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Fifty-third Year.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

The Independent makes an argument for the increase of the American navy by saying that if Russia had built a great Asiatic fleet Japan would not have dared to enter upon the present war.

Marie Corelli is indignant that Shakespeare's birthplace is to be desecrated by a Carnegie library. There are people who think it even a greater desecration that the author of "The Master-Christian" should make her home at Stratford-on-Avon.

Even though the new French Ministry should prove to be no better than its predecessor, it is a satisfaction to know that Combes is out of it. He has been the most virulent enemy of religion among the public men of France since the Revolution, and it is good to see him forced to retire from the Premiership with his labour of hatred incomplete.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky seems to have been forced out of the Ministry of the Interior, because of the encouragement which he gave to the Zemstvos in demanding representative institutions for Russia. M. Witte is said to be in favour with the Uzar again, and his influence is expected to be felt in measures for the relief of the oppression under which the Russian peasant is suffering at present.

We are sorry to notice that the Presbyterian Witness devotes some space in a recent issue to the story of a severe rebuke administered by the Emperor of Germany to the Bishop of Metz. The story first appeared in a Dresden paper last spring, and was promptly denied by the Bishop. The journalist who reported it practically admitted that he had made it out of whole cloth, by saying that if the not a Catholic, but she confirms what Emperor did not speak the words in question he should have spoken them. on this subject.

While Russian liberals are demanding trial by jury and freedom of the press, that their country may take its place among the progressive nations, the State of Minnesota is abolishing the grand jury, and the Governor of Pennsylvania is presenting to the Legislature a bill by which any person aggrieved by the utterances of a newspaper may petition the Attorney-General for an abatement of the nuisance by the suppression of the offending journal. This may cause the Czar to doubt whether some of the reforms desired by his subjects are really worthy of the name.

Readers of Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning "will remember how intimate Manning was in his Anglican days with Samuel, Henry, and Robert Wilberforce, the three sons of the "Emancipator." Samuel, Henry and Manning married the three Sargent sisters. Samuel became Bishop of Oxford; Henry preceded and Robert followed Manning into the Church. Robert died while studying for the priesthood in Rome; Henry became editor of the Weekly Register and received a medal from Pius IX for his services to Catholic journalism. His son has just now died, a distinguished Dominican priest. Father Bertrand Wilberforce.

A correspondent of the Protestant Episcopal Living Church denies the right of his denomination to send bishops to the Spanish-Americans, in the streets of London," she says,

hold on these people, he replies that Protestantism has equally lost its hold on the people of the United States. "I have traveled extensively in Cuba and Mexico," he says, "and I do not hesitate to say that Christian piety and the graces of Christian character are quite as common there as among us." This reasoning is just as conclusive against the Protestant propaganda in the Province of Quebec.

Once again have the hopes of wellwishers of Russia been disappointed by the action of revolutionary agitators. The thousands of workingmen who thronged the approaches to the Winter Palaces last Sunday had of themselves no desire to ask redress of any but industrial grievances. The demand for a constitution, a demand which it is utterly impossible under any circumstances for the Government to grant at once, was put upon their lips by the Socialist leaders who wished to use this huge strike to further their revolutionary designs. On these leaders rather than on the Czar and his advisers rests the guilt of last Sunday's

While provisions are being sent across the Atlantic to the starving peasants in the west of Ireland, John Redmond says the landlords are trying to drive a hard bargain with these unfortunate people for the purchase of their holdings at exorbitant prices, payable in the future. The entire responsibility for the recent destruction of a village by a moving bog, Mr. Redmond declares, rests on the shoulders of Lord De Freyne, who never expended a single penny on drainage or any other improvement works. Unless the Irish leader is maligning the landlords in question, they are certainly the hardest-hearted lot of men we have ever heard of.

Mrs. John Van Vorst, an American lady of wealth who takes an interest in the condition of the working classes. concludes an article in the current number of Harper's Magazine on 'The Poor Children of Paris," in the following words: "Aside from material protection, the child, who even when a criminal, as we have seen, is not wholly bad, should be given moral or religious cultivation. The complete suppression of this latter from the schools in France since 1870 is the only explanation offered for the startling increase in the numbers of youthful delinquents, criminals, and suicides since that year." Mrs. Van Vorst is Catholic publicists have been saying

The London Church Times is anti-Papal enough in all conscience, but its sense of fair play is roused by the Masonic machinations now being exposed in France, and it is astonished that so little indignation is shown in England thereat. "One thing remains inexplicable," - it says, "the favor with which most organs of English opinion regard this villainous government. There was an outburst of rage here . . . when the Heads of the Army were supposed to be doing Dreyfus an injustice because he was a Jew; no interest is taken when men are disabled for promotion because they are practising Catholics." The silence of the British and American secular press on this subject looks like a conspiracy, and leads to the suspicion that, dispite surface differences, there is a secret understanding between French and English Freemasonry.

While English and American journalists continue to assume that the charges against the administration of the Corgo Free State have been duly proven, they conveniently ignore, that is, the most of them do, - the fresh testimony adduced day by day in favor of the Belgians on the Congo. Mrs. French-Sheldon, a well-known African traveller, lately returned from a long visit to the Free State, emphalically assures the London Standard that there are no atrocities committed by officials. "I have seen worse deeds

that the Catholic Church has lost its have not only been through all the however, he is answered by a member rubber districts, but have made every kind of rubber myself, that I might gain a just idea of the work done by the natives. Of course there are rascals in the Congo, as there are in every country in the world. But people who talk vaguely about the Free State and its Government should do as I have done, and go and see for themselves."

> The editor of the Indedendent can see no difference between the Mormons who believe in polygamy and the Catholics who believe in the Church's intolerance and insult were unheard authority to define matters of faith of. I think I may say the same for authority to define matters of faith ! and morals. This is an instance of the chaotic thinking in which a man of normal rationality may indulge when he has cut loose all the moorings which bound him to a system of authoritative teaching. Dr. Ward recognizes neither in the Church nor in the Bible the right to tell him the difference between right and wrong. He says there is merely question as to whether Reed Smoot has been validly elected Senator from Utah, and whether he is a decent man fit to associate with other Senators. He is probably quite as decent a man as many others in Uncle Sam's Upper House, but the question is whether he represents a religious system, so-called, which is at variance with the standard of morals which the nation thinks it necessary to maintain. If Catholics could be convicted on such grounds as this, they would bear the conviction patiently.

Socialists aim at a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth than that which at present prevails, but they cannot agree among themselves as to how this is to be done. Saint Simon believed that each man should be rewarded according to his earning capacity; this would not leave them equal for one twenty - four hours. Louis Blanc advocated giving to each according to his needs; this would require an examining board of great impartiality, to determine the extent of the needs; and their decision would never be satisfactory if it gave any man less than he thought he ought to have. Many Socialists believe that all should receive the same income: this would be the death-knell of industrial activity; for men will work their best for two motives only,-the desire of gain, or the desire to please God, - and Socialism does not take God into account at all. The disciples of Karl Marx are contented with saying that the problem of distribution will solve itself: which is much the same as asking men to leap overboard out of a stormed-tossed ship, and trust that they will not be drowned. It is better to stand by the ship and try to work her into port.

Mr. Charles Morse of the Canada Law Journal has written a vigorous plea for religious education, which appears in the Educational Monthly of Toronto. "It is not my purpose," he says, "to make this paper a brief against the Provincial Education Department, or against the profession of public school teachers. The former, by ignoring in its public school course any provision for systematic religious instruction as authorized by the statute law of the province, is simply yielding to the well understood wishes of the Protestant electors of Ontario, who seem to have more concern for sectarian prejudices than the moral behoof of their children. On the other hand, the teachers are a body of intelligent and upright men and women striving to do their duty to our children with small emolument, and, I fear, still less encouragement. Then let us not pusillanimously try to shield ourselves behind either the Education Department or the teachers. That there is no systematic religious teaching in the public schools of Ontario lies at the door of the Protestant electorate and nowhere

Now and again some Irish Protestant,-generally a "far-downer" and officially connected with what was once grotesquely called the Church of Ireland, cries out upon the intolerand the Filipinos. To the argument "than I ever saw in the Congo: I ance of Irish Catholics. Invariably, for those poor priests in the interior. the conception is pantheistic.

of his own communion. Here is what Lieutenant-Colonel Warburton writes to the London Chronicle concerning the charges made by a Protestant bishop:

So far from being an "intolerant majority," as described by a corres-pondent in your issue of Friday last, the Irish Catholics are the most tolerant majority I have ever seen. forty-seven years my father was dean of Elphin, in the midst of a population where the Catholics were twenty to one. Neither he or any of my family ever experienced anything but respect my family in the Queen's County for 250 years. Intolerance and insult, I regret to say, come from the Protestant minority. I was quartered in Belfast on two 12ths of July. Both times the disturbances were commenced by the Orangemen. At Enniskillen, where I was quartered, it was the same. The real grievance of Irish Protestants is that they can no longer bully their Catholic neighbors; that the latter are free and equal; that the Catholic clergy have influence over their flocks, while the Protestant clergy have none over theirs.

Many people are inclined to think the stories of wholesale infanticide in China exaggerated, but the letters of a Sister of Charity, now appearing in the Ave Maria, support the charge with categorical statements. Writing from Ning-po in 1891-02, Sister Xavier

Babies are put outside the door to die — poor little things! — as death brings bad luck into a house; but more often their sufferings are summarily put an end to. A woman at the hospital here had drowned five of her children in a bucket—the wretch! and with that, thought she had been most kind to them, saying death was preferable to bringing them up in misery. . . . Until they are a month old they have no souls, so to kill them does no harm and saves them from much misery. One poor little baby we met when out the other day was wailing in a corner: the mother declared: "Why, that baby costs a penny a day to feed; so now Liet it cry away, and it has gone with the grown and it has gone in the control of the costs and the costs are not believed." now I let it cry away, and it has gone to skin and bones." She would not give it to us; so baptism at least secured for it a happy eternity after such a little life of suffering. One young mother had a little boy a fort-night old for sale; her husband, an pium-smoker, had sold the first and kept the money, so she meant to be beforehand with him this time.

Surely this ought to convince the most indifferent person that the Church has the duty of preaching the Gospel in China, whither the Chinese think they need it or not.

Father John Gerard, S. J., in his recent lecture on the need of a Catholic press which will boldly and skilfully vigorous words of Newman:

As well may musical truths be said to interfere with the doctrines of architectural science; as well may there be a collision between the poliician and the geologist, the engineer and the grammarian; as well might the British Parliament or the French nation be jealous of some possible belligerent power upon the surface of the moon, as physics pick a quarre with theology.

Much to the same purpose are the words of Professor Ray Lankester, who certainly cannot be suspected of wishing to curtail the prerogatives of

natural science: So far as I have been able to ascertain, after many years in which these matters have engaged my attention, there is no relation, in the sense of a connexion or influence, between science and religion. There is, it is rue, often an antagonistic relation between exponents of science and exponents of religion, when the latter illegitimately represent or deny the conclusions of scientific research, or try to prevent it being carried on; or again, when the former presume, by magnifying the extremely limited conclusions of evidence, to deal in a destructive spirit with the very existence of those beliefs and hopes which we call "religion." Setting aside such rival claimants for authority and power, it appears to me that science proceeds on its path without any contact with religion, and that religion has not, in its essential qualities, any thing to hope from, or to fear from,

A vivid sidelight is thrown on the hardships of our missionaries in China by the following passage in one of Sister Xavier's letters from her con. vent in Ning-po:

It is a real comfort to do something

Some come here for rest, looking such wrecks. Of three on the other side of the street, one receives the last Sacraments to-day; another looks more like a corpse than a man; and the third can neither eat nor sleep, but always has a racking headache. The last two are quite young. The great trials that they have to undergo and the innutritious food, soon tell upon them; though of course they held on though, of course, they hold on as long as possible. They look upon the place as a sort of mother's home, and are nearly all from France.

Unhappy France! Those devoted priests who love her so tenderly, and who, after the glory of God desire nothing so much as the honour of their motherland, may well address her in such pathetic words as Newman addressed to the Church of England in his last Anglican sermon:

O my mother, whence is this unto tnat thou hast good things poured upon thee and canst not keep them, and bearest children, yet darest not own them? Why hast thou not the skill to use their services, nor the heart to rejoice in their love? How is it that whatever is generous in purpose, and tender or deep in devotion, thy flower and thy promise, falls from thy bosom and finds no home within thy arms? Who hath put this note upon thee to have "a miscarrying womb and dry breasts," to be strange to thine own flesh, and thine eye cruel towards thy little ones? Thine own offspring, the fruit of thy womb, who love thee and would toil for thee, thou dost gaze upon with fear, as though a portent, or thou dost loathe as an offence—at best thou dost but endure, as if they had no claim but on thy patience, self-possession and vigil-ance, to be rid of them as easily as thou mayest. Thou makest them "stand all the day idle," as the very condition of thy bearing with them; or thou biddest them be gone, where they will be more welcome; or thou sellest them for nought to the stranger that passes by. And what wilt thou do in the end thereof?

DR. ABBOT'S DEITY.

