

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2

The Scottish reporter whom we quoted some months ago has a dangerous competitor in the Nebraska scribe who described a Christmas crib in an Omaha church: "At the left was arranged a stone fire-place decked with trinkets."

Father George Gopon is an ex-priest of the Russian church deprived of his office years ago because of his socialistic opinions. He is over 65 years of age and a fiery orator, able to sway multitudes to madness. Such is the account given of him by one who professes to know him intimately.

The general intention for the League of the Sacred Heart last month was the Apostolate of the Press, which led the *Sacred Heart Review* to make the appropriate remark: "Let us suggest that Catholics be not satisfied with praying for the success of Catholic papers. Let them pay as well as pray for them."

How far we are yet from the millennium, in spite of arbitration treaties, may be judged from Lord Roberts' words: "I maintain that it is the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergoes some kind of military training in his youth, sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for the national defence." This does not mean conscription, at all, but merely the formation of a national militia on the largest possible scale.

The Rev. Francis Vincent Reade, B. A., grand-nephew of Charles Reade, and lately curate at St. Clement's, Cambridge, has been received into the Church at the Oratory, Edgbaston, Birmingham. A Canadian public man was once asked by his Irish gardener: "How could a fine man like you be so hard on the Catholics?" "Come and see how I have been punished," was his reply, as he led him to his daughter's oratory of the Blessed Virgin. The spirit of Charles Reade may to-day exclaim: "Now am I punished for 'The Cloister and the Hearth.'"

"There is no doubt that, whatever may have been her shortcomings and faults," writes the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Van Buren from Porto Rico, "the Roman Catholic Church has done much good, as is evidenced by the fact that the people of Porto Rico know a good deal about Christianity. They may have perverted ideas, they may have grotesque ways of showing their religion, as in the matter of the carnival and their noisy demonstrations at Christmas and Easter, yet at the same time they know something about redemption and about the great Head and Founder of the Christian Church." We wonder whether as much can be said for the majority of the people of the United States at the present day.

Father John Gerard, S. J., whose own books and pamphlets are the best antidotes we have to the pernicious popular literature which flows from the Rationalist Press, is a brother of General Sir Montagu Gerard, an author of a different sort. Sir Montagu's present experiences in Manchuria may give us a companion volume to "Leaves from a Diary of a

Soldier and Sportsman." Two sisters of the distinguished Jesuit, Emily and Dorothea Gerard,—Madame de Laszowski and Madame Longard de Longgarde,—are well-known writers of fiction. This time last year the weekly edition of the London *Times* was publishing a serial story by the charming Catholic novelist M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell); just now the story-teller is Dorothea Gerard. This could scarcely have happened in the "No-Popery" days of fifty or sixty years ago.

Among the text-books used in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, is one on Mediaeval History by Ephraim Emerton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Harvard University. On account of its excessive anti-Catholic bias, the Catholics of Brooklyn entered a protest against the book, and it is to be withdrawn. How unfit its author is, even in purely literary qualifications, for the dignified position he holds, may be judged from the following remarks made by the London *Athenaeum* when reviewing his "Life of Erasmus":

We have a serious complaint to make against Professor Emerton's style. Every now and then one is brought up suddenly by some piece of hardly intelligible, slangy or undignified English which has the effect of a blow on the nerves: "He is not giving himself away." "He is no slouch of a courtier." "What are you giving us?" "I am dead broke." "A two-for-a-cent hired nag."

The vast procession accompanying Father Gopon with his petition to the Czar reminds us of the procession which escorted Lord George Gordon to the British House of Commons in 1780. On that occasion the magistrates would not order the soldiers to shoot till George the Third himself threatened to issue the command. Directly the result was the Lord was left at the mercy of a mob, who among their other depredations destroyed the finest law library in the kingdom, and would have murdered the great judge who owned it if they could have laid hands on him, because his anti-popery was not sufficiently pronounced to suit them. The apathy of the civil and military authorities who looked on timidly while the city was being pillaged, is now regarded as one of the most disgraceful incidents in British annals. Rioters must be dealt with swiftly and sternly. After they are dispersed, their complaints may be listened to, not before.

