

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-third Year.

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No. 3

## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

Five Sisters of Nazareth at Johannesburg lately received medals from the hands of Lord Roberts, in recognition of their services to the sick and wounded during the South African War.

Queen Wilhelmina has just appointed the Jonkherr Van Green to be her private secretary. It is the first time since the Reformation that a Catholic has been appointed to an office of trust in the royal household of Holland.

We are surprised at the sensation created by Lyman Abbot's recent sermon at Harvard. His editorials in the *Outlook* for the past three or four years have been just as heterodox, and we have often called attention to the fact in these columns.

The newspapers have already resumed the periodical task of preparing their readers for the death of the Pope. The evident vigour of Pius X restrained them for a time, but not for long. Dr. Lapponi is once more kept busy denying the sensational reports concerning his august patient. "His Holiness is entirely well," he says, "and I hope he will be as well twenty years from now."

An English military expert, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, says Massena's defence of Genoa is the only thing in history to be compared with Stoessel's defence of Port Arthur. But the former lasted only about half as long as the latter, while no beleaguered fortress has ever before endured such a terrific bombardment as did Port Arthur. General Miles took safer ground in going back to the siege of Troy for a parallel.

John Dillon calls for a national rather than a distinctly Catholic Irish University, and says that Douglas Hyde should certainly be in the board of governors. We know nothing of Mr. Hyde's qualifications for the position; but we do know a Protestant whom we should like to see professor of Church History in the foremost Catholic theological seminary of America, — the Reverend Charles C. Starbuck.

Industrial schools are being well provided for in certain quarters just now. Mrs. Levi Anderson of Portland, Oregon, has made provision in her will for such an institution. Without impugning in any way the wisdom of such gifts, we believe that the most imperative educational need of the Church in the United States at present is that the crippled University at Washington should be set on its feet again.

"Osman the victorious he was, and Osman the victorious he remains," said Skobelev, when, by order of the Czar, he returned the sword which the gallant defender of Plevna had surrendered. Japan lost Port Arthur through the treacherous diplomacy of Russia; she has retaken it after eight months' siege, with the loss of 50,000 men. General Nogi and the Mikado can emulate the magnanimity of Skobelev and Alexander II.

Following upon the grand ceremonies of the jubilee of the Immaculate Conception in Rome came the canonization of the Blessed Gervard Majella, Redemptorist, and the Blessed

Alexander Sauli, Barnabite. At least three thousand persons, secular and regular clergy, bishops of the Latin and Oriental rite, and Cardinals, walked in the procession which preceded the Holy Father into St. Peter's. St. Alexander's feast will be kept on the 11th of October, and St. Gerard's on the 15th of the same month.

Dr. Lyman Abbott thinks that the infidel scientist who ignores God, if he does not deny Him, is doing God's work just the same by bringing to light the truths of nature, and is therefore to be praised. The robbers who carried off Job's cattle were doing God's work, inasmuch as they were inflicting on the patriarch a loss which God intended he should endure; but that did not make them any the less guilty of stealing. There is a tremendous difference between doing God's work blindly, and doing it for God.

The newspapers suggest that Bishop Spalding's paralysis may have been brought on by worry over the Catholic University's finances and over the defection of the Marquise des Monstiers de Merinville. This is the merest surmise, of course, but it is far from being improbable. It might well be heart-breaking to a man who had so much to do with the foundation of the University, to see it reduced to its present straits. As for Miss Caldwell, she was Bishop Spalding's ward, loved by him as a daughter, and it was he who received her into the Church. If he has grieved over her reversion to Protestantism, it is not as being the Church's loss, but hers.

Towards the close of leap year the *New York Sun* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* gave as explanations of the alleged privilege enjoyed by women in such a year of asking men to marry them, a dialogue between St. Patrick and St. Bridget which cannot be described by any other word than blackguardly. We wonder how many of the Catholic readers of those papers protested against the publication of such indecencies. It makes no difference that they quoted the vile anecdote from the Rev. Dr. Brewer's "Phrase and Fable." If newspapers which profess to cater to readers of all manner of religious views are going to publish anything they may happen to find in the books of the many "reverend" villifiers of the Catholic Church, they put themselves on the same level as the A. P. A. *Citizen* of Boston, and should be treated accordingly.

A good deal has appeared in the papers lately concerning the English gentleman who styles himself Father Ignatius, O. S. B., and claims to have raised the dead. The Rev. George Angus, who knew Mr. Lyne very well in past years, writes to the *Tablet* that he holds only deacon's orders in the Church of England, which has refused him any further advancement; but was ordained priest, in defiance of all jurisdiction, by some roving schismatic bishop from the East who visited England some years ago. For being a monk, Mr. Lyne has neither Roman, Anglican nor Nestorian authority. He would become a genuine Catholic if he could accept our doctrines of Purgatory, Indulgences, and Papal Infallibility. If he is as ignorant of the first two as he is of the last, — he says he cannot believe that every Papal document is inspired, — his difficulties may be more imaginary than real. He appears to be a good, zealous man, and we should pray for his conversion.

Referring to the avidity with which the public has seized upon the details of a scandal in the Episcopalian Church, a leading secular journal remarks: "The monk who drained the marshes of Europe, who introduced the art of agriculture among savage tribes in Gaul and Britain, who fed the poor at his gate, and who preserved literature in continually transcribed manuscripts through an age of ignorance and depredation has been almost forgotten. The monk with puffy, purple cheeks, emblazoned nose, and distended paunch stares at us with a flagon in his hand from the latest

Christmas cards. Is it a joy to the human soul to see professors of righteousness condescend to iniquity?" The question is a pointed one. Catholics object to such pictures of monks as a certain travelling salesman distributed broadcast through this Province last year, not because they deny that there have been monks of that kind, nor because they are unwilling to see such monks receive the scorn they deserve, but because they do not wish to see a noble institution remembered chiefly by a few unworthy men who no more represent monasticism than the American tramp represents American citizenship.

Father Sheehan, or as he is now, Canon Sheehan, in his *Under the Cedars and the Stars*, places Shelley above Shakespeare — as a poet, not as a dramatist. But is not the dramatist a poet, too? As a lyric poet Shelley is probably the peer of "the swan of Avon," but, then, the lyric is not the only nor the highest, form of poetry. The drama in Shakespeare's hands is a combination of epic and lyric elements, arrayed in a garb of language the most wonderful ever woven by the imagination of man. To compare Shakespeare and Shelley is to compare the eagle and the skylark. Both soar, but the eagle mounts higher, has an incomparably wider range of vision, and is king of birds. The author of *My New Curate*, by the way, will perhaps be best known in time to come as the author of *Under the Cedars and the Stars*. He shows greater depth of thought, and just as fine a fancy, in the latter work, though the former stands alone among all his works in point of naturalness and simplicity. *Luke Delmege* is self-conscious; *The Triumph of Failure*, said to be the author's own favourite, is, in a great part, ponderous; *Gleannaar*, the new story now running in *The Dolphin*, — well, it is too soon to say what it is going to be, but one may hope it will grow into a more finished piece of work than the opening chapters give promise of.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, writing in *Scribner's Magazine* on the politico-religious situation in France, in a spirit far from friendly to the Catholic Church, bears the same witness as the more friendly Mr. Bodley to the real character of the pretended republic: "France is not so much a republic, not so much a government administered by the voice of the people as it is an oligarchy. The Government of France is really a government by a political dynasty, by a group of men and their political heirs, who have made a business of governing France, and, having left to them the centralized instrument of the Napoleonic system, have governed France, not particularly as a majority vote of the nation might have dictated, but as they have best seen fit — with some patriotism for France, and with much regard for their own place, power, and perquisites."

Elsewhere Mr. Vanderlip says: "In France the best elements of the population seem to view politics as they would a sinful occupation. The French Chamber is made up of the most voluble and least valuable elements of the nation. It has been well said that France presents the spectacle of a tranquil nation with an agitated legislature, and that in the Chamber, members freely apply such fitting epithets to one another as irresponsible, riotous, ill-mannered and incoherent, while the great majority of the people whom these men represent are peaceful, thrifty, orderly, sober, and industrious."

The editor of the *Toronto Saturday Night* pokes fun at the Rev. Dr. Milligan of that city for saying that man has a dual conscience, an individual and a corporate. Then, dropping banter, he goes on to say seriously:

In this way Dr. Milligan apparently excused theologians for entertaining one belief and preaching another. This rather interesting view is quite opposed to the one held by the Roman Church, which considers there is but one theological conscience, and that is the corporate one of which the Holy Catholic Church is the custodian. In this code no man is allowed to decide

what is right or wrong theologically; the Church attends to the job with a completeness which must be restful. The unfortunate feature of it is that those accepting this view are apt to believe — in fact are expected to believe — that no matter what they do, if it is sanctioned by the Church it is right, no matter whether the matter is theological, political or social. The partial emancipation from this somewhat peculiar doctrine is what gives a trifle of elasticity to the individual, and I presume has created what Rev. Dr. Milligan would call the "individual conscience."

A "somewhat peculiar doctrine," to be sure. And it is peculiar in more than one way. One of the most peculiar things about it, considering what it purports to be, is that it is peculiarly un-Catholic. We may reasonably assume to know more — the assumption is not a large one — about Catholic doctrine than the editor of *Saturday Night*, and we simply do not recognize the laboured statement he makes above as even a decent caricature of the Catholic teaching on the subject of conscience. Better blank ignorance than to know so many things that are not true. It is not true that the Catholic Church considers there is but one theological conscience. It is not true that the Catholic Church considers that there is such a thing as a "corporate" conscience. It is not true that a Catholic is not allowed to decide what is right or wrong theologically. It is not true that Catholics are expected to believe that no matter what they do, it is right, if the Church sanctions it — at least not true as stated in this crude and stupid way. They believe, indeed, that the Church can never sanction the doing of what is wrong. And they have right good warrant for believing this in the words of One who has said: "If he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." It were better to be a heathen and a publican than a member of a religious society which could sanction the doing of any wrong, even the least — the telling of a fib, or the theft of a farthing. The editor of *Saturday Night* has learned, from some source or other, a deal about the Catholic Church which he might piously spend part of Sunday in unlearning.

### MONEY-MAKING MORALITY.

There was certainly some genuine indignation in the United States over Spanish misrule in the Antilles and the Philippines. And we do not doubt that in the long run these islands will profit by a change of ownership. But the genuine indignation was not strong enough to bring on the Spanish-American war; it was commercial greed which did that. We do not doubt that many people in Britain and America sincerely believed that General Stoessel should have surrendered months ago, and have brought to an end the awful carnage at Port Arthur; but when the mediation of friendly nations shall finally have terminated the Russo-Japanese struggle, it will be because the world's trade cannot any longer endure the disturbance. The spirit of Christ has done much to persuade men to dwell in peace with one another; the spirit of commerce has done more. Christianity began to lose its hold upon the nations, when kings no longer recognized a common father in the Pope; yet the intermingling of men in commercial relations keeps the world's peace more profound than religion was able to do in its palmiest days. No war is begun today except for the sake of commerce; Russia says she needs Manchuria and a harbour on the Pacific for her national expansion; Japan says she must have Corea or her people will starve. These are supposed to be highly moral motives for going to war; but it is money-making morality. Ireland has seen her people scattered over the face of the earth, because there was no food for them at home; why not Japan? Great Britain's land-grabbing has left her without a friend among the nations; why should Russian greed be more sacred?

We are grateful for peace, even though it is the money-making spirit which gives it to us. And this is not the only good thing which we owe to commercial greed. Drunkenness is decreasing, not in Nova Scotia just

new, for this Province is in a state of transition commercially, but throughout the world. The great industrial organizations must have workmen disciplined like soldiers, and intemperance is fatal to discipline. A clerk who drinks after office hours will not have a clear head for figures in the morning; an artisan who gets drunk on Saturday night and continues his debauch on Sunday, will either not turn up at the mill on Monday morning at all, or will not be good for anything for a couple of days. The more skilled his occupation, the more rapid is his deterioration. Railway companies in many cases make it a cause of discharge if any of their employees is seen entering a drinking place, even when off duty; and they are perfectly right in doing so. A bad accident occurred on a Canadian road last year through an engineer falling asleep at his post; he was sober at the time, but had lost his rest drinking the night before. We should prefer to see men practise temperance without any compulsion; but if they will not, the interests of the complex society in which we live demand that they shall be made to do so.

For a long time no one but Catholics complained of the secular school system. Leave religious education to the home and the Sunday School, was the cry of the non-Catholic majority. Gradually the different sects are waking up to the fact that children brought up under this system are likely to regard religion as something which has no bearing on every-day life. The man who has family prayers in his home, and who is a pillar of the church to which he belongs, but who does business six days of the week without any regard to the law of Christian charity, is the best product that can be expected from the secular school. A year or two ago a Religious Education Association was formed in the United States. Among its directors are Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago, Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Bishops McDowell and MacKay-Smith of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal churches, President Harper of Chicago University, Dean Sanders of Yale Divinity School, and Professor Peabody of Harvard. Formerly, it was said that religious education in the public schools was neither necessary nor practicable; now, the only objection is that it is not practicable. The Association just mentioned hopes to find a way of overcoming the impracticability. And their efforts are reinforced by the strong conviction now existing among business men that something must be done to make the twentieth-century youth honest. A member of one of the largest firms in the United States says that the complaint is almost universal among the heads of great mercantile houses and corporations that it is impossible to obtain a sufficient number of young men upon whom dependence can be placed; the backbone of honesty and uprightiness that was twenty years ago the leading and most valuable characteristic of American youth, he says, is now found only in rare and isolated instances. We have often attributed the success of young Canadians in the United States to their superior trustworthiness; but the supply of them is no longer equal to the demand, and, moreover, Canada is beginning to show the evil effects of its own secular schools. It remains to be seen whether the captains of industry will be as successful in promoting religious education as they have been in promoting peace and temperance. To do so, they will need to raise their standard of honesty, which at present requires only that a man shall be faithful to those who employ him, while he is expected to be utterly unscrupulous as to the means adopted to circumvent a rival in business.

