steam or hot water heating unthought of; the telephone would have started a witchcraft craze : a train that would bear the traveler one hundred miles in comfort in three hours would have been laughed to scorn by the stalwart or six weeks into one. ccupied the dwal Then consider illumination, ings. even that provided through the medium of the execrated Rockefeller, not to mention acetylene and the radiance that Edison has given us. Finally, think of the great matter of food. The Roman exquisite reveled in his banquet that assembled foods from distant portions of the empire. The modern clerk or mechanic sits down to a meal that assembles the products of a continent and thinks himself badly served I think some student might render a service to us by investigating the meaning of the word comfort in different epochs of history. It is not that misery exists, and extortion and cruelty. Man never yet has evolved a scheme of life that eliminated these things. The fact is; the standard of living has shitted. People demand as necessities what the fortunate of earlier days regarded as luxuries. How the workman of a century ago would have gloated at the eight-hour working day, at the comforts that warm the modest home of the present, at the clothing that covers people of modest competence! What amuse-ment had the people of New England seventy-five years ago? None but what they devised themselves. Now you can stand in a village street and watch the wives and children of poor families stream into the moving-picture theatre. The dwellers in the small cities can have the best that the drama affords for a small sum. The men and women of the present day are spoiled. They have so much that they cry for the moon. Because for a cent they have the news of the world to read, because for a nickel they are whirled from one town to another, because they are warm and well-fed, they grow peevish and de-mand the unattainable. Yes, there is sickness, there is poverty, there is discomfort, but not a tithe of what the children of men bore in the past centuries, Thank God you are living in 1912.—The Pilot.

Some Christmas Work which Should be Done Early.

Shop early for Christmas time. Some thoughtful folk, no matter how small their wages or allowance, begin to gather little things for the Christmas tree or the Christmas stocking months ahead. Not all the best things are among the last-minute novelties. Others, who must make most of their Christmas gifts, start in long before anyone is thinking of Christmas, and as the early buyers also should, pre-pare a receptacle which they can lock up in which to hide the fruits of their This little foresight makes Christmas

preparations much less formidable, and the Christmas expenditures less heavy, than when everything must be done in the last week and all the money must come out of one especial pay envelope.

It is easier, of course, for the rich to buy far ahead, for they have the time to read about the new things, to look early into all the shops, to make sure that the new books are the right books to give; but even persons of moderate means can take ten or fifteen minutes now and then for reflection, or spend as much time additional when they must go down town in October and November

There are many reasons for cultivating this faculty of foresight. Per-haps first we should put ordinary humanity to the salesmen and women who are on in such force at Christmas, yet never numerous enough apparently to save them from a fortnight's very late hours, and rom most un-reasonable demands from unnecessarily belated shoppers.

"How many good people there are in the world !" one thinks on Christmas morning, at the sight of holloweyed shop-girls at early mass and Communion. They have had no sleep, they will have a day of profound weariness, but their Christmas Day will have a joy not of this earth about it. How many more, though, of less faith and good-will, or sometimes how many whose physical strength is utterly depleted, are resting without faith or hope in poor and lonely boarding houses, an easy prey to temptation !

Shop early, for the sake of your family and your friends whom you wish to remember, that you make seemly gifts. - not beyond your means, but still, however modest, fit for the age and condition of the re-cipient. We seldom fail with the children; but we are often thoughtess and slovenly in our memory of kindred or friends of mature years.

Shop early for your own sake, specially if you are the house-mother. Except where one's means permit an abundance of help, there are so many things besides the shopping awaiting one's thought as the few days before There is Christmas come on. the Christmas cooking, which the children like to think of as different from any cooking of any other season of the year; the Christmas wreaths, the tree or the stockings. There is the spiritual preparation-most important of all, Who can enjoy the day if the house-mother is positively sick with over-exertion, or distraught with

We sing of Christmas as the feast of peace and good will, pre-eminently. How can it be thus in the fullest sense, if all the day we are tingling with weariness, "sitting on the safety valves," so to speak, and sure that thoughtless word will be the last straw to break our composure!

Better do a little less, and have joy and give joy in the doing of it than let the day find us worn out with having vainly tried to crowd the work of five

THE CASKET

The King Eider.

Led by his innocence from his Arctic home and tempted by loneliness to the decoys in the marsh, an immature king eider duck fell a victim to a waiting sportsman. The old king eider seldom ventures south to the lakes. He is a beautiful bird, with lavender-colored hood, sea green cheeks, and white head, neck and shoulders. These markings, contrasting with a rich black mantle and breast, and with white side patches, make a most artistic combination. The dusky youth, more plain than even his sombre mother, showed traces of the coming white on his neck, and the buff crescent on his throat. His coat of feathers was thickened by the heavy lining of

down that affords a special protection against the northern winters. The king eider keeps well out of reach of human aggression, but his near relatives are systematically despoiled of their eggs, and the down with which they line and cover up their nests. In Iceland and Norway the ancient Eskimo practice of nest robbing is a source of income. The northern eiders nest in holes in the sand, sometimes in convenient hol-lows in stone fences. The mother plucks the down from her breast to line the nest, and also provides sufficient to cover and conceal the eggs when she ventures abroad. The white natives, who provide convenient nesting-places which the eiders innocently use, remove both eggs and More down is provided and down. more eggs laid, and again the mother is robbed of her treasures. Northern birds seem to have a strange capacity for resuming the production of eggs when their nests are robbed, a provision of nature cited to excuse many depredations. It may be safe to despoil the mother eider three or four times, but when the presence of darker down is detected, showing that the drake has been called on to contribute from his breast, it is not safe to continue the process of spoliation. The brood is then hatched without interference, for the people whose incomes depend largely on the collection of eggs and eiderdown are careful not to discourage or drive away their bountiful visitors.

While adult king eiders are inclined to remain in their Arctic home or wander southward well out in the ocean, a young bird may stray down to the lakes, where he is likely to fall a victim to his innocence. wanderer may have mistaken the broad, seductive expanse for the open He must have missed the rich sea. profusion of shell-fish and other equatic life with which the salt water abounds. Lean, hungry, and alone, passing over wastes of barren, fresh water, diving to the naked sand of bottom and finding no trace of the familiar abundance of animal and vegetable life, the sudden end of his pilgrimage may have been a kindly and humane relief.-Toronto Globe.

The Boy Who Smokes.

Much of the sermonizing to boys on the subject of smoking is ineffect. ive because it is illogical and unfair. Warnings are drawn from isolated and exceptional instances of the evil effects of smoking, and comparisons are made between smokers and nonsmokers that, when analyzed, prove nothing.

Perhaps it was knowledge of that fact that led Doctor Pack of the University of Utah to attempt an investigation that should have definite and rustworthy results. He gathered his facts from the football squads of various colleges and Universities, through the physical directors who have charge of them. He selected the

"What the averag young man does not know about business would fill a big book," declared a successful Chicago man. "In many instances he knows comparatively little about the line of work he is actually engaged That is why so many young men fail to get any higher than clerkships and other low salaried jobs.

Business Knowledge.

"A few days ago a young man applied to me for a position as book-keeper, and he seemed greatly surprised when I asked:

"What do you know about business?

""Why, I know all about book-keeping, he replied, 'or I ought to. I've been at it long enough."

"'Can you draw up a balance sheet?' I asked. "'Yes, sir.'

""Do you understand a profit and loss account.' " Yes, sir.'

"'Do you know what the law is regarding the collection of book debts and when their collection is barred ?' ""Well, er-I know something about it, but could not tell you offhand what it is.'

"Further questioning brought out the fact that he had only a general knowledge of the work he had selected as his vocation. That young man will never become an expert office man, because he hasn't the ambition to master every detail of his work.

"This is an age of specialization in business, and to be a success in any line requires a perfect knowledge of every detail connected with that Before a man starts in any work kind of business he should study it from every angle. He should know how to figure depreciations; how to check leakage; he should understand the corporation tax law, the income tax, court proceedings relative to the collection of debts, how judgments are obtained, etc.

"The same rule applies to mature business men, too. Unless they keep abreast of the times and learn new methods there is always danger that they may be crowded out by the constantly increasing stress of competition. It would be a good plan for every business man, young and old, to ask himself: 'What do you know about business?'"

Extensive Aditions to 1. C. R. Rolling Stock.

Although the rolling stock has been largely augmented the past year, the tremendous increase in the freight business of the Intercolonial Railway has made it necessary for further additions and arrangements are now under way for large orders for both cars and locomotives. The development of the freight busi-

ness on the Government line during the past two years is one of the heat thy signs of the growing industrial development of the Maritime Provinces

The total tonnage carried during the past year has largely exceeded all past records and is steadily increasing. Various products are now being rushed through by the fast freights to the West that a few years ago were only handled in limited quantities. Large shipments of fresh and cured fish are being made from Mulgrave and from Halifax, and there is this year a very heavy movement in Nova Scotia apples to the Canadian West. Plaster and gypsum are also being shipped extensively while the lumber shipments by rail are very heavy. The past year has been a record breaker in the I. C. R. freight busiHealth Important to Happiness.

Health is easily the most important condition to happiness. But we can not be healthy for long without living a fairly regular life

And women are notoriously care-less at this point. Notoriously thoughtful of everybody but themselves. Other vital things mean so much more to women. They should mean more, but not so much more. Irregularity at one's meals coupled with an overindulgence of esthetic or emotional high living, means sure wreck of nervous system.

Regularity is life's insurance policy. The woman who eats regularly and sleeps regularly is almost guaranteed 75 per cent of her expectation of happiness. An occasional variation from the routine does no harm. On the contrary, it is a good thing. But the great majority of women, it seems to me, have no routine. Their lives are a succession of variations which keep the nerves in a constant flutter. They will stick to the house for days and then rush around like mad things for other days. Once a woman gets started gadding nothing short of a collapse can stop her. She will average four hours of sleep for a couple of weeks, and then stay in bed for several days. Life is so taxing. She will live on tea if she feels like it For a time she will eatnext to nothing, then start on a diet of-everything. She will eat sandwiches and salad and ice cream at 5, a heavy course dinner at 7, a hearty supper at 11, and not have much appetite for breakfast.

Men have learned that they can't do much of this sort of thing and altend to business. These bodies of ours are tyrants, visiting a hard and certain vengeance upon us when we Most men have regular ignore them. work, which helps to regular habits Most women have irregular work, which helps to irregular habits. Women would be healthier and happier, and would accomplish more, if they would systematize their work They forget themselves, ignore themselves, absorb themselves in the service of the home, and the life that is more than meat. Which is to the credit of their hearts, but not their heads. For the woman who wears herself out quickly in the service of the home quickly robs the home of its best servant.

Making a Luxury of Sorrow.

The happiest and the best of us have fite of the blues" once in a while. Sometimes we make a luxury sorrow; we pet and nurse and dandle the real or supposed affliction and make it our coddled darling, our spoiled child.

We actually resent the efforts of any to clear away the fog and show us that the sun is shining and that if we are blue so is the sky.

When we have "the blues" we are as anxious to be let alone as a traveler drowsily perishing in a snowbank.

Yet if we had the courage every time the spell came on us we would sit down, as Robinson Crusoe did, and put in parallel columns our reasons for joy and our causes for repining. And then we would find how far the first overlaps the second.

When we feel "blue," if we look hard we will discover nothing there but the dreary, melancholy color.

If we would only look up we would see that it isn't the world that is blue; it is only the sky.

If we must have "the blues" let us have the heavenly blues.

Charity is a plant which takes root in the heart, grows in the pocket, and bears fruit in the hand.



MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

It was a beautiful evening and Ole. who had screwed up courage to take Mary for a ride, was carried away by the magic of the night. "Mary," he asked, "will you marry

me?r

"Yes, Ole," she answered softly. Ole lapsed into silence that at last became painful to his financee. "Ole,' she said desperately, "why

don't you say something?' "Ay thak." Ole repl

"Ay thak." Ole replied, "they bane too much said already !"-San Francisco Star.

Grear Feat by a Fireman,

"Get me a sealing-ladder and a coil of rope 1" Mike commanded. Men flew to bring them. Alone he crept like a spider up the spliced ladders, which sagged and dropped threateningly under his weight in their long reach across the alley. Then men hurriedly got long poles and braced the ladders under the splices as Mike ordered them to do.

Hester glided upward with the utmost stealth, so as not to strain the splices too hard. Now and then a swirl of sparks shot around him. At last he reached the top, which alternately sank and rose along the wall as his weight shifted in climbing. Below, the white stone pavement gleamed through the smoke wreaths, but Hester kept his gaze upon the girls who had gathered at the window lifteen feet above and three feet to the left of him.

He climbed to the second rung from He climbed to the second rung from the ladder's top and cautiously rose erect, pressing the open palm of his left hand and his knees against the flat wall for support. His feet, turned outward, were braced against the sides of the ladder. With his right hand he raised the scaling-ladder, which weighed thirty pounds. Holding it outstretched with his arms, he at last succeeded in securing its beak upon the ledge of the window where stood the girls. The scalingwhere stood the girls. The scalingladder, was a single piece of wood with cross pieces instead of rungs.

Mike shouted to the young women to kneel and hold the scaling-ladder's top rung with their hands. Hovering between life and death, they were too

terrified to obey. "Take a holt o' that ladder !" he yelled at them. "Take a holt of it or I'll-" He never finished his threat, for the girls were hypnotized into holding on now.

Hester slid down the scaling-ladder and swung it over so that he caught the top of the suliced ladder that leaned against the wall. Quickly as she could the first girl followed him He lifted her across the gap down. and handed her to a fireman who had climbed to the top. One by one the girls crawled down, and there was always a fireman waiting for each one. Eight times Mike Hester swung a living burden across the gap, One of the girls weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and ordinarily Hester could not have swung her across, using both arms; but "she seemed as light as a feather that joight," says Mike. "I guess I had some porr body's prayers helping me."-Richard L. Stokes, in Harper's Weekly.

football squads because they are made up of young men of exceptionally good physical condition and of at least fair scholarship, for at all the institutions considered, the eligibility rules bar men of low standing from the teams. Socially, too, the football men are more alike than the members of the whole student body.

Doctor Pack received detailed figures from six colleges. Of two hun-dred and ten candidates for positions on the first elevens of these six co!leges, one hundred and seventeen were non-smokers and ninety-three were smokers, that is, men who habitually smoked when not in training. One-third of the smokers and twothirds of the non-smokers "made" the teams, and the ratio was about the same for each of the colleges

taken singly. The lung capacity of the smokers has found to be on the average about thirty cubic inches - nine per cent.

less than that of the non-smokers. In every one of the colleges the smokers ranked lower in scholarship than the non-smokers; the average mark of the smokers was seventy-four and five-tenths. Moreover, the smokers had twice as many failures and conditions as the non-smokers. Thus, from as fair a test as could will be advised, it appears that the young man who does not smoke has twice a good chance as the smoker to make the eleven, has better lungs, and ranks higher in scholarship. Any how who wants to make the most of himself will find in the results of this investigation something worth thinking about .- Youth's Companion.

Worldly Wisdom.

A wife can make her busband do

anything she chooses. One drink, like one word, usually brings on another.

Anyway, the spirit mediums seem to have a ghost of a show. Poets are born-therefore they are

more to be pitied then censured,

Two hours' sleep is enough for anyone-after it is time to get up.

