Fifty-third Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, January 12, 1905.

No. 2

### CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH. first insertion, SIXTY CENTS second " - TWENTY CENTS Special Rates for periods of two months or Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion.

Changes in Contract advertising must be in on Monday.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted. JOB PRINTING.

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

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 12

The Chadwick case is another illustration of the enormous capacity for being fooled which the cleverest business men in the world possess, and of the tremendous credulity of those who consider themselves too intelligent to believe in religious creeds.

... The withdrawal of the British fleet from our waters leaves Canada under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. Kipling's well-known lines should now be rewritten, so as to read

" Step-daughter am II in my mother's house And tenant-at the will of Uncle Sam-in my

Notwithstanding the magnificent display of "shirt-sleeves diplomacy" by United States Minister Bowen, President Castro of Venezuela is holding back the customs receipts which were to pay the bills owing to Britain and Germany. It will now be in order to ask whether Uncle Sam is going to play dog in the manger.

We have known many members o the laity who had a remarkable acquaintance with the Bible, but an Ohio lady, Mrs. Mary Sidley, who died lately, surpasses all others. She had read the whole Bible twenty-seven times, and knew the New Testament by heart. Of her twelve children, three are priests and one an Ursuline

Father Ignotius Grant, S. J., who died a few weeks ago at St. Beuno's College, North Wales, was one of the first if not the very first of the Oxford converts. He returned to the University after one vacation with "Milner's End of Controversy" in his valise, and the book earned its title anew. William Lockhart borrowed it from him and he too hastened to enter the Church.

There have been several notable conversions of late in Germany. Among those recently received into the Church are Wilhelmine von Hillern. a novelist of international reputation ; the dramatic poet Martin Unterweger, and his wife, better known as Rosa Stolle; Dr. Ludwig Seidel, formerly a Protestant preacher, and Professor in the Gymnasium of Breslau. These names will now be added to the list of 3,100 Catholic authors who are writing in the German tongue.

The Catholic women of Germany are determined not to be behind their husbands and brothers in good works. They have a League which labours for the rescue of fallen women, for the care of female prisoners, for the moral protection of working-girls in large oities, for the training of country nurses, for the higher education of women, etc. The first Congress of the League was held at Frankfort a few weeks age.

ot

A correspondent of the Outlook is very much annoyed to find that statistics show that more books are published in "priest-ridden Italy and ignorant Russia" than in the United States. The editors try to comfort him by pointing out that their country leads the world in newspapers and periodicals though not in books. If he is a sensible man, he will refuse to be consoled, for he must know that smart of Cuba, yet there was an insurrecsciolism is not learning.

William Francis Collier, LL. D.,

pire " was atrociously unfair to Catholies, and its enforced use in the schools of Nova Scotia was nothing less than religious persecution, but he was a most fascinating writer and inspired a love for historical study in the minds of those who read him. In his "Greece" and "Rome," his good qualities had full scope without interference from his bigotry,

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle having written a fiery letter to the Times on the outrageous violation of British neutrality in coaling the Baltic fleet, the "Thunderer" quietly points out to him that half a million tons more of Welsh coal were shipped to Chinese ports during 1903 than during 1902, and that this coal has most probably found its way to the Japanese fleet. What is fair to one side ought to be fair to the other.

The Rev. Edward H. Welch, S. J.f. who died at Georgetown College last month, in the 83rd year of his age, was a member of one of the oldest families of New England. Graduated from Harvard in 1840, he went to Heidelberg to study law, and on his return became a Catholic, his conversion making quite a stir in Boston. He joined the Jesuits in 1851, was rector of various colleges, and at the time of his death was professor of Constitutional History at George-

The etiquette department of Benziger's Magazine tells an inquirer that the present custom is for children to say "Yes" and "No," and that the addition of "Sir" or "Ma'am," among equals, smacks of provincialism. This very statement shows the unwisdom of the new custom. Children should not be taught to consider themselves the equals of their elders, and the use of "sir" of "ma'am" will help to keep them respectful to their superiors. The new custom is by no means admirable, and we are sorry to notice that it has been adopted by educators whose work is otherwise excellent.

The strike of the cotton operatives in Fall River is now six months old, and all the reserve fund of the unions and all the money they could raise on mortgage has been exhausted. The manufacturers still insist that they cannot pay the old scale of wages and compete with the mills of the Southern States. They allege many reasons, but keep back one of the most important. The restrictions on child labor in the North are not always observed, South. It is a pity that the sympathy for childhood, which is nowhere so gushing as in the United States, was not more effective. Then the factory hands of Massachusetts could not so readily be denied a living wage.

The name Sampson Low and Marston appears on the title page of many of the best English books published in the nineteenth century. Mr. Marston has now issued a book of reminiscences of authors whom he has known. "Lorna Doone" is generally regarded as one of our greatest novels of the second-class, yet it seems that Mr. Blackmore did not regard it as his best or even his second-best work, and never could understand why it was the most popular of his books. Authors affect to despise the professional critics; yet they themselves have passed the most erratic judgments on the writings of others, and are not always the best judges of the relative merits of their own works.

In spite of the declarations of Secretary Taft on the value of the work done by the friars in the Philippines, the lies concerning them continue to be printed. The Colonial Commissioner of the University of Chicago states that only for the friars there would have been no insurrection. And he quotes - Aguinaldo. The friars did not control the government tion there; they have no control in Havti or San Domingo, in Uruguay or Paraguay, yet there are insurrections died in Belfast a few weeks ago, aged in these four republics at present; public eye. A more obvious explan-

Philippines, and there is still insurrection in the islands. It is the story of the wolf and the lambover again.

A correspondent of the Outlook tells how a friend of hers, the daughter of a French Senator, was asked by a member of the Board of Examiners for teachers' diplomas, why she considered a certain poem beautiful in sentiment. She answered, "Because it is a prayer; because it speaks of God and tends to elevate the soul." Mademoiselle," replied the examiner, you may say it is beautiful because it is a prayer, or because it tends to elevate the soul, but to say it is beautiful because it speaks of God is not permissible. The idea of God is out of date in France." This seems to represent very well the attitude of French official educators towards Christianity.

Dr. Sullivan has retired from the Medical Faculty of Queen's College, after fifty years connection with the institution as student and professor. The careers of Farrel in Halifax, Hingston in Montreal, and Sullivan in Kingston, remind us, in the first place, that while a great many rank and file physicians are materialists, the leaders of the profession are generally earnest Christian men; and, in the second place, that a Catholic doctor does not always find his creed a hindrance to his advancement. Kingston has deserved to be called the Canadian Derry, yet Michael Sullivan has been its Mayor, has been the most honored professor in its Medical College, and sits in the Senate of the Dominion to represent the district of which it is the centre.

If the press as a whole lends its aid to the stage in demoralizing theatregoers, there are occasional exceptions which are worth noting. W. L. Hubbard, in the Chicago Tribune, says that the series of plays lately presented in that city by the greatest French commedienne of the day were so thoroughly putrid as to leave no justification whatever for their performance. And William Winter, of the New York Tribune, the dean of American dramatic critics, refers to a certain school of plays, -in language which reminds us of John Ruskin in scolding mood, as "the degenerate medico-moral, dissecting-table, garbagebucket, gas-tank drama of Mr. Sudermann, Mr. Ibsen, or that second-hand Brummagem Ibsen, Mr. Bernard Shaw." Yet excursion trains were run from Quebec and Ottawa to Montreal, to enable Catholic women to witnes Rejane give the most daring exhib itions of harlotry ever seen on an alleged respectable stage.

While it was thought that the approaching separation of Church and State in France could work harm only to Catholicism, it was hailed by the English and American press as a measure of high statesmanship. Now that it is likely to pinch French Protestants sharply, we are told that it is persecution. The dioceses of France either coincide with the government divisions called departments, or can be made to do so. The proposed rule making the church in each department a religious unit, would not seriously affect the work of the Catholie Church, but it would cripple the Protestant synodal organization whose consistories embrace four or five departments at once. "It would decree the disappearance of most of the poor Protestant churches now kept alive by the rich," says the Outlook; "it would really refuse to Protestants the liberty of worship promised to every French citizen by the French common law." It does make a good deal of difference, sometimes, whose ox is gored.

There are some who have thought it necessary to explain Newman's noncommittal answer to one who asked him the meaning of the lipes

"And with the morn those angel faces smile Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile,' by saying that there was probably something in them too sacred for the

member that Browning said of a passage in "Sordello:" "Well, I know the poem had a meaning to me when I wrote it, but what it was, I cannot now say ;" and that Goethe wrote to Lord Francis Egerton concerning some lines in "Faust:" "Surely you at twenty-four should know better than I at seventy-four the meaning of a passage I wrote at your age." If Browning and Goethe could forget, it is no shame for Newman to have done so. Opium, however, is probably the secret of Coleridge's ignorance of beloved of heaven," which he contributed to Southey's "Joan of Arc." "These are very fine lines, though I say it that should not," wrote S. T. C. in later years, "but hang me if I know, or ever did know, the meaning of them, though my own composition.

#### IS THE WORLD GROWING BETTER?

Professor Henry Van Dyke of Princeton is one of the most thoughtful as well as one of the most graceful writers in the United States to-day. Discussing the question, Is the World Growing Better? in a recent number of Everybody's Magazine, he points out how hard it is to give a precise answer. "The world, like the individual man," he says, "has its moods and its vagaries, its cold fits and its hot fits, its backslidings and its repentances, its reactions and its revivals. . . There may be years. or regions, of short harvest in the field of morals, just as there are in the cotton-field or the cornfield." Nevertheless, he thinks an estimate may be made under three heads, justice, kindness, self-control and self-sacrifice. Under the first two heads he believes the world is steadily improving as evinced by wiser and more merciful laws, better protection of life and property, philanthropy and a horror of war. But when he comes to the third head, he cannot take so optimistic a view. He says:

It may be on this point we have entered into a period of reaction. The theory of individual liberty threatens to assert itself in dangerous forms. Literature and art are throwing their enchantments about the old lie that life's highest value is found in mo-ments of intense self-gratification. Speed is glorified, regardless of direc-Strength is worshipped at the expense of reason. Success is deified as the power to do what one likes. Gilding covers a multitude of sins.

On the one hand, we have a so-called "upper class" which says: "The world was made to amuse me: nothing else matters." On the other hand, we have an unmistakable increase of the criminal class, which lives at war with the social order. Corporations and labor-unions lock arms in a strug-gle so fierce that the rights and interests of the community are equally forgotten by both parties. In our own country, lynching, which is organized murder for unproved offences, grows more common; divorces increase to 60,000 in one year; and there is an epidemic of shocking accidents and disasters, greater than any hitherto recorded, and due apparently to the spirit of unrestraint and recklessness which is sweeping furiously along the highways of modern life.

Is this selfish and headlong spirit growing? Will it continue to acceler-ate the pace at which men live, and diminish the control by which they are guided? Will it weaken more and more the bonds of reverence, and mutual consideration, and household fidelity, and civic virtue, until the states which have been civilized by the sanctions of love and the convictions of duty are whirled backward, by the passion of self-indulgence, into the barbarism of luxurious pleasure or the anarchy of bloody social strife?

These are the questions that rise to trouble us in our moments of despondency and foreboding. But I think that it is neither wise, nor brave, to give them an answer of despair. Two are stronger than one. The growth of justice and of kindness, I guess, will in the long run prevail, and the selfish, reckless spirit will be overcome.

The one thing that is sure is this: the hope of humanity lies in the widenng, deepening influence of that blessed Life which was born nineteen hundred years ago in Bethlehem; and that Life teaches us that the only way to make the world better is for each man to do his best.

Let none of our critical readers take it amiss that Professor Van Dyke uses I "guess." It is not an Americanism but a perfectly proper word as cheers and hisses.

73. His "History of the British Em- they have lost their control in the ation may be accepted when we re- he uses it, for all through his article he has given his forecasts of the future the name of guesses. What he says of "the blessed Life" is well said, though vague. Another Princeton professor declared not long ago that "who Jesus was is more important than what Jesus did." What we need is an intense belief that the Life has a right to direct and govern our lives, so that our imitation is not merely a question of propriety but of strict duty; and this will not be the case unless we believe that the Life was divine not in any vague but in the most prehis own meaning in the passage "Maid | clse sense of the word. Some of our American co-religionists appear to believe that their country will be Catholie before this century is out. We do not believe it, but if it should come to pass there would be no more of the divorce question, the race question, or the labour question. For the Catholic Church which alone speaks with the authority of Him who lived that blessed Life, which alone can discriminate between the way of the commandments and the way of the counsels of perfection, bears within her alone the fo intain of grace which, flowing forth in the Sacraments, enables men to do those things which are impossible to flesh and blood though with God all things are possi-

The plant of the Canada Carriage Co., at Brockville, Ont., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$300,000.

A widespread strike of the coal miners of Germany is anticipated. Already some 20,000 men have gone out, of a possible 270,000. The strike is due to the men asking for a number of changes in running the mines which would improve their condition, including pay for time spent in going in and returning from the mines, the alteration and improvement in the manner of draining the pits. The owners say they are unable to grant the requests as there is very small margin of profit now over working ex-pences because of Belgian and French

Sir Edward Morris, Minister of Justice in Newfoundland, said the outlook for that colony was never brighter than at present. The Harmsworths of London, England, through their agents, Mason Beaton, have just completed the purchase of extensive timber areas from the Timber Estates Company for \$550,000. They are now Company for \$550,000. They negotiating with the government and the Reid-Nild, company for concessions and privileges. They undertake to and privileges. They undertake to expend at least a quarter of a million dollars during the next four years, and expect to erect a pulp-making plant and paper mills to cost two millions of dollars.

A Paris despatch says: "With the temperature falling slowly, skating was general in the suburbs. The frost was the severest for many years. The streets were sheeted with ice and cab service in a great measure, was suspended. The air was filled with sleet and the fountains are frozen. A heavy snow fall is threat-ened and there is no immediate propect of milder weather. Wintry conditions in middle and western Europe are extraordinary. The blizzaed in Switzerland was the flercest since 1875. Sunday and Monday were the coldest days with one exception for

The Daily Telegraph of London has decided to devote £5,000 of the fund they have started for the relief of the poor of West Ham towards emigration to Canada. The sum of £2,000 has been given to the Salvation Army, being sufficient for the emigration of 50 families, and £3,000 to the Self-Help Emigration Society being sufficient for the emigration of 100 families. "Further," says the Telegraph, rests solely with our readers whether the amount expended shall not before the end of March be increased to \$22. 000, for our arrangements cover the possibility of sending to Canada in the spring 700 families from West Ham, or some 3,000 to 3,500 individuals."

Lord Selborne had a very mixed reception at Wolverhampton when he urged upon his audience the necessity of Mr. Chamberlain's advice, to think imperially. At times the disorder al-most stopped the meeting. He said the people of Great Britain Should lift their eyes from a United Kingdom in their eyes from a United Kingdom to a United Empire. Mr. Chamberlain's advice was not for them alone, but for Canada, Australia, South Africa and elsewhere in our dominions. The dream of a United Empire was the greatest dream ever put before the electors of Great Britain. There was no reason why the Empire should not be self-contained. At the next elec-tion the electors would have a great responsibility thrown on them, every vote cast would have an effect far beyond this country. The name of Chamberlain was received with

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Cenuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar



FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR COMSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Percit Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Our line is complete in

Drugs and Patents Medicines, Pills. All kinds Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco.