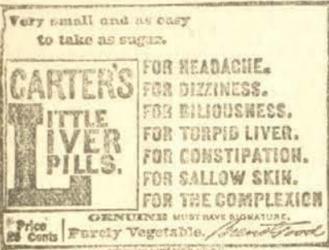
Judgment by default has been entered in the United States circuit court against the Empire Circuit company, the Eastern Circuit association and the Travelling Managers' association in a suit brought by the J. B. Barlow Theatrical Amusement company of Montreal, under the anti-trust law. Theatres in forty cities of the United States belonging to these organizations are affected by the suit which grew out of an alleged boycott against two Montreal theatres.

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

[This column of THE CASKET will hereafter 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.]

THE LEAGUE IN GUYSBORO.

The parish of Guysborough, through the zeal and earnestness of Rev. Father Tompkins, the parish priest, and particularly of his energetic curate Rev. Father Rankin, is doing excellent work in the cause of temperance.

Owing to the large area covered by the parish, it seems it will become necessary to adopt an unusual method in the organization of the League of the Cross for that parish. Three branches of the League have been organized, each of which is comparatively small, but together aggregate a membership of about seventy. It is proposed that the three branches co-jointly come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council as one, while the different branches will continue to hold their regular meetings and transact routine business in their respective sections of the parish which are far from each other. While this may not be strictly constitutional, yet if it is calculated to promote the cause of temperance in the parish of Guysborough and is the only means that can be adopted, it is perfectly in accord at least with the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution of the League, and there can be no reasonable objection to it.

That the branches in Guysborough are enthusiastic and working harmoniously may be gathered from the following account of a pleasant outing furnished by a member:

THE ST. THOMAS AND ST. ANN L. O. C. DRIVE.

At a regular meeting of the St. Ann Branch of the League of the Cross, Guysboro, Brother James Sullivan, the Secretary of the St. Thomas League of the Cross, Salmon River, and delegate from that Branch, proposed their members meet those of the St. Ann Branch and hold a joint drive. A committee was appointed to select a date and a suitable place to spend the evening. The choice fell on Mr. Richard Condon's, and the 2nd of January was agreed upon as a suitable date. About twelve o'clock that day some fifteen teams, comprising most of the members of the St. Thomas Branch, left Salmon River. The day was an ideal one, and the roads were in perfect condition for a sleigh drive. They were at the place of meeting of the St. Ann Branch early in the afternoon. At about three the teams of the two Branches, some twenty in all, comprised the gay party which drove around the town before going on their joint drive of six miles.

Dancing was commenced at about four o'clock in the afternoon and continued till about 11.30 p. m., when all left for their homes, contented with their night's enjoyment. It was the first event of the kind held by the members of the League, and the manner in which it was conducted showed that amusements of the kind may be allowed to take place here at least annually.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected by various branches for the quarter beginning July 1st, 1905:

St. John's Branch, New Aberdeen. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. John Cameron; President, Alexander McEachern; Vice President, Neil A. McKenzie; Secretary, Alex. J. McKinnon; Financial Secretary, Alex. McAdam; Treasurer, Michael Mullins; Marshal, James McNeil; Asst. Marshal, Michael L. Gillis; Doorkeeper, R. D. McNeil.

St. Joseph's Branch, Glace Bay. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. Macdonald; President, Rev. Maurice Tompkins; Vice President, Neil McNeil; Secretary, John A. Macdougall; Financial Secretary, James R. Dinn; Treasurer, Thomas Casey; Marshal, Thomas Quann; Asst. Marshal, William Curry; Doorkeeper, Hector McNeil.

St. Anthony's Branch, Dominion No. 1. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. H. McDougall; President, M. Bates; Vice President, Michael O'Hanley; Secretary, James Bates; Financial Secretary, James A. McDonald; Treasurer, R. J. McNeil; Marshal, H. Ryerson; Asst. Marshal, Joseph Beaver; Doorkeeper, Patrick Pendergast.

St. Mary's Branch, East Bay. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Michael McKenzie; President, Daniel J. McIsaac; Vice President, John A. McNeil; Secretary, Joseph McNeil; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, John H. McDonald; Marshal, Norman McDonald; Asst. Marshal, Joseph A. McNeil; Doorkeeper, Allan McMullin.

St. Ninian's Branch, Antigonish. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. A. McAdam; President, Rev. M. A. McAdam; Vice President, Joseph A. Wall; Secretary, Allan J. Cameron; Financial Secretary, A. D. Chisholm; Treasurer, James O'Brien; Marshal, Peter Druhan; Asst. Marshal, Angus N. McGillivray; Doorkeeper, John J. Slattery.

Star of the Sea Branch, Canso. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. McKeough; President, E. J. Power; Vice President, J. E. Sullivan, Sr.; Secretary, J. E. Cohoon; Financial Secretary, Alfred Hanlon; Treasurer, James Cameron; Marshal, John Kennedy; Asst. Marshal, J. A. McDonald; Doorkeeper, John Meagher.

St. Andrew's Branch, Reserve. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. E. McInnis; President, Philip Kelly; Vice President, Daniel O'Connell; Secretary, J. W. McLeod; Fin. Secretary, Joseph McLeod; Treasurer, Ronald

Nicholson, Marshal, Michael McMillan, Asst. Marshal, Joseph Cook; Doorkeeper, James Prophire. Number of members in good standing at the beginning of the quarter, 83.

St. Patrick's Branch, Bridgeport. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Charles W. McDonald; President, Daniel Graham; Vice President, Richard A. O'Neil; Secretary, John J. McIntyre; Fin. Secretary, Patrick Cadegan, Jr.; Treasurer, Francis Nearing; Marshal, Joseph Saccary; Asst. Marshal, Ronald D. McIntyre; Doorkeeper, Chas. Heart. Number of members in good standing at the beginning of the quarter, 77.

Seen and Heard in France.

An article in the Congregationalist of November 5, quoted by the Sacred Heart Review on "The French Catholic Church of Today," contains some splendid tributes to the Church in France which, assailed on all sides by atheistic and agnostic forces, still presents to the sympathetic observer—even though he be a Protestant—unmistakable proofs that she is not the defiled and defeated body which her persecutors would make her, and which foreign sympathizers with them would wish her, but a strong, alert, spiritually-minded, holy Church, determined, despite persecution, on serving her Master and on preserving the truths and the trust which He committed to her care.

The writer of the article in the Congregationalist is the Rev. James Church Alvord, a Protestant minister of Woonsocket, R. I., and he has some criticisms of the condition of things in the Church of a dozen years ago which seem far from correct; but his admiration of the Church of today in France is unmistakable.

"That the French Church is passing along the way of the cross all the world knows," he says. "Every provincial town is filled with the disconsolate forms of the teaching orders, monks and nuns. Men and women, who are cultured, scholarly, lovable, who, to borrow phrase from Le Petit Parisien, have been 'kicked out upon the pavement,' and into the homes of their peasant brothers and sisters, where they find a grudging welcome and a penury to which they have been long unaccustomed. That thousands more of faithful, pure-hearted, earnest parish-priests are menaced with poverty and even starvation if the Government presses on its radical and ill-judged forcing of an evolutionary development toward disestablishment, no one can doubt. O, the French Church is walking the way of the cross assuredly! And M. Combes is in a fair way to prove her Annas, so bent is he on execution.

"But the result is—O, what it has always been! When the robe of worldly success is stripped from the shoulders of the Church, when the lash of persecution falls, she ever shows beneath that robe the ageless image of the Master. With the terror of the future and the horror of the present, there is observable from one end of France to the other a deep spiritual awakening. . . . The glow of a new life shines on the face of the whole body religious, from Normandy to Burgundy and from Burgundy back to Brittany. The way of the cross is leading to a resurrection profound, immeasurable, certain."

The Rev. Mr. Alvord mentions some sermons heard in Catholic churches in France which surprised him by their simplicity, their directness, their humble trust in God. One priest in the Cathedral of Evreux preached so forcibly on confession and repentance that the visiting minister sat dumb-founded. The next Sunday, he heard the Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims; and, after a description of the beautiful picture which the fine old ecclesiastic made with his white hair and his red robe, he tells how the Cardinal spoke to the priests who sat in ordered rows beneath the pulpit:

"To their reproaches oppose deeds, not words," counseled the Cardinal; "shows how glad you are to suffer abuse, hunger, cold and nakedness; nay, if need be, how glad you are to starve and die in the service of Him who was pierced for your sakes."

"He turned to the people for a moment, and his voice rang with eagerness: 'You charge us with mistakes. Yes, we have made mistakes, we priests, for we are human. But have we not championed your rights, fed your poor, comforted your dying? Nay, haven't we willingly died in your laz' houses since the Church first began to preach the Gospel of the Saviour she loves?'"

And the Rev. Mr. Alvord declares that the spirit of the people answers that of the clergy. He says: "France is responding. The services were not only well attended, but attended by all ages and both sexes. It is a common saying in Paris, 'Women and children go to church; men don't.' Never was a lie more transparently false. Trusting that I was doing good service in the cause of truth, I snapped a Sabbath-morning audience . . . If the masculinity of this audience wouldn't make glad the heart of any New England pastor, with what could he be satisfied?"

"There were exceptions. Along the valley of the Loire and at Laon, churchgoing was not so much in evidence. At the Cathedral of Rheims, women predominated. On the other hand, Notre Dame at Paris was filled, and by actual reckoning, the men distinctly outnumbered the women. When I saw that, I thanked God and took courage. Furthermore, among the daily worshippers in the churches, devout and humble in their faith, were many men. And the men were young?"

"Moreover," continues Mr. Alvord, "the whole land today is giving its best into the priesthood. It has been reiterated for decades that the French

clergy is gathered from the peasants, to whom even the pitiful pension of a parish priest proves an allurements. That such has been the truth is indubitable. The rough-hewn faces, clumsy build and huge hands of the older fathers still bear a silent but convincing witness. On this background stand sharply out the theologues and the younger men and the theologues stand sharply out. Persecution has raised up friends for the Church in the house of her enemies, and I saw numbers of youthful pastors and students with the clear-cut profiles, and long, well-modeled hands of the gentler classes. . . . Then there was a glow of fanaticism in the eyes of these young priests delightful to behold. They exhibited their enthusiasm with unrebuked ardor, and it was good to know that the French clergy really believe in something and 'believe in it hard.'"

"But the evidence was widespread, enormous," says Mr. Alvord. "Not alone did one find it in the talk of the men beside the way; that was all one-sided, Christ-sided. When Boni de Castellane—our American type of all that is futile, foppish and frivolous in modern France—wrote to a Parisian paper last August, 'A state without a Church is a body without a soul—is dead,' he voiced the heart-cries of his race."

"The French are a nation of scribblers, and lampoon on every conceivable piece of blank wall their vehement convictions. After the first few days I read every one of these with care. Here and there were a 'Long live Combes!' 'To the guillotine with our parish priests!' But that was the socialistic sentiment of mill cities." Mr. Alvord says that, even in Paris, and also all over the larger towns and down to the tiny villages, it was "Long live our beloved Fathers," and similar sentiments, which were scrawled on the walls. He concludes his admirable appreciation of the Church of France today in these words:

"Coming out from Lacroix, a farming village near Tours, I stopped suddenly beneath a great cross looming from the wayside. On it hung a life-size Jesus. No parish glare of paint, no clumsy cutting of an unskilled tombstone-maker; it was the Christ of Hofmann. A modern Jesus, more human than that Master of men who guards the portal at Amiens, more tender and loving than the Majestic Judge, who gazes out from above the rose window at Sens,—the crucified Nazarene, the Son of God Who lived a man's life, the suffering Saviour of the world was here. As I stood beneath that gentle, down-drooped face, I seemed to hear an ageless voice crying across the centuries, 'I am in My Church, I lead My Church ever by the way of the cross to the resurrection, even I, Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever, the Crucified.'"

Na Laithean A Threig.

'S eòr seann luchd eòlais 'chur air chùil 'S gu'n eall a' chòir na 'n deigh, Air d'èidheall 'am bi cuspair graidh Na glòir nan laith 'n a threig?

Air sgath nan laith 'n a dh'aoim a ghràidh, Air sgath nan laith 'n a dh'aoim; Le bhàig gun o' s'ann eacach fo straic Air sgath nan laith 'n a dh'aoim

Le 'chèile ruith sinn feadh nam bruaich, Is bhuan sinn bliath nan raon, Air a' lalan thriall sinn ceum no dhà, O am nan laith 'n a dh'aoim.

Le chell 'o mhadainn mhòlach gu oidhche' S na h-uill ri phàisirt fhòin. Ach sgarradh sinn le tonnan ard O am nan laith 'n a dh'aoim.

So dhuit mo lamh a charaid ghaoil Is sin do lamh gu faoil, 'S le bhàig gu'n o' s'ann eacach fo straic Air sgath nan laith 'n a dh'aoim

Facal no 'Dha mu'n Ghàilic.

Chunnac mi bho chionn beagan uine litir mbath—(gad bna i robh ghoitrid)—bho "Mhargaree." 'Se mo bharailis, na'n d-tugadh fear-deasachadh a CHASKET cead agus beagan m'leach do channan Gaidheal, gu'a cluinn na bh triob bh; "Mhargaree" agus bho lomadh sgrìobhachd math eile a bheireadh deagh thoilteachd dhainn le 'n Gallig bh'asda. Gad nach eil mo ghàilic fhein cam no d'each, coltach ris an fhìoch ann's an t-seann toimheachan theid agam, ann an àm na h-èiginn, air beagan fhacail a chur sios leis an duib air paiper, 'Se deagh eadar theangachadh a rinn Alas lair an fìdheal: "Auld Lang Syne."

Tha mi cur, leis an ùr as eadarthe agachadh math eile le "Fìonn," deagh sgrìobh-adair Gallig an Alba. Fadalladh "Mhargaree" a bhli seil "Auld Lang Syne" air an t-seòl so air "Cnoic is Ghiana Bh'alghe" comb a ri "leasgach ladir, ghriun, an aite sin—oh, tha 'm in barail, leis a Ghàille mbath a th' aige, gu'r e duine stuama e nach, bi dol tric do na tighinn oada.