The one thing which Europe felt certain of in the reconstruction of the French Cabinet, was that Theophile Delcassé would again be Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has gained the confidence of his countrymen and of the world, and has given to France a prestige as great as she had fifty years ago. M. Rouvier, the new Premier, who began life as a book-agent, is regarded as an excellent financial statesman. M. Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies,—in English parlance, Speaker of the House of Commons,—was at one time a locksmith; later he became a journalist, and editor of the *Voltaire* newspaper,—certainly not a clerical organ; as Governor-General of Indo-China, he was the first to make that colony pay administrative expenses, and won the good-will of the clergy by his friendliness to the missions. He is now looked upon as a probable successor to President Loubet.

Our authority for the statement which we made in our issue of Jan. 5th, concerning the nature of the Masonic obligation, was a Mason in good standing, a highly intelligent Christian gentleman, and the most deeply religious Protestant we have ever met. He asked us our objections to Freemasonry. We stated one objection in precisely the same words as we used in THE CASKET, adding that while, of course, we could not be sure that such was the obligation, it was our idea of Freemasonry. He replied: "Your idea of Freemasonry is pretty correct;" and then tried to justify such conduct as we had ascribed to the judge, as being in accordance with the conduct of Christ towards the erring. A correspondent of the *Morn-*

ing Chronicle, signing himself "Lex," says: "I am credibly informed that the simple assurance of a Mason given to a brother Mason that he is innocent of a crime is not to be received in contradistinction to undisputed testimony of guilt." We did not refer to any "simple assurance," but to the most solemn assurance which one Mason can give another, and the question at issue is, would the judge regard the testimony of guilt as undisputed, if he received such a solemn assurance of the prisoner's innocence.

Answering a query in regard to "the brethren" of our Lord mentioned in Matt. 13: 56, 57, the editor of *The Dolphin* says, in the January number: "that the tradition before the time of St. Jerome was in favour of the literal translation may be conceded; but this can easily be explained by the grosser conceptions which the Jewish converts generally held regarding our Lord's personality, and which were based upon the faith of the Old Law in which the blessings of motherhood in the natural order were deemed to be the highest prerogative of womanhood." Catholic tradition never was in favour of making the persons mentioned in St. Matthew "brethren" of our Lord in the literal sense. Before St. Jerome wrote a line against Helvidius, the Antidicomarianitas were declared heretical for holding that the Blessed Virgin had children by St. Joseph. "*Antidicomarianitae appellati sunt haeretici*," are the words of St. Augustine, *De Haeresibus*, 56. "But we may assume," adds the editor, "that the teaching which St. Jerome and after him all the great Fathers of the Church, in the East and West unfolded represented the Catholic mind in its higher conceptions of the Motherhood (*sic*) of Christ." So, the Catholic mind, in other words, the mind of the Church Catholic, as expressed in the early tradition entertained "grosser conceptions" which led to its interpreting "brethren" (Matt. 13: 55) in the literal sense; and the Catholic mind as expressed in the later teaching adopted "higher," and, it is to be presumed, true "conceptions." Unfortunately for this theory, which is surely a strange one for a Catholic to propound, the grosser "conceptions" were heretical, and were declared heretical on the strength of the tradition which is alleged to have favoured them. The moral of all this is that Catholic editors should not go to Protestant writers for their history of Catholic doctrine.

Under the general heading of "Essentials and Nonessentials of the Catholic Religion," the Rev. H. G. Hughes, of England, is contributing a series of lucid and instructive papers to *The Ave Maria*. Such of these papers as have appeared leave, upon the whole, nothing to be desired on the score of theological exactness. But we think that, in the current number, Father Hughes understates the duty of Catholics in the matter of sacred relics and shrines. While saying rightly that Catholics may not deny their usefulness to many, nor ridicule nor despise their brethren who do not make use of them, he declares that they are perfectly free to believe or not believe them to be authentic. This is quite true in the sense intended by Father Hughes, namely, that "pious beliefs" are not, and from the nature of the case can not, be imposed as matters of divine faith, or even of what some theologians call ecclesiastical faith. But this is not the sense in which his words are likely to be taken; nor is it the whole truth. It is not alone by ties of faith that Catholics are bound to Mother Church: the piety that is born of faith, and the love that thinketh no evil, have claims upon them. The child who should obey his parents, indeed, as often as they laid a command upon him, but at the same time should reserve the right of refusing to take their word that such or such a thing was true, could hardly be said to have done his whole duty by his parents. So far as "the obedience of faith" is concerned, a Catholic is perfectly free to discredit the authenticity of a give-