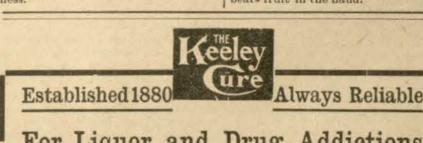
Too often the way of the transgres-sor is across his neighbor's lawn. A man never realizes the value of

a closet until he acquires a family skeleton,

What a girl likes likes about being secretly engaged is that everybody will soon get next.

About one time out of a billion a man can lose all his money without losing most of his friends.

It is sometimes difficult to convince a man that two heads are better than one-the father of twins, for example.



For Liquor and Drug Addictions

"It is because I know it does save them, because I know it is God's truth, that I take the deepest interest in the Keeley Cure, and so long as I live I shall raise my voice in advocating its efficacy." RT. REV JOHN SHANLEY, Bishop of North Dakota.

WE ARE EQUALLY SUCCESSFUL NOW AND HAVE THIRTY-THREE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL EX-PERIENCE TO OUR CREDIT.

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

T. B. MORRISEY, M. D., Manager,

151 Congress Street, Portland, Me. Munjoy Hill The nearest Institute to the Maritime Provinces.



DON'T let your horses D run down during the winter and get so soft that they will lose fiesh badly when you start your spring plowing. If horses are not worked

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The undersigned will receive tenders until

Saturday, Dec. 21st

for the purchase of his farm, the well known farm at Clydesdale, Antigonish, three miles from Town, consisting of 180 acres of good upland. It is well wooded, and has a bountiful supply of good water. Also a timber lot, with good heavy material on the most of it, at Browns Mountain, about 21 miles from the above mentioned farm, is also offered for sale.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM MCDERMOTT Clydesdale, Ant.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land is a quarter section of available Dominion land is applicant must appear in person at the Domis on Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the dis-vision of the land in each of three years A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty is father, mother, son, daughter, brother or are.

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his father, mother, son, daughter, brocker and arter. The section distribute a homesteader in good father homestead. Frice \$3 % per acris putter Must residue upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years inter arequired to earn homestead patents and cultivate fifty acres extra. The mosteader who has exhausted his home mission date of homestead entry disputing the section of the section of the section is an extender who has exhausted his home mission date of the section of the section is a processed homestead in certain is a processed homestead in section is a processed homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead is a processed homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead is a processed homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead homestead

Light Out of Darkness.

courtesy.

the never-ending theme of luck and

play at the gaiming tables, served in

notes and silver soon rose in goodly piles on both the plates. The formula

of thanks of the elder nun was repeated

by the younger, and she forgot some

some time to come. The Italian officer, who sat at the

of the younger Sister's movements.

But his musings were rudely inter-

rupted by the voice of his neighbor, the professor. The little Sister had held her plate out to him with the

"A donation for our old people, for God's sake, please!" With an intentionally ironical bow, the man had drawn out his purse and

had laid a single cent among the other

tone, is all I feel called upon to give to idlers and drunkards—and fools." He had raised his voice, and the exaggerated contempt that he put

into the last word drew attention to the fact that he intended to include in it the Sister herself as well as her

As the professor spoke, the Italian officer sprang to his feet, and the on-lookers caught the flash of anger in his eye as he bent in a low bow before

"I am sorry, Sister," he said. laying a golden louis on the five centime piece, "that I can not afford any more

for your admirable charity. I should be honored," he continued, "if you

would allow me to shake hands with

The professor's insulting words had

apparently left the Sister unmoved;

but as, for an instant, she raised her

eyes to this young man who had courage enough to make himself the

champion of the servants of God, he saw that tears were trembling on her lashes. But this he noticed only

subconsciously; for as she looked up

he realized why she had brought back to him a winter, some three or four years gone by, which he had spent in

Mademoiselle de B----!"

"Ob, hush, hush, please!"

"That," he said in a contemptuous

usual form of request.

money.

poor.

Rome.

the little nun.

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; He plants His footsteps on the sea, And rides upon the storm !

Deep in unfathomable mines Of never-failing skill, He treasures up His bright designs, And works His sovereign will,

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage

take, The clouds ye so much dread Are big with mercy and shall break In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for His grace; Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast, Unfolding every hour: The bud may have a bitter taste, But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err, And scan His work in vain; God is His own interpreter And he will make it plain.

-William Cowper.

A FOOL FOR CHRIST'S SAKE.

Alice Dease.", in the Ave Maria)

Posted up on the dining-room door of the Grand Hotel at Ixe-les-Bains was a notice that could not fail to catch the passer's eye. As the stream of risitors drew near, they paused, singly or in groups, to read what was written on the door; and then passed on, commenting each in his own way upon what he or she had read.

"The Sisters in charge of the home for the aged will make a collection

end of the long table, as he quitely watched the gray clad figure coming toward him, wondered what was familiar to him in the graceful dignity during dinner to-day." It was a recognized institution, and the habitues of the place accepted it as such; but some of the newcomers began grumbling at the continual calls that seemed to be made upon their

"What bad luck!" said one lady, turning to her neighbor. "If only that stupid collection had been just a day later I should have escaped it.

day later I should have escaped it. My cure ends to-morrow." "Then, on the contrary, I think you are very lucky, even in spite of the collection," was the reply. "I know I wish I were leaving this week. I've never known such a place for making money fly. This hotel is iniquitously dear, I consider. And, then, there are the baths and the doctor, and 'tips' expected by everyone. The shops, too, are so tempting. One never goes out without buying something; and, no matter what one spends on one's no matter what one spends on one's clothes before coming, one has always to be getting new things here." "It's enough to ruin a Oroesus !"

groaned a third.

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'And on top of it all," chimed in the first speaker again, "we are expected to contribute to their local charities. The last straw, I call it." "My dear lady, I agree with you

there " said a stout, properous - look-ing man, who up to this had no chance of joining in the conversation. "I know these institutions are necessary and very excellent, I dare say; and I subscribe regularly once a year to more than one in my own neighbor-hood. But beyond that I draw a line."

"Yes, yes," agreed several others: "help those at home certainly. But it is really rather too much to expect us, who are only birds of passage, to support their poor for them in a place like this."

"I call it an abuse," went on the fat man. "That is just what it is," came the

'Let us hope, Professor," he said, "that you may never come to need the charity of such impostors." our old people to pray; and I too, will pray,' she added in a lower tone, that God may teach you how to pray The advent of another group of for yourself." Then the door closed, and the two visitors, full of gosip concerning a Russian grand duke who arrived at Ixe

Sisters passed out of sight.

The Bombardment of Adrianople.

the previous day, changed the conver-sation abruptly; and in a moment everyone was busy discussing the prince and his suite; after which the Russian dancers, the leader of the latest ballet at the Casino, and finally The Turks spent an immense amount of ammunition in trying to unmask the Bulgarian positions, but the allied armies waited until they play at the gaining tables, served in turns as topics of conversation. The distasteful subject of the collection had been for the mo-ment forgotten, when the door of the dining room opened to admit two of the Sisters whose work had given rise to such adverse criticism. The elder of the two was tall and pale, and her businesslike directness showed that long use had inured her to some extent to the un-pleasantness of her task. To the younger it was evidently an ordeal that nothing less than heroic obe-dience could have made her face. Her long lashes drouped on the wild-rose were securely entrenched and until were securely entrenched and until all their great siege guns had been brought up before answering by a single shot, writes Philip Gibbs in "The London Graphic." It was upon November 8 that the bombardment began, and it has continued with brief intervals of quietude for three days and four nights. These spells of silence are uncanny, and I find myself strain-ing my ears for the renewal of that tremendous music, which comes in great shocks of sound down the valley and across the bills that I have looked down upon the doomed city and seen long lashes drooped on the wild-rose flush of her cheeks, and her little white hands trembled as she held her the infernal splendor of its destruc-tion. From afar the turrets and roofs and domes and minarets of Adrianople empty plate toward the person nearest to her. In spite of the previous appear like mirage through a haze of sunshine and a thin veil of mist. The sky is very clear above it. Only a few fleecy clouds rest above the horizon. grumblings, most of the guests were generous in their contributions, and But suddenly a new cloud appears like a great ball of snow which unfolds and spreads out in curly feathers and then after a few moments disappears. It is of her agonizing shyness in the thought that her beloved old people would have all they needed now for the bursting of a great shell, and the report of it comes with a crash of thunder, which seems to shake the hills.

SHELLS BURST LIKE BUBBLES.

Two, three, four shells burst to-gether like bubbles, and then there follow long, low rolls of thunderous sound, like great drums beating a tattoo. The noise has a peculiar rhythm, like the Morse code, with long strokes and short, signalling death. It is made by the Bulgarian batteries on the hill forts, and it is answered by the Turkish batteries from neighboring hills. Presently, as the wreaths of smoke from the guns fade into the atmosphere, one sees that tall, straight columns of sees that tall, straight columns of smoke are rising from the city of Adrianople, and do not die down. They rise steadily and spread out at the top and fling great wisps of black murkiness across the sky. It is the smoke of buildings set on fire by the shells. Other towers of black smoke rise from valleys which dip between the hills. The Turkish shells far-flung from their fortifications, have crashed from their fortifications, have crashed into little villages once under Turkish rule and now abandoned by all inhabitants. Soon there will be nothing left of them but blackened stumps and heaps of ash.

CRUISE OF A MONOPLANE,

As1 stood watching yesterday and the day before I saw two scenes in this grim drama which made my A great bird flew across the sky to-wards the city, and as it flew it sang a droning song like the buzzing of an enormous bee. It was a monoplane flown by a Bulgarian aviator who had volunteered to reconnoitre the Turkish defences. It disappeared swiftly into the smoke-wrack, and for some time I listened intently to a furious fusilade which seemed to meet this winged spy. After half an hour the aeroplane came back, flying swiftly away from the shot and shell which pursued it from the low-lying hills, Its wings were pierced, so that one could see the sky through them, but it flew steadily from the chase of death, and I heard its rhythmic heart-

THE CASKET

like the voice of a child. "I will get our old people to pray; and I too, will pray.' she added in a lower tone, I rose and dressed hastily. lighted a lantern, and went out into the darkness. All around me was the barking and howling of dogs, hundreds of them baying back an answer to the guns. I stumbled through quagmires of mud and pools of water until I came to the bridge of Mustapha, overlooking the wide sweep of the Maritza.

DEATH SIGN IN THE SKY.

I paced on through the village and past many lines of sentries, and men encamped round fires outside the mosques. Then, in the shadow of a doorway, I stood still and watched the sky, upon which was written the signs of death still seeking victims and destruction away in the city below the hills. There was no moon but the sky was thickly strewn with stars, and it seemed as though some fight of fallen angels were raging in light of fallen angels were raging in the heavens. I saw a great shell burst below Orion's belt, and the pointers of the Great Bear were cut across by a great sword of flame. The Milky Way throbbed with intermittent flashes like sheet lightning, and the pathway of the stars was illumined by the ruddy glare of burning houses and smouldering villages. I had an irre-sistible desire to get closer to all this hellish beauty, to walk far across the hills to a place of vantage from which I have seen the bombardment by day. But when I raised my lantern and walked forward I was arrested by a Bulgarian officer, and this was the end of my night's vigil.

The Conspicuous Decline of Turkish Courage.

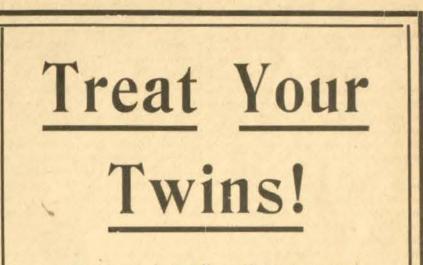
We have already given some of the causes set forth for the decline of the once far-famed courage of the Turks in war: notably, the assertions of both Catholic and secular publications that these soldiers have lost faith in their religion.

But the London Tablet offers another explanation in the fact that half the subjects of the Sultan are Christians, and consequently half his army. After the deposition of Abdul el Hamid by the young Turks and the softening of the situation for the Christians in Turkey, theold appeal to Moslem fanaticism could not safely be attempted. Says the Tablet further:

The forces of fanaticism were no longer among the reserves of the Porte, for its troops were leavened with Christians. And the situation became a thousand times worse when this mixed force had to be used to oppose "a war of liberation." Then there happened what, given the conditions, was sure to happen. A large part of the Turkish army had no heart for the war, and even wished well to the invaders. Scattered up and down in the letters of the correspondents are bits of evidence which show how this sense of divided allegiance worked for the ruin of the Turks. Not to extend the field of enquiry unduly we confine ourselves to the testimony of the correspondents of the *Times*. Its representative in Rodosto, describing the scenes of disorder after the great retreat from Lule Burgas, says: "Christian soldiers were begging clothes so that they might be able to escape the whips of the gendarmes, who were driving every man in uniform back to the front." Here the Christians are front." Here the Christians are distinguished from the Mohammedans -it was the former who, by getting rid of their uniforms, were trying to avoid further fighting with their co-religionists. We get a glimps of the same state of things in an earlier despatch: "But they are not all wounded. To every casualty there seem to be half-a-dozen sound men. What does it mean ? It means that the Christian element in the Ottoman Army takes every opportunity to desert-but not the Christians alone, for the whole 40 kilometres from one continuous stream of malingering stragglers who have fled from the dangers in front of them." So far we are dealing with desertion or malingering after defeat, but why should these Christians want to fight at all or to shoot down their liberators The Times correspondent in Sofla says: "Christian soldiers in the Tuakish army continue to desert in large numbers. Some who are now prisoners here state that the Christians were always placed in the front line of battle. They endeavored attract the notice of their coreligionists by making the sign of the Cross during the engagements. All the Christian prisoners here have been released on parole." To appreciate the full significance of these statements we must remember that in European Turkey the Christian population considerably outnumbers the Mohammedan. Said Christ in His Gospel: kingdom divided against itself shall be brought to desolation, and house upon house shall not stand." If ever a government deserved its downfall, it is this of Turkey, and that it should have been brought about by the gradual Christianizing and inevitable division of the land, is certainly a wonderful proof of the Divine tervention in the affairs of men .-The Republic.



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miscuous begging certainly is an ab-

"Epecially when one would so much prefer keeping one's money in one's own pocket," added a young

Italian officer, dryly. "I am so glad you agree with me!" said the first speaker, turning quickly to the officer, whose favor she had sought for assiduously but in vain, quiet oblivious of the sarcasm of his remark,

There was, however, more than a touch of contempt in the smile with which he answered her.

"I am afraid I was merely voicing the general thought, not giving my own opinion," he explained politely.

"Then what is your opinion?' she asked in a tone of surprise.

"I think that one should give what one can whenever one is asked for a deserving charity such as this home,' he replied

"A bad system, sir; a most per-ncious doctrine!" exclaimed the fat man, who again managed to get a hearing. Why are the old people these Sisters are begging for in a home at all? Why are they not self-supporting citizens, like ourselves? Because they have been improvident, idle, extravagant. Through their own fault, sir, I say,-through their own fault."

Vice is the forerunner of misery,' another man announced sententiously.

"That I grant you," rejoined the officer, addresing the last two speakers at once. "But it is equally true that there are many, who atter working all their lives, find themselves destitute in their old age through no fault of their own. Besides, there are many who could not get work; or who, get ting it, could not do it from ill health

or for other reasons." "You are a believer in luck, I gather said his neighbor, who had not yet taken any part in the discussion.

To a certain extent I am," answered the officer. And you, sir, -what do you think about this collection?"

You ask my opinion, do you?" repeated the professor, - professor he was, writ large on every line of his shrivelled, sallow face, "My opinion shrivelied, sallow face, "My opinion is that those who are determined to Set on, do so, sooner or latter, no matter what obstacles may rise in their paths. As for so-called charit able institutions, I consider them superfluons and undesirable. They are merely hartors for impostors, begin-ning with those who undertake their management.