FOSTER BROS.' Tonic Pills, Beef Iron and Wine.

FOSTER BROS.' Syrup Hyphosphites.

Physicians Prescriptions Carfully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled.

House Telephone No. 48. Office Telephone No. 16.

### Foster Bros. Druggists, Antigonish.

### New Millinery Store.

The subscriber begs to inform her many friends in Antigonish and elsewhere that she has opened a

### New Millinery Store

Corner of Main and Acadia Streets, (one door east of Hon. C. P. Chisholm's law office),

where she has on hand a good stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Children's Hoods and Bonnets in Wool and Silk, etc.

All the stock was purchased from the well known firm of Brock & Patterson, St. John, N. B., and patrons will be sure to get the very

Mail orders will receive careful and prompt

#### LIZZIE McDONALD, Late of A. Kirk & Co.'s.

### Are not payable in advance but

monthly, as follows:

\$9.00 at end of 1st month 8.10 " " 2nd " 7.20 " " 3rd " 6.30 " " 4th " 5.40 " " 5th " 4.50 " " 6ch "

And we give the best instruction in bookkeeping and stenography you can

## Empire Business College

TRURO, N. S.

O. L. HORNE, Principal BANNERS. BADGES. PINS, BUTTONS.

Fo Religious Societies, FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS, SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

SACRED HEART PINS, CHARMS AND BADGES,

RELIGIOUS PHOTO BUTTONS, SOUVENIRS FOR FIRST HOLY COMMUNION.

Designs and Estimates given upon application Write for Catalogue.

### T. P. TANSEY

Manufacturer Association Supplies,

The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross for the Diocese of Antigonish.

[This column of THE CASKET will bereafter be devoted to the interests of the Branches of the League of the Cross throughout the Diocese, and all communications intended for publication may be addressed to John a Macdougall. Grand Secretary, Glace Bay, C. B.]

A PICTURE OF HIMSELF.

There are today many fathers who, if they were to see before their eyes a picture of themselves and their actions while under the influence of liquor, as was shown to the "father" in the following story, would undoubtedly do as he did, refuse to drink the cup of

But can not every Catholic father who is addicted to the use of strong drink, standing on the threshold of a new year, reflect for a moment, draw a perfect picture of himself in his own mind and at once seek his spiritual advisor, take the pledge and forever abandon his visits to the saloon. The following is a story of a father who was given a view of himself and he

profited by it. -At the corner stood three men. Just as they had decided upon going into the nearest saloon to take the "smile before dinner" that always results in going home with a "jag," a fourth, Mr. Starrett, came along. He was always known as a "hale fellow, well never known to refuse a drink and would treat the crowd while he remained the possessor of a sou. The invitation was at once extended. But

to their surprise the answer came : You must excuse me, gentlemen, cannot join you today

"Well, did you ever, the first time Mr. Starrett was known to refuse a

"That is very true," replied Mr. Starrett, "but I'm a different man

"Oh, yes, some temperance crank was giving you an ear full," and then "No sir," replied Mr. Starrett, "I had no words spoken to me."
"Well, what then has brought about

Mr. Starrett then proceeded to tell his story.

Addressing one of the three he said : "After leaving you the other day I met a party of friends when on my way to dinner. I was asked to go and have an 'appetizer.' I went, and about two o'clock I started for home half drunk. As I was approaching the gate I heard voices in the garden and suspicious that some of the neighbours were around talking about me as I always felt so when drinking, I peeped hrough the hedge prepared to catch ipon the most innocent word spoken and then raise the usual 'rumpus' about it. I was disappointed. olces were those of my little son and laughter playing and I listened.

'Now, you be ma,' said the boy, 'and Il be pa. Now wait till I fill my bot-le. He took a bottle, ran off and filled it with water, and returning, nodded idiotically at the girl, and then sat down without saying anything. The girl looked up from her work and 'John, why do you go on this

Wizzer way?' he asked. 'Gettin' drunk,' she answered. 'Who's drung now?'

Sharply she answered: 'You are, and you promised me when the baby died that you wouldn't drink any more. The children are almost ragged, and we haven't anything hardly to eat, but you still throw your money away. Don't you know you are break-ing my heart?'

The play was too real for me and I walked away, for the first time fully realizing what I was doing. I could think of nothing else that day but those dear little children, and the ition was made gentlemen, you must excuse me, I cannot drink again.

The friendship of drinking companions lasts while your money lasts.

Is there any good reason why a member of the League of the Cross should not wear the L. O. C. pin?

In up-to-date bars-room they have what is known as a "bouncer." His duties are to eject without any cere mony those who have spent the last copper, for then they are regarded as has-been good fellows.

It was never known that any one became a drunkard by drinking to ex-cess at first. The "occasional glass" was first taken, then he became "a moderate drinker" - but alas, how many of these escaped being drunkards afterwards? Few indeed!

At the end of every quarter during the year 1905 the number of members enrolled during the quarter in each Branch of the League of the Cross and the number of members in good standing will be given in this column. It will be interesting to note which Branch will lead at the close of the

In some branches a scheme has been introduced by which a prize is awarded at the end of the quarter to the member who will bring into the branch the largest number of new members during the quarter. The working of this scheme will be explained more fully in a future issue, when probably all the branches will find it to their advantage to adopt it.

Dr. Floyd N. Crandall, in his book, "How to Keep Well," says: "One of the greatest mistakes a man makes is to do his work on stimulants. can not do his work this year without artificial strength, can he expect to do it next year? If he has not sufficien: strength to do his work at 30, what does he expect to do at 40 or 50, when his business will naturally be larger Manufacturer Association Supplies, to grow stronger as years are added to his age? This daily bracing up with sideration and are often returned to all druggists. and more exacting? Does he expect

stimulants, so common among young business and professional men, is sheer insanity. If a man is not strong enough to do his work, he ought to reduce it. Working on stimulants will lead to disaster, mental and physical."

#### How France is Governed.

France, like the United States, is a republic with a written constitution. But the constitutions of the two countries differ widely from each other. No provision of the constitution of the United States can be changed until the amendment by which it is pro-posed to change it has been submitted to the people and approved by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The constitution of France, on the other hand, is divided into two kinds of laws, one called "constitu-tional," the other called "organic." The "organic" laws may be altered in the same way that other laws may in the same way that other laws may be altered—that is, by a simple act of the parliament. For example, the French senate, which exists only in virtue of the provisions of an "organic" law, may have the most radical changes made in it, or may be practically abolished, by the two houses of parliament sitting and voting exactly as they would sit and vote if considering a measure of the utmost triviality. The "constitution-al" laws may be changed almost as easily. When the senate and the house of deputies meet together they constitute the national assembly; and the national assembly has power and authority, by a mere majority vote, to make any changes in the government it pleases without in any way referring the matter to the people. If it wanted to, it could meet to-morrow and abolish the republic and set up an absolute monarchy.

The inference which would nat-urally be drawn from these statements s that the French parliamant almost monopolizes the power of the French government instead of being checked and balanced by the executive and judicial departments, as the congress of the United States is; and a close inspection of French institutions amply verifies this inference. The government of France has been aptly described as "government by mass-meeting," and a tumultuous and disorderly massmeeting it sometimes is

The titular chief executive of France is the president. He is elected, not by the people but by a majority vote of the two houses of parliament, meet ing together as a national assembly His term is seven years. He cannot veto legislation, but may require the houses to reconsider it. He has the legal power to appoint and remove all public officials, including ambas-sadors and cabinet ministers. He can adjourn the chambers for any period of less than a month, can dissolve them after they have sat five months, and, with the consent of the senate, can dissolve the chamber of deputies

at any time.

But extensive as is the nominal authority of the French president, his real authority ususally is extremely real authority ususally is extremely limited. He is generally as much of a figurehead as is the king of England. He has only a Hobson's choice in the selection of his cabinet. He may select whom he wishes, provided he selects whom the chamber of deputies wishes. His ministers are responsible for their acts, not to him but to the chambers. His appointments to all chambers. His appointments to all offices, no matter how important or how trifling, must be countersigned by his ministers, and are, therefore, really the appointments of the ministers. The third republic was founded in 1875. Of its seven presidents, not one has served a full seven years term. Four have chosen or have been forced by the chambers and their ministers to resign, one (Carnot) was assassinated, and one (Faure) died in office. M. Loubet, who is now presi-

dent, was elected in 1899. The French cabinet has at present twelve members, the minister of justice, the minister of finance, the minister of war, the minister of marine, the minister of colonies, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of the interior and of public worship, the minister of public instruction, religion, and the fine arts, the minister of public works, the minister of public works, the minister of agriculture, the minister of trade and industry, and the minister of posts and telegraphs. The natures of the administrative duties of most of the ministers are indicated by their offi-cial titles. In France, as in England, the ministers must resign their places when they cannot command a majority for their policies in the more popular branch of parliament, which is, in France, the chamber of deputies. The president then sends for the leader of the party or group of parties which has become dominant, and asks him to form a cabinet. This leader, who onow becomes prime minister, selects for himself any office he pleases. M. Combes, the present prime minister, is minister of the interior and of public worship. The French, instead of being divided into two great parties, as are the English, are spilt into many small ones. A ministry, to command a majority in the chamber of deputies, must be supported by the votes of two or more parties. The tenure of the French ministers is, therefore, much more precarious than that of English ministers, and they have far less influence over legislation, and far less power to carry on an independconsistent administration. English ministers prepare almost all legislative measures, and parliament usually accepts or rejects their bills without modification. The French ministers usually—aithough this is not necessary—belong to one of the chambers, speak and, if they are members, vote in them, and introduce a large amount of legislation; but their

the houses much modified. The administrative measures of the ministers also are subject to constant in-

terference from the chambers.

The French parliament is composed of two chambers, the senate and the house of deputies. The framers of the constitution expected the two houses to have equal powers, but the chamber of deputies dominates the whole gov-ernment, senate included. The senate does not long resist the passage of any measure which the chamber of deputies has approved. A ministry may continue in power in spite of an adverse majority in the senate, but it falls when the chamber of deputies rejects one of its important measures or votes a want of confidence in it. The English ministers are really the leaders of the house of commons. house of deputies requires that the French ministers shall give the most implicit obedience to its wishes and even to its whims; and the French government usually affords an exam-ple, not of ministerial leadership but of ministerial servility. The French senate is composed of 300 members chosen by electoral colleges representing the departments. They are elected for a term of nine years, and one-third of them go out of office every three years. They must be at least 40 years old. The churcher of deputies is some years. They must be at least 40 years old. The chamber of deputies is composed of 584 members. They must be at least 25 years old, and are elected for a term of four years from districts called "arrondissements."

In many respects the most important office in the French government is the ministry of the interior. This ministry assumes all the duties not assigned to any other department and-under the control, of course, of the omnipotent chamber of deputies—superintends the local governments of the departments, the arrondissements, the cantons, and the communes into which the country is arbitrarily divided. For there is almost no such thing as local self-government in France. All officials, from the prefect, who is superintendent of schools, chief of police, and treasurer of the department, to the mayor of the smallest commune—and there are 36,170 communes, rural and urban-are responsible to, and a large majority of them are appointed by, the ministerial bureaucrats, mainly by the ministry of the interior, at Paris. Nowhere in the world is government more centralized.

The judges of the courts, including even the cantonal justices of the peace, are appointed by the minister of justice, acting, of course, in the name of the president. Special "administrative courts" exist to try cases in which the government is directly or indirectly a party. The ordinary courts, of which the highest is the Court of Cassation in Paris, try only cases Cassation in Paris, try only cases affecting the rights and relations of individuals.—S. O. D., in Chicago Tri-

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism. - It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost in-stant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent six weeks in bed before commencing its use-4 bottles cured me."-66.

### C. M. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 331, C. M. B. A., Sydney Mines, held Jan. 4th, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Spiritual Advisor, Rev. C. F. McKinnon: Chancellor, A. C. McCormack: President, Norman Mc-Intyre: Ist Vice-Pres., Dennis McCormack; 2nd do., James A. Francis; Rec. Secretary, John J. McNeil; Asst. do., Isaac Edwards; Financial Secy, John Walsh; Treasurer, John A. Mc Neil: Marshall, Thomas McGowan; Guard, Peter MacKinnon; Trustees, Archibald MacIntyre, James Cullen, James MacDonald, John O'Handly, John J. Francis.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder .-Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies with-out avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's ont avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder 1 was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents. 65.

Dr. William Osler, who has been appointed to the Regins professorship of medicine at the University of Oxford, has a good-humoured way of telling anecdotes that reflect unfavourably on physicians. At a medical banquet Dr. Osler responded to a toast on "Provi-He began: "A merchant, after a long absence, reappeared at church one Sunday morning pale and thin. 'Where have you been?' said a trustee. 'I have been ill,' the mer-chant answered. 'I have been very ill. My doctor had a good deal of ill. My doctor had a good deal of difficulty in pulling me through.' 'Tut,' said the trustee. 'Tut, man. It wasn't your doctor that pulled you through. It was Providence.' 'Maybe it was,' returned the merchant, 'but the doctor will charge for it.'"

Cured His Mother of Rheumatism,

"My mother has been a sufferer for many years from rheumatism." says W. H. Howard of Husband, Pennsylvania. "At times she was unable to move at all, while at all times walking was painful. I presented her with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications she decided it was the most wonderful pain reliever she had ever tried, in fact, she is never without it now and is at all times able to walk. An occasional application of Pain Balm keeps away the pain that she was formerly troubled with." For sale by Brolessional Cards

HECTOR Y. MacDONALD,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,

PORT HOOD, C. B.

DR. M. F. RONAN. Dentist,

Office : Old Halifax Bank Building.

Graduate of the University of Pennsyl-

### C. S. AGNEW. DENTIST.

Office, over Cope'and's Drug Store.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

### MCKINNON,

PHYSICIAN AND

SURGEON . . Office; Building lately occupied by Dr. Cameron.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.. AVIN GIRROIR, LL. B.

> BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

### BURCHELL & MCINTYRE,

BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES. OFFICE: - Burchell's Building,

SYDNEY, C. B. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B. A. A. MCINTERE, LL. B.

### D. C. CHISHOLM,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for North American Life Insurance Company.

Also for Fire and Accident Companies. Office. Town Office Building, MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. 8

### Joseph A. Wall,

BARRISTER, OLICITOR, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

OFFICE: THOMSON'S BUILDING,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

### DR. W. H. PETHICK Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, affiliated with Univers-

ity of Toronto. -May be Consulted on all Diseases of Domestic

Animals. OFFICE AND : FOSTER'S DRUG STORE.

Residence, Church Street, Antigonish,

# SALE.

The Property on West Street, Antigonish, owned by the subscriber. It consists of Good Dwelling, Barn and about one-quarter scree of land. Terms and particulars on application. M. DONOVAN, Antigonish

### HOUSE FOR SALE.

House on College Street, containing seve cooms and kitchen. House in good repair. Apply to DAVID SOMERS. Antigonish, April 27, 1904.