From the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot's own version of his sermon at Hacvard, given in The Outlook of Dec. 31, The Chicago Tribune concludes that he has really laid himself open to the charge, not of pantheism, but of orthodoxy. The truth is that Dr. Abbot, while groping about in the dark, has stumbled upon a doctrine which he fancies is new, but which in reality is very old indeed. One of the first things that every Catholic child learns in the Catechism is that the Creator of heaven and earth is no "absentee God," as the New York preacher somewhat flippantly puts it, but is in His world, and in every thing that He has created. To the question, "Where is God?" the child answers, "God is everywhere." Dr. Abbott had no call to go to the science of the day for this elementary truth. And the fact that he has done so only serves to show his ignorance, not only of Christian writings ancient and modern, but of the Bible as well. Side by side, however, with the

doctrine of God's existence in all things is the doctrine of God's existence in Himself, outside of and above all things. "And now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was"-p. 17: 5. The being of God is not circumscribed by the bounds of the universe which He created, He infinitely transcends the work of His hands. Before the world was, He is. Since the world began to be, He is in the world, but without ceasing to be what He was and is and will be—the same illimitable Being who dwells eternally "in light inaccessible." The fact of God's immanence in the universe, momentous as it unquestionably is, is itterly dwarfed and overshadowed by the fact of God's transcendence. And just here is where Dr. Abbott's grasp of truth fails him, and his orthodoxy falters, and his boasting comes to naught. He plumes himself on putting before men a new conception of the Deity, which, in so far forth as it is true, is not new, and in so far forth as it is new, that is to say, in so far forth as it is his, falls infinitely short of the truth. One searches in vain the transcript of Lyman Abbott's sermon which appears in *The Outlook* for the faintest glimmer of the transcendent truth that God still is in Hinself un-changeably what He was, and such as He was, before the world in which He now is, began to be. But any one who affirms the immanence of God in the universe, and there stops short, lays himself open to the charge of panthe-For immanence, without transcendence, circumscribes the being of God, confines it to the universe, and makes God the soul of the universe, or confounds Him with it. In either case,

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ENGLISH HONORS EXAMINATION —PRELIMINARY.

January 7th, 1905.

Examiners:—Rev. A. McD. Thompson, Ph. D., LL. D., A. J. G. Mc-Echen, M. A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY. Time-8 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.

(Note: The first seven questions are imperative; of the others, only four need be answered.)

 What do you consider the characteristics of the writings of Thackeray, (a) from a literary, (b) from a moral point of view?

2. "It is scarcely possible to mention this eminent man (Philip Francis) without adverting for a moment to the question which his name suggests to every mind." (Macaulay).

What question is here meant? Give Macaulay's reasoning on the subject. (a) Who was Warren Hastings:

When was his trial, and what was its (b) Describe with some detail Burke's

opening speech at the impeachment of Warren Hastings. 4. (a) What were the TATLER and the Spectator of the 18th century?
(b) Give an account of Addison's

Locate precisely and explain the following quotations, giving some of the context in the Author's words or

connection with each.

(a) "He must have been one of the finest gentlemen the world ever saw, at all moments of life serene and courteous, cheerful and calm. He could scarcely ever have had a degrad-

ing thought."
(b) "And in his high place he had so borne himself, that all had feared him, that most had loved him, and that hatred itself could deny him no title to glory, except virtue."

(c) "It is almost a definition of a

gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined, and, as far as it goes, accur-

6. "The conclusions of Anatomy, Chemistry, Dynamics, and other sciences, are revised and completed by each other." Develop or amplify this in the manner of Newman in discourse III of his IDEA OF A UNIVER-

7. Outline what Newman understands a liberal education to be, quoting, if you can, from Discourse VII of his IDEA OF A UNIVERSITY.

8. "Science has to do with things; literature with thoughts; science is universal, literature is personal."

(a) Whence are these words?

(b) Give, in the Author's words or your own, the substance of the passage to which this quotation belongs.

9. Sketch the life and works of either (a) Sir Thomas More, or, (b) Robert Southwell.

10. (a) Assign dates to the following

(b) Name the works of any four of

(c) Give an account (with some de-tails) of the principal Works of any two of them. Richard Crashaw, Francis Bacon, Joseph Addison, Samuel Johnson, David Hume, Edmund Burke, John Lingard, Thomas W. Allies, Orestes

11. What were the leading causes of the marked intellectual activity which began in the 15th century and has continued to our own day? 12. Give an account of the Life and

Works of any two great Irish Writers (Writers not mentioned in these ques-tions) that lived between 1700 and 1900,

13. Give an account of the Life and Works of any two great Scotch Writers that lived between 1350 and

14. Give an account of the legislation and political progress of England in the reigns of (a) Henry II, (b) Henry III and (c) Henry V.

15, (a) When and how dld Scotland come under the same Sovereign as England? (b) When and upon what terms were the Parliaments of Engand and Scotland united?

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Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 192, C. M. B. A., Antigonish, held in their branch hall on Friday the 18th inst, the foilowing resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, it has pit ased Aimighty Go1 in His Wisdom and Providence ito call to his eternal reward David Floyd, the father of our esteemed brother Duncan P. Floyd;
Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 192 of the Cathelic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada at Antigonish, tender our sincere condocance and sympathy to our bereaved brother in his great affiliction;
And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our said brother and sent to The Casker for publication.
C. P. CHISHOLM, President

C. P CHISHOLM, President W. C. MacKINNON, Rec. Secretary.

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LE CLEMENT ALEXANDRIA.

Thus' a ghlacas lothan fiadhaich, 'Chuireas srian 'nam beul, Is La Sglath 'nan eun neo-fhaondrach Nach teid ciaon 'nan réis.

Is tu Falmadair na h-origridh Gus an seòladh ceart; Buachaitle ann uan geal, fìor-ghlan, Caoirich Rìgh nam feart.

Do chlann ionmhuinn shimplidh tionail, Bheir iad moladh naomh Do Chrìosd le bilibh neo-chealgach, Righ nan leanaban maoth.

A Rìgh nan naomh, Fhocail neartmhoir, Mac an Athar Aird, Thus', a Rìaghlair gliocais shiorruidh, 'S tu'm Fear-dion go chràdh: Tha thu sona feadh nan saoghal, Shaor thu 'n cinne daonn'; Iosa, Buachaille na greadhainn, 'S tu 'm Fear-treabhaidh caomh-

Is tu Stiuir gach luinge 'sheolas, Srian na h-oigridh fhaoin; Sgiath nan caiman naomh a thriallas Anns an iarmailt chaoin.

Is tu Iasgair chlann nan daoine, 'Rinneadh saor leat féin; Glacaidh tu na h-iasga geamnuidh As an fhairge bhréin,

A mhuir bhuaireasach ro shalach 'Bhios ag at le trinn; Le biadh glan na beatha blasda Ni thu 'n tional cruinn-

Aadhaire nan caorach reusant', A Righ threin 'tha naomh, Stiuir do chlann gun chron 'nan gluasad, Cuairtich iad gach taobh

A cheum Chriosd, a shlighe neambaidh, 'Fhocail threin, bhith-bhuain, Aois nach tomhais linnean siorruidh, 'Sholuis fhior nach truaill;

Thobair trocair o'n tig feartan, 'Bheir dhuinn neart gu feam, Iosa, chrìosd, thòir beatha dhoibh-san, A ta seinn cliu Dhé. Bainne neamhaidh, milis, blasda,

Chiochan glan nan gras Thig a broilleach bean na bainnse, Gliocas naomh o'n aird,

Beathaichear le sin na ciochrain, Lionaidh iad am beul Le lòn spioradail ro chùbhraidh, 'Bhios mar dhrùchd nan speur.

A nis thigeamaid mar òg-chlainn 'Thabhairt gloir do'n Triath; D' ar Righ Iosa, seinnear cliu leinn, Iobairt chùbhraidh fhial.

Iocamaid cis naomh gun ghearan Do'n Fhear-theagaisg mhor, Gnn cheilg molamaid le chéile Leanabh treun na glòir. A chòisir na sìthe mairinn, Sibhse ghineil chrìosd, A naomh shluaigh le chéile seinnibh Molaibh Dia na sàth.

The foregoing translation is from the pen of the late Rev. D. B. Blair, D. D., Barney's River. It was made July 27, 1885. It was never printed. In fact, it was only yesterday that I found it among the papers left to me by Dr. Blair.

by Dr. Blair. The following literal translation of the hymn I copy from Coxe's edition of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, vol. II, page 296:—Bridle of untamed colts, Wing of unwandering birds, sure Helm of babes, Shepherd of royal lambs, as-semble thy simple children to praise

holily, to hymn guilelessly with innocent mouths, Christ the Guide of children. O King of saints, all-subduing Word of the most high Father, Ruler of wisdom, Support of sorrows, that rejoicest in the ages, Jesus, Saviour of the human race, Shepherd, Husbandman, Helm, Bridle, Heavenly Wing of the all-holy flock, Fisher of men who are saved catching the chaste fishes are saved, catching the chaste fishes with sweet life from the hateful wave with sweet life from the hateful wave of a sea of vices,—Guide us, Shepherd of rational sheep, guide unharmed children, O Holv King, O footsteps of Christ, O heavenly Way, perennial Word, immeasurable Age, Eternal Light, Fount of Mercy, Performer of virtue; noble is the life of those who hymn God, O Christ Jesus, heavenly will of the sweet breats of the current milk of the sweet breasts of the graces

of the Bride, pressed out of thy wisdom. Babes nourished with tender mouths, filled with the dewy spirit of the rational pap, let us sing together simple praises, true hymns to Christ our King, holy fee for the teaching of life; let us sing in simplicity the pow-

erful child. O choir of peace, the Christ-begotten, O chaste people, let us sing together the God of peace. The measure used by Dr. Blair runs as follows in English:

Pass me not, O gentle Saviour, Hear my humble cry; While on others Thou are calling; Do not pass me by.
Let me at a throne of mercy,
Find a sweet relief;
Kneeling there in deep contrition,
Help my unbelief.

Clement of Alexandria composed his hymn about A. D. 200. Perhaps THE CASKET will kindly accept Dr. Blair's Gaelic version of it as a New Year's gift. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR. Belfast, P. E. I., Dec. 24, '04.

Her Fingers Cime in Too Late.

Oliver Wendell Holmes enjoyed nothing so much as a clever retort, even if it happened to be at his own expense. One day, at an entertainment, he was seated near the refreshment table, and observed a little girl looking with longing eyes at the good With his invariable fondness for children he said, kindly

"Are you hungry, little girl?"
"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Then why don't you take a sandwich ?

"Fingers were made before forks," said the doctor, smilingly.

The little girl looked up at him and replied, to his delight:

Because I haven't any fork.'

"Not my fingers. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Abso-

lutely Harmless. The fault of giving children medi-cine 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 per-fectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by all druggists.

Guernsey and Mexico.

For more than a decade now, Mr. Guernsey has been in Mexico. He has travelled in every part of the country and met every class of its population, from the refined and intelligent descendants of the best of the Spanish colonizers, to the least hopeful of the aborigines. He is a non-Catholic, and had no interest in the prevaling religion of Mexico at the outset, except that it was an inescapeable part of his environment, and for the sake of intelligent journalism, had to be con-sidered like the natural features of the country, or its political system. But he has changed the popular mind on the subject of the Church in Mexi-co, and relegated its defamers for the most part to such audiences as can be picked up in the British Maritime Provinces

Not entirely, however; for he has just taken up the mean insinuations against the Catholic priest in Southern countries including Mexico, at the Episcopal Women's Auxiliary Conference, in Boston, not long ago, speaking for the country last paged.

ing for the country last-named:
"The great majority of the Catholic clergy here are faithful workers in the

great Mexican field * "Taking the Catholic Church as a whole in this country, viewing its work broadly, and in an impartial spirit, one must commend it heartily." It is a great, warm-hearted, brooding mother, doing the best it can with a continually renewed crop of tropical human nature. It is a big fight, and it goes on every day in the year. Priests are human beings, and some of them err at times: but on the whole, taking them by and large, what whole, taking them by and large, what an amount of positive good they accomplish in levelling up the semi-animalistic mass of ignorant and unreflecting people! The old Spaniards who conquered this country made a distinction. White people were "gente de razon," or people who reasoned; Indians were "sin razon," or without reason. We now a days find that this distinction does not invariably hold good; there are many cultivated men of Indian race. But the big mass of the descendants of the Aztecs and the other tribes are guided Aztecs and the other tribes are guided by the instincts, reason little, perhaps as much as an elephant, and have to be taken by the nape of the neck and pulled up on to a reasonably high plane of conduct. They are not eminent Christians; they are more or less pagans, and if it were not for the big and busy Catholic Church, they would be brutish heathens, and truly "sin razon

Like the exuberant and ever-growing vegetation of a tropical jungle, these people come continually into existence, the products of heredity; all passion, impulse and heedlessness; stupid and prone to evil. Along comes the priest and makes a dive into the mass to pull out sinners. He grapples with humanity as it is in the tropics, not as it is ideally pictured in northern parlors and lecture rooms, and applies soap and water, shows what a comb is for, rebukes the exhibitions of everyday and natural wickedness, enforces obedience, has to paint hell most alarmingly, and so gets in his honest work, and produces a sort of under-done Christian, with atavic inclinations to primitive paganism. The priest has his hands full. He hears the endless grind of confessions, of as much interest as the self-revealings of our nearest animal kin, just plain carnal sins, the sort that one would expect among poor devils of men and

women born of primitive ancestors.
"The Catholic Church gets down into this semi-brutish mass and does its work. You can't take parlor Buddhism, intellectual Unitarianism and ultra-refined distillations of religion among the masses in these lands, All this outfit would be of no more good than meringues cast to tigers in a cage.
"Not only is Catholic missionary

work going on in southern and interior Mexico, but right here in this city. The big organization does its appointed task; it has little time among everyday humanity for highflown discussions, and the familiar modern slashing-out of bits of the Bible; it is wrestling with human nature as it is, and dosen't imagine that human nature is much better than it was in Rome when St. Paul arrived there. The dainty preacher, the curled darling of the congregation, would be completely out of his element down among the struggling mass of the poor, wanton and ignorant; the raw material of angels, perhaps, but needing centuries of spiritual evolution to get there. Yet among the poor and ignorant are sometimes found quiet, devoted souls, like lovely flowers in a barnyard. The "treasure of the humble" is theirs, and the pious priest, discovering them, thanks God that something comes into his life to pre-

vent his utter discouragment."

Mr. Guernsey is specific in examples of religious devotedness among the diocesan clergy, Carmelites, Dominicans, Jesuits, and other religious orders, etc. "I have known these men," he says, "sat down with them, and heard the story of their self-denying lives, seen them tested with charity cases, and of such men, tell me no tales of a corrupt and luxurious priesthood."