Before the officer had time to disaociate himself from sentiments so contrary to his own, a priest, who up to this had sat in silence, bent forward and addressed the professor with quiel

* From the Italian,

at once, but those near at nand h heard the name he had spoken -- the name of a princely family long famed for bravery and brains and unswerv-ing loyalty to God. If a member of that family was a fool-well, she was a fool for Christ's sake.

The two exclamations were spoken

The collection was finished, and now both Sisters stood together for a moment. The younger one had laid her hand in the officer's outstretched palm. But, bending, he raised to his lips, first those little white fingers, then the work-hardened ones of her companion, before moving backward to open the door and let them go. His sudden exclamation had not been intended to reveal what the Sister preferred should remain unknown, and all he could do now was to ignore his recognition of his former acquaintance

It had all happened so quickly that the Sisters were in the doorway be-fore those around had grasped what had taken place under their own eyes. Only the professor understood it thoroughly. Something in the Sister's demeanor, her calm dignity, had im-pressed him; and, following in the officer's act of homage and the discovery of her identity, had suddenly shown him the pitiful ignorance, the cowardly insolence of his act and words. He was fanatically anti-religious, anti-Christian even, and for the moment his fanaticism had overwhelmed his instincts as a gentleman. But only for an instant. Before the door had time to close he was on his feet. The Sisters seeing him standing before them, paused; and immediately he spoke, so every one in the room should hear:

"I must apologize for what I have just said and done."-and now he, too, bowed as he spoke. And especially to you, Sister, whom I intentionally insuited. I can only beg of you to accept my sincere apology" (he laid a bundred franc note on the place on which the elder Sister had gathered the whole collection together), "and an offering less unworthy of your acceptance for your work of - of heroic charity." "Thank you, sir! May God reward

your generosityl" answered the elder Sister, simply; whilst the younger, without a thought of his rudeness to herself, but thinking only of her old people's needs, smiled up at him in gratitude.

And, avowed atheist boasted anti-Christian as he was, for a moment he went back to the trusting beliefs of his long-past youth.

"Sister," he said, and he caught at

beat overhead. Its escape was certain now. It had mocked at the pursuit of the shells. The loud beat of its engine above me was a song of triumph. I watched it disappear again-to safety. So it seemed, but death has many ways of capture, and when I came back to Mustapha Pasha that day l heard that the unfortunate aviator, after his escape from the guns had fallen from a great height within sight of home, and that the hero's body lay, smashed to pieces, in the wreckage of his machine.

SHELLING AN AIRSHIP.

Yesterday I saw another drama in the air. While my eyes watched the smoke clouds from the siege-guns something twinkled and glittered to the left of the four tall minarets of the great mosque of Adrianople. It was the smooth silk of an airship, which caught the rays of the sun. This cigar-shaped craft rose slowly and steadily to a fair height, though, think, it was tethered at one end. It rose above peaceful ground into a great tranquility-which lasted about ten minutes. Then suddenly there was a terrific clap of thunder, and a shell burst to the left of the airship. I gave a great cry. It seemed to me that the frail craft had burst and disappeared into nothingness. But a few seconds later, when the smoke was walted away, I saw the airship still poised steadily above the earth, untouched by that death-machine. A second shell was flung skywards, far to the right. And for an hour as I wa ched shells rose coninually round that airship, trying to tear it down from its high observation, but never striking it. I do not

know the names of the men who piloted that ship; but whoever they were, they may boast of a courage which kept them at their post in the sky amid that storm of shells.

A NIGHTLY INFERNO.

It is at night that the bombardment of Adrianople reaches the heights of a most infernal beauty. Then the sky quivers with flishes of light and tongues of flames leap out from the billsides, and fireballs leap between the stars. Last night, as I fay in bed after a day on the hills, the noise of the bombardment chased sleep away, and every great gan shook the old Turkish farm house in which I live, as though heavy iron bedsteads were being dumped upon when the mines were almost through the roof. Then there came a con-tinued roll of great artillery. It was the underground bakehouses and the hergray habit as she moved away. If and ed ron of great architery. It was to elebrate this so lond and seemed so close that for a moment the wild idea came to me that the Dakers adopted the that the Turk had smished their way out of the besieged city, and that to make their bread.

Origin of the Crescent.

Though now regarded as essentially Mohammedan, the crescent was Christian in its origin. A crestent moon was the emblem of the Byzantine Empire and the Eastern Church, and the Turks adopted it as a badge of triumph after the capture Constantinople in 1453.

With reference to the crescent the story of the origin of the crescentshaped Vienna roll is worth recalling, It arose in the sixteenth century when the Turks were besieging Vienna, and failing to carry it by assault began to

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1012

LIQUOR LAWS. H.

We referred last week to the stand taken by some of our separated brethren, that all and every selling of liquor is in itself sinful, and that therefore it cannot be licensed. That is their opinion, based on conscience; and it is a factor in the situation. There are a great many adherents of the Protestant churches who do not hold this opinion, but some do hold it. and their clergy, generally, we think, hold it; and therefore they will not agree to license, and, even when a License law is in force, they oppose the granting of each individual license. We criticize no man for a religious opinion, conscientiously held and acted on. But, we are considering the difficulties of dealing with the liquor evil, and this is, beyond all doubt, one of the difficulties,

Those who believe in the absolute sinfulness of liquor selling are confined to prohibition as a remedy, and, in best we can hope for is regulation and repression,

Take an example, to show the state one of our largest Canadian cities, one evening last year, we were seated in the lounge-room of a great hotel-a that part of the country, and is, indeed, worth boasting of, Ladies and gentlemen of unquestionable respectability came and went; sat about the room, listened to the music; read books and papers; the men smoked, gentlemen drank wine together. There was not the faintest hint of conscious impropriety; and, indeed standing in the city, dropped in, comthere; no private parlor could present | case. a scene of greater decorum or circum-

ever enacted in Canada have one side of the counter ; they are engaged in a common transaction; one is a criminal, the other is an innocent distinction between them ; they draw no distinction between themselves. In vain does the law treat the buyer as a non-participant in the affair ; the buyer regards himself as a participant. We sought for a long time to understand fully the reasons why men who were summoned as witnesses were so reluctant to give the facts; and we think now that one of the reasons which sews up their mouths is that they look on the liquor seller as prosecuted for a transaction with which they themselves were closely connected and in which they go free while he is punished. We may be

such a reason to us-but we think we are right. would buy in unlicensed premises, their reasoning would be likely to take

dealer or themselves being caught in that situation. Perhaps it might be made punishable to buy or drink in unlicensed premises.

But, if we are going to have a devised by which it would be imtown or city. If we are to have prohibition,-as far as prohibition is possuch possible enforcement have never week. yet been approached.

We are prepared to support the enforcement of whatsoever liquor law the present state of society and of may be on the Statute books at any public opinion, we believe that the given time; but it is time to try to get together on this tremendously important subject, and unite our energies along some definite line of action. of the public mind on the subject. In This never-ending criticism of one Act and another, is a sheer waste of time. All the liquor Acts now known in Canada can be improved. The hotel which is one of the boasts of present Nova Scotia Prohibition Act could be vastly improved by the change of a few woods. For one thing, a definition of the term "occupant" is needed. Some successful 'fakes" have been carried through under the cover of that rather unand, in some cases, ladies and certain word. It could be made impossible for magistrates to require enough evidence to hang a man, before putting the accused to the proof nothing improper would have been of his defence. The Act does not, for one moment tolerated in that probably, intend such requirement; place. People who evidently were of but some magistrates never will, without the plainest definition, realize ing or going to or from their homes; the difference between a prima facie the guests of the hotel gathered case and an overwhelmingly proved

These are no reasons, in themselves spection ; nor the guests of any hostess for pleading that the Act is not enin the city show more respect for each forceable. Liquor laws are unother or for the house in which they enforceable only in the sense that they whether the modern little girl, were entertained. Yet, liquor was cannot overtake the capacity and equipped with a Board School were entertained. Yet, liquor was cannot overtake the capacity and bought and sold right there, and willingness of the citizens of this Country to break them. In other Suffragette, will appreciate an object Now, how far is public opinion in respects they are, or can be made, as which is meant to cater to her most enforceable as any other laws. No feminine instincts. She might find this county from general prohibition, enforceable as any other laws. No when such things can take place, law is perfectly enforceable. Law, under such circumstances, and as a even when the greatest possible matter of course ? That hotel was, of weight of public opinion is behind it, course, licensed. All this, of course, is a clumsy means by which citizens is no answer, in the eyes of a man are compelled to act in accordance who conscientiously believes that all with the will of the people. Even selling of liquor is absolutely sinful; when a vast majority of the people and we understand his attitude. If are eager to see law enforced, as in the case of theft or forgery, law is a sin, in itself, no custom, no system, no more or less clumsy weapon. The ability of the State to ensorce law is bridged between that view and the and honesty which the State can people is so great that it will never be human liability to be deceived, or to make mistakes; limited on all sides; We seek to put this difficulty in its hemmed in and hampered in a dozen true light; not to make excuses for the | ways. In a word, a vast majority can farce played in our towns and counties only imperfectly control the actions every day, in fiddling and fooling with of a very small minority - the the Acts now in force. The fact that burglars, thieves, or other criminals, perfect enforcement of the Prohibition for instance. It people in general Act is impossible, because of public would reflect on and realize this, they opinion, is no excuse for the sheer might wonder less why everything neglect we see every day, the total evil does not disappear as soon as i neglect of the most important pro- law is written into a Statute book visions of that Act; the use of it for And a law which is regarded by a raising revenue instead of stopping or considerable number of otherwise lawchecking the torrent of intoxicating liquor which is drowning out the best "radical;" which makes something unlawful which formerly was lawful, We consider the struggle for tem- or which makes something unlawful perance an unequal one, so far as law which in other places is lawful, has, of is concerned, under any Act, for the course, chances of enforcement weaker reasons we stated in our first article. in proportion to the strength of those The record of our towns and counties views, or to the novelty of the law it-Once more, we are not excusing any liquor Act, whether it be prohibi- those whose duty it is to enforce the tion, local option, or license. The prohibition Act; nor to secure indifference, and worse than indiffer- acceptance for their absurd and We do not think that legislation ought to be postponed, necessarily, until there is a wide, deep, and far-And here we may mention another spread public demand for it. If that phase of the difficulty of dealing with were so, no great evil which was

reason of indifference and apathy common weakness. Here is a coun- throughout the country, would ever ter; here are two men, one on each be touched whilst that unjustifiable indifference continued.

THE CASKET

The proposition, sometimes put forward, that the active demand of a man. In vain does the law draw a majority should precede the making of a law, is not, in all cases, sound. Some very great evils, fit and proper subjects of legislation, would go wholly unchecked for an indefinite period of time, if that rule were acted on in all cases, 'Amongst others, the liquor evil. If we had no liquor legislation, until a full wave of public opinion called it forth, we should probably have no liquor law of any kind in any province of Canada today. Good government sometimes requires that the public be protected in spite of their wish to be let alone. We think a License Act would do more than any other law to put mistaken in this-No man ever stated bounds to the present horrible state of affairs; and we favor it for that reason. But we entertain no rosy This difficulty raises an argument visions of vigorous, systematic, honest for license. For, although people enforcement of such an Act, except so far as the same is compelled by voting out of office mercilessly all councillors another line. They would realize of towns and counties who neglect it. that there is less excuse for either the We would do that now, to those who neglect the present act; but we believe there would be a better chance to compel the enforcement of a License Act. If however, the conscientious convictions of our separated License Act, some means should be brethren oblige them to hold out for prohibition, and if they succeed in possible to use the License Act as a the future, as they have in the past, local option prohibition for a whole in carrying their views; then, we shall demand, in season and out of season, that the best attempt possible sible,-let us have it under its own be made to enforce the Prohibition name, and enforce it as far as enforce- Act. We shall have some comments ment is possible; and the limits of to make on the different Acts next

> DAYS OF PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK AND THE FOLLOWING WEEK, BECAUSE OF THE HOLIDAYS, THE CASKET WILL BE ISSUED ON TUESDAY

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 5th, 1912. MANY ACTIVITIES.

Every section of the community seems bent upon the realisation of some darling project just now. The approach of Christmas makes the shops of the great Metropolis into a realisation of fairy land for the numerous troops of children who are abroad, while the very apothesis of the doll was reached at the great show arranged by a well-known newspaper. To this, thousands of dolls of all sizes, nationalities, and materials were sent, exquisitely dressed, for distribution to children of the East end this One wonders vaguely Christmas. education, and well aware of the doings and aspirations of the herself more at home with a miniature pillar box and a few bits of paper for destruction. For the Suffragette is still bent on her hateful and wanton scheme of vengeance against a public which has not injured her, and the reign of terror at the post offices continues. The time chosen is the worst in the whole year, for many a distant home will go without its The time chosen is the Christmas budget and many individuals may be plunged into want at Christmas by this hideous destruction of letters, many of them intended for the foreign and Colonial mails.

alive the old Eastern rite are imprisoned, and that there is no proselytism or influence by Russia. Also there is no redress because of the 120 Deputies which Galicia sends to the Austrian Reichrath some 70 are He adds that this is the Poles. outcome of the Austrian Constitution amounting to Home Rule, granted to Galicia in 1867. Now there are two three points which lead one to doubt the utterly unbiased character of this Mr. Birkbeck's judgment. First he says that for some years he has taken a great interest in Eastern religions: we should like to know which religions. Secondly he tells us that there are three and a half million Ruthenians in Galicia, and a few lines further on he refers with pride to the 300 or so peasants with whom he has conversed! Rather a small propor-tion of 3,500,000? Lastly he has a sly dab at Ireland which leads one to guess with what settled prejudices Mr. Birkbeck commenced his investigations, He says that England had better note the results of Home Rule here, and the impossibility of redress because the Deputies are of the majority, before she goes in for it berself in Ireland, All this rather discounts the testimony of this disinterested gentleman and we should like to know who is paying the expenses of printing the pamphlet on the situation which he offers to send anyone interested in the matter. Only this week in Lemberg Arch-bishop Szeptycki consecrated Bishop Budka, who is going out to Canada to are for the spiritual wants of the Ruthenians there, and who has been appointed largely becaus of the dangers which these people stand in from the work of Russian emissaries who, well equipped with funds to help the settlers, are forever endeavouring to get Uniate perverts to Orthodoxy.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK SPEAKS.