Crown Tailoring Co.

Don't forget that The Crown Talloring Co. is still to the fore with the latest Cloths for Suits, Overcoats and Trousering, etc. Cheaper than the Cheapest. The best dressed people in Canada get their clothes made by the Crown Talloring Co.

J. C. CHISHOLM, Agent, Main St., Antigonish.

## NOTICE.

All persons are warned against trespassing upon the property of Miss Alice Whelan, the Old Gulf Road, and any persons found trespassing thereon, or doing any damage thereto, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the Law.

C. ERESNT GREGORY.

Solicitor of Miss Alice Whelan

# INTERCOLONIAL

On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1904, brains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows LEAVE ANTIGONISH. No. 56 Mixed for New Glasgow and

Truro, . . . . . . · 20 Express for Halifax, · · · 12.27 " 85 Express for Sydney, . . . . . 18.26 " 55 Mixed for Mulgrave, . . . . 235 " 86 Express for Truro, . . . . . 18,00 " 19 Express for Sydney, . .

All trains run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight.

Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904.

#### THE RANSOM OF MACK.

Me and old Mack Lonsbury, we got out of that Little Hide-and-Seek gold mine affair with about \$10,000 apiece, I say "old" Mack; but he wasn't old. Forty-one, I should say ; but he always seemed old.

'Andy," he says to me, "I'm tired of hustling. You and me have been working hard together for three years. Say we knock off for a while, and spend some of this idle money we've coaxed

"The proposition hits me just right," says I. "Let's be nabobs awhile and see how it feels. What'll we do-take in the Niagara Falls, or buck at

"For a good many years," says Mack, "I've thought that if I ever had extravagant money I'd rent a two-room cabin somewhere, hire a Chinaman to cook, and sit in my stocking feet and reed Buckle's History of Civilization.'

"That sounds self-indulgent and gratifying without vulgar ostentation,' says I; "and I don't see how money could be better invested. Give me a cuckoo clock and a Sep Winner's Self-Instructor for the Banjo, and I'll join

A week afterward me and Mack hits this small town of Pina, about thirty miles out from Denver, and finds an elegant two-room house that just suits us. We deposited half-a-peck of money in the Pina bank and shook hands with every one of the 340 citizens in the town. We brought along the Chinaman and the cuckoo clock and Buckle and the Instructor with us from Denver; and they made the cabin seem like home at once,

Never believe it when they tell you riches don't bring happiness. If you could have seen old Mack sitting in his rocking-chair with his blue-yarn sock feet up in the window soaking in that Buckle stuff through his specs you'd have seen a picture of content that would have made Rockefeller jealous. And I was learning to pick out "Old Zip Coon" on the banjo, and the cuckoo was on time with his remarks, and Ah Sing was messing up the atmosphere with the handsomest smell of ham and eggs that ever laid the honeysuckle in the shade. When it got too dark to make out Buckle's nonsense and the notes in the Instructor, me and Mack would light our pipes and talk about science and pearl diving and sciatica and Egypt and spelling and fish and trade-winds and leather and gratitude and eagles, and a lot of subjects that we'd never had time to explain our sentiments about before.

One evening Mack spoke up and asked me if I was much apprised in the habits and policies of women

"Why, yes," says I, in a tone of voice; "I know 'em from Altred to Omaha. The feminine nature and similitude," says I, "is as plain to my sight as the Rocky Mountains is to a blue-eyed burro. I'm onto all their little side-steps and punctual discrep-

ancies."
"I tell you, Andy," says Mack, with a kind of a sigh, "I never had the least amount of intersection with their predispositions. Maybe I might have had a proneness in respect to their vicinity, but I never took the time. I made my own living since I was fourteen; and I never seemed to get my ratiocinations equipped with the sentiments usually depicted to-ward the sect. I sometimes wish I

had," says old Mack.
"They're an adverse study," says 1, "and adapted to points of view. though they vary in rationale, I have found 'em quite often obviously differing from each other in divergences of contrast.

"It seems to me," goes on Mack, that a man had better take 'em in and secure his inspirations of the sect when he's young and so preordained. I let my chance go by; and I guess I'm too old now to go hopping into the curriculum."

the curriculum."

"Oh, I don't know," I tell him.

"Maybe you better credit yourself with a barrel of money and a lot of emancipation from a quantity of un-content. Still, I don't regret my knowledge of 'em," I says. "It takes a man who understands the symptoms and by-plays of women-folks to take care of himself in this world." We stayed on in Pina, because we

liked the place. Some folks might en-joy their money with noise and rapture and locomotion; but me and Mack we had had plenty of turmoil and hotel towels. The people were friendly; Ah Sing got the swing of the grub we liked; Mack and Buckle were as thick as two body-snatchers, and I was hitting out a cordial resemblance To-night," on the banjo.

One day I got a telegram from Speight, the man that was working a

mine I had an interest in out in New Mexico. I had to go out there; and I was gone a month. I was anxious to get back to Pina and enjoy life once

When I struck the cabin I nearly fainted. Mack was standing in the door; and if angels ever wept, I saw no reason why they should be smiling

The man was a spectacle. Yes; he was worse; he was a spyglass; he was the great telescope in the Lick Obser-vatory. He had on a coat and shiny shoes and a white vest and a high silk hat; and a geranium as big as an order of spinach was spiked onto his front. And he was smirking and warping his face like an infernal storekeeper or a kid with colic.

"Hello, Andy," says Mack, out of his face. "Glad to see you back. Things have happened since you went

"I know it," says I, "and a sacrilegious sight it is. God never made you that way, Mack Lonsbury. Why do you scarify His works with this presumptious kind of ribaldry?"

I looked at Mack close. He was restless and inspired. A justice of the peace ought to be disconsolate and

Just then a young woman passed on the sidewalk; and I saw Mack kind of half snicker and blush, and then he raised up his hat and bowed, and she smiled and bowed, and went on by.

"No hope for you," says I, "if you've got the Mary-Jane infirmity at your age. I thought it wasn't going to take on you. And patent leather shoes! All this in one little, short month!"

'I'm going to marry the young

lady who just passed to-night," says
Mack, in a kind of a flutter.
"I forgot something at the postoffice," says I, and walked away

I overtook that young woman a hundred yards away. I raised my hat, and told her my name. She was about nineteen; and young for her age. She blushed, and then looked at me cool, like I was a scene from the "Two Orphans."
"I understand you are to be married

to-night," I said.
"Correct," says she. "You got any objections?"

"Listen, sissy," I begins.
"My name is Miss Rebosa Reed,"

says she, in a pained way.
"I know it," says I. "Now, Rebosa,
I'm old enough to have owed money
to your father. And that old, specious, dressed-up, garbled, sea-sick ptomaine prancing around avidiously like an irremediable turkey gobbler with patent leather shoes on is my best Why did you go and get him invested in this marriage business?"
"Why, he was the only chance
there was," answers Miss Rebosa.
"Nay," says I, giving a sickening

look of admiration at her complexion and style of features; "with your and style of features; "with your beauty you might pick any kind of a man. Listen, Rebosa. Old Mack ain't the man you want. He was twenty-two when you was née Reed, as the papers say. This bursting into bloom won't last with him. He's all yout intended in the light style of the same and the same are said to be a same and the same are said to be a same and the same are said to be a same and the same are said to be a same as a same are said to be a said to be a same are said to be ventilated with oldness and rectitude and decay. Old Mack's down with a case of Indian summer. He overlooked his bet when he was young; and now he's suing Nature for the interest on the promissory note he took from Cupid instead of the cash. Rebosa, are you bent on having this marriage occur?"
"Why, sure I am," says she, oscillat-

ing the pansies on her hat, "and so is somebody else, I reckon." "What time is it to take place?" I

"At six o'clock," says she. I made up my mind right away what to do. I'd save old Mack if I could. To have a good, seasoned, ineligible man like that turn chicken for a girl that hadn't quit eating slate pencils and buttoning in the back was more than I could look on with

"Rebosa," says I, earnest, drawing upon my display of knowledge concerning the feminine intuitions of reason—"ain't there a young man in Pina -- a nice young man that you think a heap of?

"Yep," says Rebosa, nodding her pansies—"Sure there is! What do you think! Gracious!"

"Does he like you?" I ask. "How does he stand in the matter?"
"Crazy," says Rebosa. "Ma has to wet down the front steps to keep him from sitting there all the time. But I guess that'll all be over after to-

night," she winds up with a sigh,
"Rebosa," says I, "you don't really
experience any of this adoration called

love for old Mack, do you?"
"Lord! no," says the girl, shaking her head. "I think he's as dry as a lava hed. The idea!"

"Who is this young man that you like, Rebosa?" I inquires.
"It's Eddie Bayles," says she. "He clerks in Crosby's grocery. But he don't make but thirty-five a month. Elia Noakes was wild about him once."

"Old Mack tells me," I says, "that he's going to marry you at six o'clock this evening.'

That's the time," says she. "It's

to be at our house."

"Rebosa," says I, "listen to me. If
Eddie Bayles had a thousand dollars
cash—a thousand dollars, mind you,
would buy him a store of his own—if you and Eddie had that much to excuse matrimony on would you consent to marry him this evening at five The girl looks at me a minute; and I

can see these inaudible cogitations going on inside of her, as women will. "A thousand dollars?" says she. "Of course I would."

"Come on," says I. "We'll go and see Eddie.'

We went up to Crosby's store and called Eddie outside. He looked to be estimable and freckled; and he had chills and fever when I made my proposition.

"At five o'clock?" says he, "for a thousand dollars! Please don't wake me up. Well, you are the rich uncle retired from the spice business in India! I'll buy out old Crosby and run the store myself."

We went inside and got old man Crosby apart and explained it. I wrote my check for a thousand dollars and handed it to him. If Eddie and Rebosa married each other on time he was to turn the money over to

And then I gave 'em my blessing, and went to wander in the wildwood for a season. I sat on a log and made cogitations on life and old age and the zodiac and the ways of women and all the disorder that goes with a lifetime. I passed myself congratu-lations that I had probably saved my old friend Mack from his attack of

"Why, Andy," says he, "they've and his patent leather shoes, he would sinners, but to the Apostles. That is elected me justice of the peace since feel grateful. "To keep old Mack distrue, but for your comfort I can say to feel grateful. "To keep old Mack dis-involved," thinks I, "from relapses like this, is worth more than a thou-sand dollars." And most of all I was glad that I'd made a study of women, and wasn't to be deceived any by their means of conceil and evolution.

It must have been half-past five when I got back home. I stepped in ; and there sat old Mack on the back of his neck in his old clothes with his blue socks in the window and the History of Civilization propped up on his knees

"This don't look like getting ready for a wedding at six," I says to seem innocent.

"Oh," says Mack, reaching for his tobacco, "that was postponed back to five o'clock. They sent me a note saying the hour had been changed. It's all over now. What made you stay away so long, Andy """.

"You heard about the wedding?" I

"I operated it," says he. "I told you I was a justice of the peace. The preacher is off East to visit his folks, and I'm the only one in town that can perform the dispensations of marriage. promised Eddie and Rebosa a month ago I'd married 'em. He's a busy lad; and he'll have a grocery of his own some day. He will," says I.

"There was lots of women at the wedding," says Mack, smoking up. "But I didn't seem to get any ideas from 'em. I wish I was informed in the structure of their attainments like

you said you was.'
"That was a month ago," says I, reaching up for the benjo.—O. Henry, in McClure's Magazine.

#### Cardinal Gibbons on Friendship.

At one of his regular monthly sermons at the Baltimore Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons spoke on "Friendship." He said in part: "Among the titles given to St. John the Baptist, whose name figures in the Gospel of today, there is none so endearing as the title of 'Friend of Jesus Christ, the bridegroom.

"Among the blessings and enjoyment of this life there are few that can be compared in value to the pos-session of a faithful friend, who will pour the truth into your heart, though you may wince under it—a friend who will defend you when you are unjustly assailed by the tongue of calumny, who will not forsake you when you have fallen into disgrace, who will counsel you in your doubts and perplexities, who will open his purse to aid you without expecting any return of funds, who will rejoice at your prosperity and grieve at your adversity, will add to your joys and diminish your sorrows by sharing in

"The Holy Scripture in the following passage describes the value of a loyal friend: 'A faithful friend, and he who hath found him hath found a treasure. Nothing can be compared to a faithful friend, and no weight of gold or silver is able to counterbal-ance the goodness of his fidelity. A faithful friend is the medicine of life and immortality, and they that fear God shall find him.

"A faithful friend is a strong de-When you are openly or secretly assailed by an enemy, or when any danger threatens you, your friend will rush to your aid, regardless of personal danger. He will make your case his own. A beautiful example of this quality of friendship is furnished in the Book of Kings. So close was the friendship between Jonathan and David that, as the sacred text expressed it: 'The soul of Jona-than was knit in the soul of David.' When the enmity of Saul was aroused against David, and when he resolved through enmity to slay him, Jonathan, his sterling friend, hastened to apprise David of the danger which threatened him and to hide him in a place of security. He then so eloquently pleaded before his father the innocence of his friend that Saul promised to be reconciled to David.

"He that hath found a friend hath found a treasure.' A poor man may be said to be rich in the midst of his poverty so long as he enjoys the inerior sunshine of a devoted friend. The wealthiest of men on the con-trary is poor and miserable if he has no friend whom he can grasp by the hand and to whom he can disclose

the secrets of his heart.

"Ancient history informs us that while Dionysius, the tyrant, was King of Syracuse there dwelt in that city men named Damon and Pythias, who were bound to one another by the closest ties of friendship. Pythias was sentenced to death by the tyrant, but he obtained some days leave of absence that he might settle his affairs in his own country. Damon volunteered to remain as hostage in prison till his friend's return. The day of execution was drawing near, and when Dionysius and his courtiers, who were strangers to the heroism of true friendship, saw that Pythias had not returned they concluded that he had betrayed his friend. But on the day appointed for the execution Pythias presented himself. Dionysions admirators within sious, admiring so sublime a manifestation of friendship, pardoned the condemned man. And he is said to have exclaimed: Though I abound in riches and am surrounded by a retinue of courtiers, how poor am I since I have not a loyal friend in whom I can confide, while both of you in the

midst of your poverty enjoy the wealth of each other's society.

"Jesus Christ is presented to us in the sacred text under the sweet and attractive title of friend. 'I will no more,' he says, 'call your servants, for the servant knoweth not what his master doeth, but I have called you friends, because all things, whatsoever I have heard of My Father I have made known to you.

Indian summer. I knew, when he got well of it and shed his infatuation of Christ were not addressed to us

true, but for your comfort I can say to you that Jesus is called in the Gospel the 'Friend of sinners,' and did not his enemies reproach. Him because He associated with publicans and sinners. He is our friend, for He came not to call the righteous but sinners to re-

pectance. "Friendship has certain essential characteristics without which it is unworthy of the name. The basis of true friendship is self-sacrifice, dis-interestedness, truth, virtue and con-stancy. It is commonly said that there is honor even among thieves But there can be no honor when the aims and pursuits of life are vicious.