They cheerfully face the black small-pox or the deadly typhus; they are disinterested as to money; they will abide with the poor fisher-farmer in preference to the wealthy planter; they will give their health or their life at need for any of their flock. Nor are these priests without lay-helpers. Mexican Catholic ladies risk their lives not seldom in doing the work of Sisters of Charity among the poor and ignorant; and broad minded Protestants themselves—as it gives us great pleasure to cite from Mr. Guernsev,—cheerfully assist such institu-tions as Father Hunt Cortes' working boys home in the City of Mexico. Boston Pilot.

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Maritime provinces.

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

THE TRUTH OF THE OLIVER CROMWELL.

(James B. Connolly, in Scribner's Magazine.) Martin Carr had done a fine thing that afternoon. Martin and John Marsh were hauling trawls, when a sea capsized their dory. The same sea washed them both clear of the dory. John Marsh could not swim. It looked as if he had hauled his last trawl, and so, beyond all question, he had, but for Martin, who seized one of their buoy-kegs, which happened to bob up near by, and pushed it into John's despairing arms. "Hang on for your life, John," said Martin, and himself struck out for the dory, knowing that the buoy could not support two. It was perhaps forty feet to the bottom of the dory—not a great swim that—but this was a winter's day on the Grand Banks, and a man beaten back by a rough sea and borne down by the weight of heavy clothing, oilskins, and big jack-boots. When he had fought his way to the dory he had to wait a while before he dared try to climb up on it—he was that tired—and after he got there he found no strap to the plug, and so nothing to hang on He remembered then that he and John had often spoken of fixing up a strap for the plug—and never done it.
"My own neglect," muttered
Martin, "and now I'm paying for it."

Clinging to the smooth planking on the bottom of the dory was hard work that day, and becoming harder every minute, for the sea was making. And there was John to keep an eye on.

"How're you making out, Johnnie-boy?" he called.

"It's heavy dragging, but I'm all right so far," John answered. "And how is it with you now, Johnnie-boy?" he called in a little while

"I can hang on a while yet, Martin." "Good for you," said Martin to

"Can you see the vessel?" then asked John after another space.

"He's giving out, and I see no vessel," thought Martin, but answered cheerily, "Aye, I see her."

"And how far away is she, and what's she doing?" Aloud Martin said, "Five or six

miles maybe, up to wind ard -and she's taking aboard all but the last dory, and there's men gone aloft to look for us." But under his breath, "And God us." But under his breath, "And God forgive me if I go to my death with that lie on my lips—but 'tis no deeper than my lips—no deeper."

Then they waited and waited, until John said, "Martin, I'll have to go soon—I can't hang on much longer."

"Bide a while, Johnnie boy—bide a while. Dory-mates we've been for many a trip—bide a while with me now, Johnnie."

But Martin knew that it would be for but a little while with John-for them both—if help did not come soon. Scanning the sea for whatever hope the sea might give, he saw the trawl-line floating on the water. That was the line that ran from their anchor somewhere on the bottom to the buoy keg to which John was clinging. If he could but get hold of that line he could draw John to the dory, with a better chance to talk to him-to put heart into him, for Johnnie was but

a lad-no more than five and twenty.

To get the line he would have to swim; and to swim any distance in that rising and already bad sea he would have to cast off most of his clothing. And with most of his clothing gone he would not last too long. Certainly if the vessel did not get them by dark, he would never live through the night. He would freeze to death—that he knew well. But could he live through the night anyway? And even if he could - but what was the good of thinking all night over it? He pulled off his

the vessel?

"She's bearing down, John." And with the thought of that second lie on his lips Martin scooped off for the buoy-line, which, after a battle, he grabbed and towed back to the dory. It was a hard fight, and he would have liked well to rest a while—but there was Johnnie. So in he hauled, many a long fathom of slack groundmany a long fathom of slack ground-line, with gangings and hooks, and after that the buoy-line. He sorrow-fully regarded the fine fat fish that he passed along—every hook seemed to have a fish en it. "Man, man, but 'twas only last night I baited up for ye in the cold hold of the vessel— baited with the cold frozen squid, and my fiegers nigh frost-bitten." But every hook was bringing him nearer every hook was bringing him nearer

to his dory-mate.

He felt the line tauten at last. "Have a care now, Johnnie, whilst I draw you to me," and hauled in till Johnnie

you to me, 'and nattled in till Johnnie was alongside.

But "Good-by," said Johnnie ere yet Martin had him safe.

"Not yet, Johnnie-boy," said Martin, and reached for him and held him up and lashed him to the buoy. "You can rest your arms now, lad," he said,

and Johnnie gratefully let go.
"Tis made of iron a man should be
that goes winter trawling." said Martin, and up on the bottom of the dory
he climbed again, this time with infinite difficulty.

finite difficulty.

They had had the leeward berth and now were farthest from the vessel, and by this time it was dark. But Martin knew the skipper would not give them up in a hurry, as he explained to John. And by and by they saw the torches flare up.

"Wait you, John," said Martin then, "and save your strength. I'll hail when I think they're near enough to hear;" which he did, in a voice that.

beyed the iron will and carried far cross the waters.

Then the vessel saw them and bore dory."

"He's asleep, Martin."

"Is he? Well, mayte 'tis just as well." to hear;" which he did, in a voice that obeyed the iron will and carried far

across the waters.

down, the skipper to the wheel and the men lining the rail.

"Be easy with John," said Martin to the man who first stretched his arms out and remarked, "I'm thinking he's nigh gone." Martin said, "Nigh gone? He is gone," as they lifted John aboard.

"But all right with him now," they said as they passed him along the deck. "And how is it with yourself, Martin?" they asked him as he was

about to step over the rail.

"Fine and daisy," said Martin.
"How is it yourself, boy?" stepping jauntily up, and then, unable longer to stand, fell flat on the deck.

Seeing how it had been with him, they made him go below also, which he, with shipmates helping, did; and also, later, put on the dry shift of clothes they made ready. In the middle of it he asked, "Where's Johnnie?"

"In his bunk-and full of hot coffee—where you'll be in a minute."
"The hell I will—there's my dory
yet to be hoisted in."

yet to be hoisted in."

"Your dory, Martin? Why, she's in, drained dry and griped long ago."

"What! and me below? And dory in already? What was it? Did I fall asleep or what? Lord! but it's an old man I must be getting. I wouldn't ive believed it. 've believed it. In all my time to sea that's the first time ever I warn't able to lift hand to tackles and my own dory hoisting in." He made for the companion-way, but so weak was he that he fell back down the companionway when he tried to make the deck.

But a really strong man recuperates rapidly. An hour later Martin was enjoying a fine hot supper, while the crew sat around and hove ques-tions at him. They asked for details and he gave them, or at least such of them as had become impressed on his mind; particularly did he condemn, in crisp phrases, the botheration of boots that leaked and the need of a second plng-strap on the bottom of a dory.
"There ought to be a new law about plng-straps," said Martin.
"Did ever a man yet come off the bottom of a dory and not speak about the plng-straps?" commented one.
"And leaky boots is the devil," affirmed another—a notorious talker.

affirmed another-a notorious talker this one, who bunked up in the peak, where he could be dimly seen now—his head out of his bunk that his voice might carry the better. "I bought a pair of boots in Boston once-a Jew

up on Atlantic Avenue—"
"In Heaven's name, will you shut
up—you and your Atlantic Avenue
boots? We'll never hear the end of those boots.

The man in the peak subsided, and he who had quelled him, near to the stove and smoking a pipe, went on for himself, "And what were you thinkin" of, Martin, when you thought you

"Or did you think any time that you was goin'?" asked somebody else, "Indeed and I did, and a dozen times I thought it—and that 'twas a blessed cold kind of a day for a man to

be soaking his feet in the ocean."
"And yet"—the lad in the peak was in commission again—"and yet warn't it some professor said in that book that somebody was reading out of the other day—warn't it him said that salt water ain't nigh so cold as fresh. Is it, Martin?"

"As to that," answered Martin, "I dunno. But I wish 'twas that professor's feet, not mine, was astraddle the bottom of that dory-not to wish him any harm—but winter's day and the wind no'therly I found it cold

"I went into a Turkish bath parlor in New York one time," came the conversational voice from the peak, "and

hot? My Lord—"
"The man," said the next on watch, taking his mitts from the line above the stove—"the man that'd talk about hot Turkish baths on a night boots, untied his oilskins, hauled off his heavy outer woollens.

"Johnnie-boy, can you hang on a while longer?"

"Idunno, Martin—Idunno. Where's the vessel?"

"About hot Turkish baths on a hight too."
Lord in heaven, two good long hours up there—" He halted to take a sniff up the companion-way. "Two hours—what ought to be done with the like o' him?" the like o' him?'

The man by the stove, who awhile before had vanquished the lad in the peak, took his pipe long enough from his mouth to observe, "And for four years now to my knowledge he's been tryin' to tell how hot 'twas in that Turkish bath."

"Hit him with a gob-stick," sug-gested the cook—"or this rolling-pin" he was flattening out pie-crust.

"A gob-stick or a rolling-pin," said the next on watch, "is too good for him. Here, take this," and passed the cook's hatchet along the lockers.

The opening and closing of the hatch after the watch had gone on deck admitted a blast of air that made the man in the bunk nearest the steps draw up his legs. The flame in the lamp flared, whereat the original in-quirer got up to set the lamp chimney more firmly over the base of the burner, and before he sat down put the question again. What he wanted to know was how Martin felt when he thought he was sure enough going. "The last fifteen or twenty minutes or

so I bet you did some thinkin', didn't you, Martin?"
"A little," admitted Martin, and with a long arm gaffed another potato.
"Toward the end of it the sea did begin to take on a gray look that I know now was grayer than any mortal sea ever could've been."

"And what were you thinkin' of then, Martin?"
"What was I thinking of? What
Lord, but these apple dumplings are —Lord, but these apple dumplings are great stuff, arn't they? You don't want to let any of those dumplings get past yon, Johnnie. Never mind how used up you feel, come out of your bunk and try 'em. Five or six good plump dumplings inside of you and you'll forget you ever saw a dory."

"Twas a hard drag for poor John to-day. What was I thinking of, you asked me. Well, I'll tell you what I was thinking of. You know what store I set by a good razor. I'd go a hundred mile for a good razor—a good razor—any time. You all know that,

"Well, this last time out I brought aboard as fine a looking razor as ever a man laid against his face. Oh, I saw you all eving it the last time I took it Don't pretend-I know you. It's right there in my diddy-box, and before I turn in to-night it's a good scrape I'm going to give myself with it—yes. Well, when Johnnie'd said Good-by, Martin'—said it for the second time—'Good-by, Martin, don't mind me any more—look out for yourself—said that and I'd said, 'Hold on a little longer' to him for about the tenth time—well, about that time, when I did begin to think we were sure enough goingwith it coming on dark and no sign of the vessel in sight—then it was I couldn't help wondering who in hell aboard the vessel was going to get that razor."

When everybody had done laughing, and after two or three had told how they felt when they were on the bottom of a dory, the persistent one asked again, "Martin, but you must've had some close calls in your time?"

"My share--no more." He was taking a look around the table as he spoke. A lingering, regretful look, and then he gave up any further thought of it. "Ah-h," he sighed, "but I cert'nly took the good out of that meal," and leaning against the nearest bunk-board—his own—drew out his pipe from beneath the mat-tress. "My share and no more," he repeated, and reached across to the shelf in his bunk and drew forth a plug of tobacco. He cut off the proper quantity and rolled it around between his palms the proper length of time before he spoke again. With the pipe between his teeth he had to speak more slowly. "Any man that's been thirty years trawling will nat'rally have a few things happen to him. Today makes the third time I've been on the bottom of a days and said bottom of a dory-and cold weather each time—just my blessed luck—cold weather each time"— three times he blew through the stem of his pipe-"and I don't want to be there the fourth. Eddie-boy, hand me a wisp out of the broom at your

While Martin was cleaning out his pipe somebody put the question generally. Would they rather be on the bottom of a dory out to sea or on a vessel piled up on the rocky shore somewhere?

"On the rocks for me." "And for me."

"Yes, a chance to get ashore from a wreck, but the bottom of a dory with the sea breaking over you, and it cold maybe — cert'nly it's never any too warm - wr-r-h!"

There seemed to be no doubt of what they would take for their choice. "And yet," commented Martin when the last word has been said, "I dunno but the closest call ever I had was when the Oliver Cromwell went ashore and was lost off Whitehead."

"Cripes, but I'm glad I warn't on her. A bad business that—a bad busimess. Hand me that plate, will you,
Martin"—this from the cook.
"Sure, boy—here y'are—an armful
of plates. Cook on a fisherman's the

the last job I'd want-you're never done. And you're right it was a bad business, cook. When you've seen nineteen men washed over one after the other, every man-every man but one, that is—putting up the divil's own fight for his life before he went—I dunno but what it must be worse than going down at sea altogether, all hands in one second-with no chance at allthough that must be hard enough,

Silence for a while, and then Martin continued: "If I had it to do over again "—two long puffs—"to do over again "—two long puffs—"to do over and be lost instead of saved, I don't know but what I'd rather founder at sea myself. Nineteen men lost—eighteen good men—Lord, but 'twas cruel!" crue! !

Martin, with his head back, was gazing thoughtfully up at the deck-beams. A gentle leading question, and he re-

sumed.
"We left Gloucester that trip with the skipper's—But to tell that story right a man ought to begin away back. But will you give me a match, some-

He lit up again and then settled himself snugly between the edge of the table and his bunk-board, after the manner of a man who is in for a long sitting-out. Once he really started there were but few interruptions. The loss of the Cromwell was a serious

loss of the Cromwell was a serious affair, and nobody broke in thought-lessly; and only when Martin would stop to refill his pipe, or to light up again when he found he had let it go out, did he make any halt himself.