The Jews are also running hard after their ideal. They have now settled on Angola as a suitable "Ito, so we are told in London this week. The climate is good and the place has many attractions and industries. Moreover the infidel Portuguese Government have shown themselves quite friendly to the project and are prepared to lend assistance and consider suitable terms for the giving up of this possession to make a Hebrew Colony. The Anti-Home Rulers, too, have been riding their usual horse. Many people have lost usual horse. Many people have lost interest in the Bill which is slowly dragging through parliament, so much has already been sacrificed of promised independence, to insure its But this week we had an passage. insulting display of bigotry from Sir Edward Carson, Dr. Moore and the usual gang, over the appointment of Irish Judges. This was to be vested in the Lord Lieutenant, but the Orangers demurred and requested that it should be vested in the Crown, because no Protestant could expect ustice from a Roman Catholic Judge! It is about time that some notice was taken outside Parliament of the calumnies heaped upon the Catholic name by prejudiced politicians, A well known voice was raised for the first time this week on the subject, and will have the more weight because it comes from the Unionist camp. The Duke of Norfolk, speaking at a Unionist meeting in the beginning of the week at Ashby de la Zouche, said he deeply resented the efforts made to rouse religious bigotry on the Home Rule question, and to impute to Irish Catholics a spirit of intolerance. If such a charge could be made in Ireland it was certainly not against the Catholic majority of the inhabitante, and he protested with indignation against the accusation the bulk of his levelled at eligionists. At the same time, radded, speaking of certain recent attacks on his own person, he could not disguise for himself that there were some bodies with a Catholic membership, which, stirred by racial and political animosities, strove to urge practices on their members which as Catholics they would deplore. He regretted the way in which the religious propaganda had been used used by some who had not the right to speak in the name of their religion. out were speaking as politicians only. This speech of the Duke's came as an answer to certain persons, not bearing any authority who have recently impugned his Catholicity because he had made no pronounce-ment on the injustice done to Irish Catholics by the political foes of Home Rule. A GREAT FRENCHMAN IN LONDON. Westminster Cathedral Hall was crowded on Tuesday to hear the great French Catholic author, M. Rene Bazin, speak on the Catholic Renaissance in France. The lecture was given in aid of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, Regents Park, and Sir William Dunn, a neighbour of the Sisters, who are a French congregation, took the chair. M. Bazin, who has stirred thousands by his wonderful stories, notable amongst which is the terrible tragedy of persecution called "The Nun," is slightly above the middle height, with refined features, brilliant grey eyes, dark hair and a lighter moustache. His style is harming and his voice sympathetic. He declared that the troubles of the Church in France were, he feared, not at an end. Nevertheless there had been during the last seven years a wonderful reversion to the faith both among the lettered and the working classes. He quoted the writings of many well known persons, Cathelio and anti-Catholic, to prove this, and expressed the belief that this movement would grow as time went on. At the close of the lecture the Abbot of Farnborough moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Monsignor Moyse, in a brilliant speech, said he hoped the day was not far distant when M. Rene Bazin would be able to write a book upon the Catholic Renaissance in England, CATHOLIC WILLS AND CHARITIES. The Church in the North has benefitted considerably under the will of the late Mr. W. Leeming. This gentleman, whose estate is sworn at 323,971, has left a sum of 28,000 for the erection of a Catholic Church in



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the thing is absolutely and always a license, no state of public opinion, can change the nature of the act, can limited; limited by the ingenuity of make that an innocent act which is in those who wish to do as they please : its nature sinful. But the gulf to be limited by the amount of capacity view of so many of the Canadian call to its service ; limited by ordinary bridged across.

liquor which is drowning out the best interests of our people.

does not encourage us to hope for a self. rigid and impartial enforcement of ence, of the public in general, does not sometimes insincere excuses, encourage us to hope for general active or even moral support, for any liquor law.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE AGAIN.

The Anglicans are also busy pursuing their latest project. Passing down a crowded City Street the other day I paused to read a notice on a well-known Church which announced that a course of three lectures on the Orthodox Russian Church would be given there during the next faw days under the auspices of the Anglo-Russian Reunion Society. Catholics may smile at this proposed alliance, but they have little to admire in the Russian Church. Only this week as it happens the campaign against the Uniate Ruthenians has been revived. A short time ago a Russian, Count Bobrinsky, wrote to the "Times" calling attention to the manner in which the Uniate Ruthenians were being persecuted by the Poles in Galicia, declaring that they were being latinised by their Bishop Count Andreas Szeptycki, and stated that those who would not give up their being ancient Eastern rite were persecuted. This was very quickly denied by two gentleman, one of whom was a Ruthenian. Now an Englishman of the name of Birkbeck writes to say that as both parties invited an unbiased observer to visit the country and see things for himself he has made such a visit. He wishes to report that every word said by the Russian, Bobrinsky, is true; that the Archbishop Szeptycki is by his polish tendencies ruining the Uniste Church, that many of his own people describe him as wolf rather than shepherd. that his priests disapprove him and that in consequence of efforts to force the Polish language on a people who 10.000 speak Russian dialect some Ruthenians have already joined the Orthodox Church. He says that this] question. All the liquor laws suffered to go on and to spread by native Priests who endeavour to keep

Continued on page #.

Thursday, December 19, 1912

GENERAL NEWS.

Whitelaw Reid, the American Am-ssador to Great Britain, died on aday. The British Government will d his body home in a warship.

A naval engagement between the eek and Turkish fleets occurred inday between the Dardanelles and pros Island. It lasted for one hour a half and the damages done is plematical. Apparently neither suffered much damage.

A riot in which several persons were ampled, followed an attempt by Premier, of Australia to ke a speech Monday at the remony of handing over the insion, formerly occupied by the pernor General of Australia, Lord pernor to the people. The populace man, to the people. The populace ted to the eviction of the vernor General.

Capt. Davis of the Dr. Mawson an two hundred miles south of Ten soundings varied from 1915 fathoms. The main direction the most shallow water was north-st and southeast. Fifty-six deep soundings and also deep sea edgings were accomplished by the rota. The results strongly tend to nfirm that Australia formerly s connected with the Antarctic informer to the strong of a ridge of land tinent by means of a ridge of land w submerged.

Nova Scotia apples of the finest rades are not all being shipped to oglish markets. During the past two ears the product of Nova Scotia ards have been shipped to Northst where they bring a higher price han any competting fruit on account f a superiority in flavor. This year he shipments to the West have actically quadrupled owing to the ergy of the Freight Department of he Intercolonial Railway which, seing great business opportunties in the apple shipments, set about to evelop the Western movement. Next ar this business promises to be very ge as the dealers are finding a fitable market in the west. Apples wn in the Maritime Provinces have istinctive flavour from the fruit

own inland and this is largely ponsible for the demand.

The annual report of the Depart-ment of the Railways and Canals shows that Canada spent on railways last year \$35,907,972, of which \$23,712,ins was chargeable to capital. The ggregate expenditure on the Interbiomial Bailway for all purposes was 10,591,035, and the gross earnings 10,593,784, showing a profit of \$2,750. he revenue from transportation was 18.36 per cent, of the gross. The pumber of passengers carried was 3,-416.534, an increase of 183.655. Of renue producing freight 4,539,599 tons was carried, an increase of 435,199. he Prince Edward Island Rahway ad a deficit of \$82,759. The total expenditure on canals was \$4,256,609, of hich \$2,560,938 was charged to capi-

18

Hon. James Bryce, British Ambasador, told the committee for the celebration of pence between English-speaking people, at a dinner at New York Friday night, that nearly all wars had been due to human folly or human passion, and dwelt on how much better it was to celebrate the wisdom which had ended a war and avoided any subsequent conficit, rather than the want of skill ane wisdom which made wars possible. Having in mind, apparently, the criticism directed at him from certain quarters a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, he said his word was only that of an intermed-iary, a letter carrier, between the two Eugland that he had acquiesced in Canadian government on the other, in which his only duty was to transmit messages without attemping in any way to influence either. Hon. Mr. Bryce warmly endorsed the proposed peace celebration. The peace plenipotentiaries who have under consideration the peace proposals in the Torkish war are now holding daily conferences. The meetings are taking place in St. James' Palace, London, Eng. Sir Edward Gray, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was elected honorary president of the Conference. On the opening cay Sir Edward addressed the conference, extending the members a hearty welcome. The representatives of the Ailied Balkan States hope to conclude the conference by the New Year. The absence of Greece's signa-ture to the armistice protocol was the cause of hitch and the delegates found it necessary to adjourn without effecthave under consideration the peace t necessary to adjourn without effecting any business. They will not meet again until late on Thursday after-noon, and in the meantime will communicate with their home govern-It is understood that the ments. power of the Turkish delegates does not authorize them to recognize the Hellenic delegates unless Greece signs he armistice, and therefore they were iged to refer the matter to Constantinople before proceeding with the conference. The Greek represen-lative refused to sign the protocol when invited to do so pointing out that it would make no practical difference, as the allies were united and the decisions reached by them was of the alkan league would be binding on reece equally with the other members of the federation.

Personals.

John H. McDonald, of Upper South River Antigorish, left last Thursday for Vancouver.

Mr. E. S. Archibald, inspector of experimental farms, Ottawa, was in the County this week. We under-stand he was inquiring into the shortage of hay.

Mr. John C. Chisholm, of St. Francis Harbor, Guysboro, was in Town on Saturday. Mr. Chisholm is an em-ployee of the I. R. C., and is now en-joying a few weeks' vacation.

The many friends of Miss Agnes Mc-The many friends of Miss Agnes Mc-Isaac, B. A., of Danmore, Antigonish, Vice Principal of the Glace Bay High School, will be very sorry to hear of her serious illness at St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, C. B. Dr. E. O. McDonald operated on her a few days ago, and every hope is now entertained for a speedy recovery.

Wanted, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday large quantities of turkeys and geese. I will pay highest possible large stock of oranges in for Xmas. cash and trade prices. Haley's Mørket.

Editor Casket:

DEAR SIR :- As the holy festival of Christmas approaches, every one plans his little presents. Some will put money that ought to be better employed into useless and sometimes costly articles, that drop into the limber pile on St. Stephen's Day. Let the present givers think of the poor, most of all. Let them remember

the missionaries in the West, and in heathen countries. The White Fathers. Quebec, will be glad to get tea lead, and cancelled stamps. In teal lead, and cancelled stamps. In sending the stamps, why not send a few cents also. For 100,000 cancelled stamps the poor Fathers can provide support for an abandoned tar baby in Africa. What millions of stamps are destroyed! And here is a means of employing them in the service of God. Let Christmas awaken the best in us and let our liberality hele aspecially and let our liberality help especially those who are the chosen friends of the Babe of Bethlehem, the poor. CAPE BRETON.

Every train brings additions to our stock of Christmas jewelry. You are invited to examine our stock of jewelry, watches and silver novelties. T. J. Wallace, optician and jeweler.

Getting away a little from fancy stuff. Don't forget us for rubbers 50c. \$1.85 overshoes for \$1.25. Think of the price; new stock too. And larri-gans, all kinds, low. Case of saskatch-ewan robes and 100 horse rugs just owned at Bonnar's opened at Bonner's.

Our London Letter.

Continued from page 4

Rodk, Gillis, Red Islands Alexander MeDonald, L'Arddiae Dan NeDonald, Low Point, Iny, Co. D E MacDonald, Roxbury A J McNell, Boston John J MacDonald, Gardiner, Mines Alian McGillivray, West Lakevale Romald Gillis, Reaver Cove John C MacGullivray, East Bay D P Floyd. Guynson J Allan McLellan, Senth West Margaree A J Boyd, Cannes, Rich Co Dan S McNeil, McNeil Vale John McLellan, Senth West Margaree A J Boyd, Cannes, Rich Co Dan S McNeil, McNeil Vale John McLellan, Senth West Margaree A Hachoonald, Glenora C B Kennedy & McDonald, Edmunston, N B Archy McDougill, Brophy's P O Angus McEachern, Ballentvnes Cove R B McReizle, Christmas Island David Patterson, Benecalle John A Venson, Big Beach, C. B. Ignation McKenzie, Christmas Island Michael D MoNeil, Pipers Cove Rev J A Bahmenn, St Leonard, N B Roderick Johnston, Beaver Cove D J Brown, St Margarets Village, C B Neil Mc Ween, Glasgow, C B A exander Currle, Rear East Bay Joe Kelley, Valley Fails, R J Duncan J McIsaac, Port Hood Alex D McDonald, St Andrews W m D Chishoin, Sit Andrews W m D Chishoin, Blaver South A McDonald, Upper South River Duncan A McIsaac, Port Hood Alex D McDonald, St Andrews W m D Chishoin, Blav Avon Alex Kennedy, Purl Br rok Andrew McDonald, St Andrews W m D Chishoin, Sit Andrews M McDonald, Upper South River Duncan A McDonald, St Andrews M M DOnald, Upper South River Duncan A McDonald, St Andrews M M DOnald, Diper South River Duncan A McDonald, St Andrews M McDonald, St Andrews Andrew McDonald, St Andrews Andrew McDonald, Browns Mountain Mary McNeil, Upper S uth River Duncan A McDonald, St Andrews Andrew McDonald, Browns Mountain Mary McNeil, Gien Alpine John McLeilan, Lower South River Duncan Chisholin, St Andrews A J McIanis, Pinkletown Germon Dorant, Comquet Station Mrs Mary McLeod, Springlill Jane Grant, San Francisc John McLeilan, Lower South River Duncan Chisholin, St Andrews A J McIanis, Pinkletown Germon Dorant, Pomquet Station Mrs Mary McLeod, Springlill Jane Grant, San Francisc John McGe Livray, Lismore Peter O'Hern, Hallfar Hugh Chona West Derby, and £4,000 more to furnish the Church when completed. In addition to this gift he left £3,000 to the Archbishop of Liverpool for his personal use in any manner he wishes. The sword and medal given to Sir Charles Brisbane at the taking of Juracao, which were in his possession, he left to South Kensington Museum.

THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS. Apropos of the great agitation now going forward regarding the White Slave evil, the Baroness Hildegarde von Hugel has issued an appeal to the interested public to aid the work of prevention by giving a donation to the new home for Catholic Girls opened in Vauxhall Bridge Road, partly under the auspices of the International Society for the Protection of Young Girls. At this home not only can business girls obtain well cooked, THE CASKET

will

\$ 1.00

1.00

Holidays.

prevail on the Intercolonial and Prince

Edward Island Railway, good between all stations, and to points on connect-ing lines. The going dates are from December 21st to January 1st and the

C. B. Whidden & Son will have a

Acknowledgments.

(Many acknowledge ents crowded out.)

excursion fares

customary

tide.

at C. J. McDonald's.

Cheap Rates for the Christmas peacefully passed away, leaving a sorrowful husband, five sons and three daughters to cherish her memory. May her soul rest in peaced For the Christmas Holidays the

At McGrath's Mountain, Dec. 4th. of pnen-monia, DANIEL McGRATH, aged 60 years Deceased was son of the late John McGrath. Consoled by the last rites of the Church, be peacafully passed away leaving a wife and two small children, also a mother, four brothers and five staters to mourn his loss. After Requiem Mass by the Rev. Father McLennan, P. P., his remains were lail to test in Merigomish Cometery. Cemetery.

limit for return January 3rd. For stations beyond Montreal there will be At N. E. Margaree, on Thursday, Dec.5, KLIZABETH, relict of the late JOHN MODANIEL., In the 76th year of her age. The deceased was highly respected by the Community, as was evidenced by the large number that followed her remains to her last resting place. Of a family of ten children eight survive, five sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a good kind mother. The funeral took place on Satur day morning to St. Patrick's Church and cemetery the body being laid beside that of her late husband who died four years ago. a special excursion fare on the same dates with a similar return limit. The reduced fares prevail on these dates will make it convenient for those who wish to visit relatives and friends and for the absent ones to return to the old home for the happy Chaistmas-Many pretty remembrances for young and old in silk, wool, leather, wood, china and glassware. Also sterling silver, ormule, gold and brass at C. L. McDorald'a

late husband who died four years ago. At Giants Lake, Guy, Co., on Sunday, Dec. Ist, 1913, Donaid MoNell, at the age of eighty three years. His father "Ian Mac Michell," with his wife and family immigrated in 1843, and settled at this pretty lake, then bordered by the "Forest Primeval" Of an lateresting family of nine brothers, two now survive. Always an ideal citizen, a long and active career of industry, strict honesty and progressiveness, still found him strong in faith and physique to bear A pro-tracted liness without a murmur. A widow, four sons and four daughters are left to cherlah the memory of his unfailing kindness and good example. His illness throughout, being a devout preparation for the end, his death was happy, way his sou, 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 call around 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 slways 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.