"You may have friends who possess the qualities of friendship, but Jesus Christ alone possesses them all in a perfect degree.

No man has made so great a sacrifice for a friend as Christ has made for us. 'Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Jesus has done more than this for us. When we were His enemies, He made us His friends and then He surrendered His life for us. He has shown a stronger friendship for us than Damon has shown for Pythias, or than Jonathan has for David. Like Damon, He has be-come a prisoner and a hostage for us that we might enjoy the liberty of the children of God. But more than Da-mon, He has died that we might live. He has laid down His life for His friends. Like Jonathan, He has pleaded our cause before His father, but greater than Jonathan. He has become the victim of His Father's justice, that we might escape His Father's

vengeance,
"Where will you find a friendship
so disinterested as that of Jesus
Christ? In possession of your
friendship He has nothing to gain; if deprived of your friendship, He has nothing to lose. You are all the gain-ers in enjoying His blessed society. You are all the losers when it is with-drawn from you. You come to Him empty-handed, or, if you have a gift to offer Him. It is the fruit of His bounty. He comes to you laden with gifts. He brings to you joy and interior sunshine. He brings you peace and tranquility of heart. The words which He spoke to you in the Gospel linger in your memory like some delicious fragrance. And yet how little remorse we experience in losing the friendship of Jesus. If, through our own fault, we are separated from the society of a friend we are dejected and inconsolable; but if we lose the friendship of Jesus, through mortal sin, we are in a state of stupid indifference, though in parting with Him we are deprived of the treasure which the world cannot purchase.

"The friendship of Jesus is constant and persevering. No matter how strong and tender may be the ties of friendship that bind you to others, these friends will be withdrawn from you by force of circumstances, or they may abandon you through infidelity, or be removed by death. But no pow-er on earth can separate you from the friendship of Jesus against your will. If you lose His friendship it will be your own fault. He will be the last to leave you and the first to wel-come you. In order to be restored to His friendship you have only to enter the secret chamber of your heart and invite Him thither by humble peayer and he will presently be with you, as He was with the disciples go ng to Emmaus, and you will feel the joy of His presence, as they did when they exclaimed: Was not our heart burning within us while He spoke in the way? He will always be with you. You may enjoy His company day and night, alone and in public. He will be the last to say farewell to you on earth and the first to greet you in Heaven. And how con-soling it is to have Him with you! When Jesus is present,' says Kempis all is well and nothing seems difficult. When Jesus is absent everything is hard. To be without Jesus is a griev-

ous hell; to be with Jesus is a sweet "It goes without saying that you should love your Divine Friend as He has first loved you. You should love Him more than any earthly creature,

for His love for you surpasses that of any human being. 'Greater love than this no man hath, that He lay down his life for his friend." Little grains of powder, Little gobs of paint,
Make a girl's complexion
Look like what it sin't.
—Minneapolis Journal.

Few Drops Kendricks Liniment to the sore throat or swol-

len tonsils, or any swelling, lameness or painful part, convince you of its power to relieve promptly.

### Kendricks Is King.

At all dealers. THE BAIRD CO. LIMITED, Proprietors.

### A BAD COLD

usually catches you in your weakest spot. No matter where it is, Shiloh's Consumption Cure. the Lung Tonic, will reach the seat of the trouble and cure you. Your money back, if it doesn't.

25c., 50c. and 31.00

### GATES' Invigorating Syrup

is well known throughout the Country as the best FAMILY MEDICINE. No household should be without it. in cases of

#### Dyspepsia & Indigestion it gives immediate and permanent relief. For

IRREGULARITIES OF THE BOWELS

its equal cannot be found. Its action is marked by extreme gentleness, no griping or pain. It is in fact perfect physic performing the three-fold function of Tonic, Physic and Appetizer. For Coughs and Colds a little night and morn-ng will restore normal conditions.

Heart Burn is instantly relieved by a dose. Sick Headache also yields at once. For Whooping Cough and Measels it is invaluable. It invigorates and tones up the whole system, making life pleasant and worth the living.

Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists and stores in the Maritime Provinces at 50 cents per large bottle.

GATES, SON & MIDDLETON, N. S.



Whooping Gough, Croup, Bronchitis Gough, Crip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remed; does of the brunchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consump-ive tendency, or mifferers from chronic bronchitts, find

druggists or emit pro-



in all kinds of Granite, Marble and Freestone.

Nice Line of Finished Work and Latest Designs to Select From.

Get our prices befo e placing your order

J. H. McDOUGALL, Box 474, New Glasgow, N. S.

Inverness Railway & Coal Co.,

Inverness, Cape Breton, Miners and Shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal. SCREENED, RUN OF MINE, SLACK.

First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes.

COAL! COAL! Shipping facilities of the most modern typefat Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vossels. APPLY TO

Inverness Railway & Coal, Co., INVERNESS, C. B.

Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.

DIRECT ROUTE BOSTO

And All Points in United States.

Sailings Commencing Nov. 16th SS. HALIFAX

HALIFAX to BOSTON, Wednesday's 8.00 A. M. From Boston Satur-

Passengers arriving at Halifax by Tuesday's trains receive accompdation on board steamers without extra charge.

without extra charge.

Through tickets for saie, and baggage checked by Agents Interceionial Raliway.

For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Hallfax.

[H. L. CHIPMAN,

Marassa

ESTABLISHED, 1852

### THE CASKET,

UBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGORISH
BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY (LIMITED). M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the wordly spirit, which enters with the greatest subtilty into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations, full of danger and in perpetual action upon us.—CARDINAL MANNING.

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

#### THE RISE AND FALL OF A TRADES-UNION.

Twenty years ago the "sweat-shops of the East Side of New York were more cruel than the mines of Siberia, and many a poor Russian who had fled from his country to escape the latter has wished himself at home again. The multitude of immigrants must have a crust of bread, and to gain this they were forced to accept starvation wages, the employers taking advantage of their necessities under the plea that the rate of wages is deter mined by the demand for employment. In these sweat-shops, in the hottest weather, men were often seen bent over a sewing machine from eleven to fifteen hours a day, with no interval for lunch. A strong young man, fresh from the fields of Europe, might stand this for five years; sometimes for seven; rarely for ten. Consumption carried him off before he reached the prime of life. "In Russia he might have lived in comparative comfort to a green old age," writes Ray Stannard Baker in McClure's Magazine; "in America, caught in the wheels of a 'cold, universal, laissez-faire,' he was wrung dry, worn out in half a dozen years, and flung upon the human scrap heap. He had merely changed oppressions-from the political tyranny of Russia, to the industrial tyranny of America; and while the former had robbed him of some of his rights, the latter took his life.'

Then came the organization of the Government-Workers' Union. By steady hard work, -for it is not easy to get the Russian Jew to trust his fellow-toiler sufficiently to enter into combination with him, - the Union abolished the sweat-shops, raised wages, and shortened the working hours to a maximum of eight for cutters and nine and a half for tailors The rise of the Union coincided with a period of great prosperity in the clothing trade, and for fifteen years or more it flourished exceedingly. The unionlabel on garments was a guarantee that they were made under conditions which were fair to the workingmen; and advertisements in magazines, street-cars and railway stations all over the country, called upon the publie to buy no clothing which did not bear the label. Over seventy thousand dollars was spent by the Union on these advertisements during the year manufacturer would gain anything;

The possession of great strength, whether by a trust or by a trades-union, always leads to the temptation to use that strength arbitrarily and arrogantly. The Garment-Workers' Union began to look for unreasonably high wages, and to limit the output by keeping down the number of apprentices. And it happened that this arbitrary conduct took place when a period of prosperity for the clothing trade was coming to an end. Then some manufacturers began to employ non-union labour, and the Union applied the boycott to all merchants dealing with these factories. The employers formed a National Labour Bureau and declared for an "open shop:" the Union retorted by threatening a general strike. The National Secretary never meant to carry out this threat; but he found that the spirit he had roused could not be quelled; and rather than be responsible for the result, he resigned. In June last, the Garment-Workers, to the number of 20,000, stopped work. In six weeks' time, it was seen that the strike had failed; the men returned to work if allowed to do so; but hundreds of them were told they were no longer wanted, and there will be hunger and cold this winter among families of New York's East Side who have been living in comparative comfort for many years past. And it will add to the bitterness of the unemployed union men to know that the non-union men who have taken their places are enjoying the good wages and reasonable hours of labour which the Union won only after many years of struggle. As Mr. Baker very aptly remarks, "This fact may serve to explain, if it does not excuse, the intense hatred of

The workman who despises tradesunions is reaping the advantages which these very unions have gained for the class to which he belongs.

Undoubtedly, an employer has a

right to employ union or non-union men as he pleases. But he has not a right to refuse to hire union men for the sake of keeping wages below a fair standard. If one employer does this, he will be able to manufacture goods, and consequently sell them, cheaper than other employers who are paying fair wages. And they, in self-defence, will feel themselves obliged to cut down wages also. To do this they must discharge the union men who insist on fair wages, and employ nonunion men who, because of desperate circumstances, or because they are contented to live herded together like cattle in tenements or shacks, are willing to work for wages below a fair standard. As Mr. Baker puts it, -and his exposure of the tyranny of tradesunions in San Francisco is sufficient proof that he is not prejudiced in favor of unionism, - "An employer who wishes to pay good wages, to share his prosperity, to be benevolent, cannot do it because his neighbor grinds his workmen down, and in order to remain in business the honest employer must stoop to the methods of the dishonest employer. . . . Unions, like governments, like society in general, are organized to deal with the dishonest and to assist the inefficient classes. If all employers were as broad-minded as the best in the clothing industry, and all workmen were efficient, temperate, honest, there would be little need of unions-nor of any law or government. The union is the industrial police-

Mr. Baker's conclusions should be considered attentively by employer and employee alike:

It is only when the better class of employers perceive, as they have in many industries, the value of a good union as an ally in raising the standard of the whole trade, do we reach the amicable trade-agreement stage in which the frequency of the industrial conflict is reduced to a minimum. I was impressed with the testimony of Mr. Herman Justi, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, on

"Perhaps the greatest single advantage of our trade-agreement system," he said, "and of a reasonable, business-like unionism, is that it has eliminated the unscrupulous employer, who cheated his men by underweighing his coal, and as a consequence often compelled decent employers to meet his methods or go to the wall. The union, supported by the coal oprators, in joint agreement has placed coal-mining on a solid, honest, business basis, where all employers are on the same footing so far as labor is concerned. Of course, the union is far from perfect; but I regard it today, where t adopts business methods and where it is wisely led, as one of the most useand uplifting influences in our

Granting that the clothing manufacturers could utterly demolish the United Garment-Workers—a design which they all disclaim—what would they gain? With the union beaten, wages would be lower and hourslonger, sweat-shop work might even be surthey would all go down together in the competitive market. party to the struggle really profiting would be the public, which could clothe tself for a time more, a very little more, cheaply—at the expense of the comfort, morality, and Americanism of the East

Broadly speaking, therefore, if an "open-shop" policy rigidly pursued by the manufacturers (no matter what their abstract rights may be) disrupts he protective union and reduces the garment-workers to sweat-shop con-ditions, drives them down to a plane below that of decent American livelihood (and there is no question that it has this tendency), then it is a public wrong and a detriment to society. The union is not only a benefit to both workers and employers, but it has be come, in our complex democratic civil-ization, an absolute necessity; and it should be as jealously protected by society as any other great institu-

Unionism, then, is a necessary, vital force in our life; but just as surely as it is a great power for good, it may also, unlimited and unrestrained, become a dangerous influence for evil.

We have seen that the unrestricted exercise of the Clothing Manufacturers unquestioned right of "free employ-ment"—in forcing the "open shop"— might lead to the destruction of unionism and the degradation of the workers to sweat-shop conditions. On the other hand, if the union were allowed an unrestricted exercise of its equally undoubted right to stop work (strike for any cause whatsoever, it might, by a system of discrimination and riolence against all non-union men, be able to force a universal "closed shop" -in other words, a laber monopoly which might be used to mulct the public as it has in Chicago and San Francisco, or to seize control, practically, of the employer's business. It can, indeed, be conclusively shown that, exactly as an extreme "open-shop" condition (the result of which is finally a wholly non-union shop) is a detriment to employers as well as to the workers, so an extreme "closed shop" is a detriment to the workers as well as to the ment to the workers as well as to the the union for the non-union man.' | employers.

Neither extreme is wise. It is essential to recognize the limitations of the principle of trade-unionism. The best condition is one in which there are strong organizations on both sides,

each holding the other in check.

Thus it is that in England and in the better organized American industries like coal-mining, stove-molding, and others, both employers and employees have learned to avoid any discussion of the abstract rights of the two parties, knowing that they lead instantly to irreconcilable difficulties. In England, where unionism is, in each holding the other in check. stantly to irreconcilable difficulties. In England, where unionism is, in some respects, far better developed than in America, there is no "openshop" question whatever. Each side learns that the labor problem is not abstract, but intensely practical; that each side must refrain from exercising all of its rights (in common with all men in civilized society), and must men in civilized society), and must submit to the eternal law of com-promise, that the industry may progress in peace.

#### Boston Notes.

Many of your readers will be pleased Many of your readers will be pleased to know that Mr. James B. Connolly, the inimitable writer of stories of the sea, is gaining fresh honors for himself in the field of letters. His latest "The Truth About the Oliver Cromwell," which appears in the current Scribner's, is certainly second to none of his earlier productions, and perhaps in no other story does the young of his earlier productions, and pernaps in no other story does the young writer's fine acquaintance with the manners of the man in the sou wester become so pleasingly apparent. There are no braver, more enduring, fearsome men in all the world than the crews that fish "out o' Glo'cester." And in the make-up of these crews there are scores of Nova Scotian fishermen, which fact alone should make ermen, which fact alone should make Mr. Connolly's stories most acceptable to Provincial readers. His style is unassuming, sometimes even ordinary, but his faculty of delineation is admirable, and his work is delightfully redolent of the salt sea. In our author and P. T. McGrath of the Herald. St. John's, Nfid., those who fish off the Grand Banks have kindly friends, who are telling winsomely tales of heroism and rare exploit that are good for landsmen to hear.

In these days when meetings and festal dinners of national importance are being given by the prominent clubs and societies throughout the country it is interesting to note that the oldest St. Andrew's Scottish Society in America is the St. Andrew's Scottish Society of Charleston, South Carolina, which was founded in 1729. The vice-president, Mr. W. B. Chisholm, rejoices in a name quite common in Antigonish County. He is the representative of the revolutionary Chisholm family of the Carolinas.

In a secluded corner in a sub-station of the Boston Public Library, your correspondent found, a few days ago, a copy of *The Memoirs of Dr. Norman McLeod*, the eminent Scottish Presbyterian divine. In the course of his North American tour he visited many of the districts populated by Highlanders and their descendants. In his Canadian diary occurs the following very amusing entry:

"From Kingston we proceeded by rail to Toronto, up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville. . . . While walking on the upper deck. I heard a number of voices joining in a Gaelic chorus. I went down and there found a dozen Highlanders. After they were finished the following conversation took place, I speaking in plain English:

"Pray, what language is that?"