Bu chòir do 'n oigridh ann a Scotia Nuadh a bhli cumail suas canann an sinnsaer. Na bliadh lad coltach ris an soallpean o'Èilein A Phìonnsa a thachair orm, agus air dhòmh fhaghuachd dheth an robh Gallig aige, thuir e: "Cha n'èil, but I has goot h English."

Nach t'air sibh dhainn sreathann ur deagh phaipet airson na Gallig? Am B. A. Au t-samhlan, 1904

THE MASTER MECHANICS' PURE TAR SOAP cleanses and softens the skin, while promptly removing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 2s. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co Mfrs. Montreal.

A Question of Clothing.

Mr. Jones was very fond of a kind of boiled pudding his wife made, so says London Answers when she had gone away for an afternoon and evening she promised that she would leave one of the favored puddings in the saucepan for his evening meal. "Well," she said, on her return, "and how did the pudding go down?" "So-preme!" said Tom, smacking his lips at the recollection. "Twas as good a pudding as you have ever made."

"That's good," was the gratified response of Mrs. Jones. "I'm glad you enjoyed it. What did you do with the cloth?" "For a moment Mr. Jones solemnly surveyed her. "What," he said, "did it have a cloth on?"

Professional Cards

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FOR SALE.

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, Antigonish

HOUSE FOR SALE.

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

Crown Tailoring Co.

Don't forget that The Crown Tailoring Co. is still to the fore with the latest Cloths for Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, etc. Cheaper than the Cheapest. The best dressed people in Canada get their clothes made by the Crown Tailoring 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. ERESMONT GREGORY, Collector of Miss Alice Whelan

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: LEAVE ANTIGONISH.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Rows include No. 56 Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro (9.35), 20 Express for Halifax (12.27), 85 Express for Sydney (18.26), 55 Mixed for Muirgave (2.35), 86 Express for Truro (18.00), 19 Express for Sydney (13.14). All trains run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Vestibules sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.

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

**Lawson's Egotism.**

Some men are supremely egotistic, but most of them will neither say so themselves, nor tolerate such an opinion in others. Although they may place themselves in the foreground of every conversation, they do not care to have their attention drawn to the fact. A few do not seem to realize that their ego completely overshadows all their other characteristics, being so used to such a twilight, perchance, that they have come to think it the full light of day.

It is peculiarly infrequent, therefore, when a man comes out frankly and proclaims to one and all that he is an egotist. For this reason Thomas W. Lawson, or "Lawson of Boston," as he himself prefers to be called, is uncommon. When asked once if he was an egotist, he replied:

"Yes, and the biggest one in the world. I must have a good opinion of myself if I would succeed. I must feel and believe that I can do this thing or that thing better than any one else in the world, or I will fall behind some one else. If I were not an egotist, where would I be today? Egotism is the keystone of success. Every successful man is a born egotist. I have proved that conclusively."

In the bulletins, the telegrams, the page advertisements with which Mr. Lawson has been bombarding Wall Street recently, the "ego" characteristic, of which he boasts, has stood out pre-eminently. Here are a few quotations from one of his advertisements by way of illustration:

"I decided to make a test."  
 "I advertised certain truths."  
 "I ask the people and Wall Street."  
 "I am going to strike again, suddenly, sharply, sensationally."  
 "I want all to know now."  
 "I now say to all."

Those who may differ with Mr. Lawson in regard to his methods as a stockbroker, who complain of the way certain securities slump after his attacks, when in telegram after telegram sent out to the various news offices and news bureaus he cries: "Watch me soak them! Down with Wall Street! Sell everything!"—even those who go so far as to denounce him in public print as a "fakir and charlatan" nevertheless acknowledge that there is a power in his egotism which must be reckoned with.

Most of the spectacular acts of the Boston broker have been traced to his potential ego. When he paid \$30,000 for a certain variety of pink, it was the common rumor that he did it to win fame. When the Independence, which he had built at a cost of \$200,000 to defend the America's Cup failed of its purpose, and Mr. Lawson ordered the yacht to be broken up in bits, most Bostonians simply explained it by saying: "That's Lawson."

When he went to Lexington, Ky., and bet enough money on one horse to clear out the whole ring of book-makers, he was quoted as saying: "Nobody but Lawson could have done that."

It was not the mere winning of the money, however, which made most people talk. There were other sensational features of the race which illustrated other prominent traits in the man, his quickness of judgment, his audacity, his liberality, and withal his bonhomie.

The race was run in October, 1899, and when Mr. Lawson arrived in Lexington, twenty-four hours beforehand, he announced that he did not know how he was going to do it, but nevertheless he intended cleaning out the whole town. He scurried about a few hours among the horsemen and drivers, and it was soon reported that he had bought Boralma for \$17,000 and that he had sent out his commissioner to put up \$50,000 on the animal. Boralma won the race, and Lawson took so much money out of the ring that the speculators had none to buy pools with that night.

But there were a few besides Mr. Lawson who also rejoiced at Boralma's victory. To Macy, the driver of the winner, its owner gave \$3,000, and to the stable hands and rubbers from \$100 to \$500 each. A poorly clad boy who had attracted the sportman's attention received a hundred dollar bill, which he at once took to his widowed mother. The next day the Boston speculator attempted to repeat his coup with Peter the Great, but in the deciding heat the horse was beaten by a neck. Notwithstanding his tremendous losses on this race, Mr. Lawson gave the driver of the beaten animal \$1,500.

It is this generous trait in the Boston speculator which has won him many personal friends, even among his business enemies. From the very beginning he has been known by his associates as "Big Hearted Tom."

For example, when he was eighteen, he cleared \$60,000 in one deal of stock in the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad. As a result of a fierce bear attack engineered by the youthful financier the shares of this road dropped from \$50 to \$3 a share in one week. A month later Lawson speculated in Boston Water Power stock, and a tide of adversity wiped out his little fortune almost as quickly as he had made it. Out of all his Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland profits he had only \$159 left. With this money he gave a dinner at Young's Hotel, and, as he said himself in telling of the occasion, "When I had paid the dinner check I had exactly \$1.30. This sum he gave the head waiter for a tip. The next day I made a new start without a cent."

lived near him to use it as if it were their own.

To his family the man who boasts of cleaning out towns and smashing Wall Street is peculiarly gentle and devoted. At one time he spent more than \$2,000,000 to satisfy a whim of his wife. Mrs. Lawson had long admired a rocky piece of country in Scituate, and one day chanced to say that it would make a beautiful site for a country place. On inquiry her husband learned that the land was regarded as worthless; that the stones on it were so close together that the "sheep's noses had to be sharpened to reach the grass between." But Mr. Lawson paid no attention to the advice of any one. "I'll make a fairyland out of this wilderness," he said. "Any one can buy a farm, but it isn't every one that can make one." He accordingly bought several farms and joined them in one. He ordered every inch of land dug up and the rocks grubbed out, and where there was no soil at all he had loads of loam dumped in. Here he erected a luxurious home, which he called Dreamwood, and which not only included a dwelling house of palatial proportions, but also a veritable village of houses for employes, a stable for farm horses, a trotting horse stable, a foaling stable, a riding academy, a hospital for horses, a huge hennery, dog kennels, a pigeon "palace," an old Dutch windmill and a sewage disposal plant. The training building for his trotting horses is as large as Madison Square Garden. The animal population of the farm now includes one hundred pure blooded bulldogs and three hundred thoroughbred horses.

The energy and versatility of Mr. Lawson, as well as his princely standard of hospitality, were shown at the time some officials of the German Government visited Dreamwood. That they might see his establishment at its best, he organized a horse show of his own, which was regarded by critics as equal to the best Boston ever produced, and in forty-eight hours he wrote and had printed a large illustrated book descriptive of the farm, of which he gave copies to his guests as souvenirs of their visit.

Mr. Lawson prides himself almost as much in being an author as a broker. When only a bank clerk in his "teens" he was wont to spend his evenings in writing bits of fiction and verse. He was once upbraided for thus "idling away his time" by a hard headed banker who chanced to learn of the youth's doings, but he nearly stunned the old man with this reply: "I am not idling my time. I bet you I get more money out of my leisure than you do. I sell every one of my writings, and get good money, too."

Nowadays Mr. Lawson writes without the use of pen or paper. He dictates as he walks up and down the floor of his office or his library. He has assistants dig up the facts and the statistics, and then, rapidly assembling the material produced before him, he weaves what he wants into the fabric of his composition.

"The brain rusts when idle," he said once. "Mine is never idle. Even asleep it is dreaming." Accordingly, Mr. Lawson makes it a practice to be thinking out something or other in every waking moment. Just to keep himself thus employed he composed several years ago "a chapter of proverbs," which he had printed as a Christmas calendar and presented to friends. There were fifty copies of the calendar altogether, and each cost \$162. Here are a few of the "proverbs":

"A man who goes short of stocks will find himself long in experience."  
 "Nothing succeeds like success—except inside information."  
 "A trust is a modern skyscraper, with a foundation of water, no windows and the roof in the cellar."  
 "Oftentimes a few yards of tape contain more history than all the volumes of a Macaulay or a Baneroff."  
 "The whiskey trust was not Wall Street's first capitalized jag."  
 "Laugh and the Street laughs with you; Kick and you kick alone." (A saw which Mr. Lawson had since said "saws both ways.")  
 "If St. Peter should visit Wall Street they'd get the keys."

Among the proverbs are some verses of which these two are samples:

Tickery, tickery, tick,  
 The lambs ran away with stock,  
 The stock is turned, the lambs get burned,  
 And then they go in hock.

Mary had a little lamb,  
 Its fleece was white as—no!  
 For Mary's lambs strayed down Wall Street,  
 And lost its fleece you know.

After his yacht the Independence had failed to qualify as the Cup defender its owner launched himself into a detailed history of the America's Cup. Under this peaceful name, however, the Boston yachtman put into print many a line which he intended should burn into the vitals of the New York Yacht Club. But, although its purpose may at bottom have been much like that of the pamphlet of the eighteenth century, it was by no means a modest quarto leaflet, but a super royal octavo volume, with rich deckled edged paper, illustrations in color and a binding resplendent in white and gold.

In the year 1888 Mr. Lawson chanced to think that he might write a history of the two political parties in America. A national election was pending, which made the production of such a book particularly opportune. Acting straightway on the impulse, the stock speculator turned away from the ticker for the nonce and dictated chapter after chapter. The work was brought to the notice of the Republican National Committee which purchased its rights and circulated 400,000 copies of it in all parts of the United States.

It is the financier, however, who in the eye of Mr. Lawson is the man among men, the greatest, the mightiest citizen of the commonwealth. The rank of such a man he regards as

kingly, the culmination of early ambition and power, and he lives up to this belief. In his private office in Young's Hotel, which is connected with his business office by various wires, so that he finds it rarely necessary to step into the latter's sordid atmosphere, he has a desk heaped with brick-a-brac and images and vases filled with flowers. Its furnishings are as exquisite as the boudoir of some princess. Here he sits and watches the course of Wall Street from the very unfolding tape, except for moments now and then, when he turns to a telephone and talks to customers or to his man on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

Among the images on the desk of this sanctum there are metal figures of Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. It happened one day that the statuettes attracted the attention of a caller, who scrutinized them carefully and then remarked:

"Great men you've got there."  
 "Great, indeed," was Mr. Lawson's reply.  
 "And let me ask you this, since you seem interested in great men, where do you think Caesar, Frederick and Napoleon would be if they lived at the present time?"

The visitor guessed the broker's thoughts, and said:

"In Wall Street."  
 "Exactly, right in Wall Street," repeated the broker. That's where our modern kings and emperors are. Caesar today would not be leading legions in the Philippines or Manchuria, but watching the ticker."

Although Mr. Lawson says he does not believe that luck controls a man's life as strongly as his ego, nevertheless he has a larger superstitious stratum in his make-up than most men. He believes that the number 3 to him is especially propitious. His watch chain is composed of 333 carved gold gypsy heads. The number of the building in which he has his chief Boston offices is 333, and that of his suite as Young's Hotel is 33. His telephone numbers are 3,337 and 3,349. It is also said that the year when he gained so much wealth out of speculating in copper stock that Bostonians began to call him the "Copper King" marked the thirty-third year of his financial career. He began it as messenger boy in a bank at a salary of \$3 a week.—New York Tribune.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely 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. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by all druggists.

**A Word to the Thin.**

A great deal has been written by physicians for the benefit of fat persons who desire to reduce their weight, but the discontented at the other end of the scale, who long for more covering on their bones, are very generally left to discover for themselves, if they can, a means to gain their end.

Thinness, like obesity, may be due to some constitutional defect in nutrition, often running in the family, or it may be a symptom of chronic disease. A gradual loss of flesh, occurring without any apparent cause, in one who has been in previous good condition, is a suspicious sign, and should lead one to seek a careful medical examination, so that the cause, whatever it may be, may be discovered and corrected while there is time.

Other persons have always been too thin, while seeming in other respects to be in fair health. To such a few simple directions may be of service.

Thin persons are very apt to be nervously strung, fretting over trifles, and borrowing trouble on every possible occasion. They sleep poorly, dream much, and are always in a state of unrest in their waking hours. They are not uncommonly rather large eaters, but their food is for the most part meat, and is bolted with very little mastication.

It will be of little use to modify the diet in such cases unless the nervousness is treated at the same time. The person must avoid all things which stimulate the nervous system—exciting novels and theatrical pieces, the use of tobacco, coffee, tea, and so forth. The diet should consist largely of articles of a fattening nature, such as starchy vegetables, sweets, butter and fat meats. Meals should be small but frequent. A certain amount of nourishment taken in six portions will make more flesh than the same amount divided into three meals.

Chocolate may be substituted for the morning tea or coffee. Water should be drunk in large quantities at other than meal-times, but fluids should be taken sparingly with the meals. Cod-liver oil, if it does not nauseate, should be taken regularly; if it cannot be tolerated, cream may be substituted.

The night hours of sleep should be long, and a nap may be taken with advantage in the middle of the day.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best Trade.**

"In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker of Porterville, 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 pneumonia. No other is so pleasant 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.