The world's unselfish time is upon us, we all know that the greatest happiness comes to ourselves when we make others happy with our gifts, and we should not forget to give the things that will be of practical use for a long time.

Our showing of Furs is unsurpassed for value

If Furs are up for consideration as a Christmas Gift, do not overlook the fact that our display of Neck Pieces and Muffs to match will fill every requisite for beauty, durability and good style.

Neck Pieces and Muffs, priced at from \$4.50 to \$85

Neckwear for Men

An elaborate showing. Some of the very newest things yet seen in this line in fancy boxes at 25 and 50c

President Suspenders

done up in individual boxes for gift purposes, pair, 50c.

Gloves

will make a good gift. Men's wool lined mocha gloves, dome fasteners, extra special value, per pair, 75c. Other lines in grey suedes and silk lined, priced at from 85c to \$2.25.

The Furniture Display has Many Suggestions

Parlour Tables, Priced from \$1.75 up to \$5.00. Dining Chairs. 60c., 75c., 85c., and \$1.25. Couches in valour and leather, priced at from \$6 50 to \$10.50. Rattan Rockers, \$4.50 to \$7.00. - Also Writing Desks, Buffets, and Sideboards. Iron Beds with brass trimmings, mattrasses and springs.



秋日3000 秋日 3000 秋日 5000 秋日 5000

OVERCOATS

If you need an Overcoat this is your store. Men who want a good fitting, stylish and the best of workmanship in a garment, look to this store. Our showing in tweeds and diagonals is exceptionally good. Prices from \$8.50 to \$15.00.

Christmas and New Year cards and calendars, toys and all kinds of fancy goods at C. J. MacDonald's.

Cameron League Donations

Rt. Rev. Alex. Macdonald, Bishop \$20.00 of Victoria, B. C., Mrs. Donald Beaton, N. E. Mabou, on behalf of deceased husband,

The thanks of the League are also le to Miss Beaton of The Imperial Hotel at Inverness for pies, cakes, bread, etc., supplied by her at the ded-

governments. The questions involved were entirely questions for the United States on the one hand and for the atvantages of cheerful companionship and attentive care. To what dimensions the evil which the Government is now attempting to suppress have grown, is shown by the warning just issued in the name of Lord Lansdowne and a committee of ladies and gentlemen. This warning is addressed to all who have the care of young girls, and urges the girls not to take notice of any person, possibly an elderly woman or one in nurse's

an elderly woman or one in nurse's uniform, who may accost them in the street, a bus, or some stores, pleading street, a bus, or some stores, pleading illness and asking for assistance home. Experience has shown that in this manner many girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty five have been systematically kidnapped by the White Slave traders. And this is in a Oity which calls itself the capital of the world, at the end of three centuries of Protestantism! But what can one expect when one sees the what can one expect when one sees the universal signs of irreligion confrontuniversal signs of irreligion confront-ing one on every wall and in every window. Yesterday the placard of a weekly paper displayed in the streets of London bore the blasphemous announcement "Man's case against God," an article written by a person calling himself a Christian Minister, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of City Temple fame. Temple fame.

A FELLOW FEELING.

A good story is being told which reflects severely on the Protestants of Belfast. A certain war correspondent with the Turks was very anxious to enter a Mosque which is most inaccessible to giours. After showing all his credentials to the Turkish guardians in vain, he suddenly pulled out from his pocket a copy of the guardians in vain, he suddenly putted out from his pocket a copy of the Ulster Covenant which he had received while on service in Belfast at the recent demonstration. The Turkish official took the paper, emblazoned with the bloody hand of Ulster and gazing with deep interest emblazoned with the bloody hand of Ulster and gezing with deep interest and sympathy at such a familiar Turkish object, made obeisance and immediately admitted the Reporter. He had recognised in this apparent champion of Ulster a fellow infidel 1 CATHOLICUS.

Silver mesh bags lined with white kid, dressing cases in sliver, ebony, ivory, aluminum, and also cheaper qualities at C. J. Macdonald's.

Sell your turkeys and geese to best advantage at Haley's Market. Buy your lady a silk waist for Xmas. Just received a nice line in black, navy and white. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

e third death in the family in months.

DIED

At Big Tracadic, on 11th inst, ELIJAH ASH (Coloured,) aged sixty five years. Elijah Ash was an honest and uprght man and a genuine Catholic. May his soul rest in peacef

At Purl Brook, on Dec. 5th, of seatle decay aggravated by a slight cold, ARCHIBALD Mc GILIVRAY, in his 77th year. Always of a very mild and pieasant disposition, his peaceful death was a fitting close to a peaceful life R. I P

At Mountain Road, New Glasgow, aged seven weeks, ANNE MAY, dearly beloved child of D. M and Cataerine Chisholm. There is much sympathy for Mr. and Mrs Chitholm, as this is

At Pomquet, Antigonish, on the 16th of December, 1912 GILBERT MELANSON, in his 75th year. Deceased was a native of Pomquet, and lyed there throughout his long life. May be rest in peace! he rest in peace!

At Belle Cote, C. B., on Nov. 24th after a libgering liness of five months, Wittle MicHAEL WHITE, aged two years and ten mos., son of the late Angus J White and Margaret C. White Deep sympathy is feit for the mother, brother and sixter of the deceased.

At Marshy Hope. Pictou County, November 13th, CHRISTINA GRANT, aged 80 years, after a long and painful illiness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will Consoled by the ifrequent reception of the Sacraments, she peacefully passed away. She leaves one son and one daughter to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace!

At Highland Hill, C. B., on December 14th, DONALD MCNRIL, Tallor, after an illness which was patiently borne with Christian resignation. Consoled by the last rites of Holy Church, of which he was a devoted member, the deceased died in the 77th year of his age. A willow, two sons and three daughters survive him. Inter-ment took place at Iona. May his soul rest in peace! peacel

Phone 83.

At Antigonish, on Dec 16th, 1912, MARY, be-loved wife of JAMES GRANT, after a Ingering illacss, which she bore with Christian fortitude Consoled by the last rites of Holy Church, she

to \$1.50. Cigar Boxes 10, 25, 50c. Safety Razors and ordinary, swell line Cased Pipes \$1.50 to \$5 oo and a thousand other presents to sult young and old.

Always remember the Post

Figs. Uates, Grapes, Raisins

Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, essences,

peels, etc. etc. Apples by the

Call and and see all we ask

you will be pleased and we

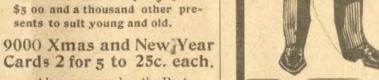
BONNER'S

the big family Grocery Novelty Emporium.

do our best to serve you.

lb. or bbll.

Card and Novelty emporium



Gift Umbrellas and Sunshades

We have just received nice lines in umbrellas and sunshades at a most opportuge time. They are made up with sterling silver and gold mountings, some plain, others fancy. Prices at from \$2.25 to \$5 00. See our Xmas showing of gentlemen's canes at 75c. to \$5.00.

Space will not permit us to convey to you all the season's gifts that are on display, but we would ask you to see our showing of

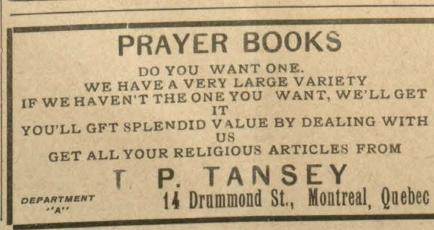
Xmas Silverware, Ladies' Neckwear. Belts, Gloves, Mufflers, Hudkrfs., Etc.



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

J. P. MCKENNA Dispensing Chemist, Main Street

One door East of Presbyterian Church



Chisholm, Sweet @ Co. The Store That Satisfies. THE CANADIAN BANK **OF COMMERCE** SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President JOHN AIRD ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager Assistant General Manager

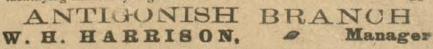
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce enable the traveller to provide himself with funds without delay at each point of his journey in a convenient yet inexpensive manner. They are issued payable in every country in the world in denominations of

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200 with the exact equivalent in the moneys of the principal countries stated on the face of each cheque. They are economical, absolutely safe selfidentifying and easily negotiated. 8.3



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Gate's Nerve Ointment

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C. GATES SON & CO.

GENTLEMEN :- I had the misfortune to freeze my toe which caused me a great deal of suffering, and although I had it treated yet without snccess till I used your Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I have no hesitancy in recom-mending it to others as the best I ever used, Yours Sincerely, MATTHEW WOOD,

Port Philip, N. S.



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 parlor.



Live in the sunshine, don't live in the gloom, Carry some gladness the world to illume. Live in the brightness, and take this

Live In the Sunshine.

to heart The world will be gayer, if you'll do

your part. Live on the house-top, not down in

the cell, Open-air Christians live nobly and well.

Live where the joys are, and, scorning

- defeat, Have a good morrow for all whom you meet.
- Live as the victor, and triumphing go Trough this queer world, beating down every toe.

Live in the sunshine, God meant it for

you ! Live as the robins and sing the day

through ! -Margaret E. Sangster.

Cardinal O Connell on City Boys and Country Boys.

His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, celebrated the first anniversary of his elevation to the Cardinalate November 25, as the guest of honor at a large reception given him by the Catholics of Plymouth County, in Blake Hall, Brockton

The Cardsnal was eloquent on the advantages of the country-bred youth in comparison with his brother of the city. Indeed, the history of the great men of our nation seems to show that, all other things being equal, the man of the farm, or the small town, is more likely to come to the top. Of all our Presidents, only Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft were born in large cities.

Continued His Eminence, who, by the way, was born in Lowell, and not in Boston :

"In some things, the early life of the city boy, instead of being broad-ened and enlarged for opportunity, is in reality only dwarfed. The very greatness of his surroundings not unfrequently oppresses him and diminishes his vision of life in the larger aspect. I am sure that often the poor boy of Boston and New York is very apt to take Beacon Hill and Fifth Avenue altogether too seriously.

"They are a region beyond his world. If he saunters through them their grandeur overawes him.

"He hears them talked about, and he reads about them as if they were special realms of bliss until they become a very fetish to his imagination. Unconsciously, under this spell he is affected by the very name of streets and districts, and this false attitude may become for him later on in life a positive handicap.

We think, perhaps, this state of mind would be speedily dissipated if the country-bred youth had not the misfortune to meet so many residents of Boston and New York who take the places which His Eminence specifies most seriously; and abase themselves humbly before the residents thereof. We had personal knowledge of a woman of means moving to Boston with her family from a city comparatively rural, who was entreated by all her friends to invest much of her means in a home in a certain section for the sake of "the atmosphere." She was, fortunately, a sen-sible and independent woman; and she knew full well she could create such "atmosphere" as she desired in

any residential district in Boston. Alas! for the boy and the girl in the ig city, who cannot be expected to have the good common sense of our example from real life. The country boy of His Eminence is indeed the right kind of boy. We wish he were more numerous; and that we could very widely apply the appended description : "He is willing to believe that his neighbor at work is of superior clay, when that neighbor by his deeds has proven it, but only then. He will find many a strong and good man who was delicately reared. And he will respect him not because of the name of his street or his club or his college, but because he is a square fellow. "All this is of immense advantage to a man at the beginning of his career, and all the way through it, because it liberates him from the incubus with which too often mere names and mythical standards beset the city man, who has allowed the social column of the Sunday paper to get into any corner of his brain, except the funny lode of it. "His energies are divided, his pur-poses are blased, he is too distracted to remain fixed in mind and heart upon the true standards of life, and he loses the very best stimulus to success in this perpetual dawdling be-tween work and play, with a desire for play fast growing uppermost. The city too often destroys - the country

rom excessive social ambition must be diagnosed by itself. He is rare who will believe that in things lawful he can be a law unto himself, until he has tried - and conquered. - The Re-

Criminal Folly of The Politicians of France.

THEIR RUINOUS POLICY AS EX-EMPLIFIED IN THE CASE OF GRANDE CHARTREUSE,

We all know how the famous Grand Chartreuse of France was, as one of the many consequences of the separation law, handed over to vandalism and desolation, and nobody will be surprised that in France, people are beginning to realize that this was a grievous mistake. The French Academician, M, Maurice Barres, has just written the following interesting letter on the subject to the Republique de l'Isere.'

"Your campaign is a model of its kind. You make your adversaries ridiculous merely by the way in which you treat them. Thanks to you, our politicians have been obliged to try to explain away the fact that the ruin of the Grande Chartreuse has been followed by a great diminution in the number of visitors to your beautiful mountains, and now we find them proposing to spend our money for the upkeep of what the Carthusians maintained with theirs! They are going to preserve the empty cells, the empty stalls, and empty chapel! Will they also supply dummy figures in the season to receive the visitors? We are going to take millions from the pockets of the taxpayers to maintain in an absolutely grotesque way those buildings which in the hands of their lawful proprietors brought, and would continue to bring, millions of francs to the district. I defy Steeg, or Leon Bourgeois himself, with all his anticlericalism, to contradict me face to face when I tell him that the only solution is to bring back the Carthusians.

'For myself, I am chiefly sensible of the power of the Church in forming the soul, but to confine myself to-day to the most immediate practical point of view, how can we be blind to the fact that the Church is a marvelous creator of material wealth ? and how can our politicians be blind to the fact that it is only elementary wisdom to make this inexhaustible stream of production flow on French soil? The eligious sentiment directed by the Church has covered our country with a multitude of incomparable monuments. Our statesmen, with the narrow views of electioneering agents. are engaged, in spite of themselves—I admit that. Their object was not to ruin all these master-pieces any more than it was to have the sick badly tended or children badly brought up, but they have acted with such pitiable shortsightedness that this is the result of what they have done and the cause of the complaints I hear daily in the lobbies of the Chamber. The complaints and Chamber. The complaints and their embarrassment have now been poured out on the public, thanks to your simple statement of the facts. With a master hand you have put the noses of our politicians in their criminal folly. Your success is complete. No one in the world can excuse them. They are silent because they thave nothing to say. Will they venture to show common sense ? From Rome.

In Vine-Covered Palace of Popes.

Columns have been written regarding the personal appearance of pope, his part in the ceremony of the consistory and the pomp and splendor that surrounds the papal court, vet relatively little is known of his intimate personality. This, in part, may be explained by reason of the cere mony that surrounds the pontiff and by reason of the care that has been taken to guard him from the approach of ill-intentioned plebeians. The vatican itself is a magnificent old pile whose spires, roofs and gables rise high above an encircling grove of ancient trees that decorate its gardens. The quiet serenity of the vine-covered masonry, the peaceful majesty lent by the hand of ages and the atmosphere that seems to surround the hallowed spot through its long association with the ecclesiastical history, make its imposing architecture the most prominent in Rome. This feature is all the more accentuated after a visit to the ancient Roman amphitheater and the great aqueducts and mausoleums of the Roman emperors. These, in truth, are imposing, but they contrast sharply with the buildings that house the pope and from the front of the Roman Catholic church. The Roman buildinge are inanimate and magnificent in their death; while the vatican is animate and doubly imposing through the soul that lives within.

by the rheumatic gout that has proved painful and so dangerous during his later years. And it is she, assisted by her sister Teresa, who now supervises the pope's meals and tends him in his

Another interesting figure of the pope's household is his brother, Angelo Sarto, a humble postman who spends what time he may in company with the pontiff and his sisters. It is his brother upon whom the pope relies for that masculine companionship that is a part of every mortal. And these two old men, both handsome and with thick, white hair, alike, and yet not alike, are the closest companions. -Dubuque Herald.

