Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, December 26, 1912.

No 52

THE CASKET.

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ADVERTISING RATES,

- SIXTY CENTS ONE INCH. first insertion, second Special Rates for periods of two months or longer. Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion Changes in Contract advertising must be ir b Monday.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1912,

Do not forget the poor at Christmas.

The man who gets drunk at Christmas dishonors the name of Christian.

The birthday of Our Lord Jesus Christ is no time for swilling intoxicating liquors.

The reign of the Babe of Bethlehem has endured for 1912 years; and He is firm in the hearts of His subjects.

Young men, don't act like fools. Tell the "good fellow" who has a bottle on Christmas Eve, that you are going to midnight Mass, and if he bothers you further, tell him to take his bottle to the ruler of the lower regions if he want to; but that you are going to take a clear head and steady hands into God's house.

Sir John Simon, speaking of the Irish situation, says:

"Are you not struck by the fact, I confess to being immensely struck by it-that, in spite of what appears to be the calculated provocation of these demonstrations, in spite of the violent and maliciously perverse lan-guage which these godfearing men lowers of one of the great religions of the world-are you not surprised to observe the calm control and civic conduct with which the Catholic people of Ireland are behaving in the circumstances? The Catholic population of Wister, and I trust it may prove tomorrow of Belfast, have shown them selves entitled to a full measure of selfgovernment, inasmuch as they have governed themselves."

The Ave Maria says:

Gratifying publicity has been given by the secular press to recent demonstrations by the Holy Name Societies here and there throughout the country. port of the procession in Columbus, Ohio: One metropolitan daily has this re-

More than 7000 Catholic men, members of the Holy Name Society, paraded, in silence and without music of any kind, through the principal streets to-day as a protest against pro-fanity. The only sound accompanying the tramping feet was the chimes of Trinity Episcopal church, which played in honor of the Catholics. Ar-rived at St. Joseph's Cathedral, the marchers knelt on the lawn and in the the street and pronounced, after Bishop Hartley, a renewal of their vows against the use of profanity.

A similar tribute was paid the marching Catholics in Paterson, N. J. who paraded 8000 strong. In Hudson county, New Jersey, more than 40,000 men were in procession, to do honor to the Holy Name.

We take the following from the

Ave Maria: It is a satisfaction to learn that the eloquent appeal addressed to German Catholics by Professor Mausbach has found a warm response in all parts of the Fatherland. Vigilance committees for the suppression of pernicious literature are being formed even in remote villages, and Professor Mausbach's warning is being read and distributed in non-Catholic as well as Catholic circles. Among the most

outspoken passages of the appeal is "God's Church alone remains the inflexible defender of morality, by reserving to matrimony the multiplication of the species, and tolerating outside the Sacrament no lapse due to human passion. This principle is the only possible safeguard for the woman, as it is the best guarantee of her moral and social equality with man. All attempts to protect the unmarried mother are vain so long as illicit unions are condoned and there is one standard of morality for men and another for women. Corruption and misery must continue while auti-Catholic teaching on these matters prevails. It is idle to expect a sense of responsibility from men taught that they are the prey of uncontrollable impulse and that self-discipline is incompatible with health. Such pernicious lies are at the root of our moral plagues. There are 15,000 divorce cases in Germany every year; and an ever - diminishing birth - rate shows that materialism is gaining ground among all classes. In the ap plication of Catholic truth is the only remedy for the vices that are under-

mining Germany. . . A con-

sistent Catholic can do more than any the Empire for endorsement, arouse a held in Connaught or elsewhere, whilst other individual for the improvement of public conditions."

THE

The following article from the Echo deals with some phases of the modern newspaper evil, in an interesting manner:

The death of Ambassador Reid following so closely upon the death of Joseph Pulitzer, quite naturally enough invites aiscussion of two very enough invites aiscussion of two very definite conceptions of what a newspaper should be. The late Joseph Pulitzer was the publisher of the first yellow journal. The late Ambassador Reid succeeded Horace Greely as editor of the New York "Tribune," one of the most conservative and reliable of American newspapers. Their personal views of the mission of the personal views of the mission of the newspapers were as wide apart as the poles. Which was right?

poles. Which was right?

There can be little doubt as to which was right. The day of the yellow newspaper is drawing rapidly to a close. No better illustration of this is required than reference to the fact that the New York "World," Joseph Pulitzer's greatest paper, a newspaper which fought its way to the front on a diet of sensationalism, the front on a diet of sensationalism, was one of the few New York dailies which cared sufficiently for the sensibilities of its readers, to refrain from publishing photographs, description of scenes consequent upon the docking of the Carpathia, with the survivors of the Titanic disaster on board.

But while metropolitan newspapers are gradually raising themselves from the mire of sensstionalism, the yellow ournal still exerts a baneful influence in many sections of the country. vellow newspaper has failed absolutely o demonstrate its right to exist. Can its elimination be accelerated. If it is possible of being accelerated there can be no question of the desirability of proceeding with whatever the action

nvolved. Most people nowadays are insisting that the milk they drink shall be pure and yet few, it seems, place any stress upon the probity and purity of the newspaper they take into their bomes. Impure milk is very often the pur-veyor of disease. The yellow newspaper spreads intellectual pestilence. wherever it circulates. And there is precious little to choose between physical death and mental death.

The yellow newspaper to be suc cessful, according to its own peculiar code by which it measures success, must be a one man newspaper. is, it must be dominated by a single individual. This person is, in the great majority of cases, a moral and mental cripple. His chief purpose in life is to make money and he sells his wretched soul, day in and day out, in the accomplishment of his purpose Nothing in heaven or earth is sacred to such an individual. He knows no self-restraint or self - respect. If he thinks that by traducing a just case he can further his own ends he needs no needs no further bidding. If he thinks that by upholding an unjust case, he can add to his ill-gotten gains, he brooks no delay. Should misfortune overtake him he immediately proceeds to exploit the sympathy aroused.

Naturally there can be no continuity of policy about such a newspaper. The spirit of intellectual rectitude and accountability is wanting. The men it denounces as pygmies one day are hailed as supermen the next. Its attitude upon any question is measured in terms of dollars and cents, and in some cases, in terms of political preferment, and can be bought and sold as swine are bought and sold.

It is unreasonable to expect that each newspaper man should be a gentleman as it is unreasonable to expect that each lawyer and doctor shall be a gentleman; but manly conduct and aspiration should fix the rule, the brutal and vulgar the exception, the journalistic brand no less accepted and honorable than that of medicine, divinity and jurisprudence. Henry Watterson, who is sometimes described as the dean of modern journalism, recently referred to his idea

of the ideal newspaper, as follows: "In a word I do not think the newspaper should consider itself as public prosecutor, rather the personal representative and neighbor of good men and good women, pouring in upon the community the sunshine of Heaven, not kindling and stirring the fires of hell, its aim and end first, last and all the time, to enlighten and to brighten, to radiate and to warm, not to em-

bitter, to browbeat and to dazzle.' There are few papers, of course, which succeed in measuring up to all these requirements despite their earnest endeavors to do so, but there are others which make no pretense of measuring up to anything, their whole purpose seemingly being to descend to as low a level as possible. Is it not about time that scmething were done to protect the public from the evil influence of such sheets?

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

XI.

FACTS VERSUS FABLES.

The "batred" of which we are giving the record in these articles is the hatred of the Irish by the English; of Catholics by Protestants; for the proprietors were allowed no complain fact is, that the balance of pensation for the time they had been only too glad to disarm their opposihatred remaining to-day is felt by English and Protestants for Irish and ors of the persons to be removed were others; 14 weeks to others. Catholics; whereas, on the other next protected; and in cases where hand, the Irish Catholics have all but forgiven completely the wrongs and declared against rebels against King because not all the absentees, provillainies of centuries, and only make James, their creditors were to have bably, had gone to meet the Prince of occasional reference to them, now- compensation out of the common Orange. Some had gone out of the adays, when, as at the present time, fund provided for purposes of com- country through foolish fears. Howtheir constitutional demands, now be- pensation. Creditors of the old ever, in many of these cases, an exfore the British Parliament for legisla. proprietors, for debts incurred in contion and before the British subjects of nection with whatever lands they had should go to England within a certain at every point or stage in the pro-

storm of the old, black, bitter, hatred out of their old estates, were next and fanaticism, such as has burst out | protected. during the last year.

We have pointed out, in these articles, some of the events in the history of Ireland in which the partisan fury of the "Protestant Ascendancy" had its origin; and others which have been used as oil to feed the flame of hate and bigotry for

centuries, down to our own day. One of these events, which has been so used, is the legislation of the Parliament of 1689, under James II; and on this, all the efforts of partisanship and animosity have been con. centrated, in a mad effort to establish, as a principle for all time to come, that no Parliament must ever again sit in Ireland, in which the Catholics should be proportionally represented. We have already told of some of the doings of that Parliament, and have frankly indicated the complaints made

The Act passed to restore the confiscated lands to the original owners or their heirs, is the matter most complained of. An eloquent and able English historian, remarkable for his hero-worship of William, Prince of Orange, has pictured this Parliament as a mob, a rabble; a turbulent body of men clamoring to be put back in possession of their properties. Not so. This land legislation was brought in, in the form of two bills; one in the Lords, one in the Commons; committees sat; memorials were received and considered; counsel were heard on the bills in general and on their effect on individuals; the debates were long, and taken part in by Pro. testants as well as Catholics; the two Houses met and conferred together several times on the matter; seldom in any Parliament has a grave subject been more gravely or deliberately con-

We have already told of the robbery of the Irish landowners in the time of Cromwell, and of how the craven Charles Stuart the Second agreed to an Act which practically confirmed that settlement; and of the astounding state of things called into existence by this abominable injustice. This Pariament attempted to undo that in-

It is very amusing to read what the iniquity of disturbing land titles, some of which had been "settled" for 24 years, some for 37 years. They have no objections to offer to confiscations which upset titles held for centuries. The preamble to this Act | testants. is said to have been in King James' the agents of the Crown in Ireland in 1641 were traitors; that they had distirpation; that they were driven to unite and take arms for their necessary defence; that the King's mesthen refers to the Acts of confiscation; army; to the murder of Charles I; to

where small lots were given to them, This Parliament restored the Connew holdings, by putting a charge or were now restoring the refugees.

They next protected purchasers of the confiscated lands who had given valuable consideration for them, by compensating them out of the estates of those who had been, during the twelve months then last past, in rebellion or in arms against King James. Debts due by the expelled proprietors and charged against their estates were still to remain charged

Next, and this is a clause worthy of attention, the tenants of the usurping proprietors were protected, except those who might have taken leases of the homestead and the lands forming part thereof. They were made tenants to the restored proprietors at the same rent for so much of their terms as did not exceed 21 years or three lives yet to come, except in the case of very beneficial leases for a great term of years, in which cases the usurping proprietor was to make new leases to them out of lands to be assigned to him, on the same terms, or else they were to be compensated out of the reprisal funds. Leases formerly made by the Crown were to

The persons to be removed were to have reasonable time to remove with their personal property, not exceeding one year, paying rent meantime. Crops in the ground were to be the property of the persons removed, payng therefor to the restored proprietors according to the custom of the

They next proceeded to make special arrangements as to some complicated affairs of a dozen or so of persons who traced their titles to the confiscations they were repealing, and amongst these we notice the name of Arthur Lord Forbes, Earl of Granard, son of the Earl of Granard, who was a Protestant. Doubtless there were, also other Protestants amonget them.

It should be noted also, that, in confiscating the lands formerly given to certain English corporations, they made an exception in favor of the Right, title, estate and interest of the corporation of the Mayor, Commons and citizens of Londonderry and Coleraine." Londonderry was at that very time the Act was passed, besieged by King James army. Finally, they protected such lands as had been used for the building of session-houses, jails, etc.; and gave them over to the King for the public uses for which they were in-

We may add that, since writing that three Protestant lay-peers sat in the H use of Lords, we have seen the satement of William Todd Jones, that English historians have written on six others, namely, Barry, Lord Barrymore; Parsons, Lord Ross; Bermingham, Lord Athenry, St. Lawrence, Lord Howth, Mallin, Lord Gleumalleon, and Hamilton, Lord Strabane, who sat that House, were all Pro-

That these men did not consider own handwriting; and it recites, that themselves rebels in opposing the on the face of the papers in the case Prince of Orange, is shown by the statement of the venerable Earl of banded the Catholic soldiers in the Granard who set in that House. The service of the Crown; that in place of assembled Protestants of Ulster sent them, they put soldiers in sympathy Colonel Hamilton of Tullymore to with the Parliament; that the Catho- Dublin to offer him the command of lics of Ireland were menaced with ex- their armed association. His reply was that he had lived loval all his life, and would not depart from it in his old age; and he was resolved that no sages to them were tampered with. It man should write rebel upon his gravestone? Now, as to the Act of to the pretences under which they Attainder. We are glad to say that were passed; to Cromwell and his Irish writers do not defend it, except position as commander of a rebel comparatively. It seems an iniquitous act until placed beside an hundred the reward of the murderers in Irish others passed by Protestant Parlialands; to the breach of the treaty of ments before it, and three hundred others passed by Protestant Parlia-Our readers will remember that the ments after it; and then it shrinks Catholics expelled from their lands away to nothing in the fierce light of had been packed into Connaught, that comparison. We have pointed out that not one drop of blood was without anything in the world to be- shed under it; and that any blood gin anew with except the bare soil. | would ever have been shed under it is a mere guess; for it was passed at naught lands to their owners; but the commencement of a war, against protected the persons who had men who, for the most part, had bought from the refugees their little taken an open stand for a foreign prince in that war; and it might, or lien against the estates to which they | might not, have led to bloodshed after that war was waged to a successful outcome for King James.

Seven weeks time was allowed to some of the parties to come forward and take their trial, in which case the Act was not to affect them. Catholics and Protestants are listed in it. After the Act attached to them, the King had four months in which to exempt from it any who applied to him. His political and military necesagainst those estates. The restored sities makes it almost certain that, if they had applied, he would have been out of possession thereof. The credit- tion. Ten weeks was allowed to

The most unreasonable feature of they came within the forfeitures the Act is the listing of absentees; ception was made that if the King

him, the Act should not apply to

After many wild guesses, exaggerations and deceptions, the number of names has been reduced by the coldblooded research of modern writers, to about 1700. Cromwell and his men slaughtered more than that in the sack of a few Irish towns. The Orange North-Cork militia and other troops murdered ten times that number before and after the insurrection of 1798. Elizabeth's soldiers killed every living being in sight, on their marches. Some members of the Irish Parliament of James II. had seen about 30 years before, Irish children shipped off to the West Indies, girls and boys, to a fate worse than death. They had seen the priest hunter run his dirty trail. They had their property confiscated; and they knew that a large part of Ireland had been confiscated several times over. Men then lived who had seen Wentworth-Lord Strafford, dragoon the juries, and buy the judges, to upset land titles in Connaught. Many of the men who sat in that House of Commons had wandered, almost beggars, for years, whilst descendants of Cromwell's ironsides occupied their ancient home-

Need we say anything of how their religion had been persecuted? Knowing all these things, they met in Parliament, under their lawful king, at the very moment when the walls of Derry were resounding to the clash of war, whilst a foreign prince was preparing to invade Ireland. What they did, we have told. Some of it we do not defend; but it was, taken as a whole, and under all the circumstances, a marvellous display of calmness, justice and fair play.

LIQUOR LAWS.

III.

THE MYSTERY OF "JURISDICTICN. We have already said that the liti gation arising nominally under the various liquor laws, has, for the most part, arisen under "The Summary Convictions Acts." The question, in most cases, has been one of "jurisdiction." "Jurisdiction" means, speaking in a general way, the authority of the magistrate, and so great is the importance attached to it in the laws of all or most British countries, that convictions of offenders, in the clearest cases of guilt, have, in hundreds of cases, been set aside, because some lack of that authority appeared; or, because all the facts necessary to show that authority did not appear

"Authority" is not an exact equivalent for "jurisdiction"; but we use it because it is a term more familiar to our readers. As used in this connection, it means and involves much more than mere authority to act as a magistrate. A great many magistrates have, themselves, little or no idea of what the law means by their "jurisdiction"; and, when learned counsel begin to take objections to their lack of "jurisdiction," they sometimes imagine that an insinuation is being made that they are not

magistrates. It is an open question whether liquor laws would not be, on the whole, as wisely and justly enforced by magistrates who know nothing of the technicalities of "jurisdiction," as they now are. For, under the present system, where there is a want of "jurisdiction," the case may be taken to the Supreme Court by a writ of certiorari; the question as to the lack of jurisdiction examined there, and the conviction, speaking generally, set aside and quashed, if the point is made good.

And, though all the liquor laws contain a clause, saying that convictions shall not be removed by certiorari into the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court has decided that even that clause Joes not take away the right to certiorari them into that Court, in cases where "jurisdiction"

Of course, the legislature can, by making the clause strong enough, compel the Supreme Court to shut them even in cases where "jurisdiction"

Those who wish to see liquor laws made effective, therefore, are face to face with the mystery of "jurisdiction," What is it? We must put it in popular language, at the risk of falling short somewhat of technical form, or to engage in any other occupation which he sees fit. If the magistrate's authority or power to begin, to go from step to step, to decide, to pronounce sentence, to enforce the sentence by fine, levy, or imprisonment. He must be accurate

time, and they should then adhere to ceedings; and not only that, but he must make such a record of the whole affair as will show, when examined, that he was accurate all through. He must have "jurisdiction" over the place, the person and the subject matter. He must receive the complaint in a certain way prescribed by law; he must cause the accused to be notified in a certain way; he must have the accused before him, or elsedue proof of due notice-all prescribed by law in detail; he must, in a word, proceed with exceeding great care from step to step-everything doubtful, or nearly everything, being presumed in favor of the accused. And his records must show that he was right at all points. If he started wrong, he had no "jurisdiction" at the start; if he started right but slipped up a little at some point, at that point he lost "jurisdiction" and all that he did after that point is illegal.