relic or a given shrine; he will not incur the faintest suspicion of heresy if he deny it; but unless he is able to put his finger on positive evidence that the authorities of the Church made a mistake in declaring such relic or shrine to be authentic, he is not perfectly free to call the authenticity of it in question: the presumption of truth which long prescription engenders, the piety of faith, trust in the word of his Mother, should still the mutterings of doubt and seal his heart and lips. A certain class of Catholic writers to-day, disciples of a new school of criticism that is introducing a species of rationalism into the Church in the disguise of learning, scruple not to assail, with their quills, traditions that have been treasured up in the deep heart of the Church time out of mind. Father Hughes is very far indeed from being one of these. But the principle that he lays down, stated as he states it, will much too easily play into their hands.

Prince Krapotkin's review of the history of constitutional agitation in Russia, in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is painfully interesting in view of the tragic events which have occurred since it was written. He denies that Alexander II had decided on the very day he was killed, to submit to the Council of State a scheme for a Constitution, but acknowledges that the Czar had proposed to call an Assembly of Notables. To a thorough-going Socialist like Krapotkin, this seems "a timid and belated concession to public opinion;" but it might well have paved the way to something better. Alexander III, advised by old Emperor William, thought for a time of carrying out his father's ideas; but Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, turned him in the other direction. Helaboured earnestly to improve the condition of the peasantry in some respects, but on the other hand he withdrew from them certain privileges which they had enjoyed under his father, and he inaugurated a system of police tyranny which endures to this day and has grown intolerable. Provincial self-government, one of Alexander II's reforms was introduced forty years ago. Excluding Poland and Finland, European Russia is divided into fifty provinces, and each province into ten or twelve districts. In thirty-four of these provinces the Zemstvos are established. This means that in these provinces each district has an assembly, elected by all the inhabitants, for the management of local matters. Each assembly nominates its own executive, and all the district assemblies nominate a Provincial Assembly, which also has its executive, and is presided over by the provincial president of the nobility. The towns have their own municipal government. The district elections, however, are made separately by the three orders,—the nobility, the mixed landowners (merchants and peasant proprietors,) and the peasants belonging to the village communities. Electoral rights are based upon the value of landed property owned by each person in the district, and the nobility being the chief landowners the result is that in most assemblies the number of peasant representatives is less than that of the other two orders taken together. Only in some of the north-eastern provinces have the peasants a dominating voice. Alexander III reduced the number of peasant delegates. "Notwithstanding all the obstacles opposed to them by the Central Government," says Prince Krapotkin, "the Zemstvos, as a rule, have accomplished something. They have laid the foundation of a rational system of popular education. They have placed sanitation in the villages on a sound basis, and worked out the system which answers best the purpose of free medical help for the peasants and the labouring classes. They elected Justices of the Peace who were decidedly popular. And some of the Zemstvos are doing good work by spreading in the villages better methods of agriculture, by the supply of improved machinery at cost price, by spreading co-operative workshops and creameries, by mutual insurance, by introducing school gardens, and so

on." These provincial assemblies were Russia's best hope, and Nicholas II and some of his ministers seemed lately disposed to listen to their suggestions in national affairs. At present, no one knows what to expect.

The Marquise de Fontenoy's letters published in a syndicate of newspapers of which the *New York Herald and Tribune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* are the most important, contain information concerning European affairs which no other foreign correspondent seems to secure so early, if at all. She was twenty-four hours ahead of the other correspondents in stating that the Legion of Honour had set itself to procure the downfall of Combes; she contradicted the other correspondents who had given out the absurd story that the English Jockey Club had excluded Richard Croker's horses from training at Newmarket because the ex-sachem of Tammany had bid against King Edward at a horse sale; she pointed out that the Jockey Club is the most independent institution in England, that it has blackballed men whom the King wished elected to its membership, and that its present chief steward, Lord Durham,—a grandson of the Durham who was once Governor-General of Canada,—would readily do today, if necessary, what his predecessor in George IV's reign did, bar the King's horses from the Newmarket race-course if he did not think they were being run honourably; she was the only correspondent, so far as we know, to give American readers the news that Emperor William had issued, through the Prussian Minister of Public Worship, a decree forbidding the synods, the consistories, and the clergy of the State Church of Prussia from sending any funds abroad, either to foreign evangelical associations and unions or to missions maintained in Christian countries for the propagation of Lutheranism,—the object of this prohibition being to check the "Los von Rom" (away from Rome) movement in Austria, which, while pretending to be a religious movement, is in reality an effort to detach the Germans in the Austrian Empire from their allegiance to the House of Hapsburg and bring them into the German Empire, and which has been financed almost entirely from Prussia with money obtained by means of taxation and endowment from the Prussian State Church; she was the only correspondent, we believe, to give a full explanation to American readers of the reason for the recent resignation of Premier Maura and the Spanish Cabinet,—the proposal of the Ministry to make General Lano Chief of the Staff, and the refusal of the King to give the post to any one but General Polavieja, who was successively Governor-General of Cuba and the Philippines, and who would have saved those islands to Spain if he had not been hampered by Premier Canovos who, in obedience to Masonic dictation, wished to let them go; she is the only correspondent to tell us that the administration which succeeds that of Premier Maura is composed of men of the highest character, loyal at once to Church and State.