"Gaelic, sir."
"Where is it spoken?"
"In the Highlands of Scotland."

"Is it a language

"It is the only true langdige. English is no langdige at all at all."
"It must be banished; it is savage."

"It's no you or any other that will banish it."

"Pray let me hear you speak a sentence of it. Address a question to

'Co as a thanaig thu?'

"Thanaig mis as an Eilean Sgianach!"
"O, fheudail! 'Se Gael tha am!"

"These men had never seen Scotland. They were all Glengarry men, and were of course rejoiced to meet CHAS. CHIS.

Boston, Jan. 8, '05.

Our sale is keeping the people moving inward and the goods moving outward.—Palace Clothing Co.

The Food Inspection Department at Montreal confiscated the following animals at the abattoirs last week: 5 cattle, 2 calves. 2 sheep. 153 pounds of bad meat and 17 bad livers. The following confiscations were made at the various markets and butchers stalls: 407 pounds of bad meat, 388 pounds of pork, 305 pounds of yeal, 147 pounds of fish, 133 pounds of sausages, 261 pounds of poultry, 5 sucking pigs, 192 cans of corn, 485 pounds of marmalade, and 150 pounds of groceries.

From statistics it appears that more than \$230,000,000 worth of property in the United States was destroyed by fire in 1904, making the largest annual ash heap in the history of the country. While the Baltimore fire of last February was to be compared in magnitude only with the great Chicago fire in 1871, the record of 1904 without that conflagration would have been the most disastrous of all recent years, save 1900, and would have nearly equalled that year.

Cross petitions have been filed in Halifax against R. L. Borden and J. C. O'Mullen. The disqualification of both men for seven years is asked for on the ground of corrupt practices by themselves or agents.

The man with one dollar in his pocket leaves our store with two dollars in his bundle.-Palace Clothing Co.

### HIGHLAND NURSERY.

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants CARNATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

Orders for Funeral Designs in Crosses, Wreaths, Anchors, Pillows, Etc. Promptly Attended to.

TELEPHONE 189.

WM. CHISHOLM,

New Glasgow.

# BOROGO GO GO GO GO GO GO GO GO GO Seasonable Goods

EBONY GOODS, EBONIED GOODS, LEATHER GOODS. FANCY VASES. FANCY MIRRORS.

ORNATE GOLD GOODS, TAPESTRY GOODS, CELLULOID GOODS, ETC.

Ladies' Belts, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Perrin's Gloves, Lace Collars, etc., Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses and Cases, etc. Men's Dressing Robes, Gloves, Ties, Suspenders, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, etc.

# Ladies' Winter Coats.

40 Ladies' Winter Coats regular prices from \$4.00

At Half Price While They Last.

10 LADIES' WINTER COSTUMES AT HALF PRICE.

## 50 LADIES' SKIRTS.

Color Black, Grey and Blue.

AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Ladies' Flannel Waists at 15 per cent. Discount.

300 prs. Ladies' Rubbers at 30c pr. 200 Gents' Rubbers at - 45c pr. 200 prs. Men's Boots at Half Price.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

# Furs! Furs

Our handsome furs are delighting careful buyers. We are the only firm in Town handling

THE CELEBRATED

# Moose

They are the best made, best to wear and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. We feel sure that our pretty furs at such tempting prices will be a big inducement for you to purchase

LADIES' FUR COATS,

FUR LINED COATS,

FUR RUFF, FUR MUFFS.

MEN'S FUR LINED COATS.

FUR COLLARS, FUR GAUNTLETS.

FUR LINED GLOVES,

FUR CAPS.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannelettes, Etc.

A. KIRK & CO.

#### General News.

During the past year the Allan Line carried 59,333 emigrants to Canada, which constitutes a record, being 4,331 more than the previous year.

Robert Reford, of Montreal, has been appointed chairman of the Transportation Commission in succession to the late John Bertram.

The Premier of Quebec and his several Ministers had a council meeting and it was announced that the legisla-ture would be called for the despatch of business on February 9th.

The Department of Inland Revenue has decided to enforce the require-ments of the Adulteration Act, espec-ially that which demands that dealers in adulterated foods must label them

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of Southampton, England, have decided to tenderfor the carrying of the Canadian mails between Canada and the West Indies.

Montreal Hebrews are greatly exercised over the arrival of four hundred Russian Jews who were unable to find work and are being supported by private charity at the Baron DeHirsch

Eight men are known to be dead and three seriously injured, the result of a boiler explosion and fire, which des-troyed the tow boat Defender near Huntington, West Virginia, on the

It was decided there should be no invitations but that the citizens would be welcomed in business dress and without cards at a reception to the Governor General to be held in Montreal on January 24th.

The body of William Keddy, aged 80 years, was found in a snow bank at Kingsport, N. S., on Monday. His hand was seen sticking through the snow, and on the snow being removed unfortunate man was found. Death was due to exposure.

A slight falling off in the number of saloon travellers to the westward and a decided increase in second cabin and steerage passengers bound eastward is shown by last year's passenger re-turns of all the Atlantic steamship lines, including Canadian ports.

The friends of the veteran Senator Wark, who will be 101 years old on February 19, will be glad to learn that he continues to enjoy good health and expects to leave for Ottawa some time. in February to take up his parliament-ary duties.—Fredericton, N.B., Herald.

The Canada Foundry Company has notified 800 men that their services will be dispensed with for some days. rumored that possibly some of them may be kept off permanently. The management gives as the reason for lay-off the fact that annual stock taking is in progress.

Lord Stephen, formerly President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has presented to the King's Hospital Fund as a New Year's gift \$500,000 in Buenos Ayres waterworks bonds yielding an annual income of \$55,000. His Lordship received a personal letter of thanks from King Edward.

Captain Jos. Reid, of the Prince Edward Island Government, asks the Dominion authorities to extend for a further period of time the free transportation of hay on Government railways. The Island is desperately in want of food for live stock, owing to the failure of hay and oat crops.

Word from Quebec says that in eight hours the powerful ice breaking steamer Montcalm cleared the St. Lawrence of packed ice, varying from three to fifteen inches in thickness, for a distance of about two miles. As a result the heavy and thick ice has all passed down and the ice bridge is

There will be no naval school cruise on the Government cruiser Canada this winter. Hon. Raymond Prefontaine has received a letter from Admiral Bosanquet on board H. M. S. Ariadne at Bermuda stating that he can not make arrangements for the Canada injuring his covadron this Canada joining his squadron this

Hon. N. A. Belcourt, the retiring Speaker, has been created a member of the Privy Council of Canada. This is in accordance with the practice in-augurated by Sir John A. Macdonald of conferring this honour upon retiring Speakers of the House of Commons, carrying with a sit does the title of Honourable for life.

and it is surprising how much indifferwards rendering them passable. Accidents have occurred here, and it is nothing short of miraculous that they did not end more seriously, while, at same time, those appointed to guard against such dangers pursued the even tenor of their way without regard to what was occurring or was likely to occur. Apparently the tendency of the times is fast becoming such that you are obliged to do noth-ing unless there is money in it.

Dr. McPherson's music class has graduated and with credit to itself and its gifted instructor. The class is not large but it contains considerable musical talent and several are gifted with voices not easily excelled. Two in particular, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Hiss, the leading tenor and bass respectively, besides possessing excellent voices, have a thorough knowledge of musical theory, and the facility with which they communicate this knowledge to others augurs well for the future of our church choi into which the class has recently developed. The choir is doing remarkably well not with the choir some temporary diadwithstanding some temporary disadvantages. On account of his many duties elsewhere and the uncertainty of travel at this season of the year, it has been impossible for the Rev. Doctor to give the new choir that attention with which he has heretofore favored it. It is at present practically leaderless, but we understand that in a very short time an appoint-ment to that position is to be made.

#### Cape Breton Notes.

The assessment roll for the city of Sydney for the year 1904, shows a total assessment of \$5,164,605, as against \$5,516,600 last year.

Beginning the year 1905, Messrs. Prowse Bros. & Crowell and McCurdy & Co., of Sydney are adopting the sys-tem of cash on delivery.

During the year 1904, twenty-five building permits were granted in Syd-ney, the cost of the construction being \$127,595 as against 219 permits in 1903 at a cost of construction of \$477,970.

The marriage took place Wednesday, the marriage took place we directly, the inst., at Arichat of Mr. Jack Camiot, local manager of the C. Robin Collas Co., and Miss Daisy Smith, daughter of Mr. John R. Smith. The happy couple left on a trip to the Luner Provinces. Upper Provinces.

Marin LeBlanc, of Port Royal, a little villageabout a mile from West Arichat, was found frozen to death near the schoolhouse at that place on Monday morning, The unfortunate man had been living alone since his family moved to Boston about ten years ago. It was supposed he was making his way to a neighbor's house and being overcome by the cold, fainted in the

The Dominion Coal Co.'s output is

as lonows.	-
	Tons.
Dominion No. 1	415,192
Dominion No. 2	634,624
Dominion No. 3	347,264
Caledonia	519,457 768,256 143,992
Reserve	768,256
Hub	16. 16.17 § 17 person
Dominion No. 6	193,152

Total shipments..... A man named Mark Wilson was arrested on Friday at Sydney for

3,023,522

being drunk and incapable. He was brought to the police station, where he was relieved of a flask of whiskey, nearly full, and placed in one of the cells. Next morning, about one o'clock, as an officer was making the rounds of the cell, he discovered Wilson lying on his berth dead. Dr. Mc-Intyre was immediately summoned, who prounced the cause of death to be heart failure. Wilson was about sixty-five years of age, and has lived in Sydney for the past four five years. He came there from Prince Edward Island and has done a little business as a butcher. He leaves a wife and a number of children.

### Acknowledgments.

Colin Chisho'm, Cambridge, \$1 00 M McDougall, Son & Co., Christmas Island, 1 00 John D McDonald, Worcester, 1 00 John J MacDonald, Cardigan Bridge, 2 00 John J MacDonald, Cardigan Bridge,
C M B A, Hallfax,
M A Bates, Batestown,
Hugh Campbell, Springhill,
David Guthrean, Big Tracadle,
Mrs D R Chisholm, Guysboro Intervale,
Michael Maney,
A B Chisholm,
Rev M Torapkins, Guysboro,
J A Lyons, Port Milford Lake,
Rev Donald D McMillan, Lochiel,
Rev N Charland, Waterville,
Hugh McDougall, Antigonish,
Angus Boyd,

carrying with it as it does the title of Honourable for life.

Geo. Palmer, of St. John, aged about 50, a commercial traveller for Ewing & Company, cork manufacturers of Montreal, dropped dead at Fredericton, N. B., on 5th while writing at telegram in the C. P. R. office. He gasped and fell to the fleor dead. He arrived from Montreal and his appearance was pitable. Evidently he was suffering from sickness.

St. Andrew's.

It is contemplated to organize in the near future a St. Andrews branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Rev. Dr. McPherson is spending a few days with his parents at South River, preparatory to entering upon his duties in the College. On the Feast of the Epiphany he celebrated High Mass here and preached from the Gospel of the day.

An entertainment for the young consisting of gramophone selections and songs from a few of the young people of the place, was given here on the eve of the Epiphany. It was well attended and heartily enjoyed. The proceeds go to the Parish Charity Fund and Library.

The roads have been in a very dangerous condition during the last week, Mary McKenzie, East Say, Mary McKenzie, Waltham.

#### DEATHS.

Obituary and marriage notices have been radually encroaching on our space. The at Obtuary and marriage notices have been tradually encroaching on our space. The at tention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers:

Notices of deaths will be published free or charge when not exceeding 40 wards. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Pleasant Valley, on the 18th December, ALEXANDER MCPHERSON, aged 77 years, forti-fied by the last rites of Holy Mother Church, leaving a widow and two sons to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Seaside. Inverness Co., January 4th, ALEXANDER MOPHERSON (Shoemaker), Adam's son, formerly of River Inhabitants, aged 65 years. Consoled by the rites of Holy Mother Church, he passed peacefully away. R. L. P.

At S. W. Margaree, Jany 2nd, 1905, after a few weeks illness, James Gillis, James son, in his seventy second year. The deceased was a good man, a kind neighbor and a valuable citizen. Two sons and one daughter survive.

At Dorchester, Mass., on Jan. 3, 1905, of pneumonia, DANIEL R. BOYD, painter, form-erly of Hollowell Grant, Ant., aged 47 years, He leaves a wife and six small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving

At S. W. Margaree, Jany. 3rd, 1905, after a few days' illness. Maggie Ann Gillis, daughter of Akchy J. and Mary Gillis, aged nine years and four months. Always a wise and loving child, she will be very much missed by her loud parents, as well as by her little brothers and sisters.

At Upper South River, on the 9th ult., Alexandar Kennedy, teacher, son of Hugh and Mary Kennedy, after a few months' lines, at the early age of 24 years and 7 months. He was the eldest son, bright and promising, but death's dread messenger oft makes his choice the fairest. His sorrowing parents, sisters and brother mount the loss of an affectionate son and brother.

At Cape George Point, on the Feast of the Epiphany, in the 87th year of his age, Lewis, sou of the late Alexander Mc-Eachern. Deceased bore his liness with Christian resignation, and was strengthened and prepared by the rites of Holy Mother Church. He leaves a sorrowing widow, 7 sons, 3 daughters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest it peace.

At Big Marsh, on January 2nd, after a painful illness, MARGARET, beloved wife of the late John McKenzie, aged 57 years Deceased was of a kind and charitable disposition, which endeared her to all her acquaintances. She leaves four sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother, After sincere preparation for the final summons, she died fully, reconciled to the will of God. May she rest in peace.

At East Margaree, on Dec. 31st, 1901, in the 26th year of her age, JUDITH E. TOMPKINS, daughter of PATRICK N. TOMPKINS and MARY ANN DOYLE. Fortified by the last rites of the Holy Church, of which she was a devout member, she peacefully passed away. The large assembly which attended her funral testified to the esteem in which she was held by the community at large. May her soul rest in peace.

At Christmas Island, on the 3ist uit, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE, daughter of NEIL McKENZIE, aged 20 years. Her life though short was an exemplary one and the resignation with which she accepted the hely will of God in her illness is an example weil worthy of older years. Besides her sorrowing parents, she leaves one sister and six brothers one of whom is a student in the Propaganda College, Rome) to mourn the loss of an ever duliful child and gentle sister. May she rest in peace.

In peace,

At Afton, Heatherton parish, Jany. 3rd, aged Si years, WILLIAM DURANT, Warden. The deceased was typical of a class becoming rare nowadays, who though illiterate are remarkably intelligent. That Mr. Durant well illustrated this, it need only be mentioned that he spoke with case four languages—French, Gaelic, Indian and Euglish. For many years he served as Warden of the parish and for many years his honest, genial disposition will be kindly remembered. During his last illness eternity occupied his undivided attention, as his temporal affairs had been long arranged with prudent forethought. He was buried at Heatherton on the Vigil of the Epiphany, after Requiem High Mass, amidst a large concourse of sorrowing friends. May his soul rest in peace.