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

**Food for the Sick-Room.**

In preparing food for the sick-room, it should be our constant aim to choose dishes and viands which will prove irresistibly tempting to the patient.

Of course it is true in nearly every case, that the digestive organs of a sick person are in an exceptionally sensitive condition; and it is often only through careful experiment and patient nursing that we are enabled to select foods which will do the work required; but there are a few rules which can be laid down as universally binding.

First, it is of prime importance that the object of our efforts should remain in absolute ignorance of what is being prepared until it is set before him. Hardly anything is more likely to rob him of the ability to enjoy a meal than the knowledge beforehand of what it is to consist; while, on the other hand, the surprise of an unexpected dish temptingly arrayed frequently proves of great service in quickening a sluggish appetite.

Great care should also be taken to have whatever we present to the patient just what it pretends to be. For instance, if he has to have an "iced" drink, it must be chilled sufficiently to remain so for some little time. If hot things are seasonable, let them be heated to just such a degree as can be comfortably borne. To none are lukewarm preparations more distasteful than to the sick.

Still another simple manner in which we may successfully tempt the appetite of our patient is by taking care that his food shall be constantly varied. Even if we are limited by the physician as to the nature of the food to be given, there are still many ways of serving up the same articles, so that with a little ingenuity we may avoid the monotony of having the same dish over and over again.

Finally, what is brought to the patient should be in dainty bits rather than in bulky form, and should be immediately removed when he is satisfied.

It is not necessary to recount here the innumerable dishes which can be brought forward to relieve the monotony of the sick-room, since any good cook-book will give aid if our inventive faculties are at fault.

**Indigestion, that menace to human happiness,** pitiless in its assaults, and no respecter of persons, has met its conquerors in South American Nerwine. This great stomach and nerve remedy stimulates digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation, drives out impurities, dispels emaciation, and brings back the glow of perfect health. Cures hundreds of "chronics" that have baffled physicians.—68

**Mark Twain's Presence of Mind.**

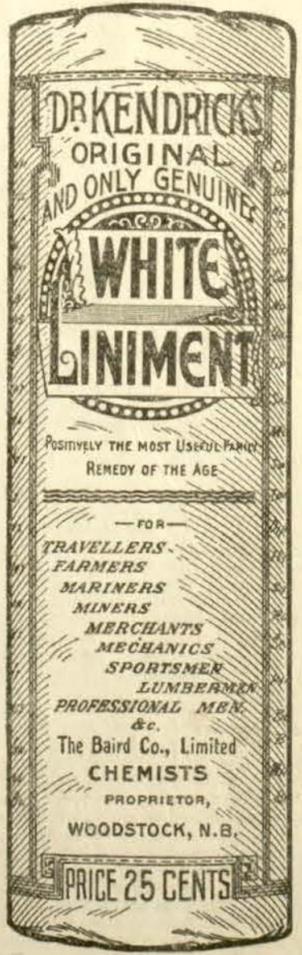
Once when he was a pilot on the Mississippi, Mark Twain sat with a crowd of men around a wood stove in a village store. Presence of mind was being discussed, and everybody had a story to relate. Twain said:

"Boys, through my presence of mind I once saved an old man's life. I was reading in my room, late at night, when I heard fire bells. I strolled out to see the fire, and soon came to a house that was burning hard.

"An old man leaned half way out of a fourth-story window, and the flames lit up his long white hair and beard. 'Help! Help!' he hollered. 'Help! Help!'

"Everybody in the crowd seemed paralyzed. No ladder was long enough to reach the old man. The firemen said he would be burnt to death, and if he jumped he would be crushed.

"But I, with my presence of mind, rushed forward and yelled for a rope. The rope was brought to me. I threw the old man the end. He caught it. I told him to tie it around his waist. He did so, and I pulled him down."



**A Cough that Hangs-On**

is one to be afraid of—there is danger in it. You can cure it quickly with Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic. Your money back if it doesn't cure you.

25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00

**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 morning 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.

**G. GATES, SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S.**

**Vapo-Cresolene**  
 Established 1879.  
**Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria**  
 Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics  
 Cresolene is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.  
 Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEITCH'S MILES CO., LTD., Agents, 288 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 296

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 HALIFAX to BOSTON,  
 Wednesday's 8.00 A. M. From Boston Saturday at Noon.

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

Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax.

J. H. L. CHIPMAN

ESTABLISHED, 1852

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTONIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED). M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety 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 19.

CHURCH UNION AND THAT SORT OF THING.

Our brethren of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches are seriously thinking of uniting and forming a new Church. Overtures and advances between these denominations have been convened, discussions held and progress reported. Union is declared to be a "pleasing prospect;" the outlook for it is regarded as "decidedly hopeful;" the churches, we are told, are facing "untold possibilities," for good, we presume; so much so indeed that the hope is freely indulged "that it is the Head of the Church" who in this movement "in His own way is carrying into effect a Purpose of Grace for the three Churches concerned and for His Kingdom on earth." The principle is enunciated that "disunion, where union can be obtained, is a sin," and that "denominationalism is not a final aspect of Christianity; that the ideal of Christianity should, as far as possible be a visible manifestation of unity."

The quotations are taken from the Presbyterian Witness of the 31st ult. and contain the sentiments of the editor and of a number of clergymen and laymen who spoke at the Union Conference held in Toronto Dec. 20th last, or who, on the return trip from the Conference were interviewed by the editor. Now as this Union is a public matter, it will not, I trust, be considered unlawful for an outsider to make some remarks thereon, just to place on record how it and the motives which seem to lie at the bottom of it strike the disinterested onlooker.

The first thing to strike one is that the Union is clearly regarded by the Witness and by all the representatives of the three denominations concerned as a good thing in itself and to be ardently desired. Disunion is looked upon as a sin; denominationalism a bar to the realization of ideal Christianity. To attain to this, not only must there be real unity among Christians but a "visible manifestation" thereof, i. e., men must be able to see that there is unity. In a word, there must be a visible unity or oneness in organization.

Now, it was not always thus. In fact it was very far from being thus. Do we not recall how the beauties and advantages of sectarianism used to be extolled? It created and maintained a spirit of emulation useful to all concerned; it subjected the members of each sect to a wholesome cross fire of criticism and it did other things equally helpful to religion as a whole. We have even seen Scripture quoted in its defence, which, of course, ought to have settled it. What did St. Paul mean in the 12th chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, in the 4th and following verses, but give sanction to the divisions of Christians? "For as in one body we have many members, but all the members have not the same office; so we being many are one body in Christ and each one members of one another." Here the division of Christ's body, i. e., the Church, is plainly recognized by St. Paul. It mattered not that St. Paul seemed to be writing about a visible body, whose various members, whilst visibly united, performed various and differing functions. That used not to matter; but now, lo! a change. It appears to matter after all, and the ideal Christianity ought to be regarded as a "visible manifestation" of unity, notwithstanding the divers duties falling on the different members.

Visible Unity! Why, according to the doctrine not so long ago put forth in the columns of the Witness, the Church herself is not visible. How then can any of her attributes be visible? There is no denying it; the principle at the back of this new desire for union is a novel one among evangelicals, and they have to swallow their past before they can adopt it.

But another thought occurs to one

in this connection. If, as Dr. R. P. MacKay maintained, "disunion, where union can be obtained is a sin;" that is, if it be a sin to persist in disunion, where union is possible, how much greater is the causing of disunion, where union prevailed? Yet, of this greater sin, were the forebears of these same evangelical gentlemen guilty, when they broke the unity of western Christendom and that on a plea that will ever prove an unsurpassable bar to permanent Union, the plea of the superior rights of our private judgment or reason in religious matters over the judgments of the Church of God. And as the good and earnest men of the three denominations mentioned, eagerly desiring union and contemplating the "untold possibilities" thereof, gird themselves for the struggle, so serious, so delicate and so dangerous even, without which the wished-for consummation cannot be reached, they must surely begin to realize the unspeakable gravity of the crime of those, who, in the first instance, brought about the situation now deplorable and out of which they would so gladly rescue themselves.

But it will be said there was no help for it. It was a case of applying a fearful remedy to a dreadful disease. The breaking of Christendom into fragments was a sad thing, the corruptions of Rome were sadder. This will indeed be said; but has it ever been, will it ever be, established? It is true that certain doctrines held in high honor all over Christendom up to the sixteenth century were then declared by some, whose general conduct was that of misguided fanatics, to be corruptions of the Gospel of Christ. But the major and saner part of the Christian world held and still holds to these doctrines. Putting it on the lowest possible grounds it was a case of the private judgment of a comparatively few enthusiasts against that of the rest of Christianity mankind. Surely, the case against the old doctrines was not proven. And yet, regardless of consequences, thoughtless of the weight of authority against them, heedless of the awful sin of disunion, these fanatics rushed into schism, tore to shreds the hitherto existing Christianity and left us a legacy of internecine religious strife, which our good evangelical friends vain would heal, but which it seems to me to fully heal is impossible. I leave out of account altogether the Scripture promises that the Church would not become doctrinally corrupt, for these promises our evangelical friends either ignore, as not daring to face them, or they fantastically interpret them to refer to an invisible Church, which, it is now admitted by themselves, according to Principal Falconer, does not give proper expression to the "ideal of Christianity."

There were corruptions indeed in the Church at the beginning of the sixteenth century, corruptions, which like the poor, are always with us, always to a greater or less extent in the Church, i. e., corruption in the moral conduct of her members. That sort of corruption the Church will ever need to deplore and to combat; she exists to combat it. That there was more than the common share of it at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the motives to which the so-called reformers appealed, viz., greed and lust, seem to amply testify; but the fault of this lay not in the Church's Creed but in the innate perversity of men's hearts. Y.

The government intends appointing a commission to investigate the tariff at an early date. It is anticipated that the work of the session will be concluded about the beginning of April, so that the commission can get to work. As the minister of finance and the minister of customs will undoubtedly be on the commission, an investigation cannot go on while the house is in session.

A timely New Year's gift reached the Springhill Cottage hospital in the shape of a cheque for eighteen hundred dollars. The sum was sent by a New York friend of the work who wished the amount to be used for the introduction of the town's new supply of water into the hospital with baths for every floor of the building and proper drainage. The gift will pay full cost of this necessary convenience.

Frightened by the activity of District Attorney Jerome, who has announced that he intends, if possible, to suppress gambling in New York, hundreds of card sharps are making active preparations to depart from New York and seek new fields. Many of them plan to go to Hot Springs, Ark., and others will visit the leading winter resorts of the South and West. The gamblers were given a staggering blow by Mr. Jerome when he announced that every keeper of a gambling house in New York will be summoned to appear to tell what he knows about the business.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

To the Editor of the Casket:

According to a time-honored custom, observed by Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, wherever situated, we beg to submit, on behalf of the Antigonish Conference, for the information of your numerous readers, a brief statement of the work done by the Society from its organization on the 20th Sept., 1903, till the 31st of Dec., 1904.

The total amount received in cash during the period mentioned was \$345.63, made up as follows:

Received from members of the Society, \$114.57.

Amount from Cathedral box, \$29.08.

Donations from friends, \$11.00.

Gross proceeds of Rev. D. C. Gillis's lecture, \$37.35.

Gross proceeds from carnival, \$153.63.

During the same period the Society made the following disbursements to the deserving poor, whom the Conference endeavoured, in some measure, to help particularly when help was most needed during the past severe winter:

235 bushels coal, 12 loads firewood, 31 1/2 lbs. tea, 113 lbs. sugar, groceries \$30.94, 2 1/2 bus. potatoes, 1 barrel herring, 10 lbs. butter, 3 gal. molasses, 10 pairs boots, 29 lbs. ham, 67 lbs. pork, 806 qts. milk, 2 1/2 gal. oil, 9 doz. eggs, 125 lbs. beef, 100 lbs. bread, medicine \$13.00, miscellaneous \$10.61, rent \$26, dry goods, \$5.25, 81 lbs. codfish, 1455 lbs. flour, 257 lbs. oatmeal.

The balance remaining to the credit of the Conference on the 31st of Dec. last, was \$17.41. As the receipts from Father Brady's lecture and from other sources, as well as the disbursements, since the beginning of the new year, will appear in the next Annual Statement, all that is necessary to say here is that at the present date the balance to the credit of the Society is practically what it was on the 31st ult.

It is proper to mention that the Society was made the medium through which several of the charitably-disposed in the community exercised their good offices in the way of giving fowl and other articles to the needy and sickly who are, in a sense, the wards of the Conference.

To put the Society in a better position to carry on its work, for the poor we have always with us, it is contemplated to hold a Carnival in the College Rink on the 26th inst. In the interests of the poor the Society feels that it can safely bespeak for the Carnival a generous patronage.

This brief report cannot be closed without thanking most cordially those who have so generously helped the Society in the past in carrying on its work. Among these are the Rev. D. C. Gillis and the Rev. Fr. Brady, who gave highly interesting lectures in aid of the Society; the Rev. Dr. Thompson and Allan Macdonald, Esq., who gave, without any cost, the use of the skating rink and lecture hall; the Ladies' Sodality of St. Vincent de Paul, for valuable services; the Citizens' Band, who gave their services free; the many friends who made donations in cash or otherwise, and lastly those who patronized the lectures and carnival.

A. G. MACDONALD, Pres.  
D. D. CHISHOLM, Sec'y.

Antigonish, Jan. 16th, 1905.

Cape Breton Notes.

The coal output from the Inverness collieries for the month of December was 13,165 tons.

Malcolm McMillan, an aged resident of East Bay, Cape Breton, was found frozen to death in a snow bank on Sunday afternoon alongside the road. He was 72 years of age from church. He was 72 years of age.

James Debison, of Little Bras D'or, an employee of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. quarries at George's River, has been missing for nearly two weeks and his disappearance is causing his relatives and friends a good lot of uneasiness.

Mayor Richardson, of Sydney, has announced his intention of offering himself for re-election. There are now four candidates in the field in that city, Wallace Richardson, J. A. Gillies, Colin McKinnon and C. P. Fallerton.