"Jurisdiction" has been a tremendous case-maker. Parliaments have legislated; lawyers have argued; judges have deliberated, and even disagreed; for years and years the steady stream of litigated cases on 'jurisdiction "-that is, on the elaborate procedure rules of "The Summary Convictions' Acts," flowed on and on-The stream has been dammed up in several places, in recent years; but it is not yet dry by any means; and to magistrates in general, and to onlookers in general, the mystery of 'jurisdiction" is a deep mystery still.

Certain improvements have been made in the "Summary Convictions Acts," Magistrates have been authorized, in certain cases, to amend defects in their own proceedings. In certain cases, the Supreme Court has been authorized to amend a conviction exceeding the "jurisdiction" of the magistrate. We notice, however, that, owing to the new arrangement of the Sections of the Criminal Code, the Sections giving the Supreme Court this power are no longer included in the "Summary Convictions" part of the Code, and are not included in the reference to that part in the Prohibition Act; and that, consequently, the Supreme Court has not that power of amendment in the case of a conviction under the "Prohibition Act." At least, one of our ablest County Court judges has so decided, and, from a hasty look at the matter. we think he is right.

Other simplifying enactments have been made. The Liquor License Act has, or used to have, a very valuable provision to check applications to the Supreme Court by guilty persons, on technical objections to "jurisdiction." It required the applicant to swear he was not guilty.

"Jurisdiction" is not the absolute bogey it once was; but the question is whether substantial justice requires its full preservation, as a legal doctrine, even in its present state. Legislators have not hesitated to make magistrates sole judges of the facts, in the case of town and city stipendiaries; and it is doubtful, to say the least of it, whether such elaborate care need be taken of the accused, as all this statutary and case lore calls

The general tone and trend of British laws respecting the rights of accused persons, are traceable to a time when it was a great public danger that men would be unjustly accused, unfairly tried, and illegally punished. We are carrying along still that elaborate, complicated, system which sets a snare for the prosecution at every turn, and rather over-protects the accused. There is hardly any sign, now, of a disposition to prosecute the people unjustly; there is no sign whatsoever of a disposition to try them unfairly; there is hardly a possibility, whilst Habeas Corpus exists, of imprisoning them illegally. The situation, with respect to the liquor law is, that every violator of it has ten chances of total escape to one

chance of being prosecuted at all.

President Taft of the United States has made up his mind to accept the offer of the Kent professorship at law at Yale College and probably will take up his duties at New Haven early, in the spring. The President is said to have determined upon accepting the Yale professorship for several reasons. lectures to Yale students, but will be permitted to lecture if he desires in other law schools or upon the plat-President had returned to Charle natti o resume law practice, he felt that he would have but little opportunity for practice. He felt that he could not appear in cases before the United States Supreme Court because he has appointed a majority of its member-

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ish, three miles from Town, consisting of 180 acres of good upland. It is well wooded, and has a bountiful supply of

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A Death Song.

Lay me down beneaf de willers in de

Whah de branch 'll go a singin' as it

An' w'en I'se a-layin' low,
I kin heah it as it go
Singin,' "Sleep, my honey, tek yo'
res' at las'." Lay me nigh to whah hit meks a little

An' the watah stan's so quiet lak an'

Whah de little birds in spring Ust to come an' drink an' sing, An' de chillen waded on dey way to

Let me settle w'en my shouldahs draps Night enough to hyeah de noises in

Fu' I t'ink de las' long res' Gwine to soothe my sperrit bes' Ef I's layin' 'mong de t'ings I's allus

A Little Christmas Play.

In the town of Lisieux, capital of an arrondissement, or first sub-division, of the department of Calvados in north-western France, there lived in the latter part of the last century a holy and gifted family named Martin. The mother had died when the youngest child was not five years old, and the family had removed from their home in Alencon to Lisieux where four of the daughters entered the Carmelite monastery there. One of these daughters, Terese, gave evidence of considerable poetic ability, such as is shown in the following charmingly simple verses written for the Christmas festivities at Carmel In perusing these verses, however, one is tempted to ask one's self whether they do not contain many echoes of the writer's early Christmas days in her childhood's home, of which she writes elsewhere:

I loved my little shoe to grace Each Christmas in the chimney-

To find it there at morn how swift I'd The feast of heaven I hailed it well: Noel!

Indeed, so intense and so childish was this little Teresa's joy in her Christmas gifts that her loving father was almost displeased at its continuance; and his cherished daughter, his "Little Queen" as he called her, found in this instance a fine occasion to mortify her enthusiastic and cling-

Become a nun, she composed what in other times might have been called "A Christmas Masque," entitled "The Little Divine Beggar of Christmas," in hich she represents an angel as aprearing at Carmel, bearing in his arms he Child Jesus, and begging in His name from each nun in turn a Christmas gift for Him. The simple, sweet erses by Sister Teresa of the Child Jesus have been adapted into English rom the French, and printed in the volume called "Petals of a Little Flower," fo be obtained at our Boston Carmel, From this volume we reprint as follows by permission. The angel first sings as follows:

Sisters, I bring to you the Adored, The Eternal God, so small, so weak; I plead for the Incarnate Word, Because as yet He can not speak.

Ever your praise, your tenderness, Your welcome sweet, your warm Be for this Child !

Oh, give him love, for He loves you, This Child Who is your God and

Pathetic mystery! He Who begs to-Is the Incarnate Word.

The angel places the Child Jesus in the Christmas crib, and then offers to the Sisters a basket of little notes or envelopes. Each takes one, haphazard, and, without opening it, gives it to the angel, who then sings or reads the petition of the Inlant Jesus which it contains, - the gift which He asks from His loving servant.

A GOLD THRONE.

Jesus Christ, your only treasure, Asks one special gift from you; No gold throne was in the stable, Yet such treasure was His due. Sinners' souls are like the stable, Bare and cold in winter's snow,

Offering to Him no soft shelter, No bright fire's cheerful glow. Souls of sinners save them, Sister! Such the throne our Lord desires ; Seeks He. too, the royal welcome Of your pure heart's holy fires.

SOME MILK.

He Who feeds the souls predestined With His Essence all divine, He becomes the Infant Jesus, And He asks your gifts, and mine. Up in Heaven His joy is perfect; Here below, a beggar He! Quickly bring some milk, dear Sister! Baby Jesus thirsts, you see.
Oh, our little Brother Jesus
Smiles on you. Noel! Noel!
Down from heaven to earth He

In your childlike heart to dwell.

A PLAYTHING. Would you like to be the plaything Of this Child so fair and sweet? Would you, dear one, like to please

Then lie humbly at His feet. If He chooses to caress you, If He lifts you to His breast, Yes, if He seem tired of you, Count yourself among the blest. Be His happy Christmas plaything, Seeking just to do His will, And in heaven with countless bless-

He your happy heart will fill.

A PILLOW.

Oft I see the Infant Jesus Wakeful in His manger bed. Would you know the reason? Dear one,

There's no pillow for His head, Ah, I know your ardent longing To console Him night and day. Give your heart to be His pillow, That is what He wants alway;

And be ever meek and humble,-

Then you will be greatly blest, You will hear Him softly saying: "In your heart how sweet My rest!"

A FLOWER. All the earth with snow is covered, Everywhere the white frosts reign; Winter and his gloomy courtiers Hold their court on earth again. But for you has bloomed the Flower Of the fields, who comes to earth

From the fatherland of Heaven Where eternal spring has birth. Near this Rose of Christmas, Sister! In the lowly grasses hide, Thus be like the humble flowerets, Of Heaven's King the lowly bride!

SOME BREAD.

Day by day, at morn and even, Still the holy words are said: O our Father up in heaven, Give to us our daily bread!" And your God, become your Brother, Suffers hunger as you do; Lo! His childish voice is asking For a little bread from you. Ah, my Sister! Jesus wishes

Just your love, - how great your bliss! Let your soul be pure and spotless, For His daily bread is this.

A MIRROR.

Children like to have you place them Near a mirror clear and fair; Then they greet with childish rapture That bright face which they see

Come then to the favored stable. Let your soul like crystal be; Let the Word, become an Infant, In your heart His likeness see! Sister, be the living image
Of your Spouse,—His mirror clear;
All the beauty of your Jesus

He would have in you appear.

II. SOME BONBONS.

Sister dear, the little ones

Like so much the sweet bonbons! Bring some then and quickly fill Jesus' small white hand to-night! By His smile He doth invite You to do His childish will.

This wee King, so small, so weak, Carmel's candies He doth seek; What they are, you surely guess. Give Him your austerity And your holy poverty; He your gift will quickly bless.

A CARESS,

Little Jesus, dear, from you Nothing more doth softly sue Than a very sweet caress. Give Him all your love to-day, And your gift He will repay; With His love your soul will bless.

If a Sister weep to-night, Sore at heart where all are bright, Ah! at once, with tenderness, Beg the little Holy Child That His small hand undlfiled Dry her tears with its caress.

Many hearts God's favors want. Would have Jesus always grant Gifts and presents without end If He seem awhile to sleep, Few beside Him watchful keep, Few remain His faithful friend.

Get Him sleep that none may break, Though we know His heart doth

E'en in dreams our Jesus weeps. So His cradle, Sister, be; Guard the sweet Lumb tenderly, Smiling on Him while He sleeps.

SOME LINENS.

See the dear Child's tiny hand Point, to make you understand, At the rough and rasping straw. Won't you grant His wish to-night, And bring linens pure and white, O'er His manger-bed to draw?

Make excuses kind and true, Whatso'er your Sisters do, Loving all for Christ our King. Thus your ardent charity And your true simplicity Are the linens you can bring.

SOME FIRE.

Our Sweet Jesus, Fire of Love, Light and warmth of heaven above, In the stable, cold is He! Yet, in the far, shiny sky, Angels, living flames on high, Wait on Him in ecstasy.

Here on earth 'tis you must light Blazing fires of love to-night In your heart all free from sin. Little shivering Jesus warm In the shelter of your arm, By the souls your prayers shall win.

A CAKE.

Well we know that children small Eagerly for cakes will cail. This dear Child will not disdain Even such a gift to-night!
Offer it with great delight;
You His happy smile will gain.

Know you what to this Child-King Real content will surely bring? Tis obedience prompt and true. He obeyed His Mother's will; So do you the Rule fulfil,— Such the cake He asks of you.

SOME HONEY.

In the pretty floweret's cup, When the morning sun comes up, You can see the tiny bee,
Fitting fast through summer hours,
Visiting the woodland bowers, Gathering honey steadily.

Ah! of love your treasure make, And, each day, for Christ's dear sake, To His holy cradle come.

All the honey of your love Give, seet bee! to this meek Dove; Make His Heart your hive, your home! ,

A LAMB.

Would you charm the Lamb of God? In the path that He hath trod Tread to-day with willing feet! Leaving all things here below, Seek alone His will to know. Do His will, surpassing sweet!

O my Sister! be His own,
Seek for naught but God alone!
He will give you perfect rest.
Mary, leaning o'er His bed,
Will see another childish head, Close to His, and oh, how blest!

The Angel, taking again the Child Jesus in his arms, sings as follows:

The dear Child Jesus thanks you all, For all your gifts this Christmas night;

And all your names His tiny hand Within His book of life will write. Since in this Carmel He hath found

Such joy and peace, Rewards in heaven He'll store for

That shall not cease.

And if you ever faithful are To all the vows you make to-night, Then love will give you wings to fly Unto a far sublimer height.

One day, in heaven's dear fatherland, Your exile o'er, Jesus and Mary you shall see Forevermore!

Christmas Don'ts

Don't leave the cost mark on presents.

Don't forget your Christmas duty, Don't forget the old folks at home. Don't look a gift - horse in the mouth.

Don't let Christmas giving deteriorate into a trade.

Don't let money dominate your Christmas giving, Don't embarrass yourself by giving

more than you can afford.

Don't leave the religious feeling behind you in the church.

Don't forget to send the crumbs to those who need them. Don't allow your sympathy for the poor to spend itself in words.

Don't try to pay debts or return obligations in your Christmas giving. Don't on this day of sweet memories forget those who have passed away.

Don't expect to receive as much as you give, as the odds are on the disappointment.

Don't give trashy things. Many an attic could tell strange stories about

Don't make presents which your friends will not know what to do with and which would merely encumber the home. Don't eat your Christmas dinner in

a restaurant if you can find any old home that you may take it in, for a Christmas dinner in a home is worth two in the bush. Don't let your Christmas go by

without giving some sort of present to a child. The excuse that you know no children will not suffice. You can know plenty of them between now

and the day of days.

Don't decide to abstain from giving just because you cannot afford expensive presents. The thoughtfulness of your gift, the interest you take in those to whom you give, are the principal things. The intrinsic value of your gift counts very little.

A Braw Scotch Night.

If you chance to strike a gathering of half a dozen triends,

Where the drink is Highland whiskey or some chosen "border blends." And the room is full of "spierin," and the gripping of brown han's, And the talk is all of "tartans," and of "pladdies," and of "clans,

You can take things free and easy, you can judge you're going richt, For you've had the luck to stumble on a "wee Scotch nicht."

When you're pitchfork in among them in a sweeping sort of way, As "another man or brither" from the

Tweed or from the Tay. When you're taken by the shoulder and you're couped in a chair, While someone slips a whiskey in

your tumbler unaware. Then the present seems less dismal and the future fair and bricht. For you've struck earth's grandest treasure in a "guid Scotch nicht."

When you hear a short name shouted and the same name shouted back, Till you think in the confusion that they've all been christened "Mac." When you see a red beard flashing in

the corner by the fire,
And a giant on the sofa who is six foot

three or higher.

Before you've guessed the color and before you've gauged the hicht.

You'll have jumped to the conclusion it's a "braw Scotch nicht." When the red man in the corner puts

his strong voice to the proof, As he gives the "Hundred Pipers" and the chorus lifts the roof. When a child sings "Annie Laurie

with its tender, sweet refrain,
Till tears are on their eyelids and the
drink come round again, When they chant the stirring war songs that would make a coward fecht.

Then you're fairly in the middle of a "wee Scotch nicht." When the plot begins to thicken and the bagpipes for to play, When every tinpot chieftain has a

word or two to say, When they'd sell a Queensland station for a sprig of native heath, When there's one "Mac" on the table

and a couple underneath,
When the half of them are sleeping
and the whole of them are ticht. You will know that you're assisting at a (hic) Scotch nicht.

When the last big bottle's empty, and the dawn creeps grey and cold.

And the last clan tartan's folded, and
the last big lie is told.

When they totter down the footpath

in a brave, unbroken line,
To the peril of the passers, and the
tune of "Auld Lang Syne," You can tell the folk at breakfast, as they watch the fearsome sicht. They have only been assisting at a "braw Scotch nicht."

-Quoted from an Australian veritted by Flaneur in Mail and Empire.

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But the effect upon the general vigor of many hours daily spent in over-warm rooms is like that of heat upon a figure in wax. It droops, loses its firmness, and, little by little, Christmas presents.

Don't forget the words of Thomas a Kempis: "It is not the gift, but the will of the giver."

Don't acquire your Yuletide before the fun of Christmas actually begins.

No Christmas is fulfilled when the control of the heart. Suppose you were to put your arm in a sling, and make no use of it for three months. At the end of that time, what would work the control of the contro At the end of that time, what would be its condition? It would be weak, shrunken, almost powerless. Only by a system of careful exercise of weeks in daration could its original vigor be

> Now, when a person indulges in too much artificial heat, this is what happens to the skin, and through its collapse also bappens to the system at A person leads a sedentary

fire more seductive. Fresh air is shut out, the skin becomes less and less able to resist changes of temperature. When this person does go out of doors, no matter how much clothing he may wear, he suffers, and a cold is

lungs is subjected to a very similar experience, for we are constantly going from the warm house into a biting, cold air. How intense must be the effect upon the over-sensitive throats and lungs which, week after week, in rooms far too warm, but seldom receive the refreshing, tonic influence of pure, fresh air, and which, too, as a result of the enervating action of the constant hot-air bath of the house, are all ready to become congested. For, when iddividuals who hug the fire and drive the mercury up among the seventies, do go out of doors in winter, they are between an upper and a nether millstone, viz, on the one hand the cold air which they inhale and to which their lungs are not habituated, on the other, chilled and chilling blood which rushes in upon the internal system from a skin so inert and lifeless that it at once succumbs to cold.

Sneezing has been said by at least one great medical authority to evidence of a robust constitution. In proof of this he declared that people life in hot rooms. As winter deepens, the cold grows more forebidding, the in feeble health never do sneeze



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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Duminion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father mother, son, daughter brother or sister of intending home-steader.

Duties — Six months' residence upon and cultivation 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 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

his father, mother, son, daughter, proches assister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price \$3.06 per acret Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect ahouse worth \$300.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interie

God an Infant - Born to-day,

God an infant-born to day! Born to live, to die, for me! Bow my soul: adoring say, "Lord, I live, I die for Thee," Humble then, but fearless, rise Seek the manger where He lies.