A Vitiating Fallacy Exploded

Prrhaps the most vitiating fallacy prevalent among Protestant controversialists is to take for granted that the defects, both of the scientific and of the theological mind in Galileo's time arose from the facts that both scientists and theologians were Catholics-or in other words, that the distinctive creed of the Roman Church lay at the back of the whole mischef, says Rev. Ernest Hull, S. J., in the Bombay Examier.

It requires only a very slight insight into the history of the time to show that this is not the case. In other matters, such as the constitution and authority of the Church, the doctrines of the Sacraments, of indulgences, of justification, of the cultus of saints and the use of images and relics, etc., there was a polaric difference between the Catholic and the Protestant standpoint. But in questions regarding the authority and inspiration and the meaning of Scriptures no such differences existed-I mean, none such as to effect the ques tion before us. Similarly in science the same traditional doctrines prevailed in both camps.

PROTESTANT SCIENTISTS.

It would not be difficult with a little casting about among books, to prove this twofold point to demonstration. But for our present purpose let a single example suffice in each case

Lord Bacon was born in 1561 and died in 1626, and therefore stands practically contemporary with Galileo and Kepler. Lord Bacon has been habitually called The Father of Modern Science, and it is one of the glories of Protestantism to claim him as its own. Lord Bacon's fame in this regard rests upon his two works The Great Instauration and the Novum Organon.

It is to his credit that he was instrumental in bringing forward the necessity of a more inductive study of nature as a check on the a priorism of the medieval schools. But his merit both as a philosopher and a scientist has been highly overrated; and the comparative exiguity of his claims has been repeatedly recognized by independen writers, both Catholics and non-Catholics.

De Maistre states that "Bacon in his philosophy deceives himself equally in that which he aims at, and the means he takes to attain it. He discovered little of what he pretends to have discovered. His Novum Organon is replete with the prejudices which possessed him. He makes flaring blunders in astronomy, in logic, in physics, in natural history, and fills his pages with childish observations, trifling experiments and ridi-

culous explanations." Lest this view be discounted by the fact that it proceeds from a Catholic writer, let us listen to Ueberweg, a non-Catholic, who say s: "Bacon's development of the principles of his method was in many respects a failure; and his attempts to apply those principal by personal investigation is not to be compared with the achievements of earlier and contemporaneous investigators of nature And Professor Draper : "Bacon With the audacity of ignorance he presumed to criticize what he did not understand, and with a superb con-ceit disparaged the great Copernicus. The more we examine the writings of Lord Bacon the more unworthy does he seem to have been of the great reputation which has been assigned to him. The popular delusion, to which he owes so much, originated at a time when the history of science was unknown. This boasted founder of a new philosophy cculd not comprehend and would not accept the greatest of all scientific discoveries when it was plainly set before his eyes."

from Riese when he was first attacked | Bacon implicititly takes for grantedthe reading of which is as funny as a page of Punch;-any of which could bave easily been refuted by a single carefully conducted experiment on the But what is most to our point is the

fact that Bacon categorically rejected the whole Copernican system, and spoke of Copernicus as "a man who thinks nothing of introducing fictions of any kind into nature, provided his calculations turn out well. Thewell complains that Bacon did

not even understand the other system of Prolemy which Copernicus had supplanted. I am not putting ithis fact forward

with the invidious object of belitling Bacon or of demolishing one of the Protestant idols. I am merely trying to give fair play to Bacon's Italian contemporaries, by showing that their blind reverence for a traditional inheritance of bogus learning was not anything distinctively Catholic.

In wider confirmation of the same equalizing argument, I may add that as Bacon, "the father of modern as Bacon, "the father of modern science!" sided with the intransigency of the medievals against Copernican-ism, so also did Cescartes, "the father of modern philosophy" (falsely so-called) whose theory of vortices did much to keep back the development

of modern science. Nor was this "opposition to the greatest of all scientific discoveries" confined to these two branches. For, as we read in Hallam: "In the middle of the seventeenth century and long afterwards there were still mathematicians of no small reputation wno struggled staunchly for the immovability of the earth.

PROTESTANT THEOLOGIANS,

Let this suffice towards providing a proper historical perspective in the department of science. Turning to theology it has next to be shown that the condemnation of Copernicanism was not peculiar to Uatholic divines, but was shared just as actively by Protestant divines.

It is a well known fact that at the very time when the Popes were partronizing the writing of Copernicus, Luther was calling him "a fool" because he had turned astronomy upside down. and Melancthon and practically all Protestant preachers and professors were strongly condemning the system as contrary to the teacning of the Bible.

A most striking instance comes before us in the case of Kepler who (born 1571, died 1630) was a strict contemporary of Galileo, and occupied the same scientific place in Germany as Galileo did in Italy. The two biographies are so strikingly similar as to suggest a clever parody.

Galileo was of a well-reputed civic family, so was Kepler. Galileo was handicapped by "an ill-starred union," so was Kepler. Galileo was engaged in a constant struggle with ill-health, so was Kepler. Galileo suffered from family misfortune and constant poverty, so did Kepler. Galileo nibbled at a clerical vocation, so did Kepler. Both worked themselves up to a uni-versity career. Both were captivated by the theory of Copernicus. Both dabbled with astrological almanacs. Both made many discoveries, some true, some fallacious. Both gained a world-wide reputation thereby. Both were honored with the post of mathematicians to reigning houses, and both suffered from insufficient for their eminent services. Both were involved in vexatious disputes with obstinately conservative opponents. In both cases the opposing party prevailed. Finally both Galileo



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THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish,

Nov. 4 h, 1912.

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has a secret of building up. "What would become of the cities were it not that they are constantly recruited from the sturdy homes of the country?

Human respect, that terrible draw-back of youth, or of the limited intel-ligence of maturer years is, alas! too potent, whether as regards the Back Bay or Brookline, to the newcomer to Boston ; Fifth Avenue or River-ide Drive to the young stranger in New York; or the North Side to him or her of Chicago, When Boston wealth has he independence to make itself at home in Dorchester, or Roxbury, or South Boston, or, in a notable case which comes to our mind at the moment, on Charles Street, in Boston proper, we may expect a favourable change

It is the common experience of observant persons, well expressed by His Eminence, that the Church has most to hope from the country-bred families; not from those who are trivialized, or sometimes even debased by the vulgar standards set by persons without individuality, expecting to make some miraculous gain from setting up their hearthstones in certain expensive sections of the city. We know the places which by close the pope from his humble home. observation we have long ago marked as "the graves of murdered hopes." Alas! every serious ailment resulting pontiff. It was she whom he called the pope from his humble home. Lucrecia, the cook, in particular, is keen and critical in the interest of the pontiff. It was she whom he called the pope from his humble home. Lucrecia, the cook, in particular, is the block of metters, etc. Manad's condition of experimental in the interest of the in the interest of the in the called We know the places which by close

ISOLATED.

The vatican, indeed, lies apart and distinct from the rest of the city. It is not removed through its isolation, but through its atmosphere. On the one hand is the magnificent palace of King Victor Eumanuel, busy with the toil of war and feeding the countless avenue that lead to the Ghetto, and on the other is the palace of the pope, vast, silent and imposing, set in an atmosphere of its own and as much apart from the busy city as though it were surrounded by a desert

Of the pope himself, his rites and character, there are a thousand stories current. Pius X., the son of a poor peasant, is hailed everywhere as the Father, and to his people he has always retained those simple manners and customs that marked his noviliate as a parish priest and teacher of the apparent dimensions.' peasan's.

Something besides mere anecdote, however, forms the foundation for these stories of simplicity and nobility of character. There is in Rome at the present day physical proof of the pontiff's former obscarity. This proof lies with his two sisters, Lucrecia and Teresa, unobtrusive clothe. The departure or emission of peasant women who have followed this spirit is rendered sensible in the the pope from his humble home.

The instances of false assumption which the conservative scientists of Italy opposed to Galiloe's discoveries seems to us truly ridiculous in many cases; but they are not by any means surpassed by those which we find scattered over the works of Lord Bacon. Among his aphorisms occurs the following:

"Wooden arrows without an iron point penetrate further into wooden substance than the same arrows pointed with iron, owing to the similarity of substance.

"It is certain that in projectiles the impact is not so violent at too short a distance as a litt e afterwards."

"There is a singular motion of attraction between quick-silver and gold; and those who work surrounded by the vapors of quick-silver are wont to hold a piece of gold in their mouths to collect the exhautions, which would otherwise attack the head and bone ; and this piece of gold soon grows while."

'There is no expansive motion to be allowed for ignited iron, for it does not swelt its bulk under the influence of heat but retains the same

He also describes an experiment by which he succeeded in reducing water to seven-eights of its orignal volume by pressure!

"Every tangible body with which we are acquainted contains an invisible and intangible spirit, over which it is drawn, and which it seems to rust of metuls," etc., etc.

party prevailed. Finally both Galileo and Kepler were hauled before a theological tribunal and condemned for Between heresy.

I allude here to the condemnation of Kepler by the theological faculty of Tubingen (Protestant) in 1596, for affirming the identical scientific truth for which thirty-seven years later Galileo got into trouble. When he wrote his celebrated work Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarnum to demonstate the truth of the Copernican system, he had to lay it before the Academical Senate of Tubingen for their approbation without which it could not be printed. The unanimous decision of the

divines in this senate was that Kepler's book contained a deadly heresy, because it contradicted the teaching of the Bille in that passage where Joshua commands the sun to stand till-(Precisely the same verdict as that of the Roman congregations. To this Kepler replied that as the Bible addressed itself to mankind in general, it spoke of things in the life of men as men in the general are constomed to speak of them; that the Bible was in no respect a manual of optics or astronomy, but had far higher objects in view; that it was a blameable abuse to seek in it for answers to worldly things; that Joshua had wished to have the day prolonged and God had responded to his wish: how this happened was not a subject for inquiry.-(Precisely the answer given by Galileo). In spite of this argument his judges repeated their condemnation; and the vexations

which followed caused him to write in despair to his friend Mastlin: "That he held it, best to imitate the disciples of Pythagoras and keep silence on the discoveries he had made, lest like Apian he should lose his situation and be doomed to dia of

situation and be doomed to die of huuger. The upshot was that he took refuge with the Jesuits of Gratz and Ingoldstadt-of all people in the world who received the great Protestant discoverer with open arms because of the services he has rendered to sciences. Kepler ended in being appointed Court Astronomer to the Empower Pathana and Star Emperor Rudolph at Prague."

*Kepler was not subjected to torture; so The per was hole anotened to torning so betther was Galileo But, as fluxtrating the usage of the times even in Pr te tant countries, we read lecidentally that Kepler's mother, be-ing auspected of sorcery, was imprisoned for thirteen months and under went examination under "imm nest threat of torture"-which however was not carried out)

And so, after inviting your friends to a game dinter, you were not served with any part of the bird?" "Oh, yes-I got the bill!"

To

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

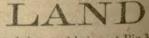
be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigo-nish, at the Court House in Antigonish, on

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 Court.

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

possession of Angus McPherson; on the West by lands of Angus Mar-Donald (Rederick's son) and lands formerly occupied by Donald Mae-Isane; on the South by lands formerly Gillivray - containing two hundred acres more or less and being the lands owned and occupied in his life time by 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 Sheriff's office, Antigonish, 111b December, 1912.

Thursday, December 19, 1912

Singing Mothers,

They came to me in a dream—those inging mothers. A long, slow pro-ssian of shadowy forms, beautiful as ainbows, and as wonderful, singing a nge, haunting melody full tery. First came troops of girl hers, clasping their little babes a tenderness that was half fear stery. with wide, inquiring eyes filled the deepest realization of life. en came strong mothers of youth.

ading happy faced children and mfident with a sense of power; loyant with hope and radiant with comise. Last of all came silver nothers of men, leaning on their talwart sons, and, though bowed with years, yet gloriously young in pirit; hallowed by memories and wing with the victory of achieveat. And I, a mother, watching se pass by, and listening to their naunting music, felt as never before, be divine significance of motherhood and all the hidden meaning in the

ord "singing." All this is music in a marvelous od, but there is no music on earth ore appealing, or more far reaching, han the voice of a mother singing to ber little ones. No audience ever istened with keener rapture to any prima donna than that little group gathered in the twilight hour at a mother's knee. It is her dearest joy t that time to put into music all the appiness of motherhood and the appiness of childhood; to teach and o charm and to tune the hearts of her ildren-Anne P. L. Field, in The aftsman.

Insistion Happiness

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Our blessings are too often taken or granted, like the sunshine, while ne's misfortune stands out very disinctly. It is a truism that the more a nan fixes his mind on his troubles, he greater they become. The wiser course is to count up the good things me has. Most people have more blessings, more things to take joy in than they are likely to realize. Just one little discomfort, one thing that ces wrong, a single thing that grieves is, looms up so large that it clouds a

day. When the adverse thing can be remedied, do it at once. If it is to be endured, bear it with patience and set the mind on the happy things. "Joy is the grace we say to God." The sun-thine, the rain, the cold—all are good n their time and are a part of God's world and for the good of man. They are in truth no larger than the pleasant thing. There is the good you see in others, the love of your friends, he very fact that you have work to to and are able to do it.

ppose you are poor even. You hay take pleasure in seeing beautiful hings even though you do not own hem. If there appears nothing but ordidness, poverty, disease around you, close your eyes to what you can-not help and let there be joy in mem-ny, in imagination, in hope, in faith. For at the bottom of happiness comes the willingness to be happy. It is greater than all. - Milwaukee Jour-

Pretty difts for Invalids.

When planning the holiday gifts do ot forget the invalid. Make a bag of dainty flowered silk

or cretonne, running inch wide satin ribbon in the top for a drawstring and lining it with delicately scented

Have the drawstring very long so it can be hung on the bedpost in easy reach of the invalid's hand without the necessity of her raising herself in

For the Dressing Table.

A charming gift can be easily made from a picture frame. Buy a frame any size you choose, but instead of inserting a picture put in a piece of bright chintz or cretonne. Then buy two small brass handles and attach one to each end of the frame. When this is finished tack a piece of fine felt across the back. This makes as pretty a tray as any one could wish.

Sir John's Joke.

Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Greek class of McGill University about which a reporter

"His Lordship spoke to the class in the purest ancient Greek, without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism."

"Good heavens!" remarked Sir Hector Langevin to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, "how did the reporter know that ! "I told him," was the Conservative

statesman's answer. "But you don't know Greek." "True: but I know a little about politics."—Mail and Empire.

German couple who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, some weeks ago, improved the opportunity to tell young folks, in-tending to marry, how to live happily. The advice is good :-

"Study each other carefully. Over-come little habits that are annoying to each other's finer sensibilities. Learn what each other likes, and provide little surprises. Remember that both men and women like attention. It is the duty of the husband to provide as good a home as his means will justify and the duty of the wife to make the home as attractive as possible. Both husband and wife should make the evenings at home pleasant. Be good friends and find enjoyment in what the other likes. Both must make sacrifices if the married life is to be made all it should be."

What Causes the Flow of Speech.

Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, the well-known leader among the temp-erance physicians in America, is opening a new field of investigations.

is the first to become palsied from the toxic action of alcoholic spirits. This palsy is a feeblenesss to recognize the ethical relation of life and surroundings. Considerable literature of the present time is the direct product of brains working under the influence of spirits and drugs. The language, thought, purpose and changing conceptions of the author indicate moral abnormal-ities and drug-taking. Articles written under the influence of cocaine have a distinct literary cast. Articles written under the influence of beer have another marked characteristic. The writer who depends on alcohol for inspiration, unconsciously writes down the evidence of the spirits he is using and their singular influence in his brain.

Insanity in Great Britain.

The report of the Commissioners on Lunacy shows that there are some ninety-five public institutions for the care and treatment of the insane in England and Wales. These are maintaimed at a cost of 3,168,808 lbs,. or an average of 10s. 6d. per week for each patient. The total number

estimated that no less than 50,000 married persons could take advantage of this proposal if the recommendations are odopted - Presbyterian Witness.

The Christmas Turkey.

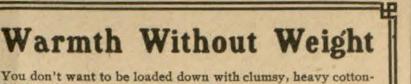
After the turkey has been picked, hold it over a burning gas jet, or a little burning alcohol, and carefully singe off the long, hairlike feathers. Unfold the wings so they are properly singed. After it is winged, put it in a pan of cold water and wash and scrub thoroughly; then rinse in clear water and dry. To remove the feet, carefully cut the skin at the leg joint, bend the leg back over the edge of the table and loosen the sinews. Grasp the upper part of the leg, hold it firm; with the other hand grasp the leg, twist a little, then give a quick jerk, and the sinews will come out clean. Cut off the head, fold the skin back and carefully remove the crop ; when the crop is loosened so that you can take it out in your hand, cut away the part that is fastened to the intestines at the neck. Pull the windpipe out carefully, so as not to break the skin, then cut the neck off

close to the body. Mak an incision at the end of the breastbone, insert two fingers, loosen the intestines, keeping the fingers well up against the breastbone until the heart is reached; then work down on each side to the backbone and carefully pull out the entrails. In this way all will come out at once. Care must be taken not to break the gall sack, as it lies under the left lobe of the liver. Care must also be taken to remove all the intestines, everything must be taken out that can be removed. Cut away the oil sack from the top of the tail. With a damp piece of cheesecloth or old linen, wipe out the inside of the fowl. Never put it into a pan of cold water to soak.

TRUSSING A TURKEY.

After the fowl is cleaned thoroughly, cut off the wing tips. Runa long skewer through the body at the thighs, holding them close to the body, and another one through the long wings holding them close to the body. If you do not have a long skewer, run a piece of cord around the body at the thighs and at the wings.

FILLING FOR EIGHT POUND TURKEY. Four cups stale bread, two tablespoonfuls dripping or butter, two tenspoonfuls finely cut onion, two tablespoonfulls finely cut parsley, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, one - half teaspoonful paprika. The fiver and heart can be used, and make a very good dressing, by putting them through the meat chopper. Put the dripings, onions, heart and liver in a pan over a slow fire, and cook until the onion and liver are thoroughly cooked (but not-brown), stir constantly. Add the bread which has been of persons under care at the beand pressed between the hands until ginning of the year was 135,661, an all the water is out; then add the increase on the previous year of salt, pepper, paprika and parsley; 2,504. This increase is slightly mix all well together while it is on larger than the average for the the stove. If must be cooked previous ten years, and is from all through before filling into the turkey or chicken.



filled underwear, you want to feel free-FREE to move your limbs and body without carrying a load all day. GET INTO

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Eureka Underwear is guaranteed Unshrinkable.



too, not through lack of native method of guidance and suggestion. ability, but rather through sheer under which the mind increases both absence of ambition. At first blush its appetite for knowledge and its this phenomenon seems pulzzing, but relish for it. it loses its obscurity once we call

upon our large experiences for solution.

As we go through life we meet many men of many races and characters. And amongst this motley throng are some who are exact counterparts of our smug schoolboys. They, too, are vigorous of frame, virtuous and amiable, but as inactive as the sloth, which will never move from its favourite tree save under the impulse of hunger. Conversation will soon reveal the secret of their torpor. They have few or no ideas, and those which they have are small and borrowed, and worn from prior use by many other intellectual parasites. As a consequence the will is not stimulated to great desires and sturdy deeds. It has no motive power. Thoughts are few and little and outworn. And desires and acts are commensurate with them,-no better, no worse. For the will follows on after the intellect. Our friends are like well-built ships is educated to a point where he relies which lie at anchor in the harbor, rising and falling listlessly on each wave, and rotting, too, for lack of fuel to propel them.

Now, though this condition is of en due in part to character and careless home training, yet inefficient teacher must exercise the utmost teaching more often plays a large care to preserve and increase the part in accomplishing it. The school-rcom is too frequently the grave of mental power and hope and suitable way, guiding rather than ambition For there are two ways of teaching, and one of them is fatal to intellectual life. It ruins the very vitality of the mind, and leaves it jaded and prostrate. This method is an unnatural process of stuffing unaccompanied by digestion.

The teacher hastily loads his own Many means are available. Perintellect with ill-sorted, unassimilated haps Aristotle gives us the best soaked three minutes in cold water odds and ends of knowledge, and by suggestion in their regard to stating odds and ends of knowledge, and by dint of great physical exertion of a stevedore, pitches shred after shred, patch after patch, chunk after chunk into the tender minds of pupils. Mental dyspepsia, with all its lamentab e results, such as dis-gust for learning, follows. Ruin is at hand. For the process is violent and unnatural. By it the mind is continually overloaded and weighed down with debris of all sorts. It and interest fosters enthusiasm. cannot react on its contents; they These had, half the difficulty in edusubjugate it, curb it, smother it, kill cation is overcome. Therefore, the its initiative, condemn it to a passiv- first effort of a wiseteacher should be ity which in the end destroys its ap- to arouse interest and enthusiasm in petite for knowledge, and puts in its his pupils. Now, he will never acstead a tendency to nausea at the complish this unless he himself is very sight of a book or the sound of enthusiastic over his work. Taska teacher's voice. A much abused masters whose only ambition is a stomach will refuse to perform its salary can never draw a spark from functions; so will a maltreated intel- the souls of the young. Drive they lect. There is scarcely need of laboring teacher's enthusiasm depends in

New Canned Goods

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

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

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

We will have our Christmas Confectionery 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 convinced.

We want good Butter, Eggs and Poultry, and pay the highest market pcice in exchange.

D. R. GRAHAM

Æ



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 requested to render the same, duly at ested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM,

Pomquet River, Executor October 29th, 1912.



THE CASKET

In the bag is a small paper pad, pencil, handkerchief and anything the may need that otherwise would have to be handed to her by an atendant.

Pleasures of the Palate.

The greatest geniuses climb down rom their pinnacles about three times day, and if they are wise, as well as lever they enjoy their meals. I have a suspicion that if all the deasures in all the lives of all the men ould be sorted into piles the pile epresenting the pleasures of the palate would overtop all the rest. So many millions have little else. Jokes that live through the ages live ecause they have so much of the ruth in them. And that one about reaching a man's eart through his stomach is no ex-A hungry man is irresponsible. Foreign Students in Paris. Paris is undoubtedly the most cos-populitan center of education in the rld. The facilities for study at the stonne had resulted a year ago in the University that complaints were ridely made that the French students ere crowded out of the libraries and cture halls. Recently the actual gures for the past year have been bade public; and they show that the leps taken to raise the shandard of tainment among the foreign students are effectually checked the alarming icrease in their numbers. The actual amber of foreign students during the at year was 3,407, as against 3,565 or the year hefore. Neverthless, a Amparison of these figures with those 1902-3, when the foreign students

classes - pauper, criminal and private. The total number of pauper patients is 123,400 (males 57,455 ; females 65,945), or 91 per cent. of all the reported insane. The report says the connection between poverty and insanity seems to be established beyond question, low living, hard conditions of life and toil, increasing worry, involving prolonged mental strain, are fruitful sources of mental derangement. The ratio of pauper insane to population in the administrative areas of England and Wales and the Isles of Scilly is full of interest. For the whole population it was 3.41 per 1,000, as compared with 3.03 ten years ago-an increase of 0.38 per 1,000. The City of London has the highest rate of pauper insanity, the dry. returns showing 23.71 per 1,000 of pauper insane to the population. The average proportion of males to females in the general population (all ages) is 48 males to 52 females; the proportion who are reported insane is 46 males to 54 females. Dr. F. W. Mott points out that in the offspring of insane parents' daughters are more nunerous than sons-viz., in the proportion of 292 to 298. The figures show that the female sex in a stock is more liable to become insane. These facts take on new significance in view of the recommendations made in the umbered 1,238, shows in a striking by the enormous rise in importance aring the last decade of the Sorbonne Majority Report of the Commission on Divorce. They propose to make incurable insanity - i. e., after 5 a center of European education. It omewhat difficult to realize exactly years' detention-a valid ground for be confronted by a phenomenon hat 3.500 foreign students really leans. They are all together in ²⁴ Latin Quarter, in a district which How serious and far-reaching this in these latter days As he muses vertainly no larger than the Univer-y of Oxford. Yet the total number undergraduates at Oxford is barely 300, and the number of foreigners along them hardly exceeds 100. It is gures like these which bring home one the unique character of Paris a center for the higher education of

ROASTING TURKEY

After filling the fowl, sew up the vent, place on the back in a roastpan in a very hot oven fifteen to twenty minutes, until it is well seared. Dust with one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful white pepper, and baste with one cup of water. Reduce the heat of the oven ; in twenty minutes turn the turkey over and baste with cold water. You will have to baste the turkey two or three times more. For an eight pound fowl allow two and one half hours for roasting. After the turkey is seared, turn it over on the breast; then all the juices will go into the white meat, and it will not be

TURKEY GRAVIY.

Boil the gizzard, neck and wing tips together until tender. After removing the turkey from the pan, add enough of the stock from the gizzard and neck to make three cups. Chop the gizzard and add to the gravy; then add one teaspoonful finely cut onion, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls flour mixed with a little cold water and one tablespoonful caramel. Boil three minutes.

flethods of Teaching.

The teacher who reflects on his work and experiences will probably

may, inspire they cannot. The

child ? Stuffing, gorging, is not

tolerated. Food suitable in quantity

and quality to the age and condition

of the child is given in a decent,

rational manner. Whenever neces-sary, stimulus is exerted to the

promote the desire for nourishment.

Through gradual training the boy is

brought to know his own needs and

capacity, and the manner of satisfy-

ing himself, acording to changing

circumstances. In other words, he

on his own resources so prudently

that his conduct ensures his growth

and vigor. And this is just the way

the mind must be trained. In this

case at least, art and science too

must follow nature and help it. The

natural appetite of the mind, by

imparting suitable knowledge in a

forcing, until at last the intellect is

set free from a preceptor,- strong,

pliable, full of initiative and

res urcefulness, eager and able to

stimulate and satisfy its legitimate

But how can this be accomplished?

tendencies

this point further. However, it large measure on his love stel his can be illustrated from an analogy vocation and his knowledge of his with a partially true example from subject. A man who does not love the social life of ants. Amongst his work should give it up. The these wonderful insects there are sooner the better, both for himself certain individuals, the "repletes," and his charges. But love is not which hang from the roof of the sufficient for success. Knowledge nest chamber, day in and day out, of the matter and the pupils must be with crop full of food. They added to it. It is well-nigh criminal themselves assimilate only a tiny for an ignorant person to enter a portion of the supply, just enough to classroom, It is stupied for a ready keep them alive. Sparing towards | man to teach without due regard for themselves, they are nevertheless the ability and character of his prodigal towards others. As they pupils. In both cases failure will hang in their forced position, worker be the inevitable result. No man after worker approaches them to can teach what he does not know have food pumped into the crop. well and no man can teach what he And should the repletes die, the does know well to those workers are at a loss for their daily whom he does not know sustenance, and death often over- well. As soon as a master draws takes them. Now, though this near the edge of this knowledge, his is not all exactly square with facts, manner loses vigour and conviction yet it exemplifies the main point at and becomes timid and halting issue. The teacher is the replete, Embarrassment replaces confidence. divorce for husband and wife alike. which is becoming all too common the pupil is the worker. Deprive And embarrassment is contagious, if the pnpil of the support of the not intections. At any rate, there is proposal is will be seen when it is there will pass before his mind a teacher and his fate is mental no room for enthusiasm in such a stated that of the 135,661 persons shuffling army of boys who were at stagnation and volitional inactivity situation. Travel over a rugged cert fied as insane only 9,770 are be- once his care and his despair. They from which he cannot rebound, for mountain road in dim twilight, in low 25 years of age, and that the were likely lads in many ways. that the mind has lost its elasticity charge of an inexperienced guide, is vast majortiy are between 25 and 50 Physically they were sound, morally through abuse. Things would be far not exhilarating either for the guide years of age. The large proportion they were upright. But intellectu-of these are married, and it is ally they were impossible; and this, teaching had been employed, a J., in America.

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



FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur qu

HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE-a book of 96 pages mailed FREE. Write to-day to John Halfam, Mall Dept 11.TORONTO.111 Front St. R.

Men Wanted

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

10-10-tf

KIRK & COOKE,

Contractors

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice-A Kirk & Co, page 8 Notice-C B Whidden & Sons, page 8 Holiday Suggestions-Chishelm, Sweet & Co New Drug Store-J P McKenna, page 5

LOCAL ITEMS

A XMAS TREE will be held at Port Mulgrave this evening, in C. M. B. A. hall.

CONSCIENCE MONEY, -A. Kirk & Co. acknowledge receiving \$5 on Nov. 18, \$1 on Nov. 29th, and \$1 on Dec. 14.

WE ARE requested to state that Mr. Dan R. Chisholm's resignation of the office of Road Inspector for Anti-gonish County, tendered some time ago, has been accepted by the government, and the office is now vacant.

OUR AGENT will call on many of our subscribers in the Towns of Cape Breton County during the holidays. We trust those in arrears will find it convenient to pay their subscriptions to him.

THE ORDOS are now on sale at THE CASKET Office. The price has been advanced to fifty cents a copy. The new Ordo has 45 more pages than the old, and the compiling of the new rubrics entailed much labour, hence the increased cost.

THE BYE - ELECTION to fill the vacancy in the Local Legislature from the County of Antigonish, caused by the appointment of E. L. Girroir, M. P. P., to the Canadian Senate. will be held on Thursday, January 16th, 1913. Nominations will be made one week earlier.

DUNCAN MACKINNON of Argyle, Guysboro County, was found dead in bed last Sunday. Mr. McKinnon was in his 98th year. He continued mentally bright till the last. In his active years he was prominent in the active years he was prominent in the affairs of the community and enjoyed the esteem of his neighbors.

A CONCERT will be held in the Hall at St. Andrew's on Friday evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The programme is rather a novel idea, the teachers of the several districts of the Parish having arranged to supply a number. The entertainment promises to be most interesting.

AN ACCIDENT. - Alex. Cameron, Chrriottetown, an employee of the P. E. Island telephone company, while working on the roof of one of the Steam Navigation buildings, lost his footing and fell to the ground below. He escaped with a sprained ankle. Mr. Cameron is a son of Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

AT NOTRE DAME, Indiana, on the feast of the Immaculate Conception Brother Alan, C. S. C., made his pro-Brother Alan, C. S. C., made his pro-fession, that is took his final vows in the Congregation of Holy Cross. Brother Alan, known in the world as James McNeil, is the son of the late Michael McNeil of Malignant Cove. He is connected with the University of Notre Dame in the capacity of prefect, and is much esteemed by the students under his charge.