For several months past Reserve Mines seem to be infested with a gang of local burglars, whose depredations are becoming very serious. Nearly every store and business place there has had a taste of their nefarious operations, and where an entrance was not made and a "haul" effected, there were indications of an attempt having been made.

During the year 1904 there were 451 prisoners sentenced to the county jail at Sydney as against 309 for the year previous. 15 were sent to Dorchester as compared with 22 in 1903. There were 57 in prison for debt as against 40 for the year before. In 1904, 190 were in jail for being drunk and disorderly, 45 for stealing, 4 for shooting, 2 for bigamy, 49 for assault, 4 for perjury, 3 for counterfeiting, and 2 for forgery.

John Redmond, M. P., says:—"A situation of the utmost gravity has arisen in Connaught. The failure of the potato crop and the unproductiveness of migratory labour in the harvest fields in England this year have caused acute distress. The potato is the staple article of food of the people in these regions and the failure of it alone would result in keen suffering and misery.

A package of money amounting to \$200 was stolen from the express box of the Halifax and South-Western train to Middleton on Wednesday last week. The money was locked up by the baggage master in the express box, and as the key was never out of his possession the thief is supposed to have opened the box by means of a false key.

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.

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

Ladies' Winter Coats.

40 Ladies' Winter Coats regular prices from \$1.00 to 5.00 now

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 Head Brand Furs,

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.

1040 carters were employed in removing snow from the streets of Montreal last week.

Judge Weatherbe has been appointed chief justice of Nova Scotia in place of Chief Justice McDonald resigned.

A. L. Borden, K. C., will contest an Ontario seat, and if elected will continue to lead the opposition.

Mannel Haines, a farmer of Annapolis, N. S., aged 70 years, was found Tuesday on a load of hay frozen to death.

Archbishop Bruchesi's request for an auxiliary bishop has been granted, and Monseigneur Racicot, Vicar General, has been appointed.

There was a rumor in Montreal last week that the Mayor had been notified semi-officially that there was a prospect of the King and Queen coming to Canada next summer.

It is reported that Col. Bogdanoff of the Russian army and three companies sent by former Viceroy Alexieff on a mission to Gogolia, were assassinated by natives.

Wm. Spencer, a mulatto, was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison on 10th inst., for the murder of Charles S. MacFarlane in New York city on June 15th, 1903.

Prof. J. H. Ruddick, who has been discharging the duties of chief of the dairy division for the past few years, succeeds Prof. James Robertson as dairy commissioner.

At Charlottetown, on the 11th, Mr. Justice Hodgson sustained the preliminary objections to election petitions against A. A. McLean and Alex. Martin, conservative members elect for Queens. The members, therefore hold their seats.

Seven survivors of the ill-fated Norwegian ship Marbosia, which was wrecked at sea on Christmas day by an explosion of naphtha, resulting in the death of eleven members of her crew, arrived at New York on the steamer Trinidad, from Bermuda.

An Ottawa despatch says a decision has been arrived at calling the rebuilding of the diocesan seminary, which was destroyed in the fire that swept the University of Ottawa buildings. The site chosen for the new seminary is on Wilbrod street.

Fifty-nine persons lost their lives at Nalsdal, Norway, on Tuesday. An avalanche of rocks into the Leonvan Lake from neighboring hills caused an immense wave twenty feet high. Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water.

The statue of Lord Russell of Killowen, former Lord Chief Justice of England, largely subscribed for by the American bar, was unveiled by Lord Chancery Halsbury at the law courts last week in the presence of a large gathering of prominent members of the Bar.

At New York, on the 10th, fifty so-called sweatshops, where clothing is made, in Elizabeth street, were raided by inspectors of the State Labour Department and work in every one of them was summarily stopped until the provisions of the new labour law have been complied with.

The first passenger train over the Halifax and Southwestern Railway, Mackenzie & Mann's railway on the southern shore of Nova Scotia, left Liverpool at 6 a. m. on Monday and arrived at Halifax at 3.15 in the afternoon. The distance completed is 105 miles. The road to Liverpool is half the total distance to Yarmouth.

Mr. George A. MacKenzie, a Toronto barrister, has given up a pension which he has enjoyed for some years in consequence of his left arm having been permanently injured while on active service at the time of the Fenian raid, giving as his reason that his injury does not inconvenience him in his professional practice.

In the parliamentary bye-election at Stalybridge, Cheshire, England, J. F. Cheetham, liberal, defeated Travis Clegg, conservative, by a majority of 951. Hitherto for 20 years Stalybridge had returned a conservative, the election, which was warmly contested turning almost completely on free trade as against Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Emperor William of Germany has conferred on Gen. Stoessel and Gen. Nogi the "Order of Merit," in recognition of the bravery of themselves and their troops at Port Arthur. His Majesty has asked the Russian and Japanese Emperors to authorize Generals Stoessel and Nogi to accept the decorations.

The ten thousand dollar libel suit—the Hon. Mr. Latchford vs. The Ottawa Free Press, has been called off. The settlement was arranged through personal friends of Mr. Wood, proprietor of the Free Press, who succeeded in inducing him to publish an article satisfactory to Mr. Latchford, and also to publish another article satisfactory to Mr. Latchford's solicitors.

The steamer Zeno has arrived at Waterford, Ireland, with the captain and twelve men of the American steam dredger Texas, which foundered in a storm off the Hebrides. The crew entered the small boats, but one containing the chief officer and 21 men sank immediately and all its occupants were drowned. The survivors drifted for several days before being picked up.

A petition is on its way to Ottawa signed by the operatives of forty-three canners in British Columbia, praying that the Fraser River be closed to the salmon industry during the seasons of 1906 and 1908. This drastic step which would affect 7,500 persons employed in the salmon canning business, is felt to be necessary in order to prevent the

extinction of the run in the Fraser River.

DEATHS

At Upper South River, on the 5th day of January, 1905, CHARLES A. CAMERON, Esq., in the 83rd year of his age.

At Malvern Cove, on January 2nd, MARGARET MARY, aged nine years, beloved child of W. J. McDONALD.

At Antigonish, on the 13th inst., CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MACDONALD (doctor), aged 83 years. Deceased was the oldest native of the district now known as the Town of Antigonish, and a well-known personage to several generations of the place. His funeral on Saturday was largely attended.

At Antigonish Harbour, on January 11, after a lingering illness and strengthened by the last sacraments, MARY, widow of the late CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MCNEIL, in the 76th year of her age. Her humility and charity endeared her to all her acquaintances. She leaves a family of six sons and three daughters to cherish the memory of a good mother. May her soul rest in peace!

At Black River, Mabou, on December 23rd, 1904, after a brief illness, CATHERINE McDONALD, relict of the late DOUGLASS McDONALD, in the 79th year of her age. She was in her 17th year coming from Scotland in 1843, with her mother, five brothers and one sister, another brother and sister having gone to Australia, where the sister is still living. Her husband died 46 years ago, since when she industriously and prudently directed the affairs of the family, as is evidenced by the comfortable circumstances in which she lives those of her children who remained with her—three sons all unmarried. One married daughter, Mrs. Duncan McDonald of Mill River, also survives her. The deceased was a near relative of Rt. Rev. E. Macdonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, who paid her a cordial personal visit when he was last in Antigonish County. By her death the parish of Mabou loses a useful woman, and exemplary mother, and a quiet practical Christian. May she rest in peace!

At Springfield, in St. Andrews parish, one of its oldest and most respected citizens, MR. DAVID FLOYD. The deceased had been ailing for some time and on Tuesday, the 10th inst., after being comforted by all the consolations and holy rites of religion, breathed his last. On Friday morning his remains were taken to his parish church, where the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, V. G., sang Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul, after which they were taken to their last resting place. Mr. Floyd was about 84 years, having been born on the 3rd of March, 1821, near the river Boyne, in the County of Meath, Ireland. When seven years old he emigrated to this country with his parents, landing at Pictou. There he resided for ten years, when he came to Antigonish and took up the homestead on which he afterwards lived and died. While in Pictou he was for several years employed as fireman on the "Sampson," which is said to have been the first locomotive used in America, and whose initial trip was made between Alton and Pictou on the 23rd of September, 1839. Mr. Floyd, therefore, had the distinction of being the first fireman on the first locomotive in America. He was well and favorably known and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends and relatives. He leaves behind him a wife and two daughters to cherish his memory. R. I. P.

Financial Statement.

TOWN OFFICE, ANTIGONISH, N. S., January 17th, 1905. To the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Antigonish, GENTLEMEN—

We, your auditors, beg to report that we have examined and compared the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Town Treasurer for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904, and have found the same correct.

We find that the amount to the credit of the Town in the Royal Bank of Canada, on general account, on Dec. 31st, 1904, is \$193 57, which is certainly a splendid financial showing for the town, especially when we consider the fact that the rate of taxation has been reduced, within the past two years, from \$1.60 per \$100 of valuation to \$1.25, which means a saving to the ratepayers in taxes of about \$110.00 for the year just closed. Besides, since January 1st inst., about \$250.00 of taxes and incidental revenue have been collected.

Although the water account shows on its face a debit balance of \$123.61, yet there was at the close of the year a sufficient amount of water rates outstanding, a portion of which has since been paid to pay off the overdraft in bank and leave a credit balance. The half-yearly payment due by the I. C. R. on Dec. 31, and now amounting to \$450.00, has not yet been received by the Treasurer. An extraordinary expenditure incurred during 1904 for water works extension on Bay St., amounting to \$115.00 (paid out of ordinary revenue) and a large amount expended in renewing services and for repairs accounts for the reduction of surplus in this account. The Town is, therefore, to be congratulated on its present splendid financial condition.

We may further say that we found the books and accounts in the usual excellent condition.

C. E. HARRIS, Auditors. E. LAVIN GIBROIR, Auditors.

STATEMENT WATER WORKS ACCOUNT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Debenture Interest, renewing and repairs, pipes, valves, etc., totaling \$3,815.33.

By Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1903, \$ 663.94

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes general water rates collected, I. C. R. water rates to June 30, 04, interest on sinking fund deposits, etc., totaling \$3,815.33.

Water rates unpaid, Dec 31, '04, including I. C. R. rates to Jan'y 1, 1905, \$450.00. Sufficient to balance account.

C. E. HARRIS, Auditors. E. L. GIBROIR, Auditors. Dated Town Office, Jan'y 17, '05.

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Teachers' salaries, Janitors' salaries, For Coal, Repairs, re-arranging boards, etc., totaling \$4,344.39.

By Academy Grant, less ex-custode, \$ 815.00

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Manual Training Grant, County Fund, Received from Town, totaling \$4,344.39.

C. E. HARRIS, Auditors. E. LAVIN GIBROIR, Auditors. Dated Town Office, Jan'y 17, '05.

STATEMENT, GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Assessing. To paid Assessors, \$54.00

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes For assessment rolls, Balance, By Assessment, 1903, etc., totaling \$2,008.52.

CIVIL COURT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid salary of Stipendiary and Recorder, By Court and poundage fees, etc., totaling \$300.00.

POLICE COURT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid policeman's salary, prisoners' board, special police, supplies jail, etc., totaling \$406.63.

TOWN OFFICE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid clerk and treasurer's salary, for auditing books, year's rent office, for coal, lighting, supplies, etc., totaling \$639.72.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes By share of rent of office for holding election, balance, totaling \$539.72.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid Inspector's salary, solicitor's fees, for witnesses' fees, for constable's fees, L. L. Act forms, analyzing beer, balance, totaling \$1,235.30.

POOR.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid for maintenance and supplies, for removal of pauper, balance, totaling \$683.34.

INSANE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid for maintenance, balance, totaling \$359.69.

STREETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid labor general repairs and cleaning, for plank, gravel, cement, spikes, etc. for repairs, removing snow, and brushing bridges, Superintendent's salary, operating and storing water, painting bridges, lighting for the year, totaling \$1,487.47.

CONTINGENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid Health Officer's salary, loan for "water account," revising jury lists, revising electoral lists, for printing, financial stat., etc., searches of title, expressage, pipe, etc., rent of pound, totaling \$587.83.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes By temporary loan from "water acct.," repaid for search of title, balance, totaling \$587.83.

LICENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To balance, By received from licenses, totaling \$18.00.

BICYCLES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To balance, By received from bicycles, totaling \$17.50.

DOGS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To balance, By received from taxes, totaling \$36.00.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid for alcohol, wood, etc., rent ground hose reel house, for year 1903, do for 1904, balance, totaling \$29.67.

INTEREST.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid interest on overdrafts, balance, totaling \$45.90.

SCHOOLS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid to school account, balance, totaling \$1,043.25.

MUNICIPALITY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid on settlement, balance, totaling \$1,167.00.

SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To paid Assessors and assessment rolls, Stip. Magistrate and Recorder, Town Office and Policeman, Liquor License, Poor, Insane, Streets, Contingencies, Fire Department, Interest, Schools, Municipality, Balance in Bank, totaling \$7,992.51.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes By balance in bank, recd. from Civil Court, Assessment, Police Court, Town Office, Liquor license fees, streets, contingencies, licenses, bicycles, dog tax, totaling \$7,992.51.

ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Safe and office furniture, Bad collectable taxes 1904, etc., about 1901, in bank and taxes, etc., collected since Dec 31, '04, totaling \$1,000.00.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes None, Current, totaling \$0.00.

C. E. HARRIS, Auditors. E. LAVIN GIBROIR, Auditors.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-Up Capital, \$8,700,000 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.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. WEST END WAREHOUSE. Our Bargains Still Continue! We had such a run 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 Blouses, 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, 34 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, 6.35, 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 quilts.

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 4.95. 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, 25c. Some more of those Men's Serge Suits as advertized last week at 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. English and Scotch Trouserings, in 2 1/2 yds. lengths, at \$1.95, 2.25 and 2.75.

Millinery Bargains. 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.

WALL PAPER. 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 bargain sale is 2c Roll.

FURS! FURS! Our extensive stock of Furs surpass anything we had in past seasons. Ladies' Fur Coats, in Raccoon, 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 Raccoon and Mink, Ladies' Fur Muffs and Fur Caps. Gentlemen's Fur and Fur-lined Coats in great variety. Gentlemen's Fur Gloves and Mitts, Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Cuffs. Gentlemen's Fur Caps all prices and sizes. 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.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



312 "King Baby Reigne"  
**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
 Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing  
 A Safe Soap for a TENDER SKIN  
 A good Soap for ANY Skin  
 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
 MONTREAL.  
 There is no other just as good.