There have been many surmises as to the identity of this clever lady,—for lady we are convinced the Marquise de Fontenoy is, though we have been told that it was a man on the staff of the *New York Herald* who wrote the letters. We feel certain that the interesting letters of "ex-Attaché" are written by the same hand. While familiar with the domestic history of all the royal and noble families of Europe, the Marquise de Fontenoy shows an especially minute acquaintance with the affairs of Scottish families; and this, together with some other tokens, leads us to suspect that she is a lady who has occasionally sent communications to THE CASKET,—the Marquise D'Oilly, the last descendant of the MacDonalds of Keppoch. This is merely a guess of our own, and, if it be correct, we are betraying no confidence in publishing it.

There are three murder charges now before the Court of King's Bench at Montreal.

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

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

THE CASKET AND THE LEAGUE.

THE CASKET is now devoting considerable of its valuable space to the interests of the League of the Cross. This is as it should be, as there is a close relationship existing between the Catholic press and Catholic total abstinence, and a duty now devolves upon the members of the League to rally to the support of the paper when it gives attention to the great cause for which they are fighting, that is, the spread of total abstinence in every Catholic community.

The Catholic newspaper which devotes space to the temperance movement is of incalculable value to every member of the League. It places before him the doings of his organization all over the diocese, keeps him in touch with the other branches, and gives him the opportunity of appreciating the progress made beyond the narrow limits of his own branch. He is given the means of an interchange of ideas and is made to realize that he is a unit in a powerful army that is waging a successful battle with a great enemy of society, and this must of necessity be to him a strong incentive to continue to be a steadfast and faithful advocate of total abstinence.

THE CASKET is assisting the League and common justice demands that the members rally to the support of THE CASKET and become subscribers and readers of it. Again, in order that the League may reap the greatest possible benefit from the privilege kindly conferred upon it by THE CASKET by placing space at its disposal, every branch should make an effort to contribute to the temperance column and make it interesting.

Contributions have been received from a few of the branches. Let others follow the example of these, and let the Catholic press and the Catholic total abstinence of the diocese work harmoniously together and great good will be accomplished.

ST. PETER'S BRANCH.

The latest Branch of the League of the Cross to come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council is St. Peter's Branch, Port Hood. St. Peter's Branch has been organized for some time and has been doing a great deal of good in the organization of Inverness County since its organization.

The following is a list of its officers for the quarter ending March 31st, 1905:

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Colin Chisholm; President, J. H. Jamieson; Vice Pres., Duncan Gillis; Secretary, J. Lewis McDonald; Fin. Secretary, J. Albert McDonnell; Treasurer, Richard Harding; Marshall, P. J. Barry; Asst. Marshal, Willie McDonnell; Doorkeeper, Aloysius Breen.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE REFORM.

A temperate, if not a total abstaining England, constitutes a problem which has long occupied the minds of practical politicians. Just now, when the Christian world celebrates the great religious festival with so much surrounding social life that is gross and degrading excess, it is not inappropriate to be reminded that the question of Temperance Reform is to the Catholic world pregnant with possibility and great responsibility.

A very able contribution to this consideration was provided at the recent Australian Catholic Congress by His Grace the Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, who, viewing the ravages of drink, declares that "adequate means, rightly employed, will achieve, in all circumstances, complete success or at least proportionate success."