### CARD.

The drawing at Harbour Boucher for the Peabody mare took place on the 7th. John J. Anderson of Aliston, Mass, was the winner. The undersigned wishes to thank his friends for their kindness in disposing of tickets.

PETER CHISHOLM.

IS OUR STOCK OF

RAISINS IN BULK AND PACKAGES CURRANTSIN BULK and PACKAGES CITRON, LEMON AND ORANGE PEELS,

FIGS, DATES, PRUNES, NUTS OF ALL KINDS,

ESSENCES, ALL FLAVORS, BEST QUALITY,

GRAPES, TABLE RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

> Quality the Best, Prices the Lowest. Quantity the Largest.

### \*\*\* THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Paid-Up Capital, \$3,700,000

Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

110 Branches in Canada, the United and England.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. Interest added to the deposit twice in each year, at the end of May and November. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

### ANTIGONISH BRANCH

H. JEMMETT, Manager. 图 中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中

# Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

WEST END WAREHOUSE.

# Our Bargains Still Continue!

We had such a rush for the past two weeks with our Bargain Sale that we have cleared out quite a number of lines. So we have decided to add several more this and the following weeks:

Ladies' Mauve Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price \$7.35, now \$4.95 Ladies' Cream Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price 8.50, now 5.95 Ladies' Sky Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price 5 50, now 3.75 Ladies' Royal Blue Taffata Silk Blouses, reg 7.75, now 4.95

Ladies' Black Lustre Blonses, 32, 34, 38, reg 3.00, now 1.95 Ladies' Black Cashmere Blouses, 34, 36, reg 2.65, now 1.75 Ladies' Fancy French Flannel Blouses, 31 and

36, regular price 3.50, now 2.00 Ladies' Fancy French Flannel Blouses, 34 only, 2.25, now 1.45 We have a few more Ladies' Costumes left. They are now

offered at \$5.50, 6.95, and 8.75. About 50 pieces of English Prints, mostly light colours, regular prices are 14, 15, 16 and 17c per yard. We have put these all at 10c per yard. Just the thing for comfortables and

## CLOTHING.

We have added some more lines to our bargains in Clothing. 10 Youths' Overcoats, sizes 31 to 35, regular \$6 00, now \$3.95 5 only Men's Frieze Ulsters, sizes 36 to 42 reduced to 25 Youths' odd Tweed Vests, sizes 28 to 35, all good

Patterns. The prices are 1.50, 1.25, 1.00 and 90c, Now all at one price,

Some more of those Men's Serge Suits as advertized · . 2.95, 3.95, and 4.95

### Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A few more of those Bargains in Men's Suitings, and as they are moving fast, you better call early and get one before they all go. Prices 4.25, 5.95 and 6 95 per Pattern.

Enlish and Scotch Trouserings, in 21/2 yds. lengths, at \$1.95,

We are determined to carry no Millinery over for next season, have put all our ready-to-wear, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats down to COST. You can get a beautiful ready-to-wear hat now at 1.50. Others at 75c and 1.00.

300 Rolls Wall Paper in odd lots of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 rolls to the pattern. Regular prices are 5, 8, 10 and 12c. Price during our bargam sale is 2c Roll.

Our extensive stock of Furs surpass anything we had in Ladies' Fur Coats, in Racoon, Black Dogskin, Australian Coon

and Astrakan. Our Ladies' \$27.50 black Dogskin is a beauty. Ladies' Fur Collars and Caperines.

Ladies' Fur Ruffs in Alaska Sable, Ladies' Fur Ruffs in Racoon and Mink,

Ladies' Fur Muffs and Fur Caps. Gentlemen's Fur and Lur-lined Coats in great variety.

Gentlemen's Fur Caps all prices and sizes.

Gentlemen's Fur Gloves and Mitts, Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Cuffs,

If you are contemplating buying a Fur Coat for Lady or gentleman, get our prices, as we can save you Dollars. Quotations on Furs and all other goods by Mail, given cheerfully, to out of town customers.

# At Home or Traveling It is a Never Failing Remedy for IN-TERNAL and EXTERNAL Use-Immediate in its Action and Safe to Take. Rheumatism, Cramps, Colics,

Faceache, Chilblains, &c., &c. When purchasing Pain Relief do not fall o ask for, and see that you get STANTON'S. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts per bettle. MOGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS

Neuralgia, Diarrhæa, Toothache,

Sprains, Bruises,

FOR FAMILY USE.
For sale everywhere, 25c per box or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole proprieters, The Wingate Chemical Co. Limited, Moutreal, Canada.

Design to the second

#### NOTE THE DIFFERENCE:

"Positions wait for Maritime-trained." "Other-trained wait for positions."

Did you get our Calendar? If not, you should not decide which school to attend until you have

Students admitted any time KAULBACH & SCHURMAN Chartered Accountants

Maritime Business College HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

### LAND FOR SALE.

That good piece of farm land situated on the Back Briley Brook Road, between the Angus McLean farm and Munro farm, containing about 50 awares more or less. Tolapiece of land will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

WILLIAM POWER,

# Reasons Why Farmers Should Insure:

I can insure a farm house at 11 per cent. for three years A \$400 pulley on your house will cost you only \$2 per year Country churches and church property at same rates. And this in a first-class and thoroughly reliable English commany.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR,

Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co Also-Agent for Life and Accident Insurance.

AT -

are some of the nicest

ever offered the Antigonish public-OUR OWN CURING

JOHN FRASER, Manager

Our buyer is now in Quebec and Ontario hay sections. Every car of hay is personally in-spected before shipping,\*

QUALITY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED

Direct shipment from Quebec and Ontario railway stations. Write us for prices.

GUNN & CO., Limited,

19, 21 and 23 Campbell Road,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Confectioners also have them, buy the best

Spiritualism as a "Graft."

"I suppose I have one of the queerest fads on earth," said the man on the hotel sofa. "My passion and hobby ismediums, clairvoyants, physic card readers and others of that ilk. Not that I'm a spiritualist. The graft side of the medium business is what

There are poor pickings for me in New York now, because the police have been interfering with the medium business. Still, I can find a cheap little test circle here almost any time. and I even know a place, just off the Tenderloin, where you can see real ghosts developed in full view of the audience. To see it in full blast, though, you must go to Boston or, better, to the far Western cities.

"Most people suppose that mediums all profess to summon up real ghosts—that, in the language of the profession, they materialize. That is not true. To one materializing medium in these days there are a hundred test medi-

ums. "The test medium holds forth usually in a cheap hall. The admission is low, for her patrons are poor. Usually it runs from 10 to 25 cents.

"She starts off with a hymn. Then she borrows an article from each person in the congregation and begins her tests.

"For example, she'll hold up a glove and ask who owns it. When the owner has spoken up she'll hold the glove to her forehead, and say something

"'I hear the name John. Have you a John in the spirit world?" "If the owner of the glove has a

John among the departed, the medium sends some beautiful communications. and then tries to draw her out. With a cleverness born of experience, she pieces together his occupation, his troubles, and his wants, and tells him all about them.
"He's paralyzed with astonishment,

and so are the rest of the circle; for the people who go to seances are not critical, and they go with a great desire to believe.

"One of the hardest things for a test medium to do is to call at once the name of the dear departed in the spirit realm. If she starts off with John, and runs through Jane and Katherine and Lily, and none of them hits the mark then the most exactly as hits the mark, then the most credulous seeker after spirits is inclined to pronounce her a fake. On the other hand, if she hits at once the name of the very spirit which the speaker most desires, she's pronounced a great

"Their best mediums of getting at names is a sort of Mediums' Union, an unorganized society for mutual help which exists in every medium-ridden

"Mme. Fake, the medium, has a new visitor, a fat woman in black, we'll say, who wears her front hair in gray frizzes, and has a slight limp.
Mme. Fake tries out a half dozen
names on her. Perhaps she gets down
to the sixth before she finds that Robert fits some dead relative of the old lady in black.

"Before Mrs. Fake gets through she's learned further that the old lady has a dead sister named Annie. The old lady, remembering how long Mrs. Fake has been in getting those names, goes away declaring that she's no

good "Mrs. Fake knows all that, and knows that the old lady won't come here again, but that she'll surely go to another medium, for when a person is bitten by the spiritualistic bug he usually keeps going to mediums until

he gets satisfaction.

"So Mrs. Fake notifies every medium in her crowd, giving a close description of the old lady, together with the names of her spirit friends, and any other recovery. and any other accurate information which she has been able to drag out. Next Sunday night, when an old lady in black, with frizzes and a limp, shows up at the Home of Truth Circle, conducted by Mrs. Soakem, the second-sight wonder, the old lady is told right off the bat that Robert wants her, and a beautiful spirit named Annie is over her shoulder calling her sister.

"She goes away firmly convinced that Mrs. Soakem is a wonder, and that immortality is proved. In a Western city I've seen printed blanks used to distribute such information among mediums.

"That isn't their only method of getting names, though. Some of them are very clever lip-readers. When in doubt they play 'William' or 'John' those being the most common Anglo-Saxon names.

"Then they make it a point to learn the names of people living in the neigh-torhood, and to watch the obituary notices, knowing that half their victims are driven to them by the ache of some recent bereavement.

'That's the pasty part of the whole business. The laboring men's wives and daughters, the hired girls and stable boys, who haunt cheap seances, come because they are in trouble and want some help and consolation. These people put their hearts on their sleeves, and tell about their love affairs and family difficulties in a way that makes you gasp. I blush sometimes to listen to them.

"The cheapest seance isn't the place where the mediums make their money, though. It is really only an advertisement to get custom for the 'private' and developing seance. All the time she is sending communi-cations to the audience she is sizing them up. If one looks more easy or eager than the rest, she says something like this:

"John tells me that the spirits have much to tell you, but you're holding back. You need to draw closer to

That suggestion is thrown out once or twice. About the third time this particular victim visits the seance the spirits sav:

"'We've something to tell you that can't be told in public. You must see

a medium alone "If the victim is a woman-and she usually is-curiosity brings her around the very next day. The private sittings cost from 50 cents an hour up, according to the means and credulity of the victim. The medium loses no chance of leading her on to come

There is a medium in San Francis co-Mme. Smith, we'll call her-who is a wonder in her way. The Pacific Mail liner Rio de Janeiro was sunk in the Golden Gate on Washington's Birthday, 1901, with \$60,000 in gold aboard. Not one could find the hull. "After the steamship and wrecking

companies had tried and failed, Mme. Smith had a revelation from the captain of the Rio, which showed her the exact spot where the hull lay in shallow water. Mme, Smith had this shahow water, while, shifth had this revelation one evening in full circle. She said it would not do for her to take all that money; she'd lose her power if she did. But she was going to let in all her dear friends and believers—for a consideration.

According to a fakir who stood in with her, but fell out with her later, she sold \$25,000 worth of stock in her wrecking company. They made a few bluffs at diving, and then announced that Mme. Smith had been guided wrong by an evil spirit, and that the expenses of diving had eaten up the

capital.
"But Mme. Smith would make it all right. She'd give in return for wrecking company stock shares in an oil company which was to make a fortune from wells discovered by her psychic powers. They took it like lambs, and

she's doing business at the old stand.

"Materializing or bringing ghosts
out of the vasty deep doesn't pay so It is a kind of public show, with

well. It is a kind of public show, with very little side graft. Therefore it is less common, and admission is higher, usually a dollar a head.

"I've seen dozens of developing seances, and in every case the method was the same. The cabinet is hung with black, and covered in front with a black curtain. The surrounding wall is also draped in black.

"Often the cabinet is in the bow window of a house or hall. The audience is asked to inspect the walls and curtains. They may inspect all they

curtains. They may inspect all they like. The trick isn't there.

"There is a dim, shaded point of light in the back of the room, practically no light at all. When all is ready the medium takes a seat near the curtain and calls for a nymn.

"While it is being sung, his assistant-usually a woman-steals into the room by a side door near the cabinet. She's dressed in a dead black robe, and against the black background of the walls and cabinet she can't be seen at all in that light, no matter how much she moves. She wears rubber-soled, shoes, and the hymn helps her to enter without being heard.

"Under the black robe she is dressed in ghostly white, and often she wears a mask lightly coated with phosphorescent paint to make a shining

spirit face.
"When the signal is given to appear she opens the black robe in front, and when she disappeares she simply closes it again. By closing it a certain way she produces the effect of disappearing through the floor. There are often two or three assistants,

one a child or a small woman. "The developing medium, like the test medium, keeps tabs on the departed dear ones of his regular customers, and trots them out for their benefit. It makes you ashamed of humanity to see the way these fakirs draw back bereaved mothers who live from week to week just to talk to their dead children.

"There are many other methods of materializing, but this one is the cheapest and most satisfactory, and has supplanted all the others.

diseases of the air passages.

More Shiloh's Cure is being sold to-day than ever before, which is perhaps the best evidence of the fact that it does all that is claimed for it.

"I saw this month in some of the papers that a Chicago man has been exposed as a maker of apparatus for mediums. I have had in my possession for four years the catalogue of a Chicago firm which deals in mediums' supplies.
"It came to me through a post-

office employe, who fished it out of a pile of discarded second and third class matter. It was addressed to a medium who had skipped the coun-

"This describes and advertises about a hundred mechanical devices and secrets for the use of mediums. Prices run from \$1 to \$60.

"There are about fifty slate writing devices. One for \$3 is described as very satisfactory, but requires some skill on the part of the medium. For \$10 you can get one which 'requires no skill.' A double slate is quires no skill.' A double slate is written on and closed. When opened spirit message and answer to any ques-tion are found written on it. 'No

chemicals, \$10,

"The firm advertises a full line of single and double slates 'for cases where local purchase of the same would cause comment." There are self-playing quitars mysticals. self-playing guitars, mystic hands, which appear on the wall and disap-pear, and spirit trumpets, which float through the air and deliver messages, all at prices ranging from \$4 to \$20.

"The trumpets, the catalogue states, are only for work under cabinet and materializing conditions.' Lot 38 is the 'Fox Sisters' rapping table, used with great success by these celebrated

New York mediums."
"For \$30 the firm will furnish a first-class assorted medium's outfit, which will answer all reasonable purposes of an up-to-date medium or sychic demonstrator and convince the most skeptical.

"Spirit forms, no two alike, of special humorous material, and very durable, cost from \$20 to \$30. The \$2) ones are children's size. I'm not faking this language. It is all in the catalogue. The whole thing is a regular business that goes on underground

## All Soap is not Pure Soap

That is the reason why \$5000,00 reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that

## Sunlight Soap

contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Shrunken woolens, frayed linens and sore chapped hands are evidence that all soaps are not pure soaps.

Sunlight Soap is guaranteed to be a pure soap. Dealers are authorized to return purchase money to any one finding cause for complaint. Sunlight Soap is equally good in hard or soft water.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO



There's easy, good washing ahead for the Sunlight Maids

and thrives on hundreds of thousands of victims.

"Mediums are usually women. a class, they are domestic, comfortable, middle-aged women, who knit and gossip together in off hours, rear large families and support worthless husbands, who collect at the door for the public meetings and help to gather useful information.—New York Sun.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Abso-

lutely Harmless.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they are suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by all druggists.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresoiene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists-

"There are some songs that will never die," said the musical enthu-

"I guess that's right," answered Mr. Cumrox. "My daughter sits down at the piano and tries to kill a few of 'em every evening. But it's no

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfeets and cleans at the same time.