**THE WORLD OVER**  
 Thousands of Mothers  
 are using  
**DR. CODERRE'S**  
**INFANTS' SYRUP**

For Children's Ailments, you cannot but admit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is claimed for it. It is safe, pleasant and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and stomach troubles.

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

In purchasing, see that Dr. Coderre's signature and portrait is on every wrapper. Beware of the many SYRUPS put up in a similar form and made to look like Dr. Coderre's.

Price, 25cts. per bottle, or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

**STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF.**  
 A FAMILY REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

**NOTE THE DIFFERENCE:**  
 "Positions-traited for Maritime-wait."  
 "Other-trained wait for positions."

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

**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 acres more or less. This piece of land will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

**WILLIAM POWER,**  
 Sydney St., Antigonish.

**Reasons Why Farmers Should Insure:**

I can insure a farm house at 11 per cent. for three years. A \$400 policy 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 company.

**E. LAVIN GIRROIR,**  
 Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co  
 Also—Agent for Life and Accident Insurance.

**FRASER'S MEAT MARKET**  
 are some of the nicest  
**..HAMS..**  
 ever offered the Antigonish public.

**OUR OWN CURING.**  
**JOHN FRASER, Manager**

**HAY! HAY!**

Our buyer is now in Quebec and Ontario hay sections. Every car of hay is personally inspected 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

**Cockran and Schurman in Debate.**

An audience that taxed to the utmost the seating capacity of the theatre at New Rochelle, N. Y., recently listened to Congressman Bourke Cockran and President Schurman of Cornell University debate the question, "Should Religious Instruction Be Given in Public Schools." Congressman Cockran championed the affirmative. It was evident that the listeners were about evenly divided in sentiment, if one could judge by the applause that was given to the speakers. The contest was under direction of the People's Forum of New Rochelle. On the stage was President Finley, of the City College, who presided, and who, at the conclusion of the debate said he had decided not to give his opinion as to who had the better of the argument.

Congressman Cockran held that civilization was essentially Christian, and that religion was at the basis of the moral law. Therefore, the teaching of religion in schools should be encouraged instead of penalized, as it is now by compelling the parents who insist, on such instruction for their children to pay double taxes for school purposes. He admitted that the State itself could not teach religion, for that would necessitate the establishment of a State religion, and he himself would be among the first to protest against any partnership of Church and State. He declared that all schools, public, private and denominational, should be put under the inspection of the State, and as long as they conformed to the standard set up they should be paid for the work they did along the lines of secular education, without regard to whether they gave religious instruction or not.

In his view the public schools were anti-Christian and agnostic, which was an anomaly in a country the majority of whose people were Christians. He said that in democracy the great object was to maintain the liberty of all the people, and that the question, therefore, was how should education be administered so as to promote the best interests of the people.

"The gem of democracy," said the speaker "is not an American discovery. We do not find it first in the Constitution. It was not first promulgated in the Declaration of Independence. It was proclaimed first on the shores of Galilee when the Saviour declared all men equal in the sight of God. Christ's example can be followed by all men, no matter whether they believe in His divinity or not. The security of democracy must spring from the law on which religion is founded, the moral law that was preached on the side of the Mount.

"How, then, can instruction in the moral law possibly militate against the safety of the State? How can it do otherwise than strengthen the foundations upon which it rests? Take my own Church, for instance. What single branch of the doctrine she preaches can be considered hostile to the well being of the State? You may laugh at the doctrine of penance, but do we all know what it really is? "We may say that it is unnecessary, but the fact remains that before the words of absolution are pronounced the penitent must place himself in absolute harmony with the moral law. He must make restitution if restitution is due. If he covets his neighbor's goods or his neighbor's wife he must purge his soul of that foul desire. How, then, can the moral law be harmed by the teaching of this doctrine? How can the Gospel militate against the safety of the State which rests on the moral law? If the body of the people did not obey the law, you can't make them obey it by force. A democracy can't exercise force against the majority, because the majority is the government. Security can only be had by developing morality among the citizens. Education by itself is not sufficient to maintain that loyalty to the law which is necessary for orderly, sane and enlightened government.

"Agnosticism does not deny God it ignores Him. That is precisely the object of the present system of education in this State. There never was a term more misused than non-sectarianism. True non-sectarianism means the equal treatment of everybody, Gentile and Jew, Christian and agnostic, and that is the treatment they should get in the matter of schools.

"Our public schools are being discredited on all sides. Every man with any pretension to consequence sends his children to private schools. Our public schools are becoming what are known in the other lands as the 'poor schools.'

"If the child of the poor man doesn't go to school, he is pursued by the truant officer and brought back to his classroom. But the child of the rich man never needs to open a book. All he needs to do is to go to a building with the word school painted on the door plate, so far as the State is concerned. The children of the rich, those who are to inherit the great property interests of this country, are being educated outside of the domain of State supervision, and in none of our great cities do the children of the rich attend the public schools. In all my acquaintance, I do not know of one who attends, and I have made it a point to find out how rich people educate their children."

In replying to Mr. Cockran, Dr. Schurman said:

"I agree with Mr. Cockran that piety and virtue are the highest things in this world. Great is education, but greater still are reverence and morality. If I differ with him, it is solely in reference to the manner in which instruction is given and to the agents by which that instruction is imparted. Our State is purely a secular institution. While in this country the majority of the people are Christians, our Government is not necessarily a Christian one, for, while many of us

believe in Christianity, the State has nothing to do with religion.

"I believe that the influence of our public schools makes toward moral character."

President Schurman then took up Mr. Cockran's ideas of subsidizing parochial and denominational schools, and said that it was at present being tried in England under the Balfour act, but the result was so unsatisfactory that the new Liberal government which was likely to come into power in a short time was pledged to repeal it. The existence of such a large number of denominational schools in this country, supported by persons who also were paying taxes for the support of the public schools, was a remarkable thing, and many felt that they were being unfairly dealt with. "But," said the speaker, "I call attention to the fact that the State provides free schools for all, and that all children of all denominations are welcome to attend them."

For Wintry blows and January snows wear "MALTESE CROSS" RUBBERS and OVERSHOES. NO OTHERS can take THEIR PLACE.—For sale by A. Kirk & Co.

**Two Incidents.**

A Western paper recently invited prominent surviving officers of the Union and Confederate armies to give in its columns an account of the bravest act which fell under their notice during the Civil War.

Colonel T. W. Higginson in reply tells the story of a supper party which was given at Beaufort, South Carolina, and to which Dr. Thomas Miner, an assistant surgeon in his regiment, with other young subalterns were invited. Wine and other liquors circulated freely. The supper lasted until after midnight, and the fun grew boisterous. Stories were told, and songs sung to which the men in their sober moments would have blushed to listen.

Doctor Miner, a slight, boyish young fellow, did not drink. When he and others rose to go they were stopped and told that they must first either sing a song, tell a story, or give a toast. Miner glanced around the circle of flushed, excited faces, and said quietly:

"Gentlemen, I cannot sing a song or tell a story, but I will give you a toast. I will drink it in water. You shall drink as you please. It is—'Our mothers.'"

That was not, the narrator states, an atom of priggishness or self-consciousness in his manner. The shot told. The party soon after broke up, and three of the older men, all of higher rank than himself, came the next day to thank the young man for the simplicity and courage of his rebuke.

This act Colonel Higginson justly says required more courage than to ride up to the cannon's mouth.

A general who had served through the war, and was distinguished for his bravery, was asked by his daughter at what time in his life his courage was most severely tested. After a moment's thought he said smiling:

"Not at the storming of any fort, or in any battle-field. As a boy I secured a job of work with a grocer. I was very poor. The place was obtained with great difficulty.

"The day I began work, the shopkeeper showed me a row of boxes and barrels which contained damaged and stale sugar, flour and fruit. These he ordered me to 'get off' upon children or customers who were too ignorant to know that the goods were inferior."

"At a reduced price?" I asked.

"Certainly not," he replied, turning away.

During the next quarter of an hour my courage was put to what I think was the hardest test of my life. I did the right thing, I am glad to say. I went to him and told him I could not make dishonest sales. I also added what I thought a fine argument, that the boy who cheated his customers would probably cheat him. It did not convince him.

**Help the Overworked Heart.**—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that is the surest and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—67.

**An Infidel's Tribute.**

"I came into this country (Italy) strongly prejudiced against the religion of the South. Rome represented for me the perversion of the religious instinct. I expected to laugh at my ease at the foolery of the Gesù and the superstitions of the country. Well! old friend! the Madonnas have vanquished me. I have found in this people, in their faith, in their civilization, a grandeur, poetry, idealism which are incomparable." "Ernest Renan, from one of whose letters the foregoing is an extract," says the *Ave Maria*, "was not the first or the last traveler to discover that preconceived notions of Rome and the Italians are very apt to be reversed by personal contact and first hand knowledge of the real Eternal City and its people."

**Little Braves.**—Old time a quarter-a-box "Purgers" are quiting the field in whole battalions. Dr. Agnew's Little Pills at 10 cents a vial are driving them out at all points. Because they act gently, more effectively, never pain, and are easy to take. Sick Headache succumbs to one dose. 69.

**Sore Throat and Coughs**  
 A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in  
**Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets**  
 They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.  
 10c. All Druggists 400



There is nothing like Sunlight Soap for Household Utensils.

When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.  
 Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white without injuring the hands.  
 LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 6a

**How He Became a Cynic.**

Some lovable traits of character in Prosper Mérimée, the famous French novelist, who has left to posterity the reputation of a misanthrope and a cynic, are revealed in the pages of Augustus Filon's "Mérimée and his Friends."

Monsieur Filon tells us how this celebrated author devoted one hundred louis of his salary as senator toward pensioning an old prefect of Louis Philippe, who had been ruined by the Revolution of 1848, and how, for twenty years, he assisted and protected an humble sculptor in whom he had become interested.

Monsieur Filon relates an incident of Mérimée's childhood that shows how susceptible his nature was to strong impressions, and how responsible older people, and particularly parents, are for the development of certain traits in children.

When the future novelist was five years of age he was once punished by his mother for some naughtiness of which he was guilty. Madame Mérimée, who was an artist, and who was at the time engaged at her easel, put the culprit out of the room, and closed the door upon him.

The little Prosper, already penitent, anxiously besought forgiveness through the closed door, expressing great contrition and promising good behavior; but the door remained inexorably shut. Finally, after much effort, he opened it and dragged himself upon his knees toward his mother. His piteous supplications and his pathetic attitude so amused Madame Mérimée that she began to laugh.

Instantly rising from his lowly posture he exclaimed indignantly, "Since you mock me, I will never ask pardon again." He kept his word. Thus was sown the seed of a certain cynical philosophy that tainted his after life.

**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 all druggists.

**Sir Edward Edlar at Birmingham University.**

Sir Edward Edlar's acceptance of the Chair of Music at the Birmingham University, now formally announced, says the *Tablet*, restores to the Midland city what it had only lately lost—a Catholic professor of eminence. Dr. Windle, till the other day Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has gone; but the Senatus Academicus gets a new Catholic member in the professor of an art which is richer even than painting in great religious traditions. It was at the Birmingham Festivals of 1900 and 1903 that were produced "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles"—the greatest achievements in Oratorio yet standing to the name of an English composer. His acceptance of the honor offered to him may have minor consequences that none can foretell. In the first place it will henceforth be triumphant to contrast Sir Edward's music triumphantly with that of "the mere academic pedants"—much to the detriment of the latter. Not that Sir Edward will become a pedant; but he will broaden the connotation of the term "academic." Most original of contemporary composers and the least hampered by precedent, he will be himself the founder of a school that shall make for itself a prime place in the history of Twentieth Century music. We are glad to learn that the University of Birmingham does not intend to form a Faculty of Music, to grant degrees, to conduct examinations. The new professor's time is much too precious to devote to the correcting of students' papers in

the theory of counterpoint. We expect, rather, from him and his pupils what men of science call "original research"—perhaps into the secret and untroudden ways where dwells Polyhymnia, the music of sacred song.

**Making it Easy for Him.**

A prominent Western politician who frequently visited Washington and was pretty well known there went to that city on one occasion to attend to some business, and was surprised to meet an old friend and townsman at the hotel he had selected for his stay.

"Why, Bingley," he exclaimed, "I am glad to see you! Isn't there something I can do for you? Are you after any office?"

Mr. Bingley thanked him. No, he was not in search of any office.

"Got all the money you need with you? If not, don't hesitate to call on me for a couple of hundred."

"Much obliged, colonel, but I don't need any money."

"Well, come with me. I can do you one good turn anyhow."

He took him by the arm and marched him to the hotel clerk's desk.

"Clerk," he said "this is my friend, Mr. Bingley. I want you to treat him right. Let him have what ever he wants, and if he gets extravagant and runs out of cash, charge it to me."

"Why yes," said the clerk. "I know Mr. Bingley very well, but—who are you?"

**The Baird Company's**  
**Wine of Tar**  
**Honey and**  
**Wild Cherry**

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

The Baird Co's WINE OF TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY is the best remedy for Coughs and colds I have ever used.

MARY A. SHAW.  
 Woodstock, N. B.

**West-End Grocery**  
 AND  
**Provision Store.**

- Now in Stock:
- BEST AMERICAN OIL.
  - CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.
  - GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.
  - ROLLED OATS AND CORNMEAL.
  - CHOP FEED, MIDDINGS 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 connection.