"What the Hoodleys of Cape Ann were, and are still," began Martin, "of course all of you, or most of all of you anyway, know. Or maybe some of you don't know. Well, they were a hard crowd—but didn't know it—the kind of people that whenever they got kind of people that whenever they got to talking about their own kind, never had any tales to prove maybe that there was even the lightest bit of wit or grace or beauty among them; no, pone of that for the Hoodleys of Cape Ann. But to show you what thrifty, hard-headed fore-people they had,

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they could spin off, any of 'em, a hun-hundred little yarns most any day, as if anybody on earth that knew those of them that were alive would ever doubt what the dead and gone ones must have been. Hard they wereeven neighbors that didn't take life as a dream of poetry said that much of them. Hard they were—man, yes— the kind that little children never toddled up to and climbed on to their knees, nor a man in hard luck by any mistake ever asked the loan of a dollar of-the kind that never a man walked across the street to shake hands with. That's the kind they were. Take 'em all in all, I guess that the Hoodleys were about as hard a tribe as you'd find in all Essex County—surely 'tisn't possible there were any harder. And yet you couldn't pick a flaw in 'em before the law. They were honest. Everybody had to say that for them—paying their debts, their just debts paying their debts, their just debtsas they put it themselves - and collecting their own dues, don't fear, and a great respect for the letter of the law— for the letter of it. And I mind they used to boast that for generations their people had kept clear of the poorhouses, and that all had been churchmembers in good standing. Well, not exactly all-for to be exact and truthful-they themselves used to put it that way—there was one here and there that had broken away. But such had been rare, as one of them—a strong church-member-used to put it, and the devil is ever active, and speak ing of the devil, this particular mem-ber'd go on, there is always the blistering pit for the unrighteous. That last I s'pose he thought he ought to put in, because everybody knew that of all the people that fell from grace, the wickedest, the most blasphemous, the most evil of all evil livers had been those of the Hoodleys that had backslided. Once they went to the bad they cert'nly went beyond all hope: and nobody did they curse out more furiously than their own people every time they did start in. To be continued.

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There is what is called the wordly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlity into the character of even good people; and there a 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.—Carpinal Manning. CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26

CHURCH UNION AND THAT SORT OF THING.

I've said that the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists are discussing union with a view to forming a new church. That is just what it is going to be, "a new church." It will not be the Congregational Church because the distinctive feature of Congregationalism, to wit, the independence of each local church and pastor of any other church or combination of churches in synod or conference, will be absent. The proposed union is organic, i. e., each local church will be subordinate in many particulars to a superior body, a synod or conference, a system which congregationalism has always repudiated as unscriptural. It will not be Presbyterianism, for this is frankly Calvinistic. Should union take place it will be at the price of the Westminster Confession. The new church will be more nearly Methodistic, yet we can hardly imagine, that the other churches will be disposed to make all the doctrinal or other concessions, leaving the Methodists free to boast that they had nothing to change. So that after the union we shall have a new church, new in doctrine, new in policy, new in details of administration and law. It will be a new church; but will it be the true church, the church of Christ? The presumption is certainly against it, and that precisely because it will be new. In law, in medicine, in politics, in the industrial world, in business, novelty is very frequently a mark of progress. Not so in religion. The last and most progressive word possible in religion, i. e. in the matter of our relations with God, with the future life and the best way to attain to happiness therein, has been said by Christ and His Apostles. All that is left to us is to find out what that word is and what its true meaning. We cannot improve on it, we dare not change it, we must not cast it aside for a better, for there is no better, nor may we ignore it or any part of it. All we dare do is to interpret it as it stands, and to interpret it accurately.

But that is just what the friends of this new movement assure us they are going to do. "It should not be an insuperable task," says Principal Falconer, "to formulate a common basis of scriptural doctrine, from which no essential belief cherished by any loyal Presbyterian or Methodist or Congregationalist need be eliminated." That is, it is proposed to formulate a Creed or Confession of Faith which, whilst being essentially Presbyterian, Methodis ic and Congregationalist, will yet accurately interpret the Word of God as revealed to us by Christ and His Apostles. But how is it going to be done, seeing that the doctrines of these bodies, in some particulars contradict each other? Due regard must be had for the truth. The interpretation must be accurate. There must be no compromise where truth is concerned, no economising of the truth. In that Creed we must have the truth as it is in Jesus, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. How is it going to be done? I perceive how. That word "essential," "essential belief" gives the clue to it. That word supplies the opening by which a coach and four can be driven through the old Creeds and a new one triumphantly installed. If no "essential belief" of Presbyterian, Methodist or Congregationalist is omitted in the new Creed, all will be serenely well. The essential beliefs do not contradict each other, non-essentials may. What a convenience these words, "essential belief"! But what are the "essential beliefs" of the three denominations concerned? Ah! that will depend. We know what used to be their essential beliefs; we know what their standards contain, what their greatest writers strenuously defended and what their forebears suffered much to aphold. But that was long ago; that was before there was talk of union. The "essential" may turn out now to be a very different thing. The "essential" may now

spell the "expedient." And the "expedient" will depend upon how anxious the parties concerned are for union. If they are very anxious for union we may expect the "expedient" to pare down the new creed to very limited proportions, boil it down, as it were, to an essence. There will be little in it to burden the conscience of any one. That is why I said, "it will all depend." The truths of the old Creeds are going to be sacrificed to the new expediency.

It is fair to say that the Rev. Dr. McMillan assures us that in the matter of concession-making they are prepared to stop at "truth and principle;" but that must have been intended for the gallery and not to outline a practical working policy. And in any case it will be entirely within the competence of the denominations concerned to determine what "truth and principle" is, i. e., for them. If they choose to make "truth and principle" coincide with the doctrines set forth in the Westminster Confession, "truth and principle" will for them be synonymous with the doctrines of that Confession; if on the contrary they elect to abandon the Westminster Confession, as they are most likely to do, then of course "truth and principle" will be set down as consisting in something different from the doctrines of Confession. And thus in abandoning the confession they will not lay themselves open to the charge of abandoning truth. Alas, the poor Westminster Confession! It has fallen upon evil days. Time was when it was as much as a man's life was worth to remotely hint that it contained aught but "truth and principle;" was aught but an accurate interpretation of God's Word. And 'truth and principle!" They too are in a sorry plight. Time was when these were supposed to be unchangeable, eternal. Now we are more enlightened. What was "truth and principle" in 1649, supported by copious references to the infallible Word, is no longer "truth or principle," no longer in accord with God's Word. Or is it possible that the good Fathers of Westminster were all heretics, and taught as "truths and principles," what was neither truth nor principle, but was in fact contrary to both!

A Splendid Institution.

We are indebted to Principal Fearon, of the Institute for the Deaf, for the privilege of reading "Airy's Christmas Story," written by one of the pupils, a young girl of fourteen or fifteen who has been an attendant at the institution for some three or four years. There are not many pupils of the same age, in the public schools of Nova Scotia, in full possession of all their faculties, who could produce anything nearly so good.

The Province cannot be too warmly congratulated on the splendid work which its Institution for the Deaf is doing under Mr. Fearon's able and ad-mirable guidance.—Morning Chroni-

Boston Notes.

The smoker, held by the associates the Intercolonial Club at Hotel Bellevue, Beacon St., on the 16 h inst., was an immense success.

In consequence of the many inquires received at the Immigration Office. Ottawa, requesting official information of the North-West and its possibilities, the Canadian Government has sent a esentative to Boston in the person representative to Boston in the person of Mr. Thomas Hetherington, who is at home to all inquisitors at 9 High St., Dorchester. Mr. Hetherington's duties require him to supply all prospective settlers with the necessary data, offering on behalf of the Canadian people, 160 acres of Canadian soil with the problem of the constitution of the consti with one-third of railway fare, absolutely free to those of the Americans who are willing to cross the border and become naturalized.

Another example of the uncertainty of human life was shown on Thursday Jan. 12th in the sad accident that befell Mr. James Chisholm (Hugh) of Newtonville, Mass., who was struck by a Nashua & Cochituate electric car, sustaining such severe injuries that he died two days later. Mr. Chisholm, who was in his 83rd year, was quite hearty and hale for a man of his age, and it was his custom to enjoy a short morning walk each day. On the morning of the 12th he prolonged his walk to West Newton because of a business engagement, and he was in the act of crossing the tracks at the corner of Washington and Chestnut Sts., when he was struck with great force by a rapidly moving inbound car. A fellow pedestrian narrowly escaped from serious injury, and it is believed the car was traveling at an unusual high rate of speed. Dr. Coody the family dector arrived at Coady, the family doctor, arrived almost directly after the accident and rendered all possible assistance. Mr. Mr. Chisholm remained in utter unconsciousness until his death on the following Saturday. He was a man of many virtues, a devout Christian, and a good father, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. His remains were sent home to his native parish of Andrew's for interment.

CHAS. CHIS. President A. W. Perry of Plant Line has given an order to a Glasgow concern for a new steamship for the Boston and Provincial route con-siderably larger than the Halifax, to be delivered early next winter.

The Dominion Parliament.

The Estimates were presented to Parliament on the 18th inst. Following are the votes for Eastern Nova Scotia works: Antigonish public buildings... \$15,000 Railway accommodation at Antigonish.. Georgeville Wharf, extension. Malignant Cove, close piling end and sides of channel piers with 1,000 15,000 2,700 Larry's River, breakwater extension ... Railway accommodation at Stel-Railway accommodation at New Glasgow.
Glace Bay public building....
Sydney Mines building.... 29,500 15,000 Improvements Sydney post-62,000 Inverness building . . 15,000 Railway accommodation, Syd-81,000 Railway accommodation, North 23,200 Improvements Grand Narrows 35,000 bridge..... 380,000

Morien breakwater..... 20,000

Gabarus breakwater......... 20,500

Mainadieu breakwater......

Baddeck wharf.....

Bay St. Lawrence harbor.

Breton Cove boat harbor.....

New Campbellton wharf..... Broad Cove Marsh wharf.....

Inverness harbor.....

L'Ardoise breakwater.....

Little Judique harbor.....

Hastings wharf.....

Port Hood, closing entrance...

West Arichat wharf.....

St. Peter's Canal....

Steel rails.

Barrachois.....

Janvrins Island ...

Mabou bridge wharf.

Cape Breton Notes.

1,800

10,000

Sydney and North Sydney harbours are frozen over; but the SS. Bruce continues to enter and leave the latter port,

John Finlayson, of Grand River, has been appointed lighthouse keeper at St. Esprit Island to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Angus McLeod. Mr. McLeod has been the keeper of St. Esprit Island for a period twenty-five years and is therefore entitled to superannuation.

A fatal accident occurred last Thursday in a house at the Coke Ovens, Sydney, by which a little child aged ten months, named Henry Ellsmore, was burned to death. The child had been left in the house with another older child, and in some way its clothes caught fire and were all burnt off. Its mother returned shortly after and found the child screaming in agony. She sent for Dr. McDonald but the child died next day.

Personal.

Mr. Jonathan Torrey, of Torrey & Fraser, Sydney, was in Town this

Councillor McPherson, of Johnstone, C. B., is visiting friends at Arisaig in this County.

Mr. C. E. Bourne of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Antigonish, has been transferred to the Halifax Branch of that Bank He is succeeded here by Mr. J. E. Sutherland of Hamilton,

Mr. Dan McDonald, of Dorchester, Mass., who was called to his native home at Upper Springfield by the death of his mother, returned last evening to Dorchester. He was accompanied by his father, who in the future will reside in Massachusetts.

Mr. Joseph H. Landry of Maine, Mrs. Jane Guertin and Mr. Lawrence Landry of Boston, are on a visit to their parents Mr. and Mrs. Edward Landry of Pomquet, Mrs. Guertin and Mr. Joseph Landry have been absent twelve years from their native home.

Among the Advertisers.

Remnant sale now on at A. Kirk &

Waldren's Photo Studio will be open February 7th to 11th.

A. Kirk & Co. are selling the balance of furs on hand at less than cost.

Don't miss the opportunity of pro-curing a good bargain at A. Kirk &

If your watch or clock needs repairing bring it to B. A. Pratt, Main St., near C. B. Whidden & Son's store.

THE TOWN COUNCIL had a meeting on the evening of the 18th inst. The auditors' report was presented, and ordered to be published. J. F. Cunningham and Thomas McAmis were appointed respectively presiding officer and poli clerk for civic election. The Assessment appeal court will meet at the Town Office, Feb. 28, at 7.30 p. m. The date fixed for first meeting of new The date fixed for first meeting of new Council is Feb. 10, at 7.30 p. m. J. P. McNeil, revisor, resigned, and C. A. Chisholm was appointed to the position. The Liquor License Inspector was voted \$100 extra for efficient services during the year 1904. The following accounts were ordered to be paid: James Joscelyn, prisoners board, etc., \$77.75; also brushing bridges, \$6.00; James Kenna, coal for poor \$5.32; M. L. Cunningham, coal for office, \$2.80; Assessors, \$18 each; Auditors, \$10.00 each; Municipality, poor and insane, \$119.60 and \$32.50; R. J. McDonald, supplies for poor \$24.11; Hugh MacDonald, repairs, picks, etc., \$8.66; Mrs. Ryan, \$12.00.

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Cut Flowers and Potted Plants CARNATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

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WM. CHISHOLM,

New Glasgow.

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The Leading Dry Goods Store.



REMNANT SALE.

We beg to announce our Annual Remnant Sale opens on

Thursday Morning.

All are invited to share in the Splendid Bargains.

Remnants Dress Goods. Wrapperetts, Flannelettes, Print Cotton, Ginghams, Muslins, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Braids, Sateens, Skirtings, Velvets, Cretonnes, Ducks, Etc., Etc.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY.



General News.

The Combes government has resigned in France. It is thought that the next government may not be so actively anti-clerical.

Sir William McDonald has given \$10,000 to the Students Union of McGill to wnich he had already contributed \$125,000 and a site for a new building.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. will at once extend their system from Halifax along the Halifax-Yarmouth Railway.