### Shiloh's Free Distribution.

In another column announcement is made of a free distribution of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, to the held in Antigonish on Friday,

Readers of The Casket are doubtless that Shiloh's Cure has been on the market for over thirty-two years, and that nothing has ever been offered that takes its place as a family remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all

it does all that is claimed for it.

Any reader of The Casket who may for any reason be missed in the house to-house distribution on Friday may secure a free bottle by addressing S. C. Wells and Co., Toronto, Canada.

It is bad business to fall in love at fifty, but the elderly financier was "up agin it," so he proposed in due form. The sweet young thing refused, and when asked for a reason replied, curtly, after a deal of fencing: "Your past!"

"But I've always lived honestlythere's nothing against me in any way. What do you find to reproach me in 'my past'—as you call it?"
"Its length!"—Sporting Times.

## The Baird Company's

## Wine of Tar Honey and WildCherry

A Lubricant to the Throat. A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

The Baird Co., Ltd. Gentle-men—Two bottles of your Tar, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY cured me of a severe cough. It is an excellent remedy. G. H. FLEWFLLING Perry's Point, Kings Co., N. B.

Sore Throat and Coughs A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat

"mommon "

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists 400

### Queer Checks.

A torn linen collar, a piece of lath, a cuff, and a half dozen other odd objects hang above a Philadelphia bank clerk's desk. "I have been collecting queer checks for three years," says the clerk. "That piece of lath started me. A western bank honored the lath for \$250. It was made into a check by the owner of a sawmill who was out at the plant with his son, thirty miles from any house, and totally without paper letalone a check book. The money, was needed to pay off the hands. The saw-miller wrote on the lath just what a check correctly drawn has on it, and he sent his son in to bank to get the money and to explain. The lath check was honored, after some discussion among the bank's officers."

#### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best Made.

"In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker of Port-erville, California. There is no doubt about it being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. No other is so sure a preventive of penumonia. No other is so pleasent and safe to take. These are good reasons why it should be preferred to any other. The fact is that few people are satisfied with any other after having once used this remedy. For sale by all Druggists all Druggists.

# West-End Grocery

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Provision Store.

Now in Stock:

BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.

ROLLED OATS AND CORNMEAL.

CHOP FEED, MID-DLINGS AND BRAN.

C. B. Whidden & Son Antigonish, N. S.

INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL, INVERNESS, C. B.

\*\*\*!)\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

New House. Airy Rooms, Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connec-

L J MacEachern, Prop.



SLEEPING CARS,

FOR CHICAGO LEAVE MONTREAL EVERY TUESDAY.

FOR VANCOUVER Leave Montreal every Thursday and Sunday

Leave North Bay every Tuesday and Saturday An inexpensive means of Travelling

Comfort and Cheapness Combined

For particulars and Tickets call on or write to F. R. PERRY, acting D. P. A., C. P. R.Fiß IST. JOHN, N. B.

#### How a Lawyer Tells When a Witness is Lying.

How does a lawyer know when a witness is lying? And when he knows a witness is lying, how does he go about

it to expose the perjury?

If all lawyers knew these two things there would no longer be good lawyers and poor lawyers, for all lawyers would

be good.
Sometimes lawyers take a long chance and "guess" that a witness is deliberately lying. A story is told of Jeremiah Mason, the famous New England lawyer of Daniel Webster's day. Mason was cross examining a witness whose testimony could not be shaken. Time and again the witness repeated his statement and it never

Suddenly Mason, pointing his finger straight at the witness, said in his

high, impassioned voice:

"Let's see that paper you've got in your waistcoat pocket."

Taken completely by surprise, the

witness mechanically drew a paper from the pocket indicated and handed it to Mason. The lawyer slowly read the exact words of the witness and called attention to the fact that they were in the handwriting of the lawyer on the other side.

"Mason, how under the sun did you know that paper was there?" asked a

brother lawyer.
"Well," replied Mason. "I thought he gave that part of his testimony just as if he'd heard it, and I noticed every time he repeated it he put his hand to his waistcoat pocket and then let it fall again when he got through."

It is a startling fact that perjury in American courts is on the increase. F. L. Wellman of the New York bar, in a book on "The Art of Cross Examination," declares that at the present time scarcely a trial is conducted in which it does not appear in a more or less flagrant form.

It seldom happens that a witness' entire testimony is false from beginning to end. Perhaps the greater part of it is true, and that only the crucial part—the point, however, on which the whole case may turn—is willfully

Then again there is the witness who is deliberately lying to shield himself from the consequences of his own crime. This is the uguest form of jury. There is one great historic case of the exposure of this form of perjury, who exposed it was and the lawyer who exposed it was none other than Abraham Lincoln-in none other than Abraham Lincoln—in the days when he was only a strug-gling young lawyer, tall, gaunt, and uncouth. The story is related in Judge J. W. Donovan's "Tact in Court," and is doubly interesting because it was Abraham Lincoln's first effort to de-fend a man accused of murder.

A man named Grayson was accused of killing a man named Lockwood at a campmeeting. A man named Sovine claimed to have witnessed the murder. Sovine's story was so circumstantial that Grayson was indicted and narrowly escaped being lynched.

Abraham Lincoln was employed by Grayson's mother to defend her son. The case came to trial. Lincoln objected to none of the jurors. He crossexamined none of the witnesses, save the last—the man Sovine, who swore that he knew the parties, saw Gray-son fire the fatal shot, and saw him run

The evidence of guilt and identity was morally certain. When Sovine was turned over to him for cross examination Lincoln stood up and eyed the witness in silence, without books or notes, and began the defense by these questions; "And you were with Lockwood just

before and saw the shooting

"And you stood very near to them?"
"No; about twenty feet away."
"May it not have been ten feet?"

"No, it was twenty feet or more."

"In the open field?"
"No; in the timber."
"What kind of timber?"

"Beech timber." "Leaves on it are rather thick in

August?"
"Rather."

"And you think this pistol was the one used

"It looks like it."
"You could see the defendant shoot-see how the barrel hung, and all

"How near was this to the campmeeting?

"Three-quarters of a mile away."

"Where were the lights?

"Up by the minister's stand."
"Three-quarters of a mile away?"
"Yes—I answered ye twiste."

"Did you not see a candle there with

Lockwood or Grayson?"
"No. What would we want a candle for?"
"How, then, did you see the shoot-

"By moonlight!" (defiantly) "You saw this shooting at 10 o'clock at night-in beech timber, three-quart-

ers of a mile from the lights-saw the pistol barrel-saw the man fire-saw it twenty feet away—saw it all by moon-light? Saw it nearly a mile from the

camp lights?"
"Yes, I told you so before."
Then Abraham Lincoln drew from the side pocket of his coat a blue covered almanac, opened it slowly, offered it in evidence, showed it to the jury and to the court, read from a page with careful deliberation that the moon on

that night was unseen, and only arose at 1 o'clock the next morning.

Following the climax, Lincoln moved the arrest of the perjured witness as the real murderer, declaring that nothing but a motive to clear himself could have induced him to swear away. could have induced him to swear away so falsely the life of another man. Sovine afterwards confessed to the

There have been instances in which men high in the medical profession have been caught in the act of giving expert testimony by a lawyer who knew how to conduct a clever cross examination.

One instance of perjured medical expert testimony was a doctor who had been the medical expert for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad for thirty-five years, for the New York Central railroad for twenty years, and for the Erie railroad fifteen He was so expert that lawyers finally became afraid to cross examine

him. There was one lawyer, however, who was not afraid. The case was one in which a woman had sued the city for \$50,000 damages, claiming that she had been permanently injured by tripping over a street obstruction. Her counsel was ex-Chief Justice Noah Davis. Dr. Ranney, the famous expert, had been in daily attendance upon the woman for three years and testified he had examined her minutely 200 times. The city's medical experts declared the woman was only hysterical, but the jury evidently believed Dr. Ranney.

The cross examination was as follows: Counsel (quietly)—"Are you able to give us, doctor, the name of any medical authority that agrees with you when you say that the particular group of symptoms existing in this case points to one disease and only

Doctor-"O, yes, Dr. Erskine agrees with me.'

"Who is Dr. Erskine, if you please?"
"Well," said the witness, with a
patronizing smile, "Erskine probably
was one of the most famous surgeons that England has ever produced." There was a titter in the audience at the expense of the lawyer.

"What book has he written?" "He has written a book called Erskine on the Spine," which is altogether the best known work on the subject." The titter around the courtroom was becoming louder.

"When was this book published?" asked the lawyer, quietly.

"About ten years ago."
"Well, how is it that a man whose time is so much occupied as you have told us yours is has leisure enough to look up medical authorities to see if

"Well, Mr.—, to tell you the truth," said the doctor, fairly beaming on the lawyer, "I have often heard of you, and I half suspected you would ask me some such foolish question; so this morning, after my breakfast, I took down from my library my copy of Erskine's book," and found that he

of Erskine's book," and found that he agreed with me entirely."

This answer provoked a loud laugh at the expense of the lawyer. But the lawyer reached under the table and picked up his own copy of "Erskine on the Spine," and, walking deliberately up to the witness, said:

"Won't you be good enough to point out to me where Erskine adopts your view of the case?"

view of the case?

The famous doctor was visibly em-"O, I can't do it now; its a thick

book," he said.
"But you forget, doctor, that think-

ing I might ask you some such foolish question you examined your volume of Erskine this morning after breakfast and before coming to court."

The doctor showed his embarrass-

ment plainly. Refusing to take the book, he said:

"I have not time to do it now."
"Time!" thundered the lawyer,
"Why, there is all the time in the

The doctor gave no answer.
"I am sure the court will allow me to suspend my examination until you shall have had time to turn to the place you read this morning in that book, and can reread it aloud to the

There was absolute silence in the court-room for three minutes. doctor wouldn't say anything, the plaintiff's attorney didn't dare say any-thing, and the lawyer for the city didn't want to say anything. He saw that he had caught the famous witness in a manifest falsehood and that the doctor's whole testimony was dis-

After a few minutes more of this distressing silence Presiding Judge Mr. Justice Barrett dismissed the witness and the whole case collapsed.

The discomfiture of a Chicago surgeon in the Luetgert trial, who swore that bones from the joint of a sheep were the sesamoid bones from the skeleton of a woman, is still fresh in the minds of the Chicago legal and medical professions. There is another case in the legal records equally as sensational, in which a surgeon in a New York trial covered himself with confusion. He was testifying as an expert in a case involving what is known as "Potts fracture of the ankle." His cross examination was as follows:

"Will you please take these, doctor," said the lawyer handing him two lower bones from a human skeleton, and tell the jury whether in life they constituted the bones of a woman's leg or a man's leg?

" It is difficult to tell, sir." "What, can't you tell the skeleton of a woman's leg from a man's, doc-

"O, yes; I should say it was a wo-

"So, in your opinion, doctor, this was a woman's leg?" (Scornful emphasis on the word woman. It was, in fact, a woman's leg.)

The doctor, observing the lawyer's face and thinking he had made a mistake, said hurriedly:

"O, I beg your pardon, it is a man's leg, of course. I had not examined it carefully."

By this time the jurymen were all sitting up and showing much amuse-ment at the doctor's increasing embar-

rassment. "Now, doctor," continued the lawyer, producing more bones, "please put the skeleton of the foot into the ankle joint of the bones you already have in your hand, and then tell me whether it is the right or left leg."

Yes," said the doctor confidently, as he fitted the bones together, "it is

the left leg, as I said before."
"But, doctor, don't you see, you have inserted the foot into the knee joint? Is that the way it is in life?"
The jury roared with laughter, in which the entire court-room joined. The doctor was dismissed and his patient lost the case.

Lawyers have many ways of decid-ing in their own minds when a witness is lying. Embarrassment is one of the signs of perjury—but not an infallible one, for even the most truthful witness is frequently embarrassed.

Witnesses of a low grade of intelli-gence, when they testify falsely, usually display it in various ways: in the voice, in a certain vacant ex-pression of the eyes, in a nervous twisting about in the witness chair, in an apparent effort to recall to mind the exact wording of their story, and especially by the use of language not

suited to their station in life.
On the other hand, there is something about the manner of an honest but ignorant witness that makes it manifest to the experienced lawyer that he is narrating only the things that he has actually seen and heard. Jonas Howard, in Chicago Tribune.

A Casket of Pearls. - Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64.

#### The Moral Degeneracy of the United States.

A compilation of statistics and statements by representative newspapers, judges and others concerning the increase of crime and lawlessness in the United States, which appears in Mo-clure's Magazine for December, con-tains an appalling record of moral, so-cial and business degeneration. The first and most startling fact stated is that there are at present four and a half times as many murders and homcides for each million of people in the United States as there were in 1881, Onted States as there were in 1881, Other crimes of all sorts are shown to have increased in like proportion, confirming the statement made by President Henry Hopkins of Williams College before a public meeting in New York, that "there is abounding evidence of an alarming inrease of crime of every sort, but especially of the kind that undermines honesty, chastity and respect for law." honesty, chastity and respect for law. Similar statements are quoted from leading newspapers, charges by judges in criminal trials and responsible citizens in all parts of the Union. A typical expression is that attributed to Alderman Mavor of Chicago: "No one respects the law. No one respects the courts. The courts don't respect themselves." The perversion of political power into the hands of saloonkeepers and others criminally interested in the violation and evasion of the law is owing, in the opinion of the same alderman, to public apathy and indifference. Other quotations and indifference. Other quotations go to show that the popular conception of the State is that it is an agency to prevent people from doing what they wish to do, and not as the embodiment of the law made by all and for all. How to circumvent the law is, therefore, a question everybody is engaged in solving for himself. Chief Justice Charles B. Lore of the Supreme Court of Delaware directly charged the great financiers and captains of industry with being chiefly responsible for this degradation of popular sentiment, through what he described as their "gigantic frauds and lawlessness in

the pursuit of wealth. From the facts and statements he has collected the author of the compihas conected the author of the complation draws the conclusion that the oligarchy of degradation consists of three classes: I. Saloon-keepers, gamblers and others who engage in business that degrades. 2. Contractors, capitalists, bankers and others who can make money by getting franchises and other property of the community cheaper by bribery than community cheaper by bribery than by paying the community. 3. Politicians who are willing to seek and accept office with the aid and endorsement of the classes mentioned. Under

# Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds." J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for brouchitts, hoursoness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

various modifications the compiler finds this criminal oligarchy in control in many communities in the United States. He finds representa-tives of it in the National Senate, among governors of States, State legislators, mayors, aldermen, police offi-cials, captains of industry, bankers and street railway magnates. In short, wherever contracts or franchises of any kind are to be secured from a com-munity, leading citizens are found in the ring to rob their neighbors, managers of corporations bribing law-makers, lawyers, for pay, helping their clients to bribe safely, jurors refusing to render just verdicts. No worse in-dictment than this could be brought against any people. It discloses con-ditions which seem hopeless of improvement, were it not for the pioneers of a new righteousness, who, the compiler believes, will ultimately succeed in developing a passion for obedience to the law among the people.