Thread with awe the solemn ground. Tho' a stable mean and rude,

Wondering angels all around Throng the seeming solitude: Swelling anthems as on high, Hail a second Trinity!

'Neath the cavern's dim-lit shade Meekly sleeps a tender form. God on a bed of straw is laid! Breaths of cattle keep Him warm!

King of glory can it be Thou art thus for love of me?

Hail, my Jesus, Lord of might! Here in tiny, helplness hand Thy creation infinite Holding like a grain of sand! Hail, my Jesus—all my own: Mine as if but mine alone!

Hail, my lady full of grace! Maiden-Mother, hail to thee! Ponring on the radiant face, Thine a voiceless ecstasy; Yet, sweet Mother, let me dare Join the homage of thy prayer,

Mother of God-O wondrous name Bending scraphs hail the Queen. Mother of God, yet still the same Mary thou hast ever been: Still so lowly, the so great— Mortal, yet Immaculate! -Father Edmund of the Heart of Mary, C.P.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

A Misdirected Invitation brings Together Hearts Estranged, and Hapness Comes to a Family United in s season of Good Will.

"Give me two-seven-eight Poplar, leasant voice came restfully to 'Central,' accustomed lease," said young Mrs. Gunn. Her accustomed to rasping tones. "Is that you, dear?

Yes; Gene, yes; it's me—I. Grammar doesn't fit a telephone. Look Mere, listen to me. You're to come to dinner to-night and bring the chicks. I can't help it's being an eleventhlour invitation, and you're not to remerning that I could have you. Christmas is peacetide, anyway, so be an angel and come. It won't be a dinner-just ourselves and two Gene. thers you know, and we're going to light the tree right after it. You'll come? You nice thing! The two kiddy and their father and mother? That's right. Thanks ever so much. Molly, for taking this late invitation nke a true friend. I'll tell you why I couldn't help it's happening so. Gooddidn't I? Seven prompt, to dinner away in time for the hicks to enjoy the tree. Good-by nice

Mrs. Gunn rang off with a beaming face and hung up the receiver to hasten to complete the gorgeous Christmas tree shut up in the library, the decoration of which she would leave to no one else. She said that it was the most delightful thing that she did in the whole year, the trimming that tree, with her husband to kelp and their three little children

rether darkened. The somewhat formidable Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mount were to be little Mrs. Gunn's guests that evening. They had always been somewhat alarming people, but since their only wishes they had become positively awesome. They had a great deal of money which Mr. Mount had made,

and so esteemed as wealth and concrete part of himself. Tom Mount Mad been expensively educated and reared, but he had remained a simple hearted, fine young fellow of whom any father might be proud, or whom any mother might dote upon. When Tom fell in love with pretty little Frances Wills the elder Mounts "mounted," as Tom remarked, with pensive humor. The only objection to Frances was that she had not a penby in the world beyond what her bimble fingers earned for her. She was pretty, sweet, merry and good, and quite as well born, if one took account of grandfathers, as Tom was, but the elder Mounts having used Tom should not marry her, held to their word. Even after Tom had marpled her they still persisted in forbidding it, ignoring the deed and the doers of it, refusing to meet Frances and dropping Tom out of their life though the son occasionally called on his father in his office as the mother well knew, though she never admitted the knowledge.

Tom and Frances went their way contentedly. The separation was a grief to both, but they made out well on Tom's salary-Frances was a wonderful manager-and little Fran. of inexhaustible joy that no one could be mournful who possessed

Everybody said that if only their standparents could meet Frances and see the beautiful children their con-Mount was firm—to use a polite word-and the meeting never took place, perhaps because the elder woman herself feared her own capitula-tion. Tom and Frances' friends discassed ways of bringing the meeting about, but it would be a bold heart that undertook it, and matters were

allowed to rest, lest they be made werse instead of better.
"It's such a dreadful shame," Gene Sunn was saying from the top of the step ladder where she was bracing the drooping wing of the angel that hovered above the wonderful Christ-mas tree. "It's such a dreadful shame that Mrs. Mount is so head-Frong. I'd love to have asked France

and Tom here tonight. I don't see confidingly, to the old lady, who be.-Christmas go by in this heathen way, and never so much as look at those ley Gunn said absent-mindedly, punctuating with hammer blows. He straightened himself with a groan and a hand on a hip as he emerged additional braces, for it was more gentleness.

than usually laden "Little Francie is four; she's exactly six weeks to a day younger than Dot. If they could see those children—the prettiest, brightest-Carl and Dot and baby—you may as well stop pounding the door, for you can't come in, honey things!" Gene without, whose cannonading

"You said you asked the Davises?" said her husband, pushing the larger pieces of wrapping paper that littered the floor into a heap with his foot.

"Called up Mollie late this afternoon," said Gene, nodding hard.
"I never saw such children."
life as my grandchildren."
Gene and Charley ran into the hall of course I meant to ask her all along. I couldn't explain to herover and a few steps of a triumph-dance. the telephone that I thought till last the telephone that I thought till last night that we mightn't have a cook today; Lizzie was in the dining-room tablished. She is the mother of old when I was a cook to the cook today; Lizzie was in the dining-room tablished. when I was talking. She will bring Mrs. Mount's grandchildren! Oh, I the children and Bob. I thought if wonder if my dinner is ruined? Liz.any one could thaw Mrs. Mount Mollie Davis! Now it's done, Charley, and we must get dressed. Isn't it the best tree we ever, ever I'll those scalshoo upstairs ahead of awags you can get Lizzie in here to clear up. Then hurry as as you can; I'll have your studs in for you, and everythin g laid out ready for you to put on." The happy little creature fluttered

off, squeezing herself out of the door and shouting with as light-hearted laughter as her children's as she caught their heads in her arms and struggled with them to keep them from getting a peep of the glistening tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Mounts arrived twenty minutes before the dinner Mrs. Mount did not believe in hour: not allowing time to rest and adjust herself before dining. Mr. presented his hostess with ten magnificent orchids surrounded by ferns, and Mrs. Mount slipped a beautiful jewelled bracelet on Gene's arm, with an affectionate kiss, for there were few who could nelp loving pretty

"I asked Mollie and Bob Davis to come with the children," Gene was

"No one else." And as she spoke a voice said in the hall: Let me straighten your bow, dear.

Now, then; all together, remember!"
"Merry Christmas, Aunt Gene!" "Merry cried a quartette of two adult and two shrill child voices that made Gene's very lips turn pale. portiere swung and there entered Tom Mount, Frances and Tom-two and Francie!

The Christmas greetings died into a silence that could be cut as Tom and his wife stared petrified, at the stony face of Tom's mother, the purwhite and frightened faces of their host and hostess.

Mrs. Mount arose, "I bid you good vigorously hammering at the locked door through which they perfectly
well knew they might not so much as
well knew they might not so much as
"Wait!" cried Gene hysterically.

"Oh, wait, Mrs. Mount; I didn't know they were coming!" "Gene!" gasped Frances, horrified. "Gene!" gasped Frances, horrified.
"I asked the Davises"— "Gene expected the Davises," cried Gene and

Charley together.
"Gene, what can this mean?" cried poor Frances. "You telephoned me this morning-

"Good heavens, did I call you up? I remember Ididn't ask your name. I thought it was Molly Dadis. I was thinking of you hard, and wishingcould I have called your number ab-absent-mindedly? The Davises are

two-seven-eight Poplar—''
No, they aren't!'' shouted Charley.
"That's ours!" cried Tom in un-"Davises are two-eight-seven

Hillside," gasped Frances.
"Oh, mercy upon us!" cried Gene. Then she went off into shrieks of hysterical laughter, and little Francie and Dot Gunn, joined by the least Gunn, began to cry with fright over this puzzling scene.

what's the use!" exclaimed "Oh. Charley Gunn with cheerful common turning to the elder Mrs. Mount, who stood icily protesting athis outrage to her dignity, waiting, hesitating how to act. Charley noted the hunger in her eyes as they rested on Tom-two, whose beauty would have intoxicated

painter. "See here, Mrs. Mount, what is the use, honestly? You see how it hap-pened. Genie had Tom's number in mind, though she meant to call the Davises. It has bappened it isn't anybody's fault. Won't you stay and make the best of it? Let's—let's all play the Christmas game and—and— Well, I hate to talk about it, but doesn't it seem as though the angels and the guiding star of long ago might have done this, which none of us would have thought of doing?"

"Yes, Julia, the man is right," id Mr. Mount. "There have been said Mr. enough lonely Christmases, and Tom has never done wrong. We've been wrong, and I'm willing to own up to it. Look at this little girl!" He caught up the winsome, golden-haired little Francie, who regarded him fearfully, and then suddenly smiled at nm with eyes still wet, like April violets under their long lashes.
"Our little granddaughter, Julia!"
said Mr. Mount, with a choke in his

But his wife stared at the boy, and mamma, Tom-two. Go kiss her and say: Blessed Christmas, grandma. Go, Tom-tit!"

The little boy went slowly,

Christmas after gan to tremble, "Blessed Christmas, said. She stooped g?randma," he two duckie grandchildren of hers the the beautiful child's lips shaped and gathered him into her arms as for a kiss.

"Don't cry, dear," said Tom-two, and his arms clasped her neck, when then bowed forever to their yoke, as the soft child cheek from a prostrate position under the like an affectionate kitten and the tree, where he had been putting in dewy mouth kissed her hard one into

After that there was no possibility of denying her son, and once more the obstinate mother took her one to the heart that been yearning for him so hungrily that it would not let itself be fed. And when Tom-two, and Francie and their father were accepted called to the able-bodied little trio could Frances be rejected Tom turn. had ed to his wife and held out his hand. kept up unweariedly all the after- Slowly Frances came forward. sorry, but-we loved each

other very dearly," she said. "You did right to stick to Tom; would never have given him up in your place," said Tom's mother.

blissful bears, with a breathless hug it | zie it was served fully ten minutes ago."

It was not ruined; it was as good a dinner as any one could ask, though it would not have mattered to any one had it been the other extreme of dinners. Mrs. Mount. fast right, had Tom-two beside her, and she ate little, unheeding its quality, feasting her eyes on the flushed, stareyed child, to whom she administered the tidbits that came to her. It was easy to see that her joy was aimost to great to bear.
Little Francie chattered to

grandfather at Charley's right with confidence, unchecked by her mother. All five children talked throughout the dinner, for this was the children's day, nor did any of their elders feel equal to carrying on conversation, so charged with emotion and the wonder of his chance reconciliation.

"Now I go first, though I am hostess!" cried Gene at last, jumping up girlishly. "Just wait here a few mo-

ments, dear people."
She ran into the library, where the maid had already lighted the tree, and began to play. Charley started the singing. Frances' voice was lovely, and the little ones knew the hymn. They came marching to the tree singing the "Adeste." Tom's arm was around his mother, her arm rested on Tom' two's waving hair. As they sang they remembered how marvelously Gene's mistake had united them.

career.

In the mood of the day and hour it seemed like an intervention ofC hristmas angels to bring them together. The elder Mrs. Mounts turned and held our her hand to Frances. Thus between her son and her daughter, the old lady went in singing the "Adeste Fideles," and the peace of men of good will made the older who hailed the splendid tree with a mighty shout .- Marion Ames Taggart in Benziger's,

Lloyd George a Villian and a Hero.

Now, which is he, Politics what sort of a man is Mr. Lloyd George, most hated and most a-mired of living men in the world of politics? In a most interesting volume, the first of four, adorned with many excellent illustrations, Mr. Herbert du Parcq, M. A., E. C. L., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-in-Law, essays, and with success, to paint us a picture of the early life and struggles and ambitions of the Welsh lad whow from a lowly cottage has risen, by sheer industry and ability, to one of the highest posts under the Crown. Mr. Lloyd George is at once subject and hero. Lauda post mortem, did men use to say? That, Mr. Parcq holds, is a popular fallacy. "It is true, of course," he says, "that no prudent man will attempt to appraise a career which is in being, or to pass a final judgment upon views and politics which are working themselves out in action. As to that, "respice finem' must remain the motto of the historian. But thatis no reason why a chronicler may not follow in the tracks of a heroic progress as yet incomplete, and glean upon the way for the ad-mirers of 118 Present triumph such records as are extant of its past efforts and achievements. Certainly, whatever popular aphorisms to say, the popular taste is for biographies of the living * * * Nor has it ever been thought amiss that au-tobiographies should be compiled, and yet it is an almost essential condition of an autobiography that its subject should still live. * * * There must, indeed, be some absurdity in the notion which would always

A MAN'S LIFE-STORY

for posterity and never allow it to be told to those of his own genera-tion." Mr. Lloyd George's life deserved telling in his life-time, if only to encourage other youths of exceptional gifts and spur them on accomplish famous deeds. His biographer, it is but fair to say, has been supplied with his materials, not by Mr. George himself, but by his brother, Mr. William George, who has been good enough to place them at Mr. Parcq's disposal. They show us that, from the very beginning of his career, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has had to carve his way to success amid the doubts of friends and the denials of foes. When he commenced his political career, "the older members of his party were in-clined to cold-shoulder him, to in-spire unfriendly articles in the Welsh but Press, to give him the lowest place

upon the program at public They honestly believed that Parliament would soon prick the bubhis local reputation. They might have realized, one would think, that industry and stamina and the humdrum qualities that success demands could not be altogeth er lacking in a man who had start ed as a poor boy in a remote Welsh village, had received such education as was available to the sons of vil-lagers, and had at twenty-five come the accepted Liberal candidate for a constituency in North Wales where Liberalism was not so robust that advanced views or humble origin were likely to be strong points in his favor," As the passage of time convinced his timorous friends the vanity of their fears or of the futility of their subconscious hope, so the presence of time's con-tinued testimony has weakened the verdict of his opponents on the mat-

HIS REAL CHARACTER. Says Mr. du Parcq: "People have forgotten that Mr. Lloyd George advocated in the teeth of Lloyd howling mobs during the war, views which, whether right or wrong, were odious to the vast majority of all sections of the whole community, may, perhaps, be persuaded that is essentially a demagogue, flattering and cajoling the many-headed monster with such words as will tickle its Those who have forgotten his patient labors at the Board of Trade may be willing to believe that his Insurance Scheme is the light-hearted attempt of a mere talker to solve a great problem. It is, however, certain that no one who has troubled to learn the facts of his life will find such cheap criticisms easy to adopt. That in itself might be reason enough for setting out those with as much accuracy as possible, even if the interest felt by the public in a life which is, on its public side, a national possession, did not suffice to justify this attempt to tell true story of what is already a great career," the beginnings of that career, the humble youth and school-age of the brilliant Welsh the humble country lad, are most interestingly told in these pages of Mr. Lloyd George's early life. We follow him to the local solicitor's office, watch him take a larger and more and prominent part in politics, finally see him chosen member of the House of Commons. Many of his early political speeches, made during the election campaigns, are given at considerable length, and it is of interest to learn that one of them deeply impressed Michael Davitt that he urged Mr. George to turn his thoughts towards a Parliamentary

MR. GEORGE'S BASIC IDEAS of reforms, social and industrial, may be found scattered here there among these political addresses and appeals to electors. Thus, in 1890, we note that in the contest for the representation of the Carnaryonshire District Boroughs, he declares his conviction "that the country is sick and tired of Mr. Balfour's baton-and-bayonet rule in Ireland, and of his desperate attempts to repress by martial law legitimate aspirations of a generous nation. I come before you," he says, "as a firm behe says, "as a firm beli?ver in and admirer of Mr. Gladstone's noble alternative of Justice time on the question of the land which he has not altogether forgotten since. In that same address he says: "I believe that our land and labor laws work in quality and injustice, and I am in favor of measures for simplifying and cheapening the transfer of land; for the taxation of ground rents; the enfranchisement of leaseholds; and for improving the condition of the tenant farmer and laborer." It will be interesting to see how much of the idea of that program given twoand-twenty years ago remains alive and active in the minds and purpose of the Mr. Lloyd George of today, now, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of a crusade for the improvement of our existing land laws. He has been credited with the most far-reaching and sinister and revolutionary intentions. In all probability his ultimate proposals will be as mild as his power is limited by comrades in politics and facts of law and use,

Balkans Emerging From Moslem.

We were at Pirot, in Servia, on the fortified and watch is kept for agents and spies. The Servian journals were full of the war between Italy and Turkey, and suspicious of advantage being taken by Albanians and Austrians so had to be careful, writes James Baker in the "Saturday Review". At this Pirot in the heart of the Balkan district one was at the heartof the Balkan question was with a man who knew all the surrounding countries and their tongues, who had lived in Turkey and Asia Minor; and gradually, as we visited primary schools, churches and gymnasiums, from this talk and others I had had in Belgrade and Bucharest. I obtained a more lucid idea of these complications than I had before. The Balkans simply means the mountains. peasants here say, "I am going into the Balkans"- i. e., the hills; hence

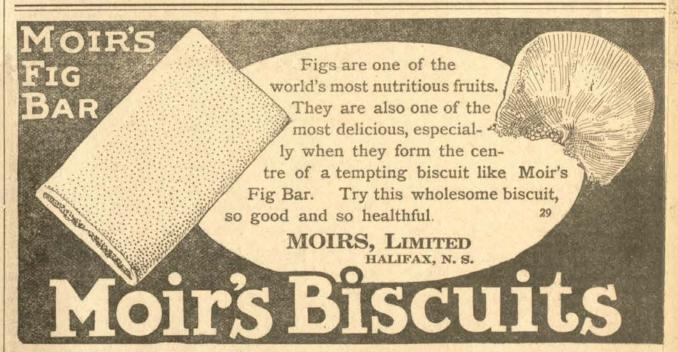
the difficulty of getting exactly t know what are the Balkans local ly. The Balkan question involves the States of Austria Hungary, Turkey Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Monten egro, Russia. It is almost wholly a question of race and religion, and an aspiration after ancient dominion possessed by these different kingdoms centuries ago. territory in which the smaller nations live is beautiful. Russian rivers flow through awful gorges and defiles; range on range of hills lead up in involved masses to the greater mountain chains where winter rules, as was shown to the world in 1878. to Ireland." He had views at that in the war horrors of the Shipka Pass and the heroism of Plevna. Encircled by the hills are rich valleys and vast marshy plains, where form-erly yellow fever was plantiful today cultivation has dostroyed it. Through a great part of this Balkan district flows the Danube, and all the States involved in the Balkan question are linked with or border on this fascinating river, Bosnia and Herzegovina are linked through their Austrian connection, and Montenegro, far from the Danube, is linked with the Balkan question by race relation with the Slavs. CENTURIES OF FIERCE AND COR-RUPT MOSLEM RULE.