Telegraphers employ by the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg have like their brothers on the eastern part of the system amicably settled the wage question with the company.

Senator George Fulford celebrated his silver wedding at Brockville, Ont., and presented the hospital trustees with ten thousand dollars to build a new nurses home in honor of Mrs. Fulford.

F. L. Wanklyn, vice-president of the Dominion Coal company, stated that should the present strike of the German coal miners continue, it will probably have the effect of increasing the price of coal in Canada.

A daughter of John Lonergan, who resides at Saulnierville, died on Saturday of last week. The lady suffered from an ulcerated tooth, which was lanced. Later blood poisoning developed.

The Canadian Manufactures two million dollar fire insurance scheme has collapsed. The committee made all preprarations and got authority to do business, but finally decided to appoint an agent to place the insurance with existing companies.

William Bishop, a young English mechanic, has been ordered deported by the immigration authorities at New York because of his socialistic views. Bishop is possessed of the required amount of money to land and he purposes appealing against the de-

Word has been received that John Charlton, ex-M. P., lies in a critical condition at his home in Lynedoch, Ontario, having suffered another stroke. This is the second attack of paralysis that Mr. Charlton has suffered during the past few months, and his friends despair of recovery.

A letter carrier named Blouin was given three years in the penitentiary at Montreal for stealing a letter containing \$500. A great many letters containing money have recently gone astray in Montreal, and Blouin's arrest resulted from the activity of the detectives in tracing down the criminal

The resignation of Mr. Kidd, of Carleton, has been placed in the hands of the speaker. It is understood that the writ for the bye-election there will be issued at once. It is probable that the nomination will be in the vicinity of Japanary 30. As it is pulikely that of January 30. As it is unlikely that Mr. Borden will be opposed he will probably be back in the House by the first of February.

The German strike will probably be settled by the mine owners yielding a small part of the workmen's demands now, thus allowing them to win a moral victory with understanding that the other portions of the demand will be considered and agreed to later if possible. The prospect of a general prolonged strike dismayed the in-dustries and the Government sought to bring about a compromise.

Lord Minto, formerly Governor General of Canada, speaking at Minto near Hawick, on the proposed near Hawick, on the proposed Colonial preference and the question of preferential treatment said Canada could not wait forever and if she received nothing, but a bucket of cold water, she would be justified in saying there were other opportunities before her. The United States, His Lordship was seeking reciprocity with Canada in the hope of stealing her away from great Britain.

In the senate the clerk reported that Hon. Rufus Curry, of Nova Scotia, had failed to attend the last two sessions of parliament. In answer to a question from Sir MacKenzie Bowell, who said Mr. Curry had never taken oath nor signed the roll, and asked if he was really a senator, Hon. Mr. Scott said he had been duly appointed and gazetted, but that when he had asked Mr. Curry for his resignation he replied that he had never accepted. The matter will be referred to the committee on privileges.

The following table shows the number of offices and letters posted in Canada for the year 1904:

Post Offices. Province. Letters Ontario. 3,392 125,066,000 1,989 55,143,000 Nova Scotia. . . . 1,836 18.088.00011.948.000 New Brunswick. . 1,272 P. E. Island. . . . 426 British Columbia. . 406 2,350,000 16,637,000 Manitoba and Territories. . . . 1,139 29,958,000

Total. 10,460 259,190,000

The strike of the cotton mill operatives at Fall River was settled at a conference at Boston. The conference at the State House, representatives of the operatives and the manufacturers having met by arrangement made by Governor Douglas. The strike began on July 25, 1904, when the manufacturers posted notices of a 121 per cent, reduction in wages. The operatives will return to work at once under the reduction. The question of the margin between raw material and manufactured goods, which shall required by manufacturers, is left to be adjusted by Governor Douglas.

Near Durham, N. H., on the 20th, a broken rail was responsible for a train vreck on the western division of the Boston and Maine railroad when four | Antigonish, 27 Dec. 1904.

cars, attached to the "Sunrise express," the fastest running between the maritime provinces and Boston, were derailed and demolished, a score were injured, of whom one may die. Among the injured were: Miss Mary Nash, Springhill, N. S., head and tace cut, elbow bone cracked; Miss Hannah Cox. Springhill, N. S., cut on head and shoulders bruised; Miss Mary O'Brien, New Glasgow, N. S., dislocated shoul-der; Miss Abel O'Brien, her sister badly bruised.

Considerable complaint is name by members of the Canadian export trade in Great Britian as to the treatment they receive at the hands of Canadian manufacturers, with the exception of two or three of the greatest concerns. They say that they are put to great inconvenience through goods not being sent according to sample, and being refused by their customers' also delay in transmission. In this respect they contrast them with American manufacturers. They feel naturally sore, when trying to push Canadian trade. "Dishonesty" was the term used by a member of one of the largest of such export firms, and in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, he said that a week never went by without having such a complaint, and he quoted numerous instances.

A Bill to amend the Liquor License Act of Manitoba was introduced in the Legislature lately by Attorney General Campbell. The following changes are proposed: The granting of restaurant licenses is abolished. No of restaurant licenses is abolished. No wholesale licenses can be issued in a village. No licenses in Winnipeg are issued to houses of less than fifty bedrooms. In Winnipeg the standard for licenses is raised from one in five hundred to one in twelve hundred of population. In Winnipeg the fee is \$500; in cities between five and ten thousand \$350; in towns and villages thousand \$350; in towns and villages between 2500 and 5000 \$300; less than 2500, \$250 and in rural municipalities \$200. The age limit of boys employed in hotels is raised from sixteen at present to eighteen years. Free lunches are abolished.

On Saturday, 21st, the Russian capital was on the verge of an incipient revolution, thousands for workmen parading the streets, agitators and fanatics sowing the seeds of disorder, half the city in declarace and mither half the city in darkness and without fire protection, and the authorities decided to adopt energetic measures to preserve order. The government augmented the garrison of the city, of which 1500 and 1000 infantry were from Sarsakoo-Selo, and filled the streets, especially in the disaffected quarter, with heavy patrols of soldiers. On with heavy patrols of soldiers. On Sunday the striking workmen gathered in great numbers near the palace square and demanded to be allowed to present a petition to the Czar. Attempts were made to disperse them; but they grew clamourous and abusive. Finally, they were fired upon by soldiers. Reports are confused. Some say 96 men were killed and 333 wounded, including some women. Others say thousands. There are 55,000 men on strike in St. Petersburg. The strike is spreading to Moscow.

The Chicago Tribune tells at the end of each year how the people of the United States have been behaving, in certain particulars. The Tribune says that in 1904 the lynchings were says that in 1904 the lynchings were fewer than In any previous year for twenty years back. The number was 87, as against 104 in 1903, 96 in 1902, 135 in 1901, and 2156 in thirteen years ending in 1904. One hundred and sixteen persons were legally executed in 1904, as against 123 in 1903 and 194 in 1902. There were 7000 homicides. The 1902. There were 7600 homicides. The total was several hundred less than the total for 1903, and compares very favorably with the record of 46,478 homicides done in the five years end-ing with 1901. Statistics show in-creasing homicidal diligence by highwaymen, burglars, and "hold - up This particular variety of murder has been steadily and rapidly increasing for a number of years, the statistics showing 464 cases in 1904, as against 406 in 1903, 333 in 1902, and 193 in 1901. Over 4,000 of last year's murders are traced to quarrels.

Acknowledgments.

Many acknowledgements crowded out.

Many acknowledgements crowder
Lauchlin Cameron, Antigonish,
John Grace, U Springfield,
David Graham, Antigonish,
Mrs W M Conley, Beunett,
D R McLonnell, Fraser's Mills,
Colin McDonald, St Josephs,
Allan J Ross, N Grant,
A D Fraser, Maple Ridge,
Howard Williams, L W River,
John McPherson, Maryvale,
Rev M Coady, Harbor au Bouche,
R D Johnson, Cambridgeport,
John Cameron, Heatherton,
James Murphy, N E Margaree,
James McGarry, Harvard Lakes,
John D McDonald, Antigonish,
M B McDonald, Antigonish,
M B McDonald, Antigonish,
M B McDonald, Peterrorough,
John Murphy, Halifax,
Wm Ratchford, New Vic'oria,
Mrs Jno McLennan, Londonderry,
L J McGillivray, Roslindale,
Georgina McDonald, Dorchester,
Peter McDonald, Sydney,
Thomas Diggins, Sydney Mines,
Michael Pelnine, Harbor au Bouche,
Rev Sr St Eliza, Montreal,
Thomas Dalton, Barnaby River,
Wm Sweeney,
Daniel Hurley,
Mrs A Flemming, North Rustico,
L A Mac E Meachen, Marysville,
J McDonald, New Dorchester,
A D Johnston, Red Islands,
J Kell, Antigonish,
Murdoch McNeil, Ben Eoin,
Angus Campbell, B C Banks,
Angus Rankin, Mabou Mouth,
John Curley, Parreboro,

roads passable after a full of snow will be pros-ecuted on complaint without further notice.

By order D. MacDONALD, M. C.

DEATHS

After an illness of several months following a half hour's exposure in the key waters of early spring, CHARLES, aged 21, son of JOSEPH LONG, Light Keeper, Uanso, died on the 9th inst. May he test in peace!

At Boston City Hospital, South department, Jan. 11, MARY JENNET, beloved child of WILLIAM J. and ELIZABETH MURPHY, of 27 Geneva avenue, Dorchester, Mass., aged one year, eight months, twelve days.

At Canso, on the 10th inst, after a lingering illness, CAPT WILLIAM OLIVER, aged 69. From boyhood deceased followed the sea, in the home and foreign trade, and will be favourably remembered as mate of the "S.S. Rimouski." May his soul rest in peace!

At Antigonish, on Jan. 22nd, after a lingering illness, be no with christian resignation, Dougall McDonald, formerly of Scotch Bridge, Ant. Co. Consoled by the rites of the church, in the 73rd year of his age. He was intered at Maryvale. May he rest in peace.

At James River, on Saturday, Dec. 10th, 1904, in the 89th year of her age, consoled by the rites of Holy Church, CATHERINE, widow of the late John McDonald, (Sailor), leaving three sons, two daughters and twenty-two grand-children to cherish her memory. May her soul rest in peace.

At New Glasgow, on Jan. 7, after a short illness, borne with patience and resignation, ALEXANDER MCDONALD, aged 78 years. Deceased, who emigrated to this country when 16 years old, was born in Scotland. Besides a widow, he leaves four daughters to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

At Upper Springfield, on the 13th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Thomas McDonald, aged 70 years. She was a good neighbor and kind mother. Her family of husband, four sors two daughters and twenty five grand-children mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. May she rest in peace!

At Big Island, Pictou Co., on the 12th January, Duncan Chisholm, aged 85 years, fortified by the last rites of Holy Mother Church. He leaves one brother, Angus, with whom he resided for the last few years. He was an uncle of Rev. J. J. Chisholm, late incumbent of Pictou, and Rev. Archie Chisholm, P. P., of Judique. May his soul rest in peace.

At Ro cky Bay, C. B., Jan. 19th, 1905, Charles J., Doyle, aged 5t years, after a lingering illness which was borne with christian patience. Honest, upright and industrious he led the blameless life of the sincere christian and won the esteem of all. The funeral took place on Friday morning from St. Hyacinthe Church, after a Requiem High Mass by Rev. Gustave Treunct, P.P. To his sorrowing widow the sympathy of the community goes out. May his soul rest in peace.

At MacAdam's Lake, C. B., Jan. 15th, 1995, suddenly, from heart failure, Matcolm McMuller, in his 67th year. His integrity and many noble virtues endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his loss, as a most valuable citizen, is keenly regretted by the entire community. The last rites of the Calholic Church, of which he was always a devout member. was administered by Father McKenzie, East Bay, a few hours before his death. R. I. P.

At Pomquet River, on the 23rd inst, in the 25th year of her age, Margaret Jessie, daughter of the late John McDonald. Donald's son, Judique Banks. The deceased fell ill in March last, and though everything was done to arrest the course of her ailment, she slowly wasted away. Of a most kind and gentle disposition she was beloved by all who knew her. A widowed mother mourns the loss of an only daughter thus permanently called away. Her remains were taken by train on Tue-day for burial in the cemetery at Judique Banks. May she rest in peace,

We regret to chronicle the demise of Mrs. ALEXANDER McPHERSON, of North Grant, who departed this life, on the 10th of Jan inst. in the 51st year of her age. Mrs. McPHERSON had been in feeble health for the last three years. In her last moments, she was consoled by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a consistent member. Her remains were followed to the cemetery at Antigonish, on the 12th Jan. by a large concourse of people. Deceased leaves a disconsolate husband, besides one son, and three daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. May her soul rest in peace.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 223. C. M. B. A., Spring Hill, N. S., held on the 18th of Jan., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, to remove by death Lawrence Druhan, prother of Patrick Druhan of this Branch;
Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 223, extend to brother Druhan and the other members of his family our sincere sympathy in their sad bercavement;
Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Druhan and to The Casket for publication, also that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

ALEX J MCKINNON, Pres.
Patrick Leblanc, Rec Sec.

Everybody Says

"This is a dull Winter."

Whether it is or not you have got to KEEP EATING. Consequently our trade keeps right along.

No. 1 Labrador Herring.

LINSEED MEAL AND ROCK SALT

for Horses and cattle. No horse or cow should be without it while barn

TRY A BOTTLE OF OUR HONEY.

With half a ceaspoonful of Panacea, nothing to equal it for a cough or cold

LARGE STOCK OF PRESERVES.

Pium, Peach, Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherries, etc.

VARIETIES PLUM AND FANCY

BISCUITS Fresh weekly arrivals.

FRESH PRUNES, 3 lbs for a quarter.

BAKING POWDER, full 1b cans, guaranteed, 25c.

TRY OUR MINCE MEAT. One pkg makes 3 pies-12c.

ONNER'S. Essessesses

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

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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.

West End Warehouse.

STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE SALE

We are taking stock and are placing on our cheap counters a large range of goods at CLEARANCE PRICES. :

Discounts Ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Coats, all this year's stock at 20 per cent discount. All our other Fur goods, including Ruffs, Capes, Collars, Mitts, Caps and Gloves at 25 per cent.

The Balance of our Ladies' and Children's Winter Jackets at 25 per cent Discount.

REMNANTS!

50 per cent Discount.

· It will pay you to look through our large lot of Remnants, over 200 ends. Something that will attract every economic buyer, and save them dollars and cents.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Remnants of Shirt Waist Goods,

Remnants of Sateens, Remnants of Skirting,

Remnants of Gingham, Remnants of Shirting, Remnants of Flannelettes, Remnants of Prints,

Remnants of Cloths, Remnants of Cretonne,

Remnants of Piques, Remnants of Scrim and Curtain goods, And a fine line of Remnants of Fancy Blouse Silks, all at half price.

One Basket Hosiery, One Basket Gloves, One Baskets Corsets, One Basket Ladies' Collars, 25 per cent discount.

One Basket Laces and Edging half price.

About 30 all-wool Ladies' French Flannel and Cashmere Shirt Waists, sizes 32 to 40, at 25 per cent discount.

A few Laries' Costumes are included in this clearance sale.

20 ends Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, all Wool, Union and Hemp. ranging from 5 yards to 20 yards, will be sold during this sale at 331 off regular price.

A lot of other goods will be offered at equally low prices.

Sale begins to-day, the 20th, and lasts for 3 weeks only. Come early and secure the plums.

COUGH NO MORE

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

THE REMEDY OF THE DAY

A definite preparation of Spruce Gum, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound and Tar.

Scientifically combined in the form of agreeable and pala-

One of the most reliable preparaions yet introduced to the public for he immediate Relief and Cure of loughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarsemess, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asth-ma, and all diseases of the Throat

Taken with Cod Liver Oil in the first stages of Consumption, it will be found invaluable.

For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts, or by mail on receipt of price. Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMI-CAL CO. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

MCGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE:

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

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

Students admitted any time. KAULBACH & SCHURMAN Chartered Accountants.

Maritime Business College, HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM POWER,

Reasons Why Farmers Should Insure:

I can insure a farm house at 14 per cent, for three years A \$400 pathcy 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.

=AT

ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING.

JOHN FRASER, Manager

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

QUALITY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED

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

GUNN & CO., Limited,

19, 21 and 23 Campbell Road,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Confectioners also have them, buy the best

The Growth of Freemasonry.

A despatch from Indianapolis says that Vice-President-elect Fairbanks was, on Tucsday, "initiated into the secrets of masonry." In this he follows close upon the footsteps of his predecessor, who when known as President-elect Roosevelt was initiated into the same secrets. The question naturally arises as to whether a man of high political standing and possibly higher aspirations, can afford to remain unidentified with the craft.

The power of masonry, in America s well as in Europe, becomes more as well as in Europe, becomes more apparent every day. Weall know how effectually two continents were stirred up over the Dreylus anar. He dubbed a martyr and the public at large were taught to acquiesce and morally forced to join in the condemnation of his persecutors. The up over the Dreyfus affair. He was demnation of his persecutors. The Pope was denounced for not using his supposed influence in disciplining the French Army. A propaganda was at work and the Grand Orient was not far from the storm center.

In a pamphlet recently published by the Catholic Truth Society of England, under the title of Catholics and Freemasonry, these words appear: "No daily newspaper in England dare pub-lish the faintest criticism of the craft, still less expose a Masonic scandal; it is hopeless to attempt to produce proper evidence of the abuses con-cealed behind the veil of Masonic 'light,' and their extent must necessarily remain a matter of conjecture."
The London Tablet declares that the

truth of the statement has been abund antly witnessed to, during the past few weeks by the extraordinary reti-cence "which has marked the attitude of the English press towards the delation scandals in the French army, for which admittedly the Freemasons of France are responsible." The Ameri-can press has been equally silent, although the shameless and degrading system of espionage deserved the widest divulgation and the widest

The Tablet finds a still more curious instance of the unwillingness of English journals to publish anything that might seem to reflect on Masonry in might seem to reflect on Masonry in the fact that a passage in an address delivered at Liverpool by the Arch-bishop of Westminster was omitted, even by the local papers, from prac-tically verbatim reports. Here is the offensive passage: "Even when, a few days ago, all the horrors of the mach-inations of the French Masonic sects inations of the French Masonic sects broke upon us, few words of reprobation were uttered here in England, though I venture to say that had the Church been guilty of less than a tenth of what that Government had done, no words would have been considered too scathing in her regard, on the part of those who are now silent. It is your duty, gentlemen, to make men feel and understand that a great conspiracy of evil is at work against the Church in France."

It has been proved beyond all fear of denial that the Grand Orient is tremendously instrumental in this conspiracy, if not its actual author. The most startling revelations have been made in the French chambers. The disreputable methods of the con-spirators have been laid bare but the press of America has remained absolutely silent. It is fair to conclude that the machinations of Freemasonry are to be kept behind the veil, even here, and that our journals will not, or dare not, publish the shameful deeds perpetuated by the Freemasons

Up to the present time American masonry has been held guiltless of the crimes laid to the charge of the craft in the Old World. It is not reassuring, however, to know that nothing must be said of the plottings and of the foul deeds of this designing sect. To hide the crime of another and to refuse to repudiate moral obloquy wherever o become some measure a party to the evil. If the masons and the press of the country negatively aid and abet the French conspirators, how long will it be before they become positive aggressors at home? all our statesmen, as a political necessity, affiliate with the cult?—Catholic Transcript.

"Not as a Politician but as an Apostle."

Archbishop Agius, the new Apostolic Delegate, who sails for the Philippines last days of this week, has visiting places of Catholic and national interest in the United States. This distinguished Benedictine is of Maltese parentage, and about forty years

A reception was recently tendered him at Notre Dame University, Indiana. After a musical program and an address of welcome read on behalf of the students by Mr. Lyons, of the Law Class, the Archbishop addressed the assembly, in one of the most inter esting discourses it has ever been their fortune to listen to. Mgr. Agius re-ferred to his address as "not a dis-course, only a familiar talk." Familiar and confidential and altogether de-lightful it was, indeed, but if His Excellency meant to apologize for its quality—there was not one of the more than 700 students who hung upon his words for more than an hour but was his devoted friend and admirer when he had finished.

In opening, the Apostolic Delegate referred pleasantly to the satisfaction he felt in being able to address the students in English, coming, as he did direct from Rome. He further ex-pressed gratitude for the cordiality and splender of his reception and paid tribute to what he called "the wonderful way Americans have of meeting a stranger and making him feel perfectly at home." Early in his address Mgr. Agius appealed to the students of the University to go to the Philippines as teachers and professional men, but he took great pains to emphasize the fact

that they must go as peaceful emissaries not as soldiers.

THE CASKET.

"As you say, I am going to the Philippines to undertake a great work. I am going to work under the American flag, in the name of the Church; and it is not sufficient to have your confi-dence; I want likewise your support. No doubt I see amongst you young men growing up who may later come to the Philippines; and I want their support. Some may come out as law-yers—and they will be necessary there. some may come as engineers; many I hope will come as teachers; some per-haps in the army. But let me say to those that come in the army not to bring arms and ammunition with them: we want no more guns and gunpowder in the Philippines. The doors of the Delegation will be always open to them; but they must come as friends, not as fighters. The program that I bring with me from Rome is peace the motto of our Order-written in large letters in our monasteries—Pax peace to all; and this is my program.

Again he laid stress on the peaceful nature of his mission in describing his parting interview with the Holy

"When I came from the Holy Father, when I asked him-what am I to do? He said: 'Go on, continue what you have been doing in Rome for the last ten years; devote yourself to the good of souls, try and help them to become better subjects—loyal subjects of the present Government.' These were his encouraging words: 'Go not as a politician but as an Apostle.'"

Beatification of a Nineteenth Century Priest.

Next Sunday, January 8, Pope Pius X will beatify the Venerable John Baptist Vianney, popularly known as the Cure of Ars-a French parish priest, of peasant origin, the sanctity of whose life and whose marvellous gift of counsel made his obscure mission for several decades a place of pilgrimage for all Europe. People are wont to think of God's Saints as belonging to a far-off time, and to question if the heroic sanctity which alone is raised to the altars of the Church could flourish in the modern world. But here is a man of yesterday. Born in 1786, he died in 1859, while the stal-wart men who are making the world's

history today were in their cradles. He was a man in whom the spiritual and moral outstripped the intellectual. So inept at books was he that the examiners for his seminary thrice rejected him as an aspirant to the priest-hood. But his Bishop had clearer vision, and ordained him and gave him a place. For forty years the church of the little village whose fame he has made was his home, which he left only for three hours' sleep out of the twen-ty-four, and at the call of duty to the sick and the afflicted. He preached with few oratorical graces, but with Apostolic eloquence and effectiveness. The apostolate of the confessional was his in the highest degree. His life has been written by the Abbe Monnin, who had the privilege of being one of his assistants after the fame of his holiness, his wisdom, and his miracles, made his charge too heavy for one

The cure of Ars had the simplicity of a child. He had also a gentle wit, reminding one not a little of the same characteristic in the high-born and courtly St. Francis de Sales. He was neither scholar nor martyr, unless the prolonged suffering of a poor and la-borious life counts for martyrdom. He was just a simple country parish priest, as the present Pope himself was for many a year; and he died at the age of seventy-two, after forty years' faithful service. But his tomb has been made glorious by miracles, and he is to be set forth as a model of the priestly life, a special friend of God, and a potent intercessor. -Boston

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

The official records at Ellis Island. New York, show that for the first month of the year immigration to that country is likely to exceed all records. From the 1st to the 10th of January the arrivals number over 14,000. For the whole month of Jan-14,000. For the whole month of the uary, 1904, the arrivals were only 19,000. Deportations for the same period are also record breaking. For the first ten days of the New Year the first ten days of the New Year 478 persons have been deported from Ellis Island, against 70 for the same period of time in 1904. Of the arrivals during the ten days 9,195 were Hebrews Of the deportations 65 per cent. were Hebrews, that is sixty-five.

20 years of Vile Catarrh -Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's arrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c.—73

During a lull in the conversation. -"I admired that last piece you played, professor, immensely,' said Mrs. Gaswell. "It had a kind of wild freedom about it, you know, a sort of

get up and go that just suited me. Was it a composition of your own?"
"Madam," frigidly responded the eminent musician who had been hired for the occasion, "I was putting a new E string on my violin." E string on my violin.

60 Specialists on the Case -In the ordinary run of medical practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (60 in a box at 35 cents cost) have made the cure, giving relief in one day. These little "specialists " have proven their real merit.-

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 10th January, 1905.

the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the bankinghouse on Tuesday, 10th January, 1905, at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were:

William Cook, Carrville; Thomas Gilmour, Rev. Wesley Casson, Robert Kilgonr, J. L. Blaikie, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, P. Freyseng, Wm. B. Hamilton, W. Cooke, Lieut.-Colonel Mason, J. W. Flavelle, C. S. Gzowski, W. Prendergast, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., H. D. Warren, William Glenney, Oshawa; J. Short McMaster, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, A. W. Anglin, R. Cassels, R. Harmer, A. Kingman, Montreal; J. O. Thorn, W. W. Tambiyn, Bowmanville; Robert Gill, rected to the sharcholders. Ottawa; John Catto, A. V. Delaporte, E. P. Gower, Berlin; F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; Mrs. F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; J. O'N. Ireland, E. Cowdry, Simcoe; John Pugsley, Chas. Powell, H.H. Morris, Vancouver; Wm. Davies, Jas. Hedley, L. H. Dampier, Strathroy; Thos. Walmsley, John Taylor, N. Silverthorn, E. Cronyn, Cawthra Mulock, H. L. Watt, E. W. Cox, Chas. Bonnick, Wm. Garside, Douglas Mason; Alex. Bruce, Hamilton; W. T. White, Henry Beatty, Thos. West; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; R. Mulholland, & Rev. Armstrong Black, D.D., Frank Everist, W. Harland Smith, J. L. Watt, W. T. Boyd, Hon. Mr. Justice Maclaren, J. K. Macdonald, E. R. Wood, T. A. Staunton, G. A. Morrow, Guy R. Warwick, W. H. Lockhart Gordon, George F. Little, L. J. Cosgrave, William Craig, S. R. Wickett, H. P. Dwight; F. C. Malpas, Cranbrook; Henry Johnson, Hastings; William Ross, John A. Morton, F. H. Mathewson, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Warden, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, S. J. Moore, John A. Walker; G. W. McKee, Woodstock; J. T. Parker, Richard Brown; C. M. Gripton, St. Catharines; George J. Foy; William Gray, New York; John Carrick, John Northway, F. Wyld, H. C. Hammond; R. G. W. Conolly, St. Catharines; Dr. Andrew Smith, George D. Scott, A. W. Smith; H. N. Wallace, Halifax; D. MacGillivray, Windsor; D. Hughes Charles, Peter-

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. R. H. Temple and E. Cronyn were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-eighta Annual Real Estate (other than Report covering the year ending 30th November 1904, together with the usual Other Assets Statement of Assets and Linbilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year, was\$
Net profits for the year
ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

amounted to \$1,290,532 80

Dividends Nos. 74 and 75, at seven per cent. per an-Written off Bank Pre-

Which has been appropriated as fol-

Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribu-25,000 00 Transferred to Rest Ac-500,000 00

Balance carried forward. 28,726 39 \$1,290,532 80

The entire assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully re-valued, and all bad and doubtful debts amply pro-

The earnings for the past year have been even more satisfactory than usual, and after writing off for Bank Premises \$127,806.41, and making a contribution to the Pension Fund of \$25,000, we have been able to add \$500,000 to the

During the year the Bank has opened

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of of Winnipeg, a branch on Ross avenue and another on Portage avenue; in the Northwest Territories, at Lloydminster in Saskatchewan, Moosejaw in Assiniboia and Nanton in Alberta. Since the close of the Bank's year a branch has been opened at Claresholm in Alberta, and arrangements have been made to open in the near future at Melfort in Saskatchewan.