Then "the briber, the grafter and the traitor who steals from his neighbors and pollutes the law will be unable to endure the scorn of his fellows." After reading this exposure of public degradation in the United States, Canadians may ask themselves in the light of recent occurrences, how far they have gone on the same down-ward path?—Montreal Daily Witness.

Dr. Agnew's Olntment Cures Piles.

- Itching, bleeding and blind piles.

Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails.

THE MASTER MECHANICS' PURE TAR SO AP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease oil, rust, etc. Invainable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on recator of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs. Montreal.





Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil

CURES

Rheumatism NEURALGIA,

SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY. MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO,

STIFF NECK, SPRAINS. SORE THROAT, ETC., ETC.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. PRICE 25 CTS. and 50 CTS.

## COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with & teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

### PENDLETON'S PANACEA

in the above form loosens the phlegm, makes coughing easy, and when the lungs are thoroughly healed, which is done in a very short time, the cough stops.

Chills, Ague, Night Sweats, Wind around the Heart, Colic, Sleeplessness, Etc., Etc.,

Regular doses. A mild dose on going to hed, soothes the nerves and produces sleep. The only safe and positive cure for seasickness. Don't go on a journey, or keep house without it. A doctor always on hand for 25c.

\$\frac{1}{2}\langle \frac{1}{2}\langle \frac{1}{2}\

### ANTIGORISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.

REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, and Finish, All kinds. Birch and Spruce Flooring.

Lime, Laths, Plaster, Etc., Etc. JOHN McDONALE Proprietor NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Winter Clothing—Palace Clothing Co. Assessment Notice Card—Peter Chisholm:

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

AMONG THE PERSONS mentioned as candidates for civic honours is Mr. C. E. Harris,

THE PRELIMINARY Honors Examination in English at St. F. X. College is now going on. The questions will appear in The Casker later.

Mr. John Gorman, local agent of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, has our thanks for a hand-some and useful calendar,

THE ESTREMED AND MUCH BELOVED The estermed and much beloved pastor of Georgeville, Rev. A. R. McDonald, was made the recipient of a a well filled purse on Christmas Day. The gift was made by the young men of his parish now out West, and presented on their behalf by John J. and William MacPherson, who arrived, home a few days before Christmas.

No communication up to present writing has been received from the Government or the Railway officials regarding the free carriage of hay after January 1st. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, is understood to be averse to the cost of transportation being charged to his Department, and asks now that the Agriculture Department assume the burthen of any further free transportation. further free transportation.

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURES. - The preacher who is to give the temperance sermons stated in the last issues ance sermons stated in the last issues of THE CASKET, is Rev. Peter J. Moran of the Paulist Father of New York. He is said to be one of the most eloquent men of the Order, and his work in this diocese must needs bear much fruit. We trust the reverend preacher will be greeted with large and attentive audiences.

MISS MARGARET A. MACNEIL of Christmas Island, C. B., left here last Monday for Montreal to enter the novitiate of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Miss MacNeil graduated from St. Bernard's Convent in 1902, since which time she has been engaged in school-teaching in the Counties of Victoria and Cape Breton. In her, the Congregation de Notre Dame has one of Cape Breton's most talented and accomplished young

WE UNDERSTAND that the time for getting names on the voters' lists is between January 1st and Feb. 5th. It is undoubtedly the duty of every citizen to take an interest in public affairs and as one cannot give expres-sion to his views on public matters in an effective way unless he secures the privilege of voting by getting his name on the list, we think that each person qualified to vote should see that his name is duly recorded. Persons often complain that their names are left off the list of voters, but this we believe is in every case traceable to their own neglect.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Angus McDonnell Sr., of Fraser's Mills, fell from a load of pressed hay in the railway yard in Town on Tuesday, striking his side on the ice. He sustained very painful in-jury, which to a man of Mr. McDonnell's very advanced age, 82 years, must confine him to the house for some time. He was removed to the

some time. He was removed to the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Daniel McDonald, bookks eper, Town.
Mrs. Hugh McGillivray, St. Ninian Street, Town, fell on the ice yesterday and fractured her forearm.

Miss Christie McGillivray of Pinkietown suffered a compound fracture of the leg by falling on the loc on Tuesday. Dr. Gillis rendered the necessary. day. Dr. Gillis rendered the necessary

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL met on Tuesday. The forenoon session was taken up in declaring elected and swearing in the members, electing the warden and the appointment of Standing Committees. There were two candidates for the Wardenship, Councillors A. S. McMillan and L. J. McEachern. Mr. McMillan was elect-ed, the vote standing five for Mc-Eachern and six for McMillan. Coun-pillors M. J. McMillan, McGillings and Macillors McLellan, McGillivray and Mc-Eachern were appointed a committee to nominate Standing Committees, and reported as follows:

Finance-Warden, McGillivray and McEachern. Statute Labor-McDonald, Delorey

and McKenzie,

Road and Bridge Moneys—McAdam, Crispo, and McLellan. Public Property—Warden, Mc-

Gillivray and McLellan. Insane-Cameron, Fraser and Mc-

Eachern.

By Laws-McAdam, McKenzie and

On Wednesday a letter was received from the Antigonish Board of Trade, requesting that a committee from the council confer with one from that body with regard to unlicensed ped-diers. The request was granted, and 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon was appointed for the meeting.

THOUGH SATURDAY night's great south-east gale and rainstorm caused no serious damage to property in this vicinity, many persons were anxious for the safety of their barns and even of their homes, fearing that if the gale continued to increase its wemendous force barns and other buildings would succumb to its power. The gale appeared to be even more violent than the well-remembered one of October 11, 1900, when barns were blown down and trees uprooted in large numbers in this and neighboring counties. The storm commenced in the evening and continued until morning, apparently getting worse as each hour passed.
The streets were soon converted into
exceedingly slippery sheets of ice, rendering walking on them extremely hazardons. The rivers were all swollen to unusual volume and their thick

ice coverings were broken up and carried away. The Clydesdale stream overflowed, submerging the streets in Town in its neighborhood even more so than during any previous freshet. The South River Road, the lower end of Main Street and Elm Street on Sunday morning presented quite an unique sight, being covered with rapid running water and ice floes. Some of the superstruction of the Sylvan Valley Mills' dam was carried Sylvan Valley Mills' dam was carried away and in consequence the Mills are stopped working. As they are of such public benefit it is very desirable that the required repairs should be at once effected. Mr. McDonald, the proprietor, should receive from the people of the surrounding country some assistance. About a hundred loads of stone will be required. No doubt Mr. McDonald will receive assistance from people having teams so as to get the mills in operation without delay. without delay.

#### Personal.

Mr. C. F. McIsaac, M. P., left on Monday for Ottawa.

Duncan McDonald, Purl Brook, Ant., left on Tuesday for Jonesville, Wis-

Mrs. Hugh McDonald of James River, Ant., returned home on Saturday from a visit to friends in Londonderry.

Mr. A. A. McNeil, B. A., '02, St. F. X. College, is now on the editorial staff of the Regina Daily Standard,

Revs. C. F. McKinnon, P. P., Sydney Mines, R. McInnis, P. P., Reserve, and A. Chisholm, P. P., Creignish,

Miss Mary McGillivray is home from Boston on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McGillivray, College

Mr. A. J. G. McEchen, barrister, Sydney, was in town this week attending a meeting of the Executive of the Alumni Association of St. F. X. Col-

Miss Louise Landry, of Pictou, who is the guest of Miss Minnie McDonald, leaves for Sydney this week to spend a few days.

Mr. Fred McGillivray, of the en-gineering staff of the Halifax and South-Western Railway, is home on a visit to his parents, Judge and Mrs. McGillivray, Antigonish. He will leave in a few days to resume work on construction on a western section of this Railway.

#### War News.

Among Russian officials there is a feeling that any proposals of peace that may be made must be with the fact in view that in order that peace may be lasting, Japan must recongnize Russia's right to free transit of its ships through waters of the Far East. High officials declare that there is no probability of advances coming from their Government looking toward peace negotiations. In official quarters it is said that no tender of good offices from a third party would be accepted and that any proposal for peace must come from Japan direct.

Some interesting statistics concerning the defence of Port Arthur were brought by the flotilla of Russian terpedo boat destroyers, which carried numerous chests containing complete records of General Stoessel's army. Originally the army numbered 35,000. Eleven thousand have been killed: Sixteen thousand are wounded or sick and eight thousand remained in the

The statement of the censored despatches from the correspondent with General Nogi's army that the Japan-ese lost only 5000 men in taking the fortress is declared to be absurd by Russian naval officers. Their low-est estimates, they say, based both on personal observations and on stories told by prisoners is that the Japanese

The latest despatches say; that the Russian officers will not accept a parole and will go to Japan as prisoners of

The British steamer Nigretia has been condemned as a prize. The Nigretia was seized by the Japanese cruiser Tsushima on December 30 off the coast of Korea, while bound from Che Foo to Vladivostok, and was taken to Sasebo for a decision by the naval prize court as to her. The Nigretia when seized had on board Commander Pelem and a lieutenant of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny, who had escaped from internment at Shanghai and were attempting to regain the Russian lines.

The long procession of the remnants of the gallent Russian garrison was a

pathetic spectacle. The first arrivals at Changlingtsu were four Droukies contaning the staff officers, who had refused to give there parole. All were their swords. A few minutes later the detachment arrived. As the Japanese soldiers crowded about them with evident curosity the faces of the Russian officers were an interesting study. All of them appeared to feel their humiliating position keenly and though some seemed to be resigned to their situation, others were resentful at being regarded with curiosity. The men looked to be well fed, but their faces, like those of the officers, indicated the awful physical strain they had undergone.

Five thousand men of the Russian garrison at Port Arthur were marched from the village of Yaputsui on the shores of Pigeon Bay for 15 miles to the railway station at Changtingtsu at 3 o'clock on Jan. 6 and the other detachment followed soon after. Each detachment was accompanied by six loaded transport carts. The Russians during the night were taken on special trains of open trucks to Dainy and there they immediately em-barked for Japan on transports waiting in that port.

#### Among the Advertisers.

If you are in a mood to save some money, come to this sale. — Palace Clothing Co.

We'll hitch a better load to your dollar than it ever pulled before.-Palace Clothing Co.

Our cut prices are actually crowding all winter goods right out of our store. -Palace Clothing Co.

Every mother who has a boy to clothe should visit this sale.—Palace

## NOTICE

### Assessment.

Town of Antigonish.

Office of Town Clerk and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assess NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment roll for the Town of Antigorish upon which the rates will be levied in and for the said Town for the present year 1905 has been filed in the office of the undersigned, the Town Clerk, and that the said roll is open to the lospection of the ratepayers of the Town And further take notice that any person, firm, company, association, or corporation assessed in such roll, who claims that he or it should not be assessed in such roll, may on or before the

### 10th day of February next

give notice in writing to the undersigned, the Town Clerk, that he or it appeals from such assessment, in whole or in part, and shall in such notice state particularly the grounds of objection to such assessment.

And further take notice that if any person, firm, company assectation or corporation has been assessed too low, or has been omit ed from or wrongfully inserted in such roll he may on or before the tenth day of February next, give notice in writing to the undersigned, the Town Clerk, that he appeals in respect to the assessment or non assessment of the said aperson, firm, company, association or corporation, and shall in such notice state particularly the grounds of his objection.

D. C CHISHOLM, Dated Artigonish, N. S., Jan. 9th, 19.5.

### NOTICE.

D. MacDONALD, M C. Antigonish, 27 Dec. 1974

## BEAW BUSAN

Our buyer is now in Quebec and Ontario hay sections. Every car of hay is personally in-spected before shipping.

QUALITY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED

Direct shipment from Quebec and Ontario Write us for prices.

GUNN & CO., Limited, 19, 21 and 23 Campbell Road, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Property on West Street, Antigonish, owned by the subscriber. It consists of Good Dwelling, Barn and about one-quarter acre of land. Terms and particulars on application. M. DONOVAN

200 Overcoats. 150 Suits. 300 Pants. 30 Dozen Shirts.

I have decided to sell out my entire stock of Gents' Furnishings, and in order to do this promptly I am offering it below cost. This is your time for a Bargain. These goods must go Come early and secure the best Sale will continue till everything in my Gents' Furnishing Department is gone.

and a survivant of the survivant of the

# WINTER CLOTHING CUT PRICES.

Now is the Time to Save Dollars. Prices cut for You.

Our January inventory sale is now on, you profit we loose. All the Suil. and Overcoats in our Store have been reduced, some half, some thin some quarter; all our regular and excellent Clothing. We don't put in "fullers." If we did, we could make a nice profit out of our reduction sale But after the most successful eleven months bussiness in our experience we are satisfied to take a loss and clean up the tables for the Spring Stock

### NOTE THESE CUTS.

50 Men's Suits regular price \$6.00 7.00 8.00, Sale price 100 Men's Suits regular price \$10.00 12 00 14.00, Sale price - - \$7.50 75 Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters with High Collar, regular price \$6.00 7.00 8.00, Sale Price

50 Men's Overcoats, regular price \$10.00 12.00 14 00, Sale price -100 Men's Rain Coats with and without capes, regular price \$6.00 7.00 8.00, Sale price

Men's pants, Boys' and Youths Suits same reduction. Also big bargains in our SHOE DEPARTMENT 25 per cent. discount off regular retail prices. Isn't your purse getting uneasy! how can you stay away Prices will echo throughout the Town, if you see it in our ad you'll find it in our Store, we'll never disappoint you.

Sale for CASH only lasting one MONTH.

mmmm

## PALACE CLOTHING

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE

MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Saskatchewan

Buffalo Robes. Now is the time to buy saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, either for your friends or for your own use. They are more popular than ever, made in three sizes, three colours and lined with mitation Persian Lamb in black, scarlet and olive.

Do not be deceived by taking anything else called just as good there are no robes that give the satisfaction that Saskatchewan Buffile Robes do. Look out for the diamond trade mark on each Robe with the manufacturers name, Newland's & Co. in the diamond.

BUFFALO COATS, GLOVES AND MITTS, IMITATION LAMB COATS, GLOVES AND MITTS, All guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.

\_ALSO IN STOCK\_\_\_

HORSE RUGS AND SURCINGLES. SLEIGH BELLS AND WHIPS. SKATES, HOCKEY STICKS AND PUCKS. PARLOR HEATING AND COOK STOVES. STOVE PIPE. COAL HODS AND SHOVELS. FLOUR. MEAL, FEED AND GROCERIES.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

G. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.



## WINTER Slippers.

and every kind of footwear can be put chased from our big stock. Most at ceptable Christmas gift can be selected from our splendid assortment WINTER SLIPPERS. We can s you in style and price. In our gaitel and leggins we have the latest styles.

CUNNINGHAM'S SHOE STORE. MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH, N. S.

... THE ...

Its marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, make the Mason & Risch one of the truly great Pianos of the world.

The price is fair, neither high nor low. Pay by the month if you prefer.

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD

Halifax, N. S., Moncton, N. B., Sackville, N. B.