The Balkan States are just emerg-

ing from the centuries of fierce and

corrupt Moslem rule. Mosques are still in these cities, and Oriental customs and habits of thought still cling to their peoples. Not fifty, fifty years have passed by since the power of the Sultan was dominant in the Balkans, and this fact must be remembered when the state of the towns and villages is considered; and, being remembered, great advance in the general welfare Bulgarian frontier, and close to the of the people, and the developments Turkish frontier; a town that is in the cities and towns are deeply. interesting and very remarkable. This town of Pirot is, as it were, an advance guard of the Slav folk against the Moslem; but it also illustrates the division of the Slavs amongst themselves, for its extensive fortress, now partly a picturesque ruin, was only a few years ago taken by the Bulgarians, and the next day retaken by the Servians aftet a fierce two days' bloodshed. How suspicious they are today, and even watchful, was proven to me promptly by my being accosted rather roughly in Servian, when I had gone alone to the outskirts of the town, and was looking round on the Bulgarian hills, noticing the position of the old fort ress, and the numerous modern sunk forts on the hills around. My questioner followed me back into the town asking questions I did not un-

Continued on page 7



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It used to be that there was little choice. Macadam for the country and smaller cities was the only material used. Then, twenty years ago concrete was introduced. And for these twenty years concrete has been proving itself.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1912

CHRISTMAS.

Once more we have come to the season and the feast day which possess the minds, the hearts, the imaginations of the great majority of Christians, in greater or in less degree. Even in the cases where the spiritual aspect of the matter is wholly disregarded, or almost so, the influence of Christmas is generally beneficial. The established custom of remembering each other with gifts is in itself good, because it orignated in unselfishness. This custom, however, is now suffering some of the penalties of being made a fashion. A fashion is a different thing, sometimes, from a custom. Christmas giving is becoming a fashion and is being overdone, in many cases, proving a veritable nightmare to some people for weeks before Christmas Day.

But the custom, as a whole, is a manifestation of unselfishness; and. being such, it is so far in accord with the spirit of Christians. We think, however, that those who give quantities of Christmas gifts to friends who have no real need of them, and who do not do what they could do for the suffering poor, keep Christmas in rather a poor way, and are, in spite of good intentions, out of harmony with the true and real spirit of the season.

On the whole, however, the celebration of Christmas is probably better than it was some years ago, in this country at least. The horrible practice of getting drunk at this time, is lessening, we think. We do not understand how men who have any idea of what Christmas means and stands for, could ever have chosen that time for a drunken spree, anymore than we could understand their getting drunk at the time they had fixed for going to Confession or Communion. To get drunk at Ohristmas is not only to insuit Jesus Christ at a time particularly fixed for honoring Him; not only to degrade one's Christianity; but it is also to lay aside all the little notions of ordinary propriety by which we guid even when we are not impelled by higher motives.

But, in this country at least, the day of the "Christmas spree" is, we think, drawing near to a close. The birth-day of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, ought not to be

The whole year through we give an hour or two each week to the duties of religion. It is a poor and pitiful recognition of God. The place we give Him is a small one. Surely it is too much for us to expect even of His patience that He should endure the in. sult of our putting Christmas to evil

What a wealth of work, time, effort, wigilance, thought, men give to things which have only a passing interest, a temporary value! How they train and educate themselves for years; how they live hard, work hard, strain their bodies and their brains to accomplish something, which they look at, when done, and wonder if it was worth doing! How they strive and contend, by means fair and means unfair, to get something, to attain something, which, very often, they possess for a moment only to have it torn from their grasp, or to fling it a way themselves! How they fix their minds, up to their last hour, on perishable things, and leave them all behind to take up their last earthly possession, six feet of ground in a cemetery!

The poor old world! What a gigantic farce it would be, if there of that subject are consulted in such cases, and it has happened that were no other world beyond! Christmas is one of the great feasts, in which the Church of God recalls us to a sense and recognition of higher things; brings us to realize that God never died, and that one day there must be an accounting from us to Him. But her message at Christmas, while charged with warning, is a Lady at the evening service and things; brings us to realize that God message of hope, a message of peace. To humanity, warring with humanity; to mankind warring with God; to every man who is at war with himself; Church in Farm Street, the celebration was of exceeding beauty and tion was of exceeding beauty and grandeur. The abbot of Buckfast track fled from their encampment track fled from their encamp

message from on high is still the same, "Glory to God in the highest; Peace on Earth to men of good will.' May that message be well heeded: may good will exist and be carried into acts; may strife be hushed, and sin be shamed!

-A happy Christmas.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 12th, 1912.

IRISH PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

It was quite an eye opener to the Londoners ignorant of real conditions in Ireland to witness the big demonstration of Irish Protestant Home Rulers which took place in this City on Friday last in a Hall of central London. There was a full platform and a full Hall. On the former were Nr. T. Lough, M. P., as Chairman, who was supported by several Protestant Clergymen, Surgeon Gen. Evatt, Mr. Bernard Shaw and Sir A. Conan Doyle. The Chairman said they represented a local Association of 10,000 Ulster Protestants who were in favour of Home Rule, believing it would renew the prosperity of Ireland and promote unity. They also wish to assure prejudiced people that they had no fear of their Roman Cutholic neighbours. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland had never been a persecuting Church. Mr. Bernard Shaw, the well known writer and dramatist, from whom many modern beople take their philosophy, made the speech of the evening. While calling himself a Protestant he paid a subtle tribute to the Catholic Church. He commenced by saying he had never before spoken of Home Rule. He was told that as an Irish Protestant, the English Government would protect him! He would sooner be burnt at the stake. He did not want religion banished from Ireland, but he much that was called banished. He wanted wanted Ireland to be turbulent, to assert her national character, and to be democratic. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed condemning the attempt to introduce religious rancour

into the political struggle. SWEATED LABOUR IN ULSTER.

By the way another eye opener came to some people who credit the North of Ireland Protestants with all the virtues, for this week a Government Blue Book has been published on the subject of the low wage paid to workers, and especially outworkers in Ulster. In other words a good deal of the Irish linen, for which Belfast is so celebrated and to which she owes her vaunted prosperity, is the result of sweated labour. Some of the outworkers get paid at the rate of a halfpenny an hour for work, and have to provide their own materials. Now that the Government have investigated the matter the Manufacturers state that they are prepared to put up the prices to a reasonable extent, but it took a special enquiry and at a moment when bad impressions were not desired, to discover to them that sweating had to be remedied.

NEW CHURCH BUILDINGS.

Last week we had to chronicle the addition of several Catholic Churches those of the country. Good fortune, like bad, generally descends in a shower. This week comes the news that another new Catholic Church is about to rise in our midst. It is to be built by Lord Braye at Eton, and is primarily intended for olic boys at that famous school who have hitherto had to go over to Windsor to attend their devotions. Lord Bray rightly thinks that boys at a school like Eton should have the opportunity of practising their religion daily at their very doors. The approval of the Eton U. D. C. has been obtained to the plans and very shortly building operations will be begun. While on scholastic desecrated by even one Christian in will be begun. While on scholastic matters it is interesting to note that Oxford University has now followed the example of Cambridge and has opened her Divinity degree contest to all comers irrespective of religious tests. It remains to be seen whether Catholic students will avail themselves of this opportunity to add sion by Sir Roger Casement. The an English University degree to their first named event which has a equipment.

> To step down to a lower educational plane, our voluntary and secondary schools, we find the policy of starving out as applied to Catholic and Anglican religious schools still going strongly. The latest proposal is to again reduce the number of scholars taught in each class room, which of course reduces the numbers that can be taken by a school unless the buildings are enlarged, always an expensive, sometimes an impossible condition in crowded areas. Then a new board school is built to accommodate the children squeezed out of the old schools and so they are neatly trapped into a neutral atmosphere. Other objectionable enlargements of the functions of the Education Committees and authorities are continually occurring, and a priest drew attention at Wimbledon last week to powers whereby the Home Secretary seizes and exports boys and girls up to seventeen and eighteen years of age who have been so unfortunate as to come under the industrial school law. Neither the subject of emigration nor the parents Catholic youths have been sent into thoroughly un-Catholic surroundings by this high-handed method.

> Lady at the evening service and public consecrations of the young girls of the Parish as Children of Mary were numerous. It being the titular feast of the Jesuits famous

was the special preacher at the High Mass and in the afternoon there was a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament at which the Choir rendered some splendid music. The lovely statue of Our Lady which stands under a canopy at the right of in be shamed!

To our readers, one and all, we wish

A happy Christmas.

status under a caropy at the right of the sanctuary was embowered in exquisite blossoms and verdure, and the figure itself was draped in a costly mantle, a priceless lace veil falling from a diadem of very fine diamonds. which is brought out from the treasury of the Church for this great feast. Living in retirement in a North London Parish is an aged Priest who was present when the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was proclaimed, and who is the writer and composer of the hymn "Immaculate Immaculate" in addition to many other most beautiful hymns. Father Francis Stanfield is now in his seventy-eighth year. The son of Clerkson Standfield, the Royal Academician, he was gifted with genius as a poet and a musician and consecrated that genius to the Church and her service in songs of prayer and praise which will never be forgotten

by British Catholics.

A new Catholic peeress is added to the three who already exist. The latest, the Hon. Mary Frances Petre, is a young girl of some twelve summers, daughter of the late Baron Petre. The petition of her mother to have the Barony of Furnival revived in her favour has just been before the House of Lords Committee of privileges. This Barony, which has been in abeyance since the 17th century, dates back into the 13th century. In the arguments of Mr. Asquith against, and Lord Robert Cecil for the claim, much ancient history concerning the first Parlia-ment, and whether a Parliament could be called such if the Bishops were not present at it, was gone It was shown a de through. It was shown a de Furnivall was among the nobles summoned in 1285 to try Llewellyn the Welsh Prince for treason, and that a Buron de Furnivall signed a joint letter of the Barons to the Pope in the close of the thirteenth century, while a Sir Thomas Nevill sat among the Peers by right of having married a de Furnivall heiress, thus proving the Peerage of the latter and its descent in the female line. Finally the Committee decided in favour of the young petitioner andrecommended His Majesty to terminate the abeyance of the title. The question of the date when the Barony could first be traced being of importance, owing to questions of precedence which hinge thereon, the Committee further decided that the title should date from 1293, which was a middle date between that offered by each counsel.

If Christmas brings the Peace Delegates to London, it does not bring peace to the country itself. We have a hundred thousand Railway men out on strike for the right to get drunk and endanger the lives of hundreds of passengers. We have the Suffragettes on a new tack and a very dangerous one. There is, for some unknown reason, always an epidemic of fires just before Christmas, and the Brigades are on the alert for calls. But however brave and alert a man may be, there is a limit to patience, and when call after call proves to be false, there comes a tendancy to disregard calls which may be real. The Suffragettes have been amusing themselves by bringing out the firemen and horses all over London and in several provincial towns. Their method is to break an alarm in the r to telephone from a call That these mischievous tricks are doing their cause no good is shown the fact that their leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, was shouted down at her last meeting, and that more than one woman street speaker has been mobbed by an angry crowd. The medley of our sensations can be gathered from the fact that while we are fuming over the Suffragette outrages we are preparing for the brilliant Arabian Nights Ball at Covent Garden to-night, and are following at the same time with bated breath, the horrors of the Putomayo rubber industry as described before the special Commisfestive spirit about it, is organised by the Foreign Press Association of London, and will introduce the old dance called a Farandole to the modern world. The Opera House where it is to be held has been transformed into an Eastern interior, and the characters represented must be taken from the Eastern legends in every case. Thousands of ribbons, gay favours and scarves are being sold for the Farandole when the long lines of dancers linked hand in hand will encircle the great floor. The effect will be very charming, and the Arabian Nights will probably become The proceeds this year go to the Red Cross Fund of the Balkan By the way the London collection for this great work already

reaches some £36,000. THE PUTOMAYO HORRORS. The horrors of the Putomayo increase as the case progresses. Sir Roger Casement showed the Commission yesterday miserable bits of goods such as a cotton shirt, a hat and a pair of cotton drawers which were given to an Indian for a 100 lbs weight of rubber! For a gun costing 29 shillings, an Indian would have to work two years in which time he would bring in to the Company some £60 worth of rubber. The Commissioner showed photos of trains of Indians bringing heavy loads of rubber. Their bodies were emaciated, their faces bore marks of ill treatment, their loads were huge. He also told a gruesome story of how the Indians were terrified into slavery. Wild, without clothing, simple but well disposed to the white man, these unhappy creatures were caught and enslaved so that they could only escape by death. He had heard from a Peruvian Judge of a case where a settlement of Indians hearing the

just as the first white men appeared Some of the young children had been left in the camp, the Indians thinking that only able bodied grown humans would be seized. But as some of the mothers lurked in the shadow of the surrounding trees, they saw the savages who appeared in the garb of civilisation, seize the helpless children and dash out their brains on the tree This was done to terrify the Indians into submission. And these are some of the crimes which modern civilisation has to answer for.

THE MISSIONARY EXHIBITION. In the continued absence of Cardinal Bourne, Bishop Hanlon of Uganda opened the Missionary Exhibition at Westminster Cathedral Hall on Tuesday last. There was a very good at-The exhibition serves a double purpose. / The proceeds of the door money go to the society for the Propagation of the Faith, while the exhibits collected by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters, the Missionary Fathers of Mill Hill and the Mission des Sisters, the Missionary Strangers, whose headquarters is in Paris, were mostly for sale in aid of the good work of the Missionaries. All the Eastern and unevangellised countries were represented, and there were corios to meet all pockets from the str ng of native beads ot a shilling to rich and beautiful stuffs, rare china, and naint old objects with a history, or hique in either ugliness or beauty There was a good attendance on both days. Father Maturin and Monsignor Benson spoke each afternoon, and much interesting information teeming with adventure and romance was o be had from those who were in charge of the exhibits.

CATHOLICUS.

Winter Short Courses at the Agricultural College, Truro.

To the Editor of the Casket:

DEAR SIR,-In last week's letter, I outlined briefly a portion of the work done during the Short Courses at Truro. At present, I cannot go into greater details, but I would ask your farmer readers to read slowly over that outline and try to bring home to themselves the vast field it covers and how many important points it touches. Take for instance the rotation of crops, the use of certilizers and the selection of seeds. How unspeakably important these things are to successful farming. Who can estimate the amount of abor and capital thrown away when systematic rotation and a judicious selection of fertilizers and seeds are not followed? Someone has written f Love's Labors Lost-Shakespeare, l hink it was-but it requires a greater han he to fully estimate and epresent the value of the Farmer's Labors Lost,—largely, if not wholly, because he knows no better. When we consider the possibilities of good farming-that our people have the best of soil-that an insatiable market s springing up at our very doors—it would not be charitable or patriotic to ive as excuse for our wasted labor hat we know not what we do. There is no excuse for ignorance when

knowledge is so easily acquired.
I promised to quote some extracts from letters received from some of those who attended the Short Courses of 1912 I regret that there is not space to publish these letters in full. Some of them are admirably written and all show a keen appreciation of he value of these Courses. Naturally, they all cover pretty much the same ground and I shall quote each one's summing up:

"I feel it my daty to encourage every farmer, old or young, who can spare the time, to attend the Short Courses. It is only those who have attended the Courses who know the benefit of them. I consider seed judging one of the most important leatures of the Courses."

One who wrote an excellent letter on the educative value of these Courses concludes: "Not only will the time spent there be a well deserved relaxation after the summer toil, but it will prove to be time well spent in gaining valuable information. The discussions that take place cannot fail to engender a spirit of greater optimism. I would strongly arge our farmers to attend these Courses, and they will then agree that when we have succeeded in making ends meet by our present lack of system, an era of prosperity awaits us by the adoption of modern methods."

A third writes: Any farmer wishing to better his condition should attend the Short Courses."
"I think it time and money well

spent," writes another, "and it is to be regretted that so few of our farmers avail themselves of such an opportunity of gaining so much knowledge at so small a cost."