Your Directors have concluded that the time has come when the balance of the unissued stock necessary to bring the paid-up capital of the Bank to the authorized amount, namely, \$10,000,000, should be issued, and a circular intimating this intention has recently been di-

The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective

GEO. A. COX, President.

Toronto, 10th January, 1905.

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30th November, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in cfr-culation. \$ 7,680,947.68 Deposits not bearing in-terest . . . \$18,003,420.09

52,455,931.37

70,459,351,46 Balances due to other Banks in Canada Balances due to other Banks in foreign 'coun-138,758,50 tries
Dividends unpaid
Dividend No. 75, payable
1st December 304,500.00

Tat December
Capital paid
up \$
Rest . . . Balance of
Profit and
Loss Account
carried for
ward . \$ 8.700,000,00 . 3.500,000.00

Coin and Bul-

28,726.39 12,228,726.39

\$91,055,798.31

Dominion Notes 5,301,692.00 Deposit with Dominion
Government for security
of Note circulation
Notes of and Cheques on
other Banks
Balances due by other
Banks in Canada
Balances due by Agents in
Great Britain
Balances due by Agents of
the Bank and other
Banks in foreign countries
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities
Call and Short Loans \$ 8.102.018.19 400,000.00 3,635,085.29

5,894,865.42

Other Current Loans and Discounts ... 51,458,163,16
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for) ... 305,293,38
Real Estate (other than 8 63,237,15
Bank Premises) ... 220,626,86 \$91,055,798.31

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. The motion for the adoption of the \$ 165,559 14 report was then put and carried.

An increase of \$10,000 in the Bank's annual contribution to the Pension Fund was authorized, and the usual reso-1,124.973 68 lutions, expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-Presilent and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, and other officers of the Bank,

> Moved by Mr. Kilgour, seconded by Mr. Kingman:

were unanimously carried.

That the meeting do now proceed to elect directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot-box be opened and remain open till 3 o'elock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered. the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the general manager.

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Hon-Geo. A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, W. B. Hamlton, M. Leggat, Jas. Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C., LL-D., J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederic Nicholls.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected Presinew branches as follows: In the city | dent and Robert Kilgour, Vice-President

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Stre pati app firm in v Afr fore of th Salle fam

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The future of America often de-presses me. Its limitless territory and vast wealth, its innumerable opportunities for the mass of the people, are circumscribed and impeded by the undue exaltation of the Unit over the Aggregate, of the Individual as against the Community, of the Monogarist the State One some poly as against the State. One some-times thinks that this increasingly difficult problem cannot be solved peacefully, constitutionally, decently

The paramountcy of the Plutocrat is a sinister sign of American life. The Trust, the Boss, the Monopolist apply themselves merely to exploiting the self-centered activity and concentration of the average American. That individual, being fully occupied in fighting for his own hand, has neither the time to see whither all this is tending, nor has he sufficient patriotism to combat the machinations of the Monopolies that are weaving the Monopolies that are weaving, spider-like, their web around the American people. The point with me is, Will a sufficient number of the disinterested rich and cultured poor unite to avert a conflict, now threatening the American nation, which may prove as terrible a struggle in many espects as that which embroiled the American people forty years ago?

I fear the few—individuals as un-

scrupulous as they are wealthy—will forestall control by the best elements of the nation, and provoke a trial of strength, before the cooler and wiser heads can find the straight but narrow path out of your social troubles. My apprehensions on this point are con-firmed by the blackguardly manner in which an older country—with slower methods and more conventional ways — was jockeyed into a South African war by a small gang of grabbing capitalists. Those trouble grabbing capitalists. Those trouble breeders, like yours, are often of foreign origin, and in the attainment of their ends have wasted fifty thousand lives and 500,000,000 pounds sterling, and have besmirched our fame, and all for the sectional interest of a dishonorable class.

The Philipping and Cuban questions

The Philippine and Cuban questions, and notably the enormous expenditure and notably the enormous expenditure in recent years on your navy and army, all point the same moral in America as here. The patriotism of the marauding monopolies, with other people's Men and their neighbors' Money, is merely a flimsy garment which hides a multitude of sins—the patriotism which Dr. Johnson described as the last refuge of the scoundrel.

In a word the disease of Europe-Imperialism—has seized upon the younger nations of the earth. I am afraid that this condition of affairs may be used by the American commercial magnates to fasten their power upon the people at home while advancing their own interests abroad. My hope is that the dark outlook may e brightened by the American people taking one of those short and rapid cuts-well known to them-to avert the dangers that threaten them. trust they may do this, remembering that neglect of such precautions leads to the endangering of the common-

If they do, then the American people can teach Europe how to stop the apparently never ending drain upon its resources, which war, armies, navies and their inevitable conscription mean to the people of the Old

The best way of dealing with Trusts is the good old British way. Let Parliament control, if already firmly established; but, better still, let their formation be prevented, by municipal absorption, in their infancy. Industries allowed to combine become a menace to the community and a danger to the State. Private ownership of public utilities in America has assumed the magnitude of a scandal that threatens to become a national crime.

The growth of municipal enterprise in England is a monument to the prescience of those sturdy men who nurtured the movement in its be-ginnings. It also saves the present English generation from those problems detrimentally affecting America, where water, electricity, traction and transit are absolutely in the hands

of Trusts or Corporations. Over one thousand communitiestowns and cities-in our country own their gas works, electric lighting systems, water supplies, tractions, markets and similar institutions. Exactly in the proportion to which this ownership prevails is the measure of our immunity from those dangers confronting America, where hosts of paid, unscruphlous and secret agents are always lobbying Parliament, boodling councilors and chloroforming large masses of voters, in the interest of the Trusts and to the detriment of the great

American people.

Here in England we have a complete army of civil servants continuously working for their fellow citizens with a capability and honesty unequaled in the world.

Moralizing the Capitalist in America will be a long and costly process. Municipalizing him out of his power is a much cheaper and quicker pro-cedure. Illegalizing the Teasts is no remedy, unless you expropriate them before they become dangerous and usurp the functions of the State

Municipalize the corporation in the city; nationalize the monopoly in the State. This can be done in several ways, such as by restricting the power of the Corporation or Trust to its present position, or, in case of future growth, by conferring wider powers only on communities for future ex-tension, reverting to the people at the end of lease or franchise. Monopolies might even be bought out automatically. Should the bosses who own them desire to be kept out of further mischief, why, harness them to the State, and give them a salary to run their late businesses for the benefit of skirmish of a master against his men their neighbors.

As for the tariff, I am a Free Trader. All sensible men are, I cannot for the life of me see how you can make the life of me see how you can make every one wealthier by making everything dearer—and that is what a tariff does. The ideal and proper status of trade should be one where nations interchange the surplus of some commodity of their own with their neighbors for a surplus of some of their neighbors' commodities. If any tariff be necessary for revenue purposes, why, levy it. Outside of that, free imports and exports.

Perfect legislation prevails to the

Perfect legislation prevails to the extent to which the Tariff does not. Protection damages both him who should receive and him who makes. should receive and him who makes. The strongest reason against a tariff is, however, the moral one. The extent to which the American Government is not as good as it might be can be gauged by the tariff. The domiation of America, social, industrial and governmental, by the Trusts is due to Protection, which allows the tariff moners to regard Congress as tariff-monger to regard Congress as a pliable medium for a class instead of being the legislative instrument for

In considering the factor of Labor it will for you to remember that you cannot supress the Union. You will get into trouble if you attempt to destroy it. Unionism in the trade is like civic spirit in the community and patriotism in the State. Unionism is capable of great good for all. In the hands of intolerant, desperate men it may be, and is, at times a source of trouble. It is the greed of capable to the appropriate the employer it is the merciant. gain in the employer, it is the merci-less grinding of the faces of the poor, that drive workingmen to combine, and the extent to which they do un-wise things may be measured by the degree of harshness meted out to them. It is this treatment that drives men to perpetrate actions which, I am sorry to say, have recently been committed in certain parts of Ameri-

We must go back to first causes. We must lift labor from the arena of the demagog on the one side and from the greed of the employer on the other. You will then find how true is the saying, "Slow rises worth by pov-

Capitalist ridden communities have acted on the maxim, "Get wealth honestly if you can, but get it." This is possible only for the few. The many revolt against it in various forms and

The Anarchist, with his wild doctrine of individual despair, the Union by its collective defense, the citizen by the vote, are but different manifestations of the same fight which all men of all ages have indefatigably waged against insolence of property, abuse of wealth and class assumption of collective power. These abuses take root in the ownership of the means whereby other men live

The American people lost one million men to put down black slavery. The tradition of liberty still survives and will be invoked this time for white and black emancipation from the tyranny of the Trust. Its expression will take the form of isolated outrages in the beginning, of ineffective con-trol in the second stage, and of ex-propriations in the final stages. This is due to the fact that some Americans know that the Trusts and Mine Magnetes whom Unions valuely oppose are preparing for the bulk of the American people another form of slavery, all the more insidious and dangerous because it subtly disguises itself behind the forms of property and individual ownership—superficial obedience to law, which it is steadily corrupting or diverting to its own

Why, in spite of Corporation and Trust, has the average young man such opportunities for advancement? The answer is obvious. The United States of America, in the first place, has much greater extent of territory than England. It has also less convention. There is in consequence more scope for individual effort and personal endeavor.

Fortunately, America cannot at present boast of an aristocracy like that of England; it does not even possess a definite governing class. Yet, for all that, your America has in embryo an aristocracy which before very long will become fully developed. Your country will then be subservient to the most intolerable, callous and brutal domination the world has yet seen. Your governing class will not be tempered by tradition; it will not be polished by art. The past will not modify it, the present will suffer from it, and the future will revolt against it. You can no longer guarantee to the youth from your universities that

he will occupy the place and own the business his father filled and owned.

In America big fish are eating little fish, and the little fish have to eat mud. The little fish will ultimately the state of the state o object to this form of diet, and, being greatly in the majority, will rebel against the big fellows. The result will be the upbuilding of a cultured proletariat, for whom the Trust has no place at its table, because it has absorbed their heritage, barred their future, thwarted their ambitions, stifled their ideals.

The intellect, courage and physique of these university lads, lads dis-possessed of their heritage by the tyrannical Trusts, will go into muni-cipal life and politics. The Labor ad-vocate of the future will not be a miner, navvy, dock laborer or blacksmith, but rather the man who was too kind to crush the toiling worker, too educated to be a tyrant, too human to become the bully or the boss. With such educated and whole souled men as leaders, with the work men as voters, and with the humane and intelligent rich as helpers, our Union troubles are going to leave the domain of the workshop, strike and outrage, because Capital has over-reached itself. In consequence, the

will be transformed into a State issue, the battlefield of which will be the State Legislatures, the City Councils and the Federal Congress. In that

sign they will conquer.

To the workers of America I would

send this message:
Be patient, be bold, be strong!
I do not advocate violence. On the contrary, spasmodic ebullitions of anger on the part of men, however badly treated and cruelly provoked, are often the worst means by which takes can come by her own. I would Labor can come by her own. I would say to all workers, hang on to what you already possess. The Union, the Strike, the Civic Vote, the State Ballot are yours. Use all these agencies as opportunity wisely decides and necessity dictates, for by these means

necessity dictates, for by these means and by these means alone you will surely conquer and win.

On paper—in theory, thought and sympathy—America's is perhaps the most admirably drawn constitution under which a free people could move, live and have their being. The American areas of the contraction of the contracti can Constitution, however, was conceived and materialized when men subsisted almost entirely by agri-culture; when yeoman farmers and town craftsmen worked at their callings and their trades and were, in fact, industrially as politically, free men. The situation has entirely changed. Steam and electricity, with changed. Steam and electricity, with countless improvements in machinery, have brought about a subdivision of labor and have revolutionized the whole sphere of work. Men congregate in cities, they work in large factories and are being gradually, but none the less surely, converted into mechanical automata, mainly for the benefit of other people.

benefit of other people.

The restless discontent and violence characteristic of American Labor and expressions of the workers' anger at the manner in which they are and have been treated under a free Constitution, in the Republic of Monopoly,

where Money is King.

Destroy the pernicious influence of the Trusts, equalize things by the establishment of Free Trade, and I can see no reason why America should not be in the van of civilized peoples. Unfortunately, signs are not wanting to show that it is dropping far behind.

I still hold to my opinion that Chicago is the pocket edition of Hell, except that the climate of Chicago except that the climate of Chicago may be hotter at present than when I was there. Yet, in spite of Chicago's many seamy sides, the city has many good points in its favor. No city in the world can make such a short cut to the Millennium as Chicago, once it

Even the good qualities of Obicago are carried to excess as well as its had ones. Its chief defect is the toleration of misgovernment and of municipal scandals, which I am pleased to hear are not so serious as they were. The right and proper thing, however, is not to blame Chicago, but rather to sympathize with her, to extend to her a helping hand, to place her on her feet. When once her face is turned toward the light she will be able to make comparison between her past evil condition and her present bright prospects, a comparison that will redound to the credit of her future good. We can then leave it to Chicago to form a pure and efficient city government, both virile and strenuous in its oper-

If the best men of Chicago will only give one hour daily to thinking about the good government of their city, instead of concentrating the whole of their time upon self, it will be retter for themselves and will incidentally straighten the crooked paths of Chicago administration.

Should there ever be a social revolu-tion in America Chicago will be its headquarters. If the social revolution be, as I hope it will be, peaceful and orderly, Chicago will lead that move-As a perliminary it will be compelled to have its schools, colleges and seminaries free from the dictation of wealthy endowments, endowments that "keep pure thought in leading strings and high moral development on

crutches. The Carnegie and Rockefeller gifts are mainly harmful. I do not believe in the giving of something away for nothing. It pauperizes people. Further, Carnegie has given most of his presents to the wrong people. He should have given them all to Americans, out of whom he made his money. Instead, he has endeavored to make reparation, by proxy, to Britain, after having deprived American workman and consumer of money rightfully theirs. These donations, so-called,

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vixor, it quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."