Naturally enough—and there are multitudes outside the Catholic fold who will agree with him—the remedy from the Catholic point of view must be radical and mainly spiritual. His opinion is clearly in the direction of elevating the heart and soul of the Catholic enslaved by this abuse to a sacred appreciation of his manhood and the responsibilities of the individual citizen, so well enforced at a Catholic gathering a fortnight ago by President Roosevelt.

Legislation can certainly do a deal to control excess, but, as Dr. Kelly points out the question to the Catholic is one of morals. The wills of the erring must, he holds, be restored to temperance by the following means: "First, by the zeal of pastors; secondly, by voluntary abstinence; thirdly, by religious organization. . . . Let the people see in the light of faith the guilty excesses of the drunkard, the complacency of the unscrupulous vendor, the scandal of encouraging or pressing others to drink, the necessity of shunning occasions and the fatal effects of strong drink upon womanhood and faith."

On the best and most suitable policy to be pursued regarding reform there will always remain room for difference. But there is no getting away from the substantial fact that England could well part with her confirmed drunkards, and do much more than has yet been accomplished to save the rising generation from the open pitfalls in our social organization.

In every part of the land the various societies connected with and directed by the Church should constitute the watch-towers aiding the clergy to save those in danger, for it must be kept in mind that the problem of rational temperance reform is one in which the laity can render much useful service.—London, England, Catholic News.

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The Rebellion of The '45.

By CHAS. CHIS.

Under the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, there stands a monument from the chisel of Canova which bears in bold bas relief the inscription: JACOBI III., JACOBI II. MAGI. BRIT. REGIS FILIO.

CAROLO EDUARDO ET HEURICHO DECANO PATRUO CARDINALIUM JACOBI III. REGIAE STIRPIS STUARDAE POST-REMIS AMO MDCCXCIX BEATI MORTUI QUI IN DOMINO MORUUNTUR.

Vain and empty titles! There is yet something unwritten on that marble slab. To the unborn one who has studied the history of that age, the impropriety of that epitaph is quite clear. Probably the best reason that can be assigned for its existence at all, is the fact that it was engraved under the august patronage of George IV., Hanoverian King of England.

The crown struggle of the Stuarts for the grand of the three kingdoms, which was inaugurated by the unready James, Chevalier de St. George, and which ended so disastrously on Drumossie Moor, furnishes a tableau of heroic action unequalled in the annals of many a day. The events of the '45 thrill us yet, and the consequences of that memorable year can be read on the map of the New World even now, for from that date we mark the disruption of the quiet old system of clan-ship and the migration of the Highland people. Lovers of liberty were these rude hillmen, fond of the old hearthstone and intensely loyal to their fellows, hospitable to the lone wanderer who strayed in their glens, but relentless, though not without good cause, in their whole-souled detestation of the Sassenachs who brought over a German lairdie to rule in the stead of a Stuart. They were blind in their zeal for the hapless family whose wild phantasy of rule by Divine permit was their undoing. The story of the followers of the El Mhadi who threw their naked bodies against a British square of bayonets is a case of the same mad infatuation for a leader in a foolhardy and perilous undertaking.

The stern statutory decrees of Parliament, after the Rebellion, caused many a patriarchal family to quit their holdings for prospective homes in America, which in these times were to be redeemed with privation and much distress from the forests, and it was then that the strong arm and the stout heart of the exile stood him in his need. It must have been a pathetic leave-taking at the docks along the West Coast and the Islands when the men and women passed in file along the gang plank to the frail schooner craft that was to take them away from the obnoxious rule of the South-erner. Then were the associations of many a lifetime spent in the peaceful seclusion of a Highland valley severed at a stroke; it was indeed the irony of war, much more sad to the heart of a soldier than the reception of a sword slash in the fray. Many a fruitful strath and green hillside were forsaken and the castle of the chief like the crofter's cabin stood desolate, tenantless, the claim of the alien marauder. Such was the climax of the Stuart struggle for supremacy, and the people of our times assign, as well they may, the glory of the fight to the vanquished ones whose last stand marks the beginning of a new Celtæ, a strong, broad-minded Christian people, excelling in the arts and sciences, who are proud, very proud, of the fact that Edward King of England reigns by right of his descent from the old Scottish family of Stuart.

(To be continued.)

Starting But True.