A new feature of the Course this year will be a series of instructions on the important subject of road-making. In reference to this the Prospectus says, "The part of the subject which will receive the most attention will be the making of the dirt road which is the only practical road that can be made throughout the greater part of this Province." The services of Dr. I, Hewes of the Public Roads Department of Washington, D. C., have been secured for this Course I had intended to suggest that our County Road Inspector should follow this Course, but the CASKET says he has resigned. Let us hope successor may be able to show how "dirt roads" and not "dirty" roads

may be built. Any one who may be thinking of attending these Courses this winter would do well to write Prof-Cumming of the Agricultural College for the Prospectus. The Courses do not open before Jan. 7.

The will of the late Sir Richard Cartwright disposes of an estate valued at \$228,392.90, but out of this debts amounting to \$155,000 will be taken. This leaves his widow, three daughters and six sons with less than \$80,000 to share between them. wife gets the annual income for life

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Canadian House of Commons journed on Wednesday, of last week the Christmas holidays.

The Christmas passenger traffic etween Maritime ports and Europe his season has beaten all past records. Premier Borden and Mrs. Borden ill spend the Christmas vacation in w York and at the Hot Springs,

The Jewish World says that in all obability Dr. Bernard Brachman of w York, will be invited to become jef Rabbi of the British Empire.

Several tenders have been submitted the Canadian government for the proved service to the West Indies ntemplated by the new trade reement. A contract announceent is expected about the first of the

Berlin, Ont., City Council has passed amendment to the curfew bell byw, which has been in force for over wenty years, by changing the age com 10 to 16 for boys and girls who fill be expected to be at their homes

Prince Henry of Prussia, protector the committee of the national iation found, announces that the nd has reached more than \$1,750,000 r a fleet of aeroplanes to be given the imperor William at Christmas.

The terms of the Russo-Mongolian eaty of November 3rd are published. he Chinese regard them as far more mprehensive than the Manchurian reement which finall led to the cusso-Japanese war. The Russians cure many important concessions.

A film caught fire during a cinematograph performance at Berrques, near Menin, Belgium, on Saturday. The flames spread with reat rapidity causing a dreadful panic. Many persons were killed or njured. Ten bodies have been ecovered.

There were 903 labour disputes in Great Britain during the year 1911, avolving a loss, it is stated in the Report on Strikes issued by the Board of Trade, of 71-2 million days. The number of disputes settled by the Conciliation Act was the highest in any year since 1896 when it came into

A movement has been inaugurated at Ottawa to have a department of Public Health added to the civil service, to be presided over by a deputy minister. Considering the great importance of the he health of he people of our Dominion, a epartment of this kind will no doubt neet with general approval.

A desire for the preservation of suropean peace combined with the deanation to defend with the action's whole strength Russia's vital nterests was the keynote of a speech on the Balkan affairs made by Premier Kokovseff in the Duma St. Petersburg Wednesday. The Premier prefaced his speech by notifying the Duma of the intention of the Russian overnment to ask for further credits o enable it to perfect its system of ational defence, and concluded by ongratulating Great Britian in her ritiative in suggesting an ambassa-orial discussion of the points of issue.

The Furness steamer Florence, from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, was lost in the big gale of last Friday night, and twenty-two of her crew of twenty-seven men were drowned. The steamer struck on the ledges of mate and four of the crew ventured to find a more friendly bit of coast and succeeded. Next of coast and succeeded. Next morning they saw the ship had disappeared, the gale having continued until it secured its victim.

The new Marconi Wireless station at Louisburg, C. B., is well on the way towards completion. When in towards completion. When in operation about thirty men will be employed, principally operators. The Glace Bay station will furnish the power so machinery for this purpose will not be installed at Louisburg. A number of pretty cottages have been erected for the use of employees. Masts, or towers, are distributed over the site, the six highest being 313 feet. These are made up of twenty-eight sections, each section weighing 1500 The masts are supported by sixteen steel stays, connected to anchors, (concrete blocks) ten feet square and ten feet under the

In the United States unsafe roadbeds and rotten ties were responsible for a arge number of the railroad disasters nvestigated during the last year by he Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. In that period there were 10,585 persons killed and 168,538 injured on the steam railroads alone, an increase over the previous year of 189 killed and 19,379 injured. ourteen accidents were caused, either directly or indirectly, by bad track, and in at least three instances the track was so obviously unsafe that decaliments were likely to occur even at low speed. These and other starting facts are contained in the annual eport of the Commission which was

The New York board of estimates has voted to spend all the money necessary to give New York City one of the largest municipal dock systems in the world. For three miles or more along the Brooklyn water front, the city will take its pick of the choicest property. The cost may approxmimate \$150,000,000. Included in the proyerty which the city may take over are the mammoth plants of the Bush Terminal Co. and the New York Dock Co., whose estimated value is \$50,000,000. Acquisition of other property, by condemnation or otherwise, is expected to cost \$50,000,000 more. Under the terms of the terminal committee report, which the board adopted, another \$50,000,000 could be expended in building docks and an electric railway along the waterfront.

During the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1912, over 350,000 immigrants entered Canada and each year the number is increasing. The actual numbers with origin of immigrants are as follows; from Britain migrants are as follows; from Britain 128 121, from United States 129 210. 138,121; from United States 133,710 from other countries 82,406; total 354, 237. The number for the previous year was 311,084. Ten years ago, the total annual immigration was only 67,379. In that time, therefore, the increase has been slightly over 425 per cent., while in the past five years it

has amounted to nearly 35 per cent. It is reported that an infectious and deadly disease has broken out among the buffalo of Yellowstone National Park. While this disease which is reported to have been noted first in Egypt and afterwards appeared in Germany, is fatal in about 90 per cent. of cases among domestic cattle, every buffalo so far attacked has succumbed.

Death generally ensues within twentyfour hours of the development of the
disease. A protective vaccine has been prepared, and an official veterin-ary inspector has vaccinated 250 buffalo in the Yellowstone Park herd. The disease is believed to be communicated through food. Anxiety is being felt lest the disease should break out in the Canadian herds.

The outcome of the peace conference on the Turkish war is extremely problematical. So many issues are to be debated and settled that it is feared the Delegates will be unable to reach satisfactory conclusions on each and salistactory conclusions on each and all of them, and that therefore they may part without an agreement and war will be resumed. The Allied Nations and Turkey are preparing for further struggles. The Bulgarians declare that if the Turks are not ready to come to terms, and if none of the Powers offer acceptable mediation, the Allies are ready to resume the war immediately with fresh ardor, greater vigor and a deeper feeling that they will achieve ultimate victory, because, as they themselves express it, they "are fighting not only for the independence of the Balkans but for the Western civilization against the traditional Eastern enemy." The Allies claim that their military positive has been questly strong the position has been greatly strengthened, and if they must reopen the war they they can muster between Adrianople and Tchataldja 350,000 men, including 100,000 Bulgarians, who are veterans of the November battles, 150,000 fresh and well drilled Bulgarians anxious to emulate their brothers in arms, 60,000 Servians and 40,000 Greeks, who can be landed at Dedeagatch and Emos at a moment's notice. Most of the military men believe that the Allies will not attack the Tchataldja lines, which have been reinforced with fresh troops, and the fortifications strengthened, but will await the attacks of the Turks behind their entrenchments, while pressing the siege of Adrianople and forcing its capitulation. Both the Turkish and Bulgarian armies are supposed to have constructed new works at Takataldia since they arised much at Tchataldja since they gained much information regarding the respective positions in the recent fighting. The promised trouble between

Austria and Servia over the latter's demand for a port on the Adriatic has been settled, and great cause of uneasiness has thereby been removed. Should the recommendations made by Sir George Murray to the government be adopted some very radical changes in the management of public affairs will be made. Sir George Murray belongs to the British civil service, and came to Canada at the request of the government to look into the way The steamer struck on the ledges off St. Shotts, Nfld. Her crew managed to reach land, but the inaccessible cliffs of this rugged shore prevented their escape and they returned to the vessel, hoping that the wind would die down. power to do many things which now must be presented to the Council for approval, and that political deputy ministers should relieve them of much of the routine work. It is advised that the Treasury Board should be abolished, and its duties performed by the departments concerned. Sir George would extend the Civil Service Act to the outside service, thus taking act to the outside service, thus taking it out of politics, and he would have promotions made by the deputies on merit only. Sir George would have a pension system of retirements, to which civil servants would not be obliged to contribute. A feature that will provoke criticism is that members of the civil service should be allowed to retire at sixty, and compelled to to retire at sixty, and compelled to retire at the age of sixty - five. No retirement for ill-health should be permitted without there is a medical cer-tificate that the ill-health and incapacity for work are to be permanent. Sir George recommends that as their work is similar, the customs and in-land revenue departments should be united. He advised the creation of a department of public health, and that a conservation commission, of three or five members, should devote their whole lives to the work. Many suggestions are made as to work in the inside service, and Sir George advised higher maximum salaries in both the inside and outside services. He strongly urged that the best material must be attracted to the public service and induced to remain there, and that the service must be so regulated as "to provide a permanent career in which promotion will depend on individual merit exhibited in the daily performance of duty.

DIED

At Stellarton, on the 18th inst., DOUGALL SYLVESTER, beloved child of Ella and Hugh C. Gills, aged three months.

Acknowledgments. Mrs H S Fitzroy, Boston
John A McAdam, Ršekasoni
Dan McAdam, McKadaw, C. B.
Mary L Fougere, Frankville
Colin MacGillivray, antigonish
Dan A Cameron, McPherson's P O
John A McKele, West Lakevale
Katle Chisholm, Loominister, Mass
John Cameron, Mabou Ridge
Archd. Walker, Lake Ainsile, C B
Jas Gooper, Waitham, Mass
Reid McManns, Moncton
Alex McAdam, Eskasoni, C B
Algue D McDonald, Nabou Ridge
Archd. Walker, Lake Ainsile, C B
Jas Gooper, Waitham, Mass
Reid McManns, Moncton
Alex McAdam, Eskasoni, C B
Algue D McDonald, Nabou Ridge
Dan McMenson, North Grant
Dan McNorth, Glen Road
Ann McNorth, Glen Road
Henry Bowle, Tracade
Henry Bowle, Tracade
Henry Bowle, Tracade
Wm McDonald, Lismore
E H Diekenson, Alaska
Daniel McPherson, Rilack Avon
Wm McBanson, Pomquet Station
Miss C F Cameron, ac Pherson's P O
Angus D McLean, Morvan,
Mary McDonald, Caledonia Mills,
Mrs Duncan L McInnis, Cross Roads Ohio,
Nichos Myette, Tracadle
D nald McDonald, MacPherson's P O,
Dav-d O Landry, Boston,
Sadie Campbell, Nor Cambridge
Alex Chisbola, Port Hood,
Rev J J Walsh, St John
Daniel McDonald, St John,
J A Myer, Bridgetown,
A T Campbell, Judique,
James Borden, Northampton,
Den Beaton, Northampton,
John Rogere, Heatherton,
John Rogere,

(Many acknowledga ents crowded out)

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 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,

At the Big Emporium

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

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

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

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

BONNER'S

the big family Grocery Novelty Emporium.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

WAY OF SECURING

Player Piano Music Rolls

is to join our Music Roll Exchange Library. You buy a dozen rolls as a starter - these belong to you. Then, when you want other rolls just bring or send in some of these, and upon payment of a trifling amount, new rolls will be issued to you. Thus you can have the benefits of our immense variety of selections at a small outlay. Write to-day for full particulars.

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.

GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Moneton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

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 always carries an immense stock of confectionery, but I don't know where he'll put all I sent him this Xmas, but it will all go. The variety is excellent. Now order a lot, and don't forget the new baby that came since my last letter; he can't talk for himself, and I left

SANTA

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

The Furniture Display has Many Suggestions

Merry Xmas to Everybody

... Buy Your Gifts at the...

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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 unsur-

passed for value

If Furs are up for con-

sideration as a Christmas

Gift, do not overlook the

fact that our display of

Neck Pieces and Muffs to

match will fill every requis-

ite for beauty, durability

Neck Pieces and

Muffs, priced at

from \$4.50 to \$85

and good style.

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.



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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.

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Gift Umbrellas and Sunshades

We have just received nice lines in umbrellas and sunshades at a most opportune 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 show-

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

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co. The Store That Satisfies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President ALEXANDER LAIRD JOHN AIRD Assistant General Manager

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

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON. Manager

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DO YOU WANT ONE. WE HAVE A VERY LARGE VARIETY IF WE HAVEN'T THE ONE YOU WANT, WE'LL GET YOU'LL GFT SPLENDID VALUE BY DEALING WITH

GET ALL YOUR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES FROM

T. P. TANSEY
14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec DEPARTMENT

Gate's Nerve Ointment

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C. GATES SON & CO.

GENTLEME :- I had the misfortune to freeze my toe which caused me a great deal of suffering, and although I had it treated yet without success till I used your Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I have no hesitancy in recom-mending is 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

. J. WALLACE

OPTICIAN, ANTIGONISH



West End Livery Stable

almest all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice. In connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale.

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

NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4th, 1912.

NOTICE

C. B. Whidden & Son would like their customers to make payment on account now, as they will want un paid accounts settled by December 30.

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

Monks Head

FOR SALE.

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

FARM FOR SALE

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

THE OVERSEERS OF POOR,

Boarding Stables

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

Moderate Charges. FRED CHISHOLM. The Star of Bethlehem,

Near to the cave of Bethlehem A little star-flower grows Though nurtured 'mid the rocks and

And sprinkled oft with snows, It bloometh at the Christmas time Fairer than any rose, No color but the blue of heaven Was meet for that fair flower. Nor could it wear a shape of earth But bloomed in form a star.

It blossomed first at that still hour When angels sung to men, When Christ, the Prince of Peace, was born A babe in Bethlehem,

Then hail to thee, sweet Christmas flower,

The first in our regard; Would that our hearts would bloom as fair In grace before our God!

Christmas in Old Provence.

A Land of hallowed customs-The sweetness and tenderness of the Faith and their songs and stories-Yule-tide for young and old

Poetry has an abiding place in Proence—the poetry of the heart, which touches all men and makes them of one kin. Romance lives on every mountain-side, lingers in every old chateau, lurks in every little cottage. The Provencaux are a race of poets, as is belitting those who spring from the land of Laura and Petrarch -immortal lovers who loved in vain; of Aucassin and Nicolete, who "married and lived happily forever after.' Deep green are the calm valleys, water-worn the rocky hills. Ancient as the centuries seem the gray housetops of distant villages against the blue sky, above which rear the grayer mountains, where, in the early springtime, the almond trees glow, delicately pink. The paler green of the olive orchard, lower down, lives the whole year round, while on the plains at the foot of the mountain slopes are vineyards and wheatfields, with the long, black lines of cypress running from east to west to protect the green, growing things from the north winds which springs up to destroy.

For this is an old, old land, where many people have lived their lives gone away-a Catholic land, where every little highway and byway speaks of God, the Church, the Faith. Where nearly all tradition is Catholic tradition and everything sweet and tender and true in its poetry or in its prose is distinctively Catholic

In such a land it is needless to say that the Christmas season must be full of customs that almost have the force of laws. In Provence the great time begins on St. Barbara's daythe fourth of December. Taking two or three shallow dishes the women fill them with water and sow therein wheat and lentils. After this the dishes are set aside, either near the fireplace or on a sunny window-sill. This custom prevails in every household, and is done in order, as they will tell you, that from this the coming harvest may be foretold. For if St. Barbara's grain grows lustily the harvest will more than repay their Besides, when the supper is eaten on Christmas eve, they would have green growing upon the table to welcome the new year that ic fast approaching-the symbol of yrath and all their hopes for another twelvemonth. All Provencal farmers believe that the twelve days preceding Christmas,

called coumtie, fortell the weather for the coming year. Each in its turn, with sunshine, rain, heat or cold, shows the temperature that will prevail during the month of the new year for which it is numbered. They say, too, that when Christmas falls on Friday they may sow in ashes, for the harvest will be so abundant that the seed will grow anywhere. The carrying of the Yule log, whether it is the big almond tree of

the wealthy or the tiny branch of the poor cottager, is surrounded by the greatest ceremony. The head of the family cuts the tree, while all the others take part in bringing home the wood that is to make the Christmas fire. The Yule log is supposed to burn from Christmas eve until New Year's-not continuously, of course, the largest log would scarcely suffice for that-so each night it is smothered in ashes, and is not set blazing again until the following evening. But even when thus taken care of, the log must be a big one to last out the week, and it is only the rich who can afford to burn it in this manner. Others are satisfied to keep the little flame alight over Christmas day. About this little flame the good folk gather, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, sons, daughters, and their children. Then the old songs are sung, and the old tales retold. Most of the nouve, as the noels are called in Provence, are simple stories of the life of the Virgin on earth and of the birth and childhood of her blessed Son. One of the prettiest of these is that of the Provencal poet, Saboly who tells of St. Joseph and the innkeeper of Bethlehem, in which St. Joseph begs for shelter. The innkeeper refuses roughly, but at last gives a corner of his stable. Another relates tke story of a blind girl-blind from birth-who begs her mother to let her to the stable with the othersthat though she can not see the Infant's face, at least she may touch His hand. And when she went and took the little hand of Jesus, and placed it on her heart, she "saw Him whom she touched."

Of the tales-they would have filled many pages-perhaps the favorite is that love-story of Aucassin, the faithful knight, whose father would not let him wed with Nicolete because she had been bought, as a child, from the Saracens. "Therefore she was beneath the noble Aucassin son of Count Garin of Beaucaire, of the bast blood of Provence." So

"Nicolete was put in ward, In a vaulted chamber barred.'

But she escaped and made her way by strange and devious paths to the dungeon where Aucassin himself was confined because of his obstinacy. She cok'd hear his voice, but they could not reach or see each other.