L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

**Massacre of Missionaries in New Pomerania.**

Bishop Couppé, of the Society of the Issoudun Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Vicar-Apostolic of New Pomerania (New Britain), writes from Vuna-Pope as follows:

Some years since we founded a new centre for missionary work in the mountainous region of the Gazelle Peninsula, inhabited by the barbarous and semi-nomadic tribes of the Bainings. There were five stations: Ramandu, Vuna-Marita, St. Paul's, Nakanurep, and Marienhohe. The two first, near the coast, are inhabited by natives of the Livuan tribe, who differ very much from the Bainings in language, physiognomy, and character. They are old pirates who have established themselves in the proximity of the Bainings, in order to be able to make raids upon them and carry them away as slaves. The three other stations are situated in the mountains of the interior and among the Bainings. Marienhohe was as yet only in its first stage; the Trappists of Mariestern (Bosnia) were busy with the construction of an establishment of their Order. In the Baining region our mission possesses two more stations: Mandrés at Port Weber and Toria in Open Bay. Besides there are in the same region two Government stations for Europeans, one near Vuna-Marita and the other at Pondo.

**ST. PAUL'S.**

About the end of August the Governor and the principal colonists were to be present at the opening of the new church at St. Paul's. In was in the midst of the preparations for that solemnity, that the terrible massacre took place; and so, instead of the joy which we were expecting, Almighty God sent us the hardest trial our mission has had to endure.

On the 13th of August a good many natives of the neighbourhood were present at Mass. After service Sisters Bridget and Dorothea went down to Vuna-Marita with their orphans to fetch some goods which had been brought by the mission-boat. Father Rascher was to have been one of the band; but, feeling indisposed, he changed his mind and laid himself down on his bed. As usual, To Maria, the Father's huntsman, one of the villagers and a liberated slave brought up at the mission, came for his gun, which was handed to him by the Brother. The three brothers, Plasschaert, Schellebens, and Aloysius, and the five Sisters were at their several usual occupations. One of the nuns, Sister Anne, assisted by one of the boys, was washing the floor of the hall of the presbytery, whilst the Father was taking a rest in his room. The window leading on to the verandah, was open. About eight o'clock in the morning, To Maria hastily ran up to the verandah, and fired at Father Rascher through the open window. The latter was shot through the breast; he had yet the strength to get up; he ran to the door, shouted for help and fell dead at the feet of Sister Anne, who had hurried to his assistance. Sister Anne, pursued by the murderer, fled into the adjoining room and locked herself in. To Maria broke the door open with his axe and discharged his gun at the head of the Sister. She was found lying underneath the table, with her eyes open and her usual smile upon her lips. In the direction of the new church was found the body of Sister Sophia who was returning from the village where she had been dressing the wounds of some people. She must have defended herself, for her clothes were torn.

Near the presbytery was found the body of Brother Aloysius. He was working underneath the house, when he heard the report of the gun. He ran out with a boy called Taudé who assisted him in his work, and shouted to To Maria:

"Why did you fire?"  
The murderer aimed at him; but Taudé placed himself in front of the Brother, saying:

"You shall kill us both."  
To Maria ordered him to stand aside, and, as Taudé refused, he fired and shot the Brother, who fell backwards and was dispatched by blows with an axe.

At the entrance of the new church, Brother Schellebens was putting the finishing touches to a concrete staircase. A Baining had split his head with a hatchet. He was found with his face downward and the trowel still clasped in his hand. Brother Plasschaert was measuring out boards for sawing purposes. He was found lying on the floor, his pencil in one hand, and his rule in the other; he also had his head cut open.

Sister Agatha was dressing the wounds of the natives. She was attacked from behind and her skull was completely fractured.

Sister Angela was dressing the altar in the temporary chapel. She was found lying on the altar-steps with fractured skull. The tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament lay at her side.

Sister Agnes was busy sewing under the verandah. Her corpse showed a deep wound on the head. She covered her face with her veil.

The carnage only lasted a few minutes; the murderers had arranged their parts beforehand; all had posted themselves near their victims waiting for the signal to be given. It was a perfectly organised plot.

When the massacre began, the orphans and the natives, who were still about the station and in the village, fled in confusion, some towards Vuna-Marita, the others into the forest, where they hid themselves.

**NAKANUREP.**

In the morning of the same day, and a short while after the attack on St. Paul, took place the murder of Father Rutten at Nakanurep. Under the

verandah of his house, his chair was found covered with blood, whilst on the floor a large red stain indicated the spot where the Father must have died. Close by was found his breviary, and a book entitled *The Martyrs of the Catacombs*. His body was discovered two yards from the spot, a foot deep in the ground, wrapped in banana leaves. The head, from the mouth upwards, was mangled and completely cut off.

However, some of the orphan boys who had fled from St. Paul's arrived at Vuna-Marita. As soon as he heard the sad news, Father Van der Aa, Superior of the Station, hastened to St. Paul's on horseback. On the way thither, he met two armed Bainings who were going to dispatch him at Vuna-Marita, but they fled on his approach. He returned in haste to Vuna-Marita, where he arrived without further incident. He wrote immediately to Vuna-Pope and to the Government at Herbertshohe.

In the evening, some Bainings went to St. Paul's to fetch the bodies, but, as night was setting in and rain fell in torrents they could only carry away that of Father Rascher.

Mr. Miesterfeldt, chief of the plantation belonging to the New Guinea Company, armed his workmen with lances, and made them mount guard during the night.

On Sunday, the 14th of August, at daybreak, the Bainings came down to Vuna-Marita in large numbers; but, seeing our men on the look-out, they retired.

Later in the morning, the interment of Father Rascher took place. During the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, shortly after the consecration the Bainings tried another attack. The Mass had to be shortened. When our men ran out of the church, the assailants retired again. Then only could the burial be proceeded with.

The messages announcing the crime had reached Herbertshohe, the seat of the Government, on Sunday morning. Unfortunately, the Governor was away on a tour through the Caroline Islands, the Vice-Governor was in New Guinea, to put down a conspiracy; the Imperial Judge had gone to settle some affairs in the North of the island. Moreover there was no boat available at Herbertshohe, except a pinnace belonging to the New Guinea Company.

**A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.**

An expedition was hastily organised. About twenty native policemen, the only ones then at Herbertshohe, set out for Vuna-Marita, where they arrived on Sunday evening.

On Monday, the 15th, very early in the morning, they proceeded to St. Paul's. There they beheld a horrible spectacle. The mutilated bodies were already in process of putrefaction. The buildings had not been destroyed, but clothes, underwear, provisions, knives, axes, church-ornaments had disappeared. All that had no value in the eyes of the murderers such as chalices, lamps, books, chairs, tables, lay scattered about the place. The canvass of the camp-beds and folding-chairs had been cut and taken away. The huts in the village had been looted likewise.

The first thing done was to bury all of the victims in one common grave in the cemetery attached to the station. Then a reconnaissance was made in the neighbourhood by the police, without, however, leading to any results.

Next day, on the 16th, they went to Nakanurep. On their way thither, the police fired on a party of Bainings; in their flight they left behind them a cap, which was identified as To Maria's. When they came near Nakanurep, they divided into two parties: one went in search of To Valilika, chief of the district, a notorious cannibal, father to To Maria and one of the murderers; he could not be found; the other proceeded to Father Rutten's station. It was completely destroyed. Only after a long search did they come across the body of Father Rutten buried as described above. The papers and books were torn and scattered about the place. In the church, the altar was found broken to pieces, and the tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament had been taken away. The twenty boys of the orphanage attached to the mission have not yet been found.

Then arrived the imperial judge, who undertook the direction of the expedition. He had passed by Marienhohe, the Trappist Settlement in course of erection, and had found it devastated and pillaged.

Since then, a punitive expedition has been sent to Nakanurep; it is said that about fifteen Bainings have been killed. All the others have escaped, and remain hidden in the impenetrable jungles of the neighbourhood. Without the aid of the natives of the other districts who have not taken any part in the crime, it is impossible to lay hands on the guilty parties, and to obtain any important result. Though Nakanurep is still occupied, nothing noteworthy has occurred since that time.

These sad events which no one thought possible except at St. Paul's, and among the Bainings, have produced a deep impression upon all the colonists. From the very first it was thought that there was a general conspiracy for the extermination of all the whites. The murderers had made known their intention to kill me as well as the Governor, thinking that then there would be little trouble in disposing of the other Europeans. As they knew me to be at Toria, they wanted to take me by surprise. But some people came to warn me, and thus I learned the frightful news on Friday, the 19th of August.

Before the massacre took place, some natives of Livuan had already spread the news of it, and, after it had been accomplished, the rumour was spread that a boat belonging to the New Guinea Company, the *Johann-Albrecht*, had been seized and burnt by the peo-

ple of Nakanai, and that the crew had been murdered. The Vice-Governor, after his return from New Guinea, whither he had gone to punish the authors of a conspiracy, at once set out for the above-named place; fortunately, however, the news proved to be false. By spreading the rumour the natives intended to stir up hatred against the whites.

The recent plot of the natives of German New Guinea to assassinate all the whites residing there has thrown fresh light upon the dispositions of the natives in the whole colony. Everything had been pre-arranged as at St. Paul's. Every white man had his assassins assigned beforehand; all were at their respective posts awaiting the signal, when the plot was discovered, through the revelations of a servant. Among the principal conspirators were former policemen.

**TO GET RID OF WHITE MEN.**

Though we are as yet ignorant of all the details of the plot of St. Paul's we may now safely conclude that the Bainings did not intend the massacre of the missionaries considered as such, but of the white people in general. The crime has been instigated by the uncivilised natives against the whites who have taken possession of their country and become their masters. That our missionaries have been the first to be done to death in the Baining district is due to the fact that they were at the out-posts and known to be defenceless. The murderers, beyond doubt, had no other grievance against them, except that they were whites. These natives were as yet in too barbarous a state fully to appreciate the devotion and charity shown to them by the missionaries.

However, we regret very much to have to state that some of the murderers, To Maria, To Palum and To Mekmek, belonged to the village of St. Paul which is composed of former slaves liberated and adopted by the mission. The others, orphans and inhabitants of the village, have taken no part in the plot, of which they were totally ignorant; they have fled during the massacre, and the most of them, having first gone to Vuna-Marita, are now at Vuna-Pope.

To Maria had long ago been ransomed by the missionaries who had always been good to him, and joining his father, To Volilika, who was at the head of the conspiracy, he has given way to his evil instincts. He was an intelligent young man, but steeped in vice. That was the cause of his becoming a traitor. After his marriage he had eloped with the wife of one of his neighbours. Having been brought back to his lawful wife, he swore to do away with those who opposed his evil passion. A few days before the murder he had again been found guilty of adultery, and had been reprimanded by Father Rascher.

To Palum had only a short time ago been handed over to the mission by the Government, after having been liberated from slavery. His father or relatives were also among the murderers. The third, against whom there is a strong suspicion, To Mekmek, has not reappeared. His father was among the murderers. The others are bushmen who do not belong to St. Paul's, and came less under the influence of the missionaries. These are the only details which we have been able to gather.

Whilst these massacres were taking place at Baining, another severe trial awaited us; the mission-boat, propelled by gas-motor, was wrecked during a storm off the coast of New Mecklenberg (New Ireland). This boat was used for the travels of the missionaries, the provisioning of the distant stations, and for the transport of building materials and the timber of our saw-mill. That means a loss to us of £2,800, for she was not insured.

May this sad story touch the hearts of your readers and procure us many prayers and alms which we stand greatly in need of. And may these severe trials and the blood of these ten victims rebound to the greater honour and glory of God and to the advancement of our mission.

The Very Rev. H. Linckens, Provincial of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, has also written a letter giving the same details. Brother Aloysius, however, is not mentioned by him. Father Linckens speaks of Brother Joseph Bley (Trappist), who had come from Marienhohe to help in the preparation for the festivities to be held at

the inauguration of the new church.

Father Linckens adds that To Maria, when asking for the gun, pretended to go and shoot some pigeons for Father Rascher, and that the freed slaves at the mission-stations were very well treated by the missionaries, so much so that they were envied by the natives of the surrounding districts. Besides on Sundays and Thursdays they had no work to do. On two days of the week they were free to do what work they pleased in their own gardens and plantations, and the remaining three days they had to work for the common weal under the direction of the missionaries.—*The Tablet*.

**A Cry for Help.** A pain in the back is a cry of the kidneys for help. South American Kidney Cure is the only cure that hasn't a failure written against it in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation of the bladder, gravel and other kidney ailments. Don't neglect the apparently insignificant "signs." This powerful liquid specific prevents and cures.—70

**The Old Plan.**

Son (contemplating matrimony)—Father, did you furnish your house on the installment plan when you and mother were married?

Father—Yes, we bought a few dishes and a couple of chairs the first year, carpets the next and curtains the year after. Oh, yes we furnished on the installment plan—that is, in small deposits.

"Do you know," said the Sunday school teacher addressing a new pupil in the infant class, "that you have a soul?"

"Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart. "I can feel it tick."

**All Through Plain Chant.**

Our oversea contemporary, the London *Tablet*, tells how one American was converted to the beauties of Plain Chant: "An American Episcopal clergyman came over here a few months ago, and attended the Summer School lectures upon Plain Chant at Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight. He went back to Colorado, with the Chant ringing in his ears. Nothing would silence its clamor. The fable of Orpheus was enacted over again; for, in obedience to that music, he has re-crossed the Atlantic with his wife and his mother and his children and all that is his, and has taken a house in the Isle of Wight, so that he may be near the Benedictine monks and music-makers for some two or three years to come, and learn from them all that they know about music—and, let us hope incidentally, about one or two other things!" And still more American Catholics are skeptical as to the adaptability of Gregorian Chant to ears attuned to the heavenly harmonies of modern music. Fudge!—*Catholic Transcript*.

Tess—"So Mr. Grossum really proposed to you!"

Jess—"Yes, while we were strolling in the cemetery we came to their family grave, and he asked me how I'd like to be buried there some day, with his name on the stone above me."

"Johnny," said his mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of gingercake out of the pantry."

John blushed, guilty.

"O Johnny," she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you?"

"It ain't—all," replied Johnny.

"Part of it's in Elsie."

**You can have a Sample Free for the Asking**

We are absolutely sure that you will like AMOR'S ESSENCE of Cod Liver Oil. That you will find it agree with your stomach and work like a charm on your cough, that we have instructed our Canadian Agent, W. A. Simson, P. O. Box 439, Halifax, N. S., to send a Free Sample to all who would like to give it a trial, knowing that one trial of a good remedy that tastes nice will win the lasting friendship of everyone who samples it.