People the world over were horrified on learning of the burning of a Chicago theater in which nearly six hundred people lost their lives yet more than five times this number or over 3,000 people died from pneumonia in Chicago during the same year, with sacrinely passing notice. Every one of these cases of pneumonia resulted from a cold and could have been prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. A great many who had every reason to fear pneumonia have wardied it off by the prompt use of this remedy. The following is an instance of this sort: "To much cannot be said in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and especially for colds and influenza. I know that it cured my daughter, Laura, of a severe cold, and I believe saved her life when she was threatened with pneumonia." W. D. Wilcox, Logan, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Why it was Cheap.

My little friends, Frank and "Bunch," set up a lemonade stand the other day, and I was their first customer. Frank's sign read "Two Cents a Glass."

"Bunch's" sign read "A Penny a Glass." With an eye to the fact that "a penny saved is a penny earned," I bought a glass of Bunch's lemonade, paid the penny due, and casually inquired, "why his was cheaper than Frank's?"

"Cos," replied "Bunch," "mine is the lemonade that puppy fell into."

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An "Ex-Priest" and the Law.

No doubt many of our readers, particularly those in the West, will recall that more than once we have had occasion to show up that professional fraud, ex-priest P. A. Seguin. That man for years has been making the usual "terrible revelations" and "awful disclosures" about the Catholic Church. Heretofore he has been wise enough to keep out of the courts. But lately he had recourse to the law, with the result that Justice swatted him unsondly with her sword.

It seems that Seguin delivered one of the regulation "ex-priest" lectures at Dike, Iowa. He says a mob of Catholics attacked him there and injured him severely, for which he brought suit for \$50,000, naming sixteen prominent Catholics of Dike as defendants. Seguin in his own behalf told a blood-curdling story of the alleged cruel attack upon him. From the Marshalltown Daily Times-Republican we quote the following account of the way his lies were disposed of:

"In the opening statement of the defence a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff was outlined, with a statement to the effect that the defence would disprove the statements regarding the attack by the mob. The defence gave notice that it would show Seguin to be a grafter and a fraud, and that he was neither robbed nor mistreated.

"Testimony was begun at the close of the opening statements, and the plaintiff was put on the stand in his own behalf. When court adjourned at noon cross-examination was in progress. The principal point made by the defence was over the testimony of the plaintiff himself, to the effect that he was in perfect health, both mentally and physically, at the time and prior to the Dike episode. The defence brought out that the plaintiff, two weeks prior to the alleged Dike assault, had claimed in court at Albert Lea that he had been injured in a similar assault at another place, and that he had had his jaw injured and two teeth knocked out.

"Seguin's testimony was not very strong and he could not identify any defendant with any overt act. He appeared very hard of hearing, but was caught a time or two off his guard and could hear better than he pretended. He told a terrible tale of brutality, but upon close questioning weakened considerably. He testified that before the Dike affair he was a man in perfect health and that his teeth were in perfect condition. Upon cross-examination it was shown that two weeks prior to the Dike affair Seguin testified in an action against the C. R. I. & P. R. Co., at Albert Lea, that he then was in a nervous collapse as a result of trouble up there and that he was then suffering from his teeth where they had injured him there. It was clearly brought out that he had testified there that his physical condition was very bad, and then two weeks later claimed to be in perfect health. His testimony showed that he never had a broken arm set by a physician, and only treated it with liniment; that he went home and stayed there two months without buying a physician. He stated that he had a home at Amboy for ex-priests and that he had so ran it for six years. Upon cross-examination it was shown that he never in six years had had but one inmate and that this inmate was there but three days. So much for his alleged home for which he raises so much money."

Without hearing any evidence from the defence the court dismissed the case. Seguin's lying stories alone were sufficient to condemn him. Thus he goes forth a branded fraud. But he will probably find alleged Christian people who will still be eager to be taken in by him. He is a fair sample of the "ex-priest" tribe. Every member of that unsavory band is a fraud, who will, for a few dollars, manufacture any kind of a "terrible revelation" simple fools are willing to pay for.—Catholic News.

Life is a Burden—If the stomach is not right, is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light-hearted? Do you have Sick Headache? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for 10 cents.

The Hardy Man.

"I want to advertise for a man," said the lady, approaching the want advertisement counter in the daily newspaper office. "Judge" reports the conversation: "I want to get a man to carry coal in winter, keep up the fires, shovel snow, mow the lawn in summer, also sprinkle it, tend the flowers, mind the children, wash dishes, sweep the front porch, run errands and all that kind of work. In short, I want a man who will always be around the place, and can be called upon for any kind of hard work. He must be sober and reliable, of good appearance, not over thirty."