RESECCA E. ALLEN, Elizabeth, N. J.

gi.00 a bottle.
All druggists.
for Lowell, Mass Falling Hair

Sunlight Soap is a well made Soap

The making of soap is no longer a chance mixture of miscellaneous fats. Expert chemists carefully watch and test every step in the making of

Sunlight Soap

The fats and oils must be perfectly pure and at every stage of the process the soap must come up to Sunlight standard. That is why it cleanses your clothes perfectly, makes your blankets soft and fluffy, does not destroy your most dainty linens or injure your hands.

Sunlight Soap washes equally well in hard or soft water. Your dealer is authorized to return the purchase money if you are not



would have been much better spent on the workman and consumer in the first instance—on better houses, high-er wages and shorter hours in the Pittsburg works, all of which are con-

ducive to longer and happier lives.

The distribution of Carnegie's wealth points to me this moral: Charity is the fee which the mono-olist gives to-day for the privilege of

obbing the people tomorrow."

My advice to the American people is o be robbed by the Trusts no longer, but to use all their strenuous qualities to create, own and use for the Com-monwealth the vast resources of its great continent for the life, liberty and happiness of all its citizens.—John Burns, M. P., in the Independent.

Sore Throat and Coughs aple, effective and safe remedy for all throat

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

10c. All Druggists



E. R. O.

Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil

CURES

Rheumatism

NEURALGIA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO.

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

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with 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.

REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, and Finish; All kinds. Birch and Spruce Flooring. Lime, Laths, Plaster, Etc., Etc. JOHN McDONALD Proprietor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Man Wanted.
Election Card—R. D. Kirk.
Herring, Etc—Bonner's.
Hay for Sale—Sarah Dunn.
Remnant Sale—A Kirk & Co.
Clearance Sale—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.
Warning—D. McDonald.
Bargains—J. S. O'Brien.

LOCAL ITEMS.

YESTERDAY MORNING in the College Chapel, His Lordship Bishop Cameron ordained subdeacon Brother Mauritius of the Trappist Order, Tracadie.

A Horse RACE, open to horses from Guysboro and Antigonish Countie, is announced to take place on the Harbourice on the 15th inst. There w Abe two events, a free-for all and a three-year-old colt race.

A PRIZE WINNER.-Miss Rose Mac-Donald, Hawthorne St., Antigonish, has been awarded the 2nd prize, \$10, for a story on "Kindness to Animals," offered by the Suburban and S. P. C

HOCKEY.—The College team and an Amherst team will play a game of hockey at the College Rink to-morrow evening. This is the first game of the season here, and no doubt all will be pleased at an opportunity to witness this exciting sport.

THE ST. ANDREW'S BRANCH of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was organized at St. Andrews on Sunday last with the following officers: President, John McIsaac, Sculptor; Secretary, Lauchlan McMillan; Treasurer, Dan J. McKenzie.

ON TUESDAY MORNING while the Rev. Father Eugene, Prior of the Trappist Monastery, was on his way to the I. C. R. station at Tracadie, he slipped on the ice, and dislocated his shoulder. Though suffering intense pain, the Rev. Father kept on to Antigonish where his shoulder was replaced by Dr. Gillis.

THE OFFICERS of Branch No. 315, C. M. B. A., Westville, for the year 1905 are as follows: President, Michael McNeil; 1st Vice Pres., John J. McLean; 2nd Vice Pres., Thomas Hubert; Rec. Sec., A. D. McDougall; Asst. Sec., Edward D. Woods; Fin. Sec., John Mahony; Marshall, Frank Kiaser; Guard, Wn. B. Woods; Trustees, Thomas Scully, John Ryan, Hugh McDonald, John J. McLean, Angus McDougall. Angus McDougall.

THE CARNIVAL. — Great interest seems to be taken in the Carnival which is to be held in the College Rink this evening, and the display on the ice will probably be the most brilliant ever seen here. There are to be nine prizes, all substantial—four for children, and five for adults, one of the latter being for the best lady skater in the most beautiful costume. The hot tea, coffee and refreshments will add much to the pleasure of both skaters and spectators; and the object withal is a most worthy one.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL adjourned till April, having finished the business till April, having finished the business of this session on Saturday. The following officers were appointed for the County for the ensuing year: Inspector of License, Archibald McDougall, Heatherton: Health Officer, Dr. J. J. Cameron: Med. Supt. for Asylum, Dr. J. C. Gillis: County Solicitor, E. L. Gission: Assessment Rayisors: H. A. Girrior; Assessment Revisors: H. A. McDougall, St. Josephs, John Mc-Keough, Afton, Daniel McKinnon, Lochaber: Auditors, J. C. McNaughton and A. S. Harrington: Commissioners for Asylum: D. McDonald, M. Clerk, Angus D. McGillivray. Antigonish, John Kell, Antigonish. The amount ordered to be assessed on the County ordered to be assessed on the County for the current year is \$13,000.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Trade of Antigonish was held Thursevening, 19th inst., the following day evening, 19th inst., the following officere were elected for the current year: President, Thomas Trotter; Vice-President, W. Chisholm; Secretary, D. G. Whidden; Council: John McDonald, C. E. Gregory, F. H. Mac-Phie, D. C. Chisholm, J. S. O'Brien, T. J. Bonner, A. McGillivray (St. Joseph's), W. P. Cunningham, James Kenna, L. C. Archibald, C. M. Henry, R. D. Kirk; Representative on the Council of the Maritime Board of Trade, C. E. Gregory. Several matters were brought before the meeting and submitted to the Council but no and submitted to the Council but no business of importance other than election of officers and hearing the Secretary's report was transacted.

REV. A. E. and Mrs. Andrew of Bayfield, Ant., were waited upon by a band of about sixty Parishioners and other friends on Monday evening who presented them with a comfortable presented them with a comfortable and elegant driving sleigh and Mrs. Andrew with a beautiful china tea set, together with an envelope containing an overplus of \$15. The presentation was made by Mr. C. S. Strople on behalf of Mrs. S. Aikens and Mrs. W. M. Strople, who were responsible for the surprise, and the other ladies and gentleman, who contributed to its centleman who contributed to its success. The vials of fun were then unstopped and the baskets opened and a very happ, evening was spent, leaving behind it the pleasant memory of cordial relations made yet more strong.

As was noticed in our issue of last week, a meeting was held at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou, advo-cating the construction of a line of Railway from Merigomish on the I. C. R. along the north shore of that county to Antigonish. Since then three large and representative meet-ings were held in this County, along the proposed route. The first was at McAra's Brook, the second at Arisaig and the third Tuesday evening at Malignant Cove. It is proposed to hold meetings all along the line to Antigonish. The whole shore is unanimously in favor of the proposed line, and strong reasons, which are being em-bodied in a monster petition, were

given showing that the road when municate with the corridor running built would be on a paying basis from the start on account of the many natural resources in the districts to be traversed by the proposed line. to be hoped that our representatives, both local and federal, will look with favor on the project, as it would open up the iron and coal areas along the north shore, and bring an increase of trade to our town.

HYMENEAL.—Dr. Andrew J. MacKay and Elizabeth C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGlew, both of Salem, were united in marriage at the parochial residence of the Church of the Immaculate Conception last week. The ceremony was proformed by the pastor, Rev. Timothy J. Murphy, in the presence of the immediate families and relatives of the young couple. Miss Alice McGlew, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Edward L. McGrath was groomsman. After the nuptials a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 22 Liberty street. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the colors used in adorning the different rooms blending with good effect. The bridal party received in front of palms, and potted plants and under an arch of evergreen. After the reception Dr. and Mrs. MacKay left on a short wedding tour through New York state and they will reside in New York city. Dr. Mackay has accepted a most advantageous offer to locate in the medical department with a large pharmaceutical manufacturing company of New York. The groom was a student of St. F. X. College for several years, and has many friends in Nova Scotia.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. One of the most remarkable bank reports of a remarkable banking year is that of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, submitted at the annual meetmerce, submitted at the annual meeting and appearing to-day in our columns, on page six. The total net profits of the bank have been \$1,125,000, or nearly thirteen per. cent on the invested capital, and this after a considerable part of the profits had been diverted to the purposes of the extensive campaign of office building in which the bank is now indulging. This has made possible an addition to the rest account of half a million dollars out of profits, an amount only lars out of profits, an amount only \$109,000 less than that distributed in dividends. In ten years the Bank of Commerce has doubled its combined capital and rest accounts, doubled its staff, almost trebled its funds and more than trebled the funds it controls. Its prosperity is not a reflection of local conditions only, but an index also of the prevailing expansion all over Canada, for while ten years ago it was confined to Ontario, to-day it reaches from the Atlantic to the Paci-fic and from coast to coast. It has a branch in almost every town of any importance, affording unexcelled facilities to its customers for the transaction of their business.

THE PLANS for the new post office arrived here on Tuesday from Ottawa. Last evening they were inspected by the Board of Trade and approved. The Board also passed a vote of thanks to our federal representative for having \$15,000 placed in the estimates last week for the peak building. It is last week for the new building. It is expected that the specifications are also nearly completed and that tenders also nearly completed and that tenders also nearly completed and that tenders for the work will be asked in time to of Thomson Building, Antigonish, N. S. Solici or of Piaintiff. The building will be 70 feet long on Main street by 33 feet on College street. It will be two storeys with mansard roof and a tower will run up from the corner at Main and College streets. There will also be a large basement for customs and other requirements. There are two front entrances, one near the corner of the intersecting streets, the other near the western end. The latter is the entrance to the custom house and engineers' quarters, but will also com-

A GOOD, CAREFUL MAN,

capable of looking after horses, trucking, etc. State wages and experience.

Address, B,

care Casket office.

ELECTION CARD.

To the Electors of the Town of Anti-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-

Having been asked by a number of our citizens to accept a nomination for Mayor at the approaching Town elections, I have decided to be a candidate, and if elected to this important office, the economical administration of the Town's finances, the enforcement of its laws and all matters pertaining to its welfare will receive my best attention. Respectfully yours,

R. D. KIEK.

past the delivery windows of the post office to the main entrance, thus af-fording two exits from the post office. which will prevent a jam of people, such as is often seen in the present building when the mails are being delivered. The post office premises will be 45 feet by 31, the rest of the ground floor being given up to vault, lavatories and warehouse room. The second floor is mainly for the engineers, and the third, or attic, is to have fine quarters for the janitor and family. The first floor is 13 feet 6 inches high, the second twelve, the third 10. Judging by the plan, the building will be of brick with freestone or other trim-mings. It will be undoubtedly a very handsome structure, and a great convenience both to the officials in the post office and the general public.

WARNING.

The person who took the four bundles of Pay from Thomas Somers's stables, in the rear of T. J. Bonner's store, is advised to return them immediately, otherwise he wil be prosecuted, as his identity is known to the owner. Should it be necessary to make other settlement, the can confer with D. D. McDON ALD.

T. Somer's office-

SALE.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the understand on Wednesday, Feb. 1st, at 11 a.m., 2 to 25 tons. Hay. Terms: 4 months' credit on approved notes.

SARAH DUNN,

LAND SALE.

1904 A. No. 722,

IN THE SUPREME COURT:

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

To be sold at public aution by the Sheriff of the County of Anti onish, at the Court House in antigonish, on

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

riday, the 24th Day of February, 1905.

at eleven o'clock in the forencon,
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 he
fore the time of sale, the amount due the Piaintiff
herein for principal, intere t, and costs be paid
to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court.

LL the estate, right, tile interest, property,
A claim and demand and equity of redemp
tion of the above named defenoants or either of
them (and of all persons claiming by, through or
under them or either of them, since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of, to, in
upon or out of all that certain, lot, piece or
parcel of land situate, lying and being at Cross
Roads, Ohio, in the County of Artigonish,
aforesaid, and now or formerly described as
follows: Bounded on the North by lands of
John McGillivray and lands of Angus McGillivray (Widow's son); on the East by the waters of
the Ohio River; an the South by lands of Alex
ander McLean(Red)—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 t e said Nancy
McLean, his wife, by deed dated the first day of
September, A. D. 1880 recorded in the Registry
of Deeds at Antigonish in Book 61 at page 147.

This sale is subject to a prior mortwage to
the Acadia Losa. Corporation, dated the 1st
day of July, 1822 and recorded is the Registry
of Deeds at Antigonish in Book 61 at page 62,
upon which mort_age all mature: instanments
have been paid except that which fell due on
the 1st day of January; 1905.

Terms: Ten per cent. at time of rale;
remander on delivery of deed

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
Sheriff of Antigonish County.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County.

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 18th January, 1975,

NOTICE

Assessment. Town of Antigonish.

Office of Town Clerk and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment rell for the Town of Antigonish upon which the rates will be levted in and for the said Town for the present year 1905 has been fited in the office of the undersigned, the Town Clerk, and that the said roll is open to the in spection of the ratepayers of the Town.

And further take notice that any person, firm, company, association, or corporation assessed in such roll who claims that he or it should not be assessed in such roll, may on or before the

10th day of February next

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

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

シンシン

I have still on hand

A FEW OVERCOATS

MEN'S and BOYS'

In order to clear them I will let them go at a nominal price.

PRICE NO OBJECT. THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

WINTER CLOTHING

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 bussiness in our experience, we are satisfied to take a loss and clean up the tables for the Spring Stock.

NOTE THESE CUTS.

100 Men's Suits regular price \$6.00 7.00 8.00, Sale price - - 100 Men's Suits regular price \$10.00 12 00 14.00, Sale price - -75 Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters with High Collar, regular price \$6. 7.00 8.00, Sale Price - - -84.00

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

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

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.

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 ...

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.