**THE GADOLA CHEMICAL CO. LTD.**

**E. R. O.**

**Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil**

**CURES**

**Rheumatism**

- NEURALGIA,
- SCIATICA,
- INFLAMMATORY,
- MUSCULAR,
- LUMBAGO,
- GOUT,
- 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 ½ 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 bed, 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.

**ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.**

ESTABLISHED 1834.  
REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.

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

Lime, Laths, Plaster, Etc., Etc.

JOHN McDONALD Proprietor.

**Ayer's**  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. It relieves congestion, sub-

**Cherry Pectoral**

duces inflammation. It heals, strengthens. Your doctor will explain this to you. He knows all about this cough medicine.

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for 25 years for throat and lung troubles, and we think no medicine equals it."  
MRS. A. POMEROY, Appleton, Minn.

25c., 50c., \$1.00.  
All Druggists.

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

**Weak Throats**

Ayer's Pills greatly aid recovery. Purely vegetable, gently laxative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Girl Wanted—L. C. Archibald. Sheriff's Sale—D. D. Chisholm.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, contributions, news notes, advertisements, etc., crowded out.

THE TREASURER of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$2.00 and \$1.00 respectively from two friends of the Society.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Mary Broadfoot, daughter of Mr. James Broadfoot, proprietor of the Queen Hotel, Antigonish, and Mr. James B. Armour of Charlottetown is announced to take place on the 31st inst.

C. M. B. A. ORGANIZER.—Mr. Basil J. Johnson, of St. Louis, Kent Co., has been appointed organizer for the C. M. B. A. of the Maritime Provinces in accordance with the decision arrived at in the last general convention.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.—Mr. C. F. McIsaac, M. P., has presented the Library with twelve beautifully bound volumes containing speeches of the House of Commons for 1901-3, and of the Senate for 1902-3. The Library has always had a warm friend in Mr. McIsaac as a glance at the Annual Calendars of the College will show.

SUNDAY MORNING was the coldest of the season, the thermometer registering 21 below. At Truro the papers say it was 38 below. Points in New Brunswick report as low as 50 degrees. Yesterday morning at 8.30 o'clock, it was ten degrees below in Town, and owing to there being more wind than on Sunday morning the cold seemed more intense.

A. TOUSSANT & Co., of Quebec City, the well-known manufacturers of and dealers in Church wines, are sending out a very useful calendar. Besides the regular calendar, it also includes a church calendar, showing all the Church festivals. Several views of the ecclesiastical buildings at St. Anne de Beupre adorn the monthly leaflets.

CARNIVAL.—The fancy-dress carnival under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which has been eagerly looked forward to by the skaters of the town, is to take place in the College Rink on next Thursday evening, the 26th inst. Posters giving particulars have already been put up. Hot tea, coffee and other refreshments will be served. A brilliant spectacle and an enjoyable evening may be expected.

A VERY IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY took place in the chapel of St. Martha's Convent on the Feast of the Epiphany, when three novices made the profession of the first vows of the Order. They were Sister M. Anthony, formerly of South River; Sister M. Martha, formerly of Margaree, C. B., and Sister Maria Stella, formerly of Merigonish, Pictou Co. A number of the relatives and friends of the young sisters were present at the ceremony. The Rev. Father Tompkins, of the College, was the celebrant.

KENNEDY vs. O'BRIEN was argued on Monday before the Supreme Court at Halifax. Judgment was reserved. This is an appeal by defendant from the decision of County Court Justice MacGillivray, refusing to set aside an order for leave to issue and serve writ out of jurisdiction. The suit is for an accounting of the profits on work performed in the construction of the Inverness & Richmond Railway by the plaintiff and defendant as partners and for wages, etc., for work on the Midland Railway. W. Chisholm for plaintiff, R. R. Griffin for defendant.

THE DRAWING in aid of the new Church at Windsor, N. S., took place last week. The following are the names of the winners and the order in which they came out. 1st, Katie Healy, Lockman St., Halifax; 2nd, Rachel Chisholm, Glassburn, Antigonish Co.; 3rd, M. Archibald, North St., Halifax; 4th, R. O'Hearn, North St., Halifax; 5th, Mrs. Ellen Rooney, Windsor; 6th, Mrs. P. Rooney, Windsor. It will be remembered that the congregation of Windsor suffered severely in 1897 when their Church and presbytery were destroyed by fire.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Chisholm, of Glenroy, St. Andrew's parish, was struck by an electric car at Newton Centre, Mass., last week and sustained such injuries that death resulted in two days. The remains arrived here yesterday and were interred at St. Andrew's. Deceased was about 75 years of age. For a number of years he resided in Town, being in charge of the I. C. R. water supply here. He has lived for several years in Massachusetts with his son. He spent last summer in this County, only returning to Massachusetts a few months ago. He was a most respectable citizen, and his accidental death is sincerely regretted. May he rest in peace!

CORRESPONDENCE TO EASTERN CHRONICLE: A public meeting was held in the Oriental hall at Lower Barney's River on Saturday evening, Jan. 6th, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of petitioning the Government to build a line of railway from Merigonish to Antigonish around the shore. George W. Thompson was appointed chairman and Dr. Ross secretary. The matter was fully discussed and all present were unanimous in favor of having a railway and many interesting facts were brought forward in favor of having one built. The proposed route is through one of the best farming districts in Eastern Nova Scotia, and the fisheries would add a very large item to the traffic. These fisheries would be more fully developed if the means were at hand to ship the products to the market. And still further, the large deposits of iron ore at Doctor's Brook would doubtless be opened up and this would tend largely

to keep the railway employed. It is a well known fact that quite a large portion of Antigonish County is cut off from railway facilities. The whole district from Pictou County line round the shore to the south side of Cape George would be greatly benefited by having a line of railway built on the proposed route. Several resolutions were passed at the meeting in connection with the above and a committee was appointed to take charge of the petition acting in concert with those interested in the adjoining County of Antigonish.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL is still in session. It is expected that the work of this session will be finished on Saturday next. The county and district officers for the ensuing year have not yet been appointed. In fact very little important business has been transacted since our last issue other than Committee work and the hearing of petitions. On Monday afternoon the members, accompanied by the Commissioners of the Asylum and the County Treasurer, Mr. McPhie, visited the Asylum. They were courteously received by the keeper, Mr. Christian, and by him shown through the institution. After a thorough inspection of the building and its surroundings they returned much pleased apparently with what they saw. Tuesday forenoon was occupied largely in discussing the advisability of procuring separate accommodations in the Asylum for paupers and insane. As the present building could not admit of this, and as its extension would involve too great an expenditure, action in this direction was deferred for the present. During the afternoon, Mr. McPhie, Secretary to the Hay Committee, appeared before the Council and read a telegram from our representative at Ottawa, Mr. McIsaac, to the effect that all orders for hay given previous to Jan. 1st, would be delivered free of all freight charges. This gave rise to quite a discussion in which the hay committee came in for a good deal of criticism, particularly on account of allowing the dealers in town to take advantage of the free transportation to largely import for speculative purposes. Mr. McPhie, however, in a masterly address, defended himself, the Committee and the merchants of the town, and stated that a full report of the Committee's work would be submitted to the Council in April. He suggested that meantime the Council might have placed in the contingent account the sum of \$300 to meet expenses entailed in handling the hay. The Council, however, has not yet acted on the suggestion.

THE PRICE of coal, we are informed, will not be increased during the present year. The coal barons who control the coal properties of this Province had a meeting at the Halifax Hotel, Halifax, on Friday and Saturday of last week, and they have graciously concluded not to raise the price of our coal. The decision, we presume, should be thankfully accepted. It appears that the people have no rights in the matter that should receive any consideration. If these "kings of industry" decide that Nova Scotians must pay very much more for Nova Scotia coal than consumers of it in Quebec and Ontario, there is evidently no relief from the decision. These are very severe winters, and fuel in large quantities is necessary for the preservation of human life. Poor people and even many capable and industrious mechanics find the coal bill very onerous. They naturally wonder how people of their condition in larger cities who are distant from the coal mines manage to obtain sufficient at what they believe must be much higher rates. They do not think we are discriminated against, that we are obliged to pay a higher price for our coal. Indeed it seems paradoxical to assert that our local products are sold lower after being carried over eight hundred miles. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that Nova Scotia consumers of coal pay more for it than consumers in any other coal-producing country in the world, that we in Antigonish pay \$3.50 per ton of bituminous coal at the mines in Pictou County and 80 cents per ton for freight, while Nova Scotia coal is carried to Montreal and farther West and sold at \$2.50 per ton. Surely our local Parliament has power to prevent this striking discrimination which is weighing so heavily on the ordinary mortal. We have two representatives in the local legislature, one of whom is a member of the Government. We expect that they should at least inquire into the condition of the local coal trade as compared with dealings in the Upper Provinces, and endeavour to have some regulating legislation enacted.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. R. McDonald, P. P., Lakevale, left Monday on a trip to Boston and New York.

Rev. C. W. McDonald, P. P., Bridgeport, C. B., was in town yesterday returning from a trip to Montreal.

The Dominion Parliament.

The opening of the Dominion Parliament took place on Thursday last with the customary formalities. The new Parliament and the presence of the new Governor-General lent to the occasion somewhat more than the usual interest. There was a remarkably large attendance, and the scene was a very brilliant one. The speech from the throne was brief, and foreshadowed little in the way of new legislation. Earl Grey expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred

GIRL WANTED.

To do light housework. Must understand plain cooking, washing and ironing. Only two in family. Apply to MRS. L. C. ARCHIBALD, Main Street.

upon him by the King in appointing him to the distinguished position of Governor-General, and said that his pleasure in being called upon to represent His Majesty in the Dominion had been heightened by the cordial welcome he had received on all sides and from all classes. He alluded to Canada as a favored land which by the advantages it is able to offer settlers is attracting a constantly increasing immigration from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries. The speech notes the gratifying fact that the trade of the Dominion, which in recent years has so steadily increased, is not diminishing, the aggregate trade for the last fiscal year being the largest on record. There is reference to the appointment of an international commission of three representatives from the United States and from Canada, to investigate and report upon the conditions and the uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the two countries, and to make such recommendations for improvements and regulations as shall best subserve the interests of navigation in said waters. It is announced that, in consideration of the recent rapid growth of the Northwest Territories in population, a bill for the purpose of conferring upon them provincial autonomy will be submitted to Parliament. Reference is made to the progress of the surveys for the location of the proposed transcontinental railway and the belief is expressed that tenders for the construction of several sections may be invited during the coming season. The submission of the accounts of the year is promised, and Parliament is informed that the accounts will show a surplus of revenue over all expenses. There is talk that Parliament will close about April 1, but there are few dates more uncertain than that of the closing of our Dominion Parliament. Colonel Hughes has given notice of a motion in favor of the Imperial Parliament in which the colonies should be represented and which should be empowered to deal with inter-imperial, international, commercial, financial and other necessary national problems but leaving to the existing Parliaments their present powers, functions, control of tariff and other matters necessary for their own purposes.

Among the Advertisers.

All accounts due the subscriber not settled before the Feb. 1st will be placed in the hands of a collector for immediate collection. DAN CHISHOLM, merchant.

B. A. PRATT, the well known watchmaker, has opened a shop in the building at the corner of Main and Hawthorne Sts., near C. B. Whidden & Son's. All work promptly attended to.

1904 A No. 722.

IN THE SUPREME COURT:

Between C. EDGAR WHIDDEN, Plaintiff; and WILLIAM L. McINNIS and NANCY McLEAN, Defendants.

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

Friday, the 24th Day of February, 1905 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 18th day of January, 1905, unless before the time of sale the amount due the Plaintiff herein for principal, interest, and costs be paid to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court. ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendants or either of them (and of all persons claiming by, through or under them or either of them, since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of, in, upon or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Cross Roads, Ohio, in the County of Antigonish, and now or formerly described as follows: Bounded on the North by lands of John MacGillivray and lands of Angus MacGillivray (Widow's son); on the East by the waters of the Ohio River; on the South by lands of Alexander McLean (deceased) now owned by or in possession of Donald McLean—and on the West by lands in possession of John McPherson, or the front line of the Keppoch lots (so-called)—containing one hundred acres more or less, and being the lands conveyed to the said William L. McINNIS by James McLean and to said Nancy McLEAN, his wife, by deed dated the first day of September, A. D. 1890 recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish in Book 46 at page 147. This sale is subject to a prior mortgage to the Acadia Loan Corporation, dated the 1st day of July, 1902 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish in Book 61 at page 69, upon which mortgage all matured instalments have been paid except that which fell due on the 1st day of January, 1905. Terms: Ten per cent. at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. JOSEPH A. WALL, of Thomson Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiff. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 18th January, 1905.

NOTICE OF Assessment.

Town of Antigonish. Office of Town Clerk and Treasurer. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment roll for the Town of Antigonish 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 inspection of the ratepayers of the Town.

And further take notice that if any person, firm, company, association, or corporation assessed in such roll who claims that he or it should not be assessed or who claims that he or it is over 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 assessed in such roll claims that any person, firm, company, association or corporation has been assessed too low, or has been assessed too high 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 person, firm, company, association or corporation, and shall in such notice state particularly the grounds of his objection.

D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Clerk. Dated Antigonish, N. S., Jan. 9th, 1905.

WINTER CLOTHING AT 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 Suits and Overcoats in our Store have been reduced, some half, some third, 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 business 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 \$4.00
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 \$4.00
50 Men's Overcoats, regular price \$10.00 12.00 14.00, Sale price \$7.50
100 Men's Rain Coats with and without capes, regular price \$6.00 7.00 8.00, Sale price \$4.00

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.

PALACE CLOTHING CO. 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 imitation 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 Buffalo 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.

D. G. KIRK, Antigonish, N. S.



WINTER Slippers.

and every kind of footwear can be purchased from our big stock. Most acceptable Christmas gift can be selected from our splendid assortment of WINTER SLIPPERS. We can suit you in style and price. In our gaiters and leggins we have the latest styles.

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

THE ... Mason & Risch Piano.

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.