"Then she cut her curls of gold, Cast them in the dungeon hold." and stayed, holding converse with her faithful lover until warned away by friendly watchman who did not want to see her recaptured. And Nicolete wanders on and on, until Aucasreleased at last, follows her. Their further adventures are many, but the poet clears up all their difficulties in the end:

"Then Aucassin wedded her, Made her Lady of Beaucairc. Many years abode they were. In this land of ballad singers and

ballad writers it is only natural that one should find such beautiful stories done in verse. It is a temptation to quote many-a temptation that can not be resisted when it comes to that which lingers about the porch of St. Trophimus at Arles-St. Trophimus who, it is said, was one of the seventy-two disciples of Our Lord on earth and brought the holy Faith to Provence with St. Martha and St. Mary Magdalen. The poet tells of that pure and lovely maiden who

"Walked with lowered eyes To the Steps of St. Trophime."

As she passed the stone statues of the saints within the doorway they blessed her. For she was pure and sweet, and very fair to look upon. So the stone statues of the saints, watching her day by day, knew that she was meant for all good.

"A white nun she should be," said St. John, "for the convent is a hav-

en from the stormy world."
"Doubtless," said St. Trophimus
"but I have need of her within my temple. For there must be light in darkness, and the world wants such good examples."

'Brothers," went on St. Honorat 'to-night, when the moon is shining over pools and fields we will go down our columns to the festival. from The holy table will be spread, and at midnight Our Lord Jesus Christ will say Mass."

"Now if you listen to me," said St. Luke, "thither will be led this pious maiden, clad in a mantle of blue and

So, at that word, the four saints moved away as softly as the evening breeze. And they took the soul of the girl as she passed by and led it with them.

Early the next morning, lovely maid that awoke and spoke to all who met her of the festival she had attended, and of how the angels had passed down from the sky when the holy table was made ready in the Alyscamps, "and St. Trophimus had read the responses while Our Lord Christ Himself said the Mass.

Can infidelity or atheism grip the heart of that France which tells such tales as these about the burning Yule og on Christmas eve?

But whether the Yule log is great or small, woe betide the luckless one who ill-treats it in any way! For it is sacred, being dedicated to Christmas, and he will suffer for his temerity, generally by such a dreadful stomach-ache that he can not eat his Christmas dinner. While, on the other hand, fittingly honored, it will bring a blessing on all the household even its ashes being potent for good. The children make the Christmas crib. There is no Christmas tree in Provence, but the crib is very dear to the hearts of young and old. It is always placed in the living-room, on a table in the corner. There is the rocky hillside, covered with snow, and the crib with Our Lady and St Joseph bending over the divine Infant. Quaint indeed are the additions which the pious Provencal has added to the Christmas crib. Besides the ox and the donkey, and the shepherds there is a little child leading a blind man, a mother carrying the cradle :: her own baby to the Baby in the straw,other shepherds with their flocks of sheep, and dogs, geese, turkeys, chickens, camels, lions, rears, etc.! There is a piper to play, a spinning woman, a knife grinder, and two os three gypsies lucking near to steal the Christ Child if they can! congregation near the crib is surely an odd one! Generally these little figures are two or torce inches high and made of rough clay. They are sold by the thousands at Christmas

where, at Christmas time, thirteen

poor people, "the Apostles," receive

each two pounds of meat, two loaves

a few pennies which the toxiship be-

to busy herself "with much serving"

at this time. She has the fougasso

to prepare, a large, flat, open-work

here in Provence-lingers still.

stows upon them.

of bread, some figs and almonds and

Melchior's basket was emptied at | ially women and children, enjoy an

the church door, and the poor come for their portion." A reminiscence of this still lingers in smaller towns, I were a Filipino, I would resent the

Perhaps the good St. Martha's kind the natives in contradistinction with ly spirit—St. Martha ended her days that of England (according to him),

the Provencal housewife : very glad adds, is fatal to native races; for, as

cake not unlike a small grating in and hence the Phillipines were "nev-appearance. It is made at other er the scenes of the horrors of the

times in the year, but its making African slave trade, or the life-wast-

during the Christmas season is obligation. Formerly the women were tem," and were the only country in in the habit of sending a fougasso to the Bast improved under European each of their intimates on Christmas control. day, but this custom has somewhat rannical Spaniards! How my intellidied out. The Great Supper, as it is gent American Protestant friends in called, is served on Christmas eve in the Farthest East used to grin the living-room. The first ceremony— the old dark tales! Nay, how frankly one in which the children delight-is they condemned our American ways the lighting of the candles. Then in the Philippines, and advocated a laying of the Yule log, which is borne to the earth by oldest and the youngest, typifying the Filipinos better, and were more the year that is going and the that is coming. The oldest man fills outsome wine, which is poured three times upon the log: "In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

The table is spread with a white cloth, the two lighted candles either end being watched anxiously, for should the wick of the Christmas candles fall before the supper is ended, the person toward whom it points in passing will leave this world before the Christmas feast is spread again. Beside the candles are set the wheat that was sown on St. Barbara's day- the harbingers of the harvest for the coming year. In the center of the table, its brown surface slashed with a cross, is the the Christmas bread, on which is a bunch of holly tied with the white pith of rushes—held to be the emblem of strength. The loaf is cut into as many portions as there are people present, with a double portion for some poor person—"the portion of the good God." This bread is considered most precious, and a bit of "the blessed loaf," is carried by the sailors with them when they go to sea, to preserve them from the dangers of shipwreck. Nougat, fruit, and wine are there in abundance.

Grace is always said by the youngest in the family and another custom is the stuffing of the family cat. It must not "meow" on great occasion, so its saucer is kept well supplied. It being a fast-day no meat is permitted the principal dish is the raito of fried fish with a sauce flavored with wine and capers. The second course is also a fish, and the third is generally of snails cooked in a rich brown sauce flavored with garlic. The carde follows the snailsa giant thistle that grows from five to six feet high. It is really quite a handsome plant, but the stem is edible, and tastes like celery. Not fewer than seven sweets must be served at the Great Supper, and the wines must be from Provencal vineyards. No one dreams of missing the mid-

night Mass on Christmas eve; and the beautiful ceremony of the homage of the shepherds is carried out before the Offertory by real shepherds. Clad in skins, and bearing the pipes, they enter to offer their homage to the Holy Child, whose coming has made them the sons of the King, the brothers of the Prince of peace-just their humble prototypes nearly two thousand years ago, brought their gifts and laid them upon the altar of the Crib where He lay. The people of Provence would think there was somemissing from the Christmas mid-night Mass if the shepherds failed to appear-and the ren them selves have the beautiful Faith which regards this custom as one of necessity. When all is over, they go back again across the snowy roads to bed. Christmas day is almost a repetition of the day before, save that now a fat goose is served among other dainties. And once more the ashes are carefully brushed aside, the Yule log lighted, and the songs and tales begin

now is sold at from six to eight pesos, and is imported in large And Mary the Mother lay, With the Holy Child in swaddling

bands, All on a cushion of hay."

And indeed Christmas day in Pro-

The Filipinos, During and After Spanish Rule.

Imagine a group of picturesque islands scattered over a thousand miles of interwoven sea and blest with everlasting summer, where from a rich soil, green-carpeted and streaked with streams from the summits of the highest mountain ridges to the very verge of ocean, abundant nature furnishes to an abstemious people, in a short time and for little labor, the one sufficient means of sustenance to a people who have no care, nor thought But the crib is not complete until nor even need , of thinking of the the Feast of the Epiphany, when the morrow; a people docile and peaceful,

transfer, and hestitate about accept-

ing your idea of modern pro-

gress. I would approve as Pro-

fessor Edward Gaylord Bourne, of

Yale, seems to do of the primary co-

ject of Spain, namely to evangelize

the natives in contradistinction with

namely, commercialism, which, he

Professor Bourne says, the Spanish colonial system was "more humane

than that of the French or English"

of ing labors of the old plantation sys return to the methods of Spain! the Spaniards, they admitted, understood respected by them.

TO BE ENVIED. "If we compare the peasants of Europe with the Philippine mission villagers at the same period, the lat-ter are to be envied," said La ter are to be envied," said La Perouse in 1787. The English Craw-ford repeated the same thirty-three years later in 1820: "The Philippines alone," he said, "of European colonies in the East had advanced in civilization, wealth, and populousness." So Mallat, in 1846, that they were more flourishing than the colonies of any other nation. So, in 1859, John Bowring, for a long time Governor of Hong Kong. So the German Jagor, in 1860. So Palgrave, English consul at Manila, in 1878: "The cler-ical Government," he says, was the steady protector of the natives, their faithful benefactor, their sufficient leader and guide, . . If progress, as we love to term it, be rare, disaffec-tion and want are rarer still." While the absence of Europeans, he con-tinues— or nuropean capital, progress, etc., was the cause of Filipino pre-eminence, it would be rapidly changed and destroyed by these: "The equable balance of property and production, of ownership and labor, that now leave to the poorest cottager enough, and to the total colony abundance to spare, would be disor-ganized, displaced, upset, to be succeeded by day labor, pauperism. Government relief, subscriptions, starva-tion." He evidently had in his mind's eye the English masses when he wrote this. Another Englishman, Sawyer, one of the reputable writers on the Philippines, in striking contrast with the volumnious John Foreman, expresses a similar view in 1900, when the dark days of monkish ignorance and corruption had ceased forever, and American rifles, diffusing liberty, as well as powder, had been already for two weary years endeav oring to save the Filipinos themselves. Those degenerate, retro-grade monks! What a happy state of things they had brought

says Mr. Sawyer, when the old paternal rule went down, and Government taxation grew;: "What British, French, or Dutch colony, populated by natives, can compare with the Philippines as they were in 1895?" TAXATION WAS LIGHT. Spanish taxation was light: no honest man would say that it weighed heavily on the Filipinos. We get probably from three to five times as much money out of them-by customs, duties, indirect taxation, etc. and it goes in great part to pay an army of employees, in the same proportion than under Spain. So, too, have prices up in the same ratio; so that rice for instance, almost the sole food of the natives, which in Spanish days was grown in quantities sufficient for the entire population, and was, fact, exported and which used to sell pesos (one dollar) a sack,

before the agitation of the Filipinos

had begun to bring misfortune upon

their country! Their misery began

ties. In a climate which varies usually no more than from 80 to 81 degrees Fahrenheit, to 84 each day, with nights that become just so much cooler than the day that one sleeps vence comes to a close, as should every Christmas day the world over—
"in peace and good will."—Benzigere.

"Benzigere."

"He world over—
"in peace and good will."—Benzigere.

"His airy hut of bamboo cane and nipa palm was constructed two or three days. No fire was needsave to cook his rice once or twice a day at no fixed hour, and this plain, yet much esteemed fare, was served with lavish hospitality with anyone that happened in. It is atrociously absurd to say there was no opportunity of education. There were schools everywhere, far more numerous than the churches, and chiefly in Manila, every opportunity of higher education for all who desired it. Hence the number of well educated families in part of the Philippine Islands. employes and officials under Spain were nearly all Filipinos, who were sometimes more clever than the lat-

ir arrivals from Spain, and indeed, even thas our "smart" Yankees. We ound them, in fact, so capable after our conquest, that we practically turned over the whole administration of the Islands to them.

Goods New Canned

We have just received a 'arge stock of New Canned Goods, including Tomatoes, Peas, Oorn, String Beans, Baked B ans, Peaches, Pears, Plums,

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

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

We will have our Christmas Confectionery and Nuts in very soon, and our stock will then be complete for his season of the year.

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

We want good Butter, Eggs

and Poultry, and pay the highest market pcice in exchange. GRAHAM

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From the captain of industry to the hod carrier—from milady in the auto to the woman with the scrubbing brush the woman with the scrubbing brush-the accomplishments of every one of us depend absolutely on the accomplish-ments of our stomachs. Backed by good digestion, a man can give the best that is in him. When his stomach fails

that is in him. When his stomach fails he becomes a weakling.

To this loss of power no one need submit. Right habits of eating drinking, sleeping and exercise, aided by Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, will restore and maintain the full efficiency of the human mind and body.

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets contain the active principles needed for the digestion of every kind of food. They go to the assistance of the weakened

digestion of every kind of food. They go to the assistance of the weakened stomach, and enable the sufferer, right from the start, to assimilate and get the benefit of the food eaten. With this assistance, the digestive organs regain their tone, and soon the use of the tablets

is no longer necessary.

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Agent for Antigonish SHERIFF'S SALE

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IN THE SUPREME COURT SARAH McDONALD, Plaintiff

WILLIAM A. McDONALD and FLORENCE McDON-ALD,

To 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 inte 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, brough 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

LAND

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

Bounded on the North by lands in possession of Angus McPherson; on the West by lands of Angus MacDonald (Roderick's son) and lands formerly occupied by Donald MacIssac; on the South by lands formerly of Dougald McDonald, now owned by or in possession of Alexander Mac or in possession of Alexander Mac-Donald; and on the East by lands formerly occupied by Ronald Mac-Gillivray — containing two mandred acres more or less and being the lands owned and occupied in his life time by 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

Antigonish, 11th

Sheriff's office, December, 1912.

nutes to Archbishop McNeil.

the lecal delify papers pay un-difficulty to the departing Arch-the first Reverend Neil Mcte, the lengthy sketch of His life and work in Saturday's

ince, breathes that spirit ation and fairness which has erized that powerful journal's
to Catholicism, since the
hop's arrival in Vancouver,
coduce the article in full:

oduce the article in Infl; ore than thirty-three years at Rev. Neil McNeil, arch-the Catholic Church in Vanhas toiled in the ranks of e is now one of the prominent

ill shortly leave Vancouver to over the archbishopric of To - morrow Archbishop ssor of Archbishop NcNeil, taking place at the Church ady of the Holy Reserve at ce that time has applied him-st assiduously to the tasks have come to hand, winning successes for the institution esents, but honor and dis-for himself. Step by step he en and in each new position has unted great obstacles, piloted y through intricate difficulties where men of less determinaand pluck would have failed.

now well known he was re-appointed Archbishon of and will this month assume nthenew district. He has had ride experience. The width of inent separates the two Sees s governed. From Newfound-British Columbia is a change ing considerable variety in and conditions, but in both he conducted his affairs with the and diplomacy which energy and diplomacy narked his entire career.

Il the thirty-three years of labor tholic churches perhaps the shed by the archbishop was done on the fringe of civilization to speak—in the lands where the was an institution much led but then conspicuously lack-

he Archbishop has been and still builder. His work has been, as it s to a marked degree, that of a He has gone ahead, estabg working organizations where were practically none before. He it churches, school, hospitals, nts and other buildings of like ter in districts where the popuwas small and where the means shood were secured only by the st of labor. He has gone into unities where men had forgotten God through tribulation and p, and has brought them back e fold, not only by teaching the right path to walk, but the a keep to it. He has left in his monuments to his indomitable y and tireless effort.

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AT HIS FATHER'S FORGE.

Archbishop has not only worked e fringe of civilization, but he orked in communities where the th was rapid and the needs of hurch increasing daily by leaps bounds. He has fulfilled his in trade centres, where the ion was large and the demands oon him of an entirely different er than in the sparsely settled Having had experience under

ditions he is condsidered to be the strongest men in the Cathoourch in Canada today.

unily of eleven children born to his hard work and became one ore well-to-do citizens of the et in which he lived. He was to educate his children, and igh he believed in making them he did not make this part of training over-balance the other tials. The boy who is Archtoday received many practical

at the forge of his father, hbishop McNeil has one sister, sa member of one of the pro-Catholic orders, while two of others are at present enjoying crative legal practices

en a boy Archbishop McNeil was in the local school where he ed the rudimentary knowledge th served him well when he later red the St. Francis Xavier Col-

th there and in Antigonish, Neil showed such unusual aptitude subjects which he studied that sen, in 1873, to go to the anda College of Rome. For seven years he applied himself courses offered at the college in He gained signal honors for markable showing he made as a ot. For some time he was a at at the University of Mar-

he age of 28, shortly after leave colleges of the continent, he dained priest in the Basilica of Lattern, by the late Cardinal In the same year he rethe degrees of Doctor of by and Doctor of Divinity. llowing year he joined the g staf of the St. Francis College of which he was nt from 1884 to 1891.

NEERED IN NEWFOUNDLAND. ng the eleven years in which nected with that institution the supervision of the chang-the old structures into new He took a very active part in ning of the new main buildg and planning the buildings of the archbishop's style:

coast of Newfoundland. There for fifteen pears he was engaged in pion-eer work, building churches, schools, presbteries, hospitals and convents. He also headed the efforts to build roads, wharves and other incidentals of pioneer work.

The railroad reached the west coast of Newfoundland in 1897 and changed the face of the country in many places. New settlements sprang up. while older ones, unfavorably situated with respect to the railways, found their growth arrested. There was a sudden demand for new churches and new schools. The bishop fortunately had experience in building and con-struction work. He could draw plans and superintend construction. It not unusual to see him acting as foreman of a score or more fishermen engaged for the time as carpenters. Wood working factories were too far away to be of much use. The bishop imported an engine and machinery to

lessen the cost of hand work.

Monuments of Archbishop Nell McNeil's industry and tireless energy are three churches, six schools and several convents and houses. These took the place of none-they were the first structures of the kind to be placed in the community. It was there in Newfoundland that Bishop McNeil did his first pioneer work and did it in a manner that it will never be forgotten.