"Pardon me, madam," said the clerk, "we cannot accept matrimonial advertisements."

"My Kidneys are all Wrong! How shall I insure best results in the shortest time?" It stands to reason that a liquid specific of the unquestionable merit of South American Kidney Cure will go more directly and quickly to the seat of the trouble than the "pill form" treatment, and when it strikes the spot there's healing in an instant.

During February make up your mind that the only RUBBERS you will wear, will be the "MALTESE CROSS" BRAND. Nothing equals them for FIT, STYLE or WEAR. For sale by A. Kirk & Co.

Professional Cards

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MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
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May be Consulted on all Diseases of Domestic Animals.

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Residence, Church Street, Antigonish.

FOR SALE.

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

HOUSE FOR SALE.

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

Crown Tailoring Co.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows
LEAVE ANTIGONISH.
No. 86. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, 9.35
" 20 Express for Halifax, 12.27
" 85 Express for Sydney, 12.26
" 55 Mixed for Mulgrave, 2.35
" 86 Express for Truro, 18.00
" 19 Express for Sydney, 13.14
All trains run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight
Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904.

THE TRUTH OF THE OLIVER CROMWELL.

(Continued from last issue.)

"Well the Hoodleys weren't a seafaring people originally. They moved over to Gloucester, y'see, at one particular time when everybody was expecting in some way to make money out of fishing. George Hoodley was a lad then—seventeen—with the hard kind of a face and the awkward body that everybody naturally looked for in one of his breed. And he had the kind of a mind, I callate, that his father would like a boy of his to have. Well, George signed right away for a boy's wages with a prudent master—old Sol Tucker it was—that went in the *Distant Shore* so long. They used to say that Sol wore the same pair of jack-boots out of her that he had when he first went aboard, and there was eighteen years between his first and last trips in her. I mind the jack-boots—and they were cert'nly well patched when I saw them—though no more than twelve-year-old then. That'll give you an idea of Sol. And George Hoodley put in thirteen years with Sol, and thirteen long hard drags of years they must've been. I misdoubt that any of us here could've stood those thirteen—no, sir, not for vessel's, skipper's and hand's share together. Well, George stood it, and I don't b'lieve he ever knew he was missing anything in life. But he had something to show for it, as he'd say himself. When he left old Sol he was able to buy a half-interest and go master of a good vessel. I went with him in her—the *Harding*—two trips—just two, no more."

Martin halted to light up again, and somebody asked, "Warn't it the *Harding*, Martin, that had the small cabin?" "Yes, the smallest, they say, that ever was seen in a fisherman. Just about room to stand between the steps and the stove and between the stove and the bulkhead again—and not much better for'ard—a foree's'le so small that the crew used to say they had to go on deck to haul on their oilskins. She was all hold. Well, while he was in the *Harding* George made a great reputation for all kinds of carefulness. Most men that went with him said he was altogether too careful for any mortal use; and maybe that was so. But his savings kept piling up, and there was plenty of other careful men to ship with him and abide by him."

"One thing that George and his people used to boast about was that he warn't like a good many other fishermen. While a good many of them were putting in time ashore drinking, skylarking, or if it warn't no more than to spend a quiet sociable evening with their friends or their own families—during all that George was attending to business, for business it was to him. He was talking one day of those who said fishing was a venture, or even an adventure, and he'd been reading somewhere, he said, of the joy that somebody thought fine, strong men ought to get out of fishing. He almost smiled when he was telling it. The joy of fishing! If you had a good trip of fish and got a good price for it, why yes, fishing was good fun then. But as far as he could see it was like any other kind of work. You put in about so much time at it and took good care of your money, and at the end of the year you had about so much to show for it. And as for the fun of fighting a breeze of wind that some of them talked about, seeing how long you could hang on to your canvas without losing your spars, or how far down you could let your vessel roll before she'd capsize—none of that for him. And it was all rot, their pretending they got any fun out of it. They had the same blood and nerve and senses as any other humans, and he knew that for himself he was content to stay hove-to when it blew one of the living gales they talked about, and satisfied, too, to shorten sail in time, even if he was bound home, when it blew hard enough. Gloucester would be there when he got there—it wouldn't blow away. Cert'nly, he'd admit, the drivers'd out-sail him on a passage and beat him out of the market once in a while, but in the long run his way paid best. He could name the foolish fellows that'd been lost—and the fingers of both hands wouldn't begin to name them; yes, and left families to starve, some of 'em—and he himself was alive and still bringing home the fish, and everybody in Gloucester knew what he had to show for it."