ARCHBISHOP McNeil was the guest of honour at an assembly at Pender Hall, Vancouver, on last Filday. To show the respect in which he is held in the western city and to convey to him the regrer felt by the people of Vancouver at his departure, he was presented with an address and a purse of gold. He will be installed in office at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on next Sunday, and will arrive in Toronto on the eve of his installation.

McInnis of Doctor's Brook, Ant., was completely destroyed by fire, and all t contained met the same fate. Litely the family of Mr. John McDonald, a son-in-law of Mrs. McInnis, resided with her. Therefore the property des-troyed includes the household accumulations of two families. A sum cumulations of two families. A sum of money, about \$180, belonging to Mr. McDonald, was consumed, and three registered letters, the building being also the post office. There was no insurance. It is believed the fire originated from the kitchen stove, in which was a good fire when all left for Church. The loss of a home is always a serious matter to the loser, but heapening at this season of the year

happening at this season of the year it entails much hardship as well. Mrs. McInnis and family have the deep sympathy of the community.

THE COURTS. - The November sit-THE COURTS. — The November sit-tings of the court at Port Hood was presided over by Judge Macgillivray, the Judge of the District. The docket of civil causes was small, and was dis-posed of the first day. The following two days were occupied on the ad-journed trial of the King vs. Marie Josephine Regnier, for obtaining money and credit under false preten-ces. She was acquitted on the count for obtaining money, but convicted on for obtaining money, but convicted on the count for incurring debt by obtaining credit under false pretences. The Judge held a sitting of the Criminal Court at Guysborough on the 29th ult., to try the cause of the King vs. Ida Bartrem, charged with stealing from the house of her em-ployer. She was tound guilty and sentenced to one year imprisonment, regard being had for her age, 14 years.

A MARRIAGE CEREMONY of much interest to Antigonish and Truro took place at Truro yesterday, at the home of the bride, Miss E. A. Black, daughter of the late Rufus F. Black, of Black & Co., Truro, Rev. John B. Anthony officiating, the groom being Mr. W. H. Harrison, Manager of the Consider Bark of Commerce at Anti-Canadian Bank of Commerce at Anti-gonish. The happy couple were at-tended by Mrs. Smith, the bride's sister, and Mr. James A. Knight of Halifax. After a short honeymoon, to be spent in the Province, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will come to Antigonish, and will make their home in the Gregory building, Main Street. The bride is a highly esteemed lady, and the people of Truro, by whom she is well known, marked their regard for her by gener-ous wedding gifts. The groom is a model citizen, industrious, quiet and courteous. We wish the newly married couple many years of happy life.

XMAS SHOPPING.-The newspapers all over the land are advising "Early Shopping" for the Xmas season. A moment's reflection is only necessary to show the wisdom of early shopping. The stores have made certain pro-vision for the holiday trade. The early buyer, like the early bird, secures the prize, whether in better goods, wider range of selection, or more attention. In justice, too, to the clerk, it is not fair to delay buy-ing until the last moment. The clerk must naturally beccme very tired dur-ing the latter days of the holiday rush, and cannot give the customer the same attention he otherwise would receive. The stores of Anti-gonish are filled with holiday goods, goods suitable for Xmas presents to old and young, men and women, toys and girls, and at prices that will compare more than favorably with the stores of any community in the Dominion. It is unnecessary for any one in this County to send abroad for Xmas presents, or articles for any other purpose, for here are shown goods of every description, and when an honest comparison is made with purchases from abroad, it will be Among the Advertisers.

THE CASKET

Cranberries at Bonner's.

Xmas Cards for everyone. Bonner. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all from T. J. Bonner.

A small ornamental pin found on street is at Casket office.

Pure bred Yorkshire boar for services. H. Smith, Clydesdale. Candy, candy and candy and candy

at Bonner's. Xmas Cards for the multitude, at

Bonner's. 7,000 Xmas Cards, 2 for 5 cents and upwards, at Bonner's.

Don't sell your turkeys and geese without calling at Halev's Market.

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

Whidden's is the place to take your hides, pork, calf skins and pelts.

Turkeys for our grocery customers, nice home birds. T. J. Bonner. To Bonner's for Xmas and New

Year cards.

To the Card Emporium for Xmas and New Year Cards. Bonner's. Just opened, 2 cases of oar noted

meat choppers. Bonner's.

Toys, skates, children's sleds at Haley's Market.

20 per cent. discount off pipes for Xmas gifts. Haley's Market.

A belated shipment of ladies' and children's winter coats just arrived at A. Kirk & Co.

Be sure to go to Mrs. Harrington's book and fancy goods store to purchase your Christmas gifts.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son for Christmas confectionery, fruit, nuts, raisins, etc.

You will be sure to find the right gift for father and the older brothers— at C. J. Macdonald's.

Why not buy him a pair of driving mitts for Xmas, per pair, \$1.50. Ohisholm, Sweet & Co.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Beautiful Christmas gifts for all at most reasonable prices at C. J. Mac-Donald's.

Warm bargains for cold days. Lightning hitch hockey shoes, \$2.50, \$275, and \$3.00. Palace Ulo. Co.

The weather man hasn't opened all his cold bottles yet. Men's larrigans \$1.75 and \$2.25. Palace Clo. Co.

No joket fire or fraud sale here. Men's stubb proof rubbers, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Palace Clo. Co.

If you pay less elsewhere, you get ess. Overshoes \$2.25 and \$1.50, Palace Clo. Co.

Holiday bargains. Mark the word for we mean it. Xmas ties put up one in a box, 25c. Palace Clo. Co.

Toys are going but there is plenty or you at the big toy emporium. Bonner's.

Always a square deal for a round dollar. Christmas ties 25c., 35c. and 50c. Palace Clo. Co.

Buy him a cane for Xmas. We have a nice assortment. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Lost, in Town, Wednesday, a small pocket-book containing about thirty dollars. Finder will confer a great favor on owner by leaving it at Casket Office.

We offer six eight day mantel clocks, value \$4.00, at \$2.50. Only six left. T. J. Wallace, optician and

to-date farmers from every section of the Maritime Provinces. The Short Course is like a great convention of wide-awake agriculturists where everything that can make farming more agreeable and profitable is talked

in the history of the College. New features will be added and the former features strenghtened. It makes no difference whether you are over three score and ten or whether you have just passed your sixteenth year, you will find much to interst you and profit you in these Short Courses."

the first place, there is a series of demonstrations and lectures on the judging, selection, care, breeding and management of all classes of live stock,—beef and darry cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Secondly, lectures are given on the constituents of the soil, methods of cultivation, manures and fertilizers, with special demonstration work in the judging and selection of seeds of all kinds. The student will learn from actual samples what constitutes a first quality of seed. He

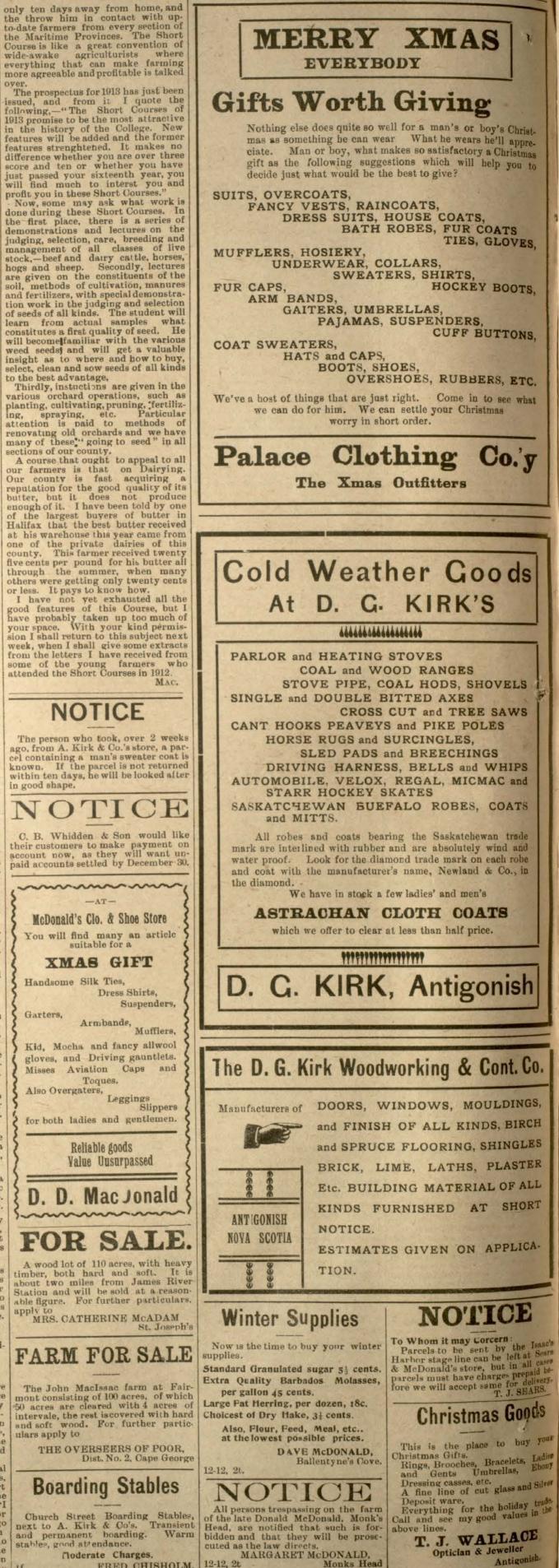
We have good lines in men's and boy's hockey boots. Prices right. At his warehouse this year came from







Thursday, December 19, 1912



UNIVERSITY CLOSES FOR XMAS VACATION. — The students of St. Francis Xavier's College leave for the Xmas vacation today. The 2nd quarterly examinations have been going on during the past few days. The University will open on Thursday, the 9th of Lanuary, and the examinathe 9th of January, and the examina-tions will be resumed on Friday even-ing, January 10th. The High School closed yesterday and will re-open on Thursday, January 9th.

THE I. R. C. is refusing to take ship-ments for Newfoundland via North Sydney, as the Reid Railway Com-pany of Newfoundland, owing to the congested state of traffic, are unable to handle all the freight they are receiving. This action on the part of the Reid people is injurious to our local shipping interests, as large quantities of fresh beef had been sold there and dealers are now unable to make delivery.

BISHOP McDONALD'S WILL.— The will of the late Bishop McDonald was admitted to probate at Charlottetown on Friday. The estate is valued at \$10,000, and consists of life insurance policies amounting to about \$8,000, his libary and household furniture, one horse, two sleighs and two car-riages. His Lordship bequeathed all for religious, charitable and educariages. His Lordship bequeathed all for religious, charitable and educa-tional purposes after making provis-ion for the payment of all just debts and for the off-ring of Masses for the repose of his soul. He bequeathed his library to St. Dunstan's College, his household furniture to his succes-for St. Vencent de Paul Seniety sor, \$500 to St. Vincent de Paul Society for the poor of Charlottetown, and the residue to the building fund of St. Dunstan's Oathedral.— Summerside Journal.

MISS HAZEL HULBERT, daughter of Mr. John Hulbert, North Lochaber, Antigonish, died at St. Joseph's Hospual, Giace Bay, on last Friday. Miss Hulbert was one of the teachers at Sterling. On the 5th inst. sickness preven ea het from attending to her duties, and by he 7th inst. she had developed a severe case of pneumonia, and was removed to the Hospital for treatment. Her condition grew worse, notwithstanding the good nursing and the attention of capable phy-sicians. On Saturday the body was brought home for interment. The School Commissioners and teachers at Glace Bay attended the funeral to the train. Deceased was bu 21 years of age. 'A capable teacher and a young tady of pleasant dis-position she was esteemed by all her acquaintances. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all.

HOME DESTROYED BY FIRE. — On Sunday last, while the occupants were at Church, the home of Mrs, Ronald

found our prices are lower. Glance over our advertising columns, make out your list, and spend your money at home.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS ESTABLISHED AT ARICHAT.—Last Sunday the first branch of the League of the Cross organized in the County of Richmond was established in the town of Arichat with a splendid charter membership. The organization was conducted by the Grand President, John A. Mac-dougall. At High Mass Rev. Father Monbourquette explained to a very large congregation that he had de-cided to establish the League of the Cross in his parish, and after explaining in both French and English the object and purpose of the organization and the spiritual and temporal benefits to be derived from membership, he exhorted the men of his parish to join. Immediately after Mass the Grand President was invited to address the congregation, and he traced the his-tory of the Catholic Total Abstinence tory of the Catholic Total Abstinence movement from the time it was first inaugurated by Rev. Father Mathew down to the present time, when we have the League of the Cross estab-lished in every County of the diocese. He explained how necessary it was to undertake the work in which the League was engaged to combat the League was engaged to combat the evil of intemperance and showed the powerful means the society had at its disposal to carry on the work. At the close of the addresses, which were listened to with closest attention, Rev. Father Mombourquette invited all who wished to join to approach the altar rail and take the pledge. About fifty responded and became charter members. The following officers of the new branch, to be known as the Assumption Branch, were then

appointed: President-E. Chas. Doyle. Vice-President -M. B. MacNeil. Secretary-Alphonsus Boudrot. Fin. Secretary-A. J. Cameron Treasurec-Rev. A. E. Mombour-

quette. Marshall-Felix Forest. Asst. Marshall-Alex. C. Vigneau. Door-keeper-Leon Landry.

After the election of officers, in a After the election of oncers, in a very neat address. Mr. Cameron moved, seconded by Rev. F. Mombour-quette, a vote of thanks to the organizer which was endorsed by several members and unanimously passed. The meeting then adjourned and all were satisfied that Assumption Denote will in a short time be one of Branch will in a short time be one of the most flourishing in the diocese, and the zealous pastor of the parish was exceedingly well pleased with the success attending the establishment of

jeweler.

C. B. Whidden & Son wish their customers and friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Oranges, oranges and grapes and grapes and figs, figs and dates and and dates, and piles and piles of every-tning for Xmas at Bonner's.

Our Xmas tie showing is a collection of the choicest. The most noted make produced. 25c. and 35c. Palace Clo.

A piece of silverware makes a choice Xmas gift. You can find here, some-thing that will make someone happy. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Our out of town customers may do their shopping by mail, our mail order department will do it for you. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Wanted immediately, a respectable girl to do general housework in a family of three ladies. Address Ross, P. O. Box 565, Truro, N. S.

Write us, and enclose the price of a nice prayer book, handsome books, 50c and 75c., up to \$1.50. Mailing free. Cheaper books, down to 15c. Bonner.

I am in line for Xmas with my usual supplies of confectionery, fruits, nuts, toys, skates, sleds, etc., etc., at lowest possible prices. Haley's Market.

A. Kirk & Co. now take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the hearty response made to their clearance sale. They would also assure them that the same low prices will be continued until further notice.

Winter Short Courses at the Agri cultural college, Truro,

To the Editor of the Casket:

DEAR SIR .- A year ago, you were kind enough to give me space to place before your readers some reasons why our farmers would benefit by attend-ing the Winter Short Courses given annually at the Agricultural College, Truro. As a result, I believe the attendance from this county increased to fourteen against one for 1911.

I have received letters from several of these fourteen and each one says, "I am going to attend the Short Course again this year." One progressive young farmer writes, "I have attended the Short Course for the last two years and I intend to go again this year." There is much in these Short Courses that appeals to the progressive farmer. They take place at a time of the year when farm work is not rushing; they require | tf