MADE FISHERMEN CARPENTERS.

When the present Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Monsieugner Stagni, first visited Antigonish, Nova Scotia, he found there an imposing cluster of buildings which make up what is known as St. Francis Xavier College, Each succeeding president of the college since 1870 had to supervise the construction of an addition, to meet the growing needs. The central block was erected in 1888, when Rev. Dr. McNeil was president. When the delegate passed over to Newfoundland he found at St. George's another considerable group of buildings erected by the same Dr. McNeil as bishop of the diocese. It was perhaps activities of this kind that drew attention to him when a successor had to be appointed to the late Archbishop Fergus Patrick McEvoy of Toronto. The work at Newfoundland was ac-

companied with many hardships and privations. Many hours were spent in laboring with the people of the district. The work on the buildings was done by day labor donated by the fishermen of the surrounding country and in many ways the difficulties overcome seemed to be at first almost overwhelming. The workers were will ing but were unskilled. Through the efforts of the bishop, however, these fishermen were so trained that they became as cunning with carpenters tools as with their nets and seines In that way he accomplished a twofold purpose. He trained these un skilled men in useful trades and through them erected public buildings which to-day stand as the nucleus of a

large-sized community.

In British Columbia the conditions are very different. There is no lack of mills or factories here, yet the work is that of a pioneer. In February, 1910, Bishop McNeil became Archbishop of Vancouver, arriving here about the end of May. The population of British Columbia is increasing so fast that all denominations find it difficult to keep pace with the need for religious facilities. Churches seem to be increasing in Vancouver at the rate of about one every month or two. Since the archbishop's arrival, five new Catholic churches have been built in Vancouver and its suburbs, besides two convent schools and a hospital. In other parts of the diocese new congregations demand new churches Im McNeil and Ellen Meagher or old congregations find their churches too small. Eight new buildings have been erected to meet these Catholic needs within the past two years

Archbishop McNeil's diocese British Columbia extended from the fifty-fourth parallel or about Fort George, to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. And from the coast east to Fernie.

Archbishop McNeil is a student of social questions. The following editorial from the "Vancouver Daily Province" of Oct. 31, shows a degree

of public appreciation on this head:
"There are few men in the west who have a closer grasp on the social and economic questions of the day than Archbishop McNeil. He has made them a life study and the exceptional opportunities afforded by his high office have given his grace a first hand knowledge of the presentday conditions that entitles any deliverance of his to the serious consideration of all who are striving for the betterment of existing evils. In his address before the underwriters Association Tuesday night the archbishop, in his customary clear-cut and practical way called attention to the necessity of providing homelike en-vironment and social advantages for the scores of young women in the great cities, who are far removed from old associations, and are left alone to contend with the loneliness and temptations incident to life in a metropolitan centre. The archbishop's remarks apply especially to the western cities, which are in the formative period, and constitute a forcible appeal to the sympathetic consideration of those who are in a position to make life more attractive and wholesome to many who have heretofore been sadly neglected,"

PLEA FOR WORKING GIBLS.

The occasion for the address re-ferred to was a luncheon given by the Association of Life Underwriters in Vancouver. An extract from the report of the meeting will give an idea

"If you look back fifty years," he said, "the business system was one of now stand as part of that large said, "the business system was one of said, "the business system was one of said, the business system was one of said the s

women who were attracted to Vancouver by the opportunities for employment as clerks, stenographers, book-keepers and so on, who found that after business hours there were no means of social enjoyment, nothing which could be said to take the place of the home life they had left. "They find," said the archbishop, "that they can not get admittance to the best rooming and apartment houses, and they have to go where they can. Refined young women, educated girls, have to put up with a social loneliness that is as cruel as it is hopeless. There is no chance for them to make acquaintances.

"My message to you business men of Vancouver is this: Your responsi-bility to these girls is not discharged when you pay them the money you have agreed to in exchange for their services, no matter how much that The business men of this city should get together and build -not as a charity, for the girls can pay their way, and not as a speculation but as a business proposition, which will, from the rent of its rooms as its dining-room, provide a proper interest on the money invested-a home which will give the girls proper supervision under the proper environ-ment and some measure of social life under conditions that their education and position in life entitles them

Personally the Archbishop is a very quiet man. He is not given to many words, but too much thought. When he speaks it is with the assurance of his conviction and the weight of recognized authorities. He is very modest and flatly refuses to discuss any phase of his life work. He believes that the works of a man speak loudest and it is not with the words of his own mouth that recognition of service is gained. Newspapermen are shunned with a care that is almost studied. An interview is almost an impossibility.

In going to the new field of effort, the archbishop has expressed both re-gret and pleasure; regret that many of the schemes and plans he has formulated and has under way for Brit-ish Columbia have been in a measure cut short as far as he is concerned. One of these schemes is the placing of families on a large tract of land in the Pitt Meadows. So far he has sold, on long and very easy terms, forty or fifty parcels of land on which the purchasers are making good livings at gardening. The land the archbishop bought and divided into small tracts. He seeks not to make profit but to given the poor settler an opportunity to make a fair living and at the same time get the title of the land on which he dwells.

The East gains a big man, and a brainy one in Right Rev. Neil Mc-Neil while the West sorely regrets its loss.—B. C. Western Catholic.

Advice to a Lover.

Sir: I am a Catholic young man of about — years of age. The reason why I write to you is because I have derived much wholesome knowledge from your Essay on Love; and after reading a certain passage therein, which I could not help applying to my present unsettled mind, I write to ask your advice in the matter. (SIGNED.) Yours, etc.

COMMENT ON THE FOREGOING LETTER. Naturally the actual case offered for consideration is private, and not to be published. But the remarks we feel drawn to make on it may, perhaps, be of general utility. Their application to the case itself will be understood by the correspondent:

(1) In the first place, if by carrying out any of the following suggestions you may meet with failure of any kind, please do not throw the blame on me; because all such advice is of its nature abstract, and the desirability of following it, and the way of following it depend entirely upon your own

choice and judgment.
(2) A great deal of misery in love matters comes from people not facing the situation fairly and squarely, and not having matters out in a bold manly way. Through a shrinking fear of facing-up, two people can go on misunderstanding each other and playing at cross purposes for years, with nothing but misery as the result. Thus, suppose a young man falls into discredit with the parents, and so cut off his present chances of a settlement. This may be through his own fault or through an accident. But whatever the cause may be, the only sensible thing is to seek an interview, and frankly explain matters, and see whether the estrangement cannot be

thereby removed.
(3) Or again, suppose he is uncertain about the feelings of the other party, sometimes thinking that they are favorable, sometimes the contrary Instead of living in a state of suspense, it is much better to face up and go straight to the point, and get a definite answer one way or the other. The actions of the other party may quite possibly come from the fact that she is just as uncertain about your feelings as you are about hers; and by facing up all ambiguity will be removed. Young men shrink from this step because they fear an unfavorable answer. But if the attitude is unfavorable it is much hetter to know it at once, and so put an end to futile aspirations which are doomed to disappointment in the

end. (4) When it is a matter of parents poses. wishing marriage to one party, while your own affections are placed with another party, here again it is best to have the matter out clearly and definitely with the parents. On the other hand, parents have no right to force a marriage without the free hand, parents' wishes ought to be taken into respectful consideration.

maintenance should be enough to justify the step. By weighing carefully the facts and talking them over with persons of experience and prudence, a sound decision can easily be arrived at.

(6) It is evidently foolish to pursue

a marriage scheme when circum-stances show it to be practically impossible. But the occurrence of a difficulty ought not to be accepted as final until some endeavor has been made to overcome it. This will be done partly by a prudent waiting and a calm survey of the case, partly by facing up in the way described when the suitable occasion arrives. Cowardice and timidity are to guarded against no less then rash and thoughtless impetuosity. The latter may lead to great mistakes, but the former often maintains mistakes through want of a proper discussion of the matter with the parties the matter with the parties neerned. - Fatner Hull, S. J., in Bombay Examiner.

Balkans Emerging From floslem. Continued from page 2

derstand, a gendarme joining him, until I regained my old friend, whoo then explained; and he told me the man was a government official in plain clothes; there were many spies from the neighboring Powers around them. The civilization or culture in these towns in the Balkan States is in a transition state. Everywhere one sees the late developments of science and education being adopted, towns are being rapidly changed. But get on to the outskirts, or in poorer quarters of these towns and you are back in Moslem modes of life, although the mosque has disap-

PEOPLE RAGGEDLY PICTURE-SQUE.

peared.

Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, a little Brussels as it may be aptly described, is full of handsome streets, boulevards and palatial buildings. But go into the outer portions of the city, and you are in the midst of clusters of the tiniest huts thrown together, inhabited by people raggedly picturesque. The aspiration of the Roumanians in the Balkan question is to include again Bessarabia in their kingdom, Roumanians live there. It will seen that each of the Balkan States has ambitions for an enlarged territory. But the Roumanians have interal trouble; they have not the system of peasant proprietorship that their Slav neighbors possess, and it is only about four years ago that the peasants rose and set on From fire many of the properties. the Danube steamers all down the river these fires were seen blazing on the Roumanian side. Perhaps a town that illustrates the culture and than velopment of Roumania more its capital is Turn Severin, a new Danube port, which is young and progressive. The principal part is a very handsome oblong Grand Place, surrounded on all sides (save river end, where there is a garden

promenade) by fine buildings shops. At the upper end is the market house, and perhaps the most picturesque folk to be seen in Europe. The women's dresses are full of col or, and the needlework and embroidupon them are artistic. groups of women are standing or sitting about in their long white skirts with the parti-colored broad borders and decorated sleeves and breasts, over which is the sheepskin jacket, with a brilliant colored apron before and behind. These groups give masses of color and artistic poses such as can only be seen in this Near East. The description given of these peasants by a young Roumanian avocat was, "They are intelligent, but savage;" and his friend, standing near, asked if I knew Hungary. Knowing

the antipathy between the race I did not own to any great knowledge of Hungary. "Ab, they of Hungary. "Ab, they are savages," was the exclamation-There are three million Roumanians in Hungary; the rest are savages."
And this word "savage," so utterly untrue of all these Balkan people, is hurled by the people of each State at the peoples of all the other States. At Guirgevo, in Roumania

heard also a Bucharest lady speak of

the Roumanian peasants as savages. The code of laws of Roumania founded on the Napoleonic code, and in the law courts it is interesting to see the peasants, some in modern dress, waiting to talk with their lawyers, and the witnesses waiting to be called. I asked my avocat friend how Roumanians accounted for this Latin race with a language printed very like Italian in Roman letters, being left here amid the Slav races, whose language approaches the Russian, and is printed with similar characters. "The Romans came here," he replied, "got mixed with the Da-cians, and that mixed race and tongue has remained here." the schools in this small new town are large and important, and they do not neglect their history, for there is a good modern monument to Trajan; but I saw a man taking part of the stones of the ruins of Trajan's castle, that with the bridge form such interesting objects here, for building pur-

THE AMBITION OF BULGARIA.

The ambition of Bulgaria is to go to the days of the Emperor back Samuel, who early in the eleventh century had grouped the whole of the Macedonian tribes into one State. On landing in Bulgaria one first feels in Russia; there is the same type of taken into respectful consideration. It is to be presumed that both parties are reasonable. Hence a quiet businesslike talking-over of the matter is likely to bring about an agreement, while an obstinate or timid reserve and concealment of your real feelings. and concealment of your real feelings great individual freedom, and yet will only nurse misunderstandings and their constitution was drawn up for be more largely recognized each day that the employer does not discharge that the employer when his full liability to his employe when his full liability to his responsibility he pays the wages. The archbishop then took up the considerations of the many young to that the employer does not discharge that the employer does not disc

harvest. Whether the increase in income will make the Bulgarian bureaucracy more aggessive remains to be proved. As one lands at such a town as Lom Palanka there are two significant signs of the evolution of the Bulgarian- the minaret speaking of the Turkish oppression, and the Russian-like gendarme, active, energetic, taking down the names of every one going on and off the ship. But, as I have said, they have advanced from the Russian rule.

The old Kingdom of Servia, as

govina

was under Dushan in the fourteenth

century, included Bosnia and Herze-

and the Sandyak of Novi

Bazar and Montenegro. As an en-thusiastic Servian exclaimed, "We had it for 180 years." This was the cause of the excitement in Servia when Austria closed her thirty years of development in the two Balkan provinces by annexing them, so cut-ting off Servia from all hope of her dream being realized. There is a practice peculiar to the Serbs in all this part of Europe that proves their nationality, says the Servian thusiasts, and that is the practice of "Slava", a veneration of the house-hold gods. Penates in old days; to-day the veneration of the household saints. This is the purest proof of the Serb nationalities. Each house adops a saint from generation to generation, and the priest comes to the house and prayers are offered up, a special cake is made that the priest cuts, and hoiled corn is eaten, much as our"frumenty" of the West of England is eaten in mid-Leut. The Servians are intensely patriotic, and given a period of settled government their country would develop rapidly They have reduced their illiterate population from 90 per cent to a-bout 60 per cent, and are building gymnasiums and girls schools, schools in all their towns, and education is now compulsory through-out the State. In the frontier town of Pirot I went into several of their primary schools and over a well-fitted up gymnasium, but the life of the people is still quite a fifteenth century life. Everything in a house is made by the indwellers of the house. One sees picturesque women coming market in their long white skirts and colored aprons, and cunworked sheepskin jackets, ningly with distaff and spindle busily drawing yarn as they briskly walk with heavy loads on their backs. All cloths are not only woven, but artistically worked and dyed by their hands. The wood and metal own hands. The wood and metal work in their houses is all of their own handicraft, and at carpet weav ing in brilliant colors and original

designs they are masters. If one looks at the map of Europe at the time of the Crusades, early, say, in the thirteenth century, will be seen that the Kingdom of Servia reached from the Danube by Belgrade to the whole of the Dalmatian coast, and the Kingdom of Bulgaria reached from the Danube, cluding the Black Sea coast, close to Adrianople, only a narrow strip of the Eastern Roman Empire separating her from the Aegean Sea. It is these ancient kingdoms the people of these districts are taught to dream of, and the enthusiastic pat-riots in the country talk of; and Turkey's extremity is, they think, their opportunity; meanwhile they are extending their propaganda by establishing newspapers in the Servian tongue wherever the Serbs live in Hungary, or elsewhere, and they point to the fact that there are 700 newspapers now being issued and around Servia in Servian. lies before me now, "Zastava," printed in Hungary. Religion— or rather, one should say, sectarianism in the churches- has a great deal to do with this race problem, and the Servian priests have very frequently led the people into battle and fought and fallen in the fight .- Sydney Catholic Press.

Enslavement of Children.

A mere bit of humanity, three years old, at work contributing to the support of the family of which he is a member-such is the startling information furnished by an Inspector of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission. The little toiler is one of an army of 1,500 children employed in the canneries in Erie County and Western New York. Here is a description given of him by Inspector Edward F. Brown: "In a shed in Forestville I saw a three-year-old baby sitting on a box snipping beans with a knife because his fingers had become tired from breaking the ends off and he found it easier to cut them.'

That is a picture which should make even the most thoughtless reflect. The economic system which forces any parent to make this sacrifice of a child of three years, stands condemned. In the canneries where that little fellow is at work there are fifteen hundred boys and girls working long hours for a pittance to eke out the miserable incomes of the families of which they are members, Some of them are not much farther along on the journey of life than is the little chap who was snipping beans in that shed at Forestville. Here is a companion picture of the one the In-spector drew of him: "At Eden Center I saw a six-year-old girl sound asleep in an upright position with an unstrung bean in her left hand and her right hand in the position of about to break the end of the pod." That involuntary sleep was Nature's protest against man's inhumanity to that little victim.

According to the report of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, 1,500 children under the age of sixteen were employed in the canneries of Western New York during the season 1912. Of this number 1,000 were under fourteen years and 141 under ten years. The employers who profit by the labor of these little ones allege that the mothers of the victims could not be induced to work the | in the canneries if they were not per-

mitted to bring their children with them. The Inspectors who questioned the children found that more than one-half of them go to the canneries unaccompanied by their parents. There they work long hours for wages that vary from twenty-five to ninety cents a day. In some places they are compelled to work on Sundays as well as weekdays. "On many Sundays," reports Inspector Brown, "the sheds and factories are open. At Auburn, Hamburg and many other places have seen the work going on as usual

on Sunday."

To earn their miserable pittance the workers in these canneries-parents and children—must utilise every moment. Mothers must nurse their babies and eat and work at the same time. Neither can the boy or girl toilers spare time for a luncheon. They must eat as they work. "Literally toiling between bites" is the way Inspector Brown puts it. These improperly fed and overworked children are required to perform tasks that would test the strength of older and far more robust persons. When they have filled large boxes with snipped beans they are compelled to carry them to the place where the boxes are weighed. In this way children of nine years are forced to carry boxes weighing from twenty to twenty-two pounds a distance of three hundred

The facts we have been dealing with speak for themselves. They are elo-quent as to a species of wrong that no Christian may regard with indif-ference. That three-year old boy and that six-year-old girl, prisoners in a twentieth century industrial Bastile, are living indictments of the inhuman greed that in its sweep is disorganizing society and sowing the seeds of discontent that is big with danger for the future of the country.
As we think of the stunted lives of

those fifteen hundred children doomed to spend the morning of life in arduous toil, we recall these words of Cardinal O'Connell's pastoral on the labor question: "The lives and happiness of millions of human beings are involved in the issue; and this gives it a moral aspect which cannot be ignored." The prevailing conditions in the canneries in which children but a few years out of the cradle are employed give point to the Cardinal's words. If industrial enslave-ment of children who should be at play is not a moral question, what is a moral question?—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

They all Work for Santa.

Though Santa Claus begins getting ready for the next Christmas the minute he unharnesses his reindeer, yet he never could make enough toys to go around if he did not have a lot of people to help him.

In Germany there are several vil-lages where everybody works at toy-making, not only the mothers, fathers and children, but even grandmothers, and grandfathers. For generations these families have made toys -dolls, tin soldiers, doll furniture little wooden wagons and wooden animals of all kinds. In many homes the children begin helping in this work when they are so small they can bardly sit at the common working table. Often a whole family will earn a living making toys.



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



Men Wanted

ANTIGONISH. N. S.

SEPTIME DISCOURT CONTROLL

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

KIRK & COOKE,

Contractors

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Final Tax Notice—D C Chisholm, page 8 Skates Sharpened—John Falt, page 8 Farm For Sale—Hugh McDonald, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

CALENDARS have been received from the well-known metal worker of Halifax, Mr. James Donohue, and from Thomas Somers, merchant,

DIED SUDDENLY. - Donald McDonald, Mason, of Brown's Mountain, Antigonish, died last Sunday while sitting in a chair in his home. He had been complaining for a few days of feeling unwell, but death was unexpected. He was a man of about seventy years.

REV. FR. D. E. CHISHOLM, P. P., REV. FR. D. E. CHISHOLM, P. P., Pomquet, who has been a patient at St. Martha's Hospital for the past two weeks with a dislocated shoulder is improving daily, but is yet unable to attend to his parochial duties. Rev. Fr. Doyle of Mt. Cameron will celebrate Midnight Mass at Pomquet.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CATHEDRAL .-Services commence at midnight with Pontifical High Mass followed by two Low Masses. In the morning, at 7.30 and 8 o'clock, there will be two more Low Masses. I His Lordship will preach at High Mass. Confessions will be heard Tuesday afternoon and night, until 11.30 p. m.

THE CHRISTMAS trade in Antigonish was most encouraging to the merchants. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were rather fine days, and, though travelling, over rough roads, was disagreeable, large numbers came to Town on these days and were rather heavy buyers. Coming after a dull fall season, for the past season was a poor trading season in this Town, the merchants are glad accordingly and will enjoy Xmas better than they anticipated.

NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE SCIEN-TIFIC EQUIPMENT OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE. — The new gas plant for the scientific laboratories which the Alumni Association is installing, has just arrived at Anti-gonish. It is a large and thoroughly up-to-date plant. The same shipment includes also a complete outfit for the machine shops, including engine, shafts, pulleys, lathes, band - saw, buzz planer, cutting-off saw, etc. This latter equipment is very valuable and is the generous gift of a good friend of

ST, MARTHA'S Hospital is completed and the patients were removed from the temporary quarters a few days ago. There are at present 14 patients and others are daily arriving or seeking admission. All who have seen the new building seem to be delighted with its general make-up and there is no doubt that it will be a great thing for the town and the Court of for the town and the County at large to have such a commodious institu-tion, conducted by such painstaking, self-sacrificing nurses. We hope in the near future to be able to give the public a description of this institution. In the meantime we congratulate the authorities and trustees of the Hos-pital on the manner in which they have carried out the work of building and so successfully put it in condition for the accommodation of the public.

PRESENTATION .- On Sunday evening last, at a large gathering of members of the Congregation in the Parish Hall, Rev. Chas. McDonald, P. P., Bridgeport, C. B., was presented with an address and a purse of gold. The address expressed high approx a tion of Fr. McDouald's zeal and energy in the performance of his duties and congregation had waited on His Lord ship Bishop Morrison to request that he grant their beloved pastor time from his duties for a rest. The request has been granted. We understand Fr. McDonald will shortly start on a trip to Europe. The address was beautifully engraved by J. A. Mac-Dougall, and was embellished by photos of Father McDonald, the parish church and the Glebe. Dr. Murphy read the address.

OF ALL the public services that of the postal department is the most effected by the Christmas season. No holidays are expected by the employees of this service. If work contributes to happiness, then they are the happiest people in the land just now. Hurry, rush and bustle are their lot. This year, judging by local conditions, the volume of mail is greater than ever before. The post card craze of late years is not abating in the least. Indeed it is rather developing, new ideas and designs are continually forming in this business and are such that they appeal to all classes and ages as means of renewing and perpetuating friendships. Consequently it greatly augments the labors of the post office people. In Antigonish the number of incoming mail bags have been trebled, yet the local service is so satisfactory but short time is needed to sort and dis-

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE AT AN-THOONISH.—There will be an interest-ing public debate in Antigonish this winter,—that between students of St. Francis Xavier's, and students of the University of New Brunswick. The latter had the choice of subject, and chose a live, current question—govern-ment of cities by Commission or by Mayor and Councillors (or Aldermen). As usual in our intercollegiate dehates in these provinces, the question is in the form of a resolution, as follows: "Resolved, that in the towns and cities of Canada, civic government by a Commision system, based on the Des Moine plan, is preferable to a Mayor and Council system." The plan which has proved a great success in the city of Des Moine (Iowa, U. S.) is simply to commit the whole power and respon-sibility of the management of civic affairs to a Mayor and four Commissioners, elected by the people. The five so elected are paid large salaries, and are, while in office, expected to devote their whole time to the business for which they are chosen. Commission plan is only eleven or twelve years old, but it has already been adopted in about one hundred and sixty cities in the United States and sixty cities in the United States gus an gloir dligheach a thoirt do'n

B. C. DESROCHEI

Sector 1. The sector of Public Works, Ottaws, December 18, 1912. and Canada. It was adopted by St. | gus an gloir dligheach a thoirt do'n |

John, N. B., in April last, and seems to be giving satisfaction there. The St. Francis Xavier debaters will support the affirmative view of the resolution. About a dozen are competing for the honor of "getting" on the Intercollegiate Team. And it is said that the University of New Brunswick has an equal number of Cicercs who seek a similar honor. In both universities there is so much debating talent this year, that it will be difficult to select the teams. A lively and interesting debate may be looked for. It will take place in February or March.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. ANDREW'S. ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. ANDREW'S.

The entertainment at St. Andrew's on Friday evening, the 20th inst., was a successful one. The new hall was prettily decorated. The preparations were carefully made by Misses McDonald, McIntosh, Agnes Cameron, and Teresa and Margaret Chisholm, all of St. Andrews parish. The people attended well and were repaid for coming by the quality of the enterattended well and were repaid for coming by the quality of the entertainment. A notable feature of the night was a Gaelic song by the Misses Cameron and Boyle. Rev. A. J. Chisholm, pastor of St. Andrew's, supervised the getting up of the program, which was as follows:

Husbands"......Fraser's Mills Dialogue-"Three Little Mothers

Fraser's Mills Play-" Once I was a Maiden" Recitation—"Anna Bell's First
Party" Burney

Pantomime-"A Slight Mictake"

Dialogue-"Imprisoned Soldiers

Chorus—"Jingle Bells."
Play—"Come Under My Plaidie."

Pantomime-"Red, White and

Blue La S. River
Chorus—"The River Shannon."
Valedictory Fraser's Mills
Finale—"Good Night, Children,"Chorus

Personals.

Wm. Chisholm, M. P., Antigonish, arrived home from Ottawa last

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McArthur of Glace Bay are spending the holidays

Mr. Frank McNeil, carpenter, Anticonish, came home from Boston on Saturday to spend the holidays.

Mr. Edward Purcell, merchant, of Bassano, Alberta, is on a visit to his native home at Pleasant Valley, Aut.

Dr. Carter, Mrs. Carter and child of Sydney are spending the holidays with the Doctor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Carter, Antigonish.

Rev. Dr. MacPherson, President of the College, left last Saturday on the west bound train to spend a short va-

Mr. Peter Chisholm, electrician, Boston, is spending the holidays at his former home, South Side Harbor,

Mr. Alex. McDonald, of McDonald & Kennedy, railway contractors on the St. John Valley Railway, arrived in Town Sunday morning.

Miss Mary Ann McKenzie arrived at her home in Antigonish on Satur day night from Woodstock, N. B. where she spent the past several months.

Gregory Tompkins, 4th yearstudent in medicine at Dalhousie, spent a day in Town on his way to his home in Margaree for the holidays.

The college professors and students with a few exceptions bave all gone away on vacations. Rev. M. M. Tompkins and Dr. Coady are at Mar-

Dr. McKinnon of Antigonish arrived home last week from Rochester, Minnesota, where he a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery at the famous Mayo School of Medicine. Dr. Murphy, who accompanied him, returned last week.

Messrs. Christopher Chisholm and Rod. McDonald, of Chisholm, Mac Gillivray & McDonald, railway con-tractors on the Musquodoboit Vailey Railway, arrived here by Saturday night's train, having concluded operations for the winter.

Mr. Joseph Stewart, plumber of New Glasgow, was in town last week inspecting the plumbing and heating of St. Martha's Hospital. He pro-nounced it to be a first class job. The work was done by the firm of Sears & McDonald of this town.

following teachers have returned to their homes in Antigonish returned to their homes in Antigonish to spend the holidays: Miss Jean Chisholm, Lingan, C. B.; Miss Hilda Purcell, Mulgrave; Miss Mary Campbell, Mulgrave; Miss Margaret Gillis, Boisdale, C. B.; Miss Mary Smith Ingonish, C. B.; Miss Sadie Gillis, Main-a-dieu, C. B.; Miss Maisie MaDanald Thomburn, N. S.; Miss McDonald, Thorburn N. S.; Miss Cassie Donohue, Fraser's Grant, Ant.; Miss Josie Donevan, Portage, East Bay, C. B.; Miss Florence Forbes, Holy Angels Convent, Sydney.

Fear-deasachaidh a Chasket:

A CHARAID, — "Nuair thig an Geamhradh is am na Duldachd" bidh sinn a dluthachadh air am na Nollaig -an t-am beannaichte ans am bi sinn a' cumail an cuimhne tighinn ar Slanair, Iosa Chrìosda. Cha'n e a mhain gum bheile freagarrach dhuinn, Naoidhean Dhiadhaidh sin a rugadh le Moire am Bethlehem bho chionn cor is naoi ceud-deug bliadhns.

Bho na timesn a dhaom bha na Gaidheil bho'n d-thainig mise agus iomadh aon eile a' guidhe do gach-a-cheile Nollaig Mhath.

Cha bu luaithe rachadh an fhailte chridheil so a chur na thigeadh an fbreagairt choir so: "Mar sin dhuibh fhein, agus moran dhiubh." Tha dochas agam nach 'eil an cleachdadh so a dol an di-chuimhne 'nar measg.

Ged tha mise nam fhogarach bochd ann an oisinn an ian-thuath nan Staidean Aonaichte, fada bho "Thir nam Beann, nan Gleann's nan Gaisgeach," tha mi guidhe do gach leughadair a CHASKET, agus do gach fear is bean, gach nighean is gille air feadh Albainn Nuadh gu leir, Nollaig Chrìdheil agus Bliadhna Mhath Ur. Is e durachd mo chrìdhe dhaibh saoghaol fada, bas sona agus gloir shiorruidh.

Walla Walla, Wash., An Nollsig, 1912.

Among the Advertisers.

A scarf found is at Casket office. Holiday and New Year cards at Miss C. J. Macdonald's.

More of these 85c. boys sweaters at McDonald's Clothing Store.

Overshoes, good quality, \$1.45, at McDonald's Shoe Store.

Gum shoes, larrigans over-sox. Best quality at McDonald's Shoe Store.

For sale, two good room stoves only used one month. Apply to John

Ladies' felt and flannel lined boots, over-gaiters, felt slippers, at Mac-Donald's Shoe Store.

Hot lunch, oyster stews, baked beans, etc., served daily at Stewart's,

Ice-cream and oyster stews served at Mrs Campbell's during the holi-days. Will open to-night (Tuesday). Our green elk and kangaroo hockey

boots are pronounced first-class by leading hockeyists. McDonald's Shoe Lost, between Lower South River, and St. Andrew's, a sum of money. Finder please leave at Boyd & Mac-

Pherson's Store, St. Andrew's. Strayed to the premises of Charles Smith, Cloverville, a lamb, not marked, owner can have same by paying for this advertisement.

Dressmaking and millinery promptly attended to by Anna M. McLean, of Pinevale. Your patronage kindly solicited, after January 1st.

Increased Car Demurrage.

Under an Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the car service charges are increased from \$1.00 per car per day to \$2.00 for the first 24 hours or any part thereof, and \$3.00 for each succeeding 24 hours or any part thereof, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, for delay beyond the free time hitherto allowed. This order will take effect on the Intercolonial on the 26th December, 1912.

NOTICE

I wish to notify the readers of THE CASKET that I have installed a full set of emery wheels suitable for gumming cross-cut and mill saws and grinding JOHN E. FALT,

Final Tax Notice

Warrants will be issued for all taxes unpaid

On the 28th inst

and the water superintendent will

visit the premises of persons whose water rates are still

unpaid on said date.

Persons using the water without first notifying this office

and paying for same are liable to a fine which is ordered to be henceforth imposed. Dated Town Office, Antigonish,

N. S., Dec. 23rd, 1912.

By Order, D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Treasurer.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tender for Lock' dam etc. at East River, N. S., will be received at this office and it 4.09 p. m. on Monday, January 20, 1913, for the construction of a lock, dam, regulation studees, and approach piers and the excavation of a raceway and chantel in the East River, New Glasgow, N. S.

Plats, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of towder chained at this Department and at the offices of J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Buildira, Montreal; A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Post Office Quebec; F. G. Goodspeed Esq. District Engineer, Halffax, N. S., and on application to the Postmaster, at New Glasgow, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the pinted forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures the nature of the occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures the nature of the occupation, and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures the nature of the occupation, and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures the nature of the Minister of tubic works, equal to ten per cent /10 p. c.; of tubic works, equal to ten per cent /10 p. c.; of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the verson tende ing decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

> R. C. DESROCHERS. Secretary.

Bubonic plague has broken out near Popovka, in the Government of Samara, Russia. Twelve persons have died of the disease and eight persons are under treatment. A cordon of troops has been stationed to cary out an effective quarantine.

The demand of Great Britain for arbitration at the Hague on the posi-tion of the United States in the Pan-ama Canal whereby she is to permit her shipping free access to the canal while all other vessels must pay toll, is not likely to meet with favourable consideration. The United States feel that all the world is opposed to their stand in the matter and she would therefore not receive equitable treatment from any board of arbitration.

Charlottetown Patriot: According to the official report the sum of \$1,-196,396 was brought in by the fisheries of P. E. Island for the last year (1911-1912), being an increase of \$42,-688 over the previous year. The fig-ures shows very large falling off in the quantities of cod, herring, smelts and oysters taken, but an increase in the yield of lobsters and hake. The take of haddock remains practically the same, being only 52 cwt. more than for the year 1910-1911.



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

I wish Merry Xmas.

McDONALD'S

Clotoing & Shoe Store Antigonish,

FARM FOR SALE

That desirable property at Doctors Brook, known as the John Macdonald (Donald More) farm. It consists of 100 acres and is well wooded and watered and the buildings are in good repair. For futher particulars apply to

HUGH MacDONALD,

17 Lawson St., Ashmont, Mass. orto Dougal Medonald Docters Brook

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry

Maritime Dental College Advantages for Canadian Students

For information and calendar address
DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dear
318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

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

NOTICE

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4th. 1912.

FARM FOR SALE

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

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

MERRY XMAS EVERYBODY

Gifts Worth Giving

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

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

MUFFLERS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, COLLARS, SWEATERS, SHIRTS, FUR CAPS,

HOCKEY BOOTS, ARM BANDS, GAITERS, UMBRELLAS,

PAJAMAS, SUSPENDERS, CUFF BUTTONS. COAT SWEATERS,

HATS and CAPS,

OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, ETC. We've a host of things that are just right. Come in to see what we can do for him. We can settle your Christmas

BOOTS, SHOES,

Palace Clothing Co.y

worry in short order.

The Xmas Outfitters

Cold Weather Goods At D. G. KIRK'S

444644444644444

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

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN BUEFALO ROBES, COATS and MITTS.

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

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

ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS

which we offer to clear at less than half price.

D. G. KIRK, Antigonish

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

Manufacturers of

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

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA-

NOTICE

To Whom it may Corcern: Parcels to be sent by the Isaac's Harbor stage line can be left at Sears & McDonald's store, but in all cases purcels must have charges prepaid before we will accept same for delivery T. J. SEARS.

Christmas Goods

This is the place to buy your thristmas Gifts, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Ladies and Gents Umbrellas, Ebony Dressing casses, etc.

A fine line of cut glass and Silver Deposit ware. Everything for the holiday trade. Call and see my good values in the

T. J. WALLACE Optician & Jeweller Antigonish.

NOTICI

C. B. Whidden & Son would their customers to make payment account now, as they will want paid accounts settled by December

All persons trespassing on the of the late Donald McDonald.

of the late Donald McLonie Head, are notified that sparis for bidden and that they will be procuted as the aw directs.

MARGARET McDONALD,

12-12-2:

Monks He 12-12, 2

FOR SAL A wood lot of 110 acres, with timber, both hard and soft about two miles from James in Station and will be sold at a result.

able figure. For further particu

MRS. CATHERINE MCADAN