"Well, by that time, everybody in Gloucester did know what he had to show for it, and everybody in Gloucester said it was about time he began to look around for a wife, though nobody expected George Hoodley to look around for a wife after the regular manner of fishermen, who don't look around at all, so far as I c'n see. We ourselves, or most of us, anyway, liking the girl pretty well and she willing, gen'rally hurry up to get married 'bout as soon as we find ourselves with a couple of months' rent ahead."

"But not that way with George Hoodley. It wasn't until he was forty-five that he began to look around after the manner of his people for a wife. There was to be no rushing into the expenses of matrimony; but with two good vessels, and a house all clear, a man might well think of it—or leastways I imagine that's the way he thought it out—if he wasted any time thinking of it at all."

"Now, if George Hoodley had not been like other men during all the years he was fishing, if he hadn't joined in the talk of his mates on what was worth having in life—you know how fishermen gen'rally talk when they get going on some things—even if George Hoodley pretended to think that he thought they were a lot of blessed fools, yet it is more than likely that the opinions of the men he went to sea with had their influence with him just the same. It stands to reason they were bound to after years

of it. And then clear back he must've come of flesh-and-blood people like anybody else, for though nobody could imagine the Hoodleys having weaknesses like other people, yet cert'nly, if you went far enough back, there must've been ancestors among 'em all—one or two—that enjoyed life the same as other people."

"Well, for a wife George took a very pretty girl who was young enough—some of you that know her know that well—young enough to have had grandchildren to him. Twenty or twenty-one, light-haired, pretty face, and a trim figure. I didn't like her eyes or her mouth myself, but everybody agreed she was pretty. She had never been so far away from home that she could not be back again the same day—and that certified to her character with some people. For other things she would come into some money when her father died. And her father didn't object to George Hoodley. He was a thrifty man, too, and said all right—made George's way easy, in fact."

"Now, I callate that George thought that he never did a wiser thing in all his life than when he married that girl. Among the men he knew there were some that'd got pretty wives but no money; and others, money but plain-lookers. He was getting both, good looks and money, and he could laugh at them all—those who wanted her because of the money in prospect or those others who were in love with her face. And maybe he didn't laugh at some of 'em!—the sail-carriers and others who imagined that a reputation for foolishness at sea won women's hearts. It was a great stroke of business altogether. He would get his share of good living yet—he boasted of that. He had always taken the best care of himself—never drank and seldom smoked—and then only in the way of business—was in the prime of life, had a tough constitution, and his wife-to-be was young and pretty. He could laugh at all of them."

"Nearly everybody in Gloucester said nice things to George. 'My, but you're the deep one—and lucky? Oh, no, you're not a bit lucky! But you always did have a long head—' That's the way most people talked to him, and he liked it. As for the few who didn't seem pleased—the three or four who hinted, but didn't ask outright if he thought he was doing a wise thing—George said it was easy enough to place them—they'd like to get her themselves. If he was only another kind of a man he might have been warned in time, but he was that kind that nobody felt sorry for. And that's a hard thing, too."

"Well, they were married, and the wonderful thing of George letting his vessel go out a trip without him was on exhibition to the people of Gloucester. Yes, sir, she went to sea the day he was married. He stayed ashore that trip—that trip, but not the second."

"The truth was they didn't get along well together; which warn't remarkable maybe—she young and pretty, and he the age he was and more than looking it. Forty-seven's a fine age for some men, but not for George's kind—leather-skinned he was, with lean chops of jaws, a mouth as tight as a deck beam, a turkey neck—you've seen the turkey necks—and eyes that were cold as a dead haddock's."

"George, I callate, was beginning to learn that a woman was a different proposition from a vessel, and that there were things about a woman that had to be studied out. Not that I think he tried overhard to study this one out. Listening to him as I had many a time before he got married, I knew that he figured that a woman like everything else, had her place in the universe, and she ought to know it—or be made to know it. And now here was his wife's case—a steady man for a husband, a good house to live in, grub and her clothes all found, or anyway as much clothes as he thought fit and proper for her to have. Could a woman expect more, or a man do more, than that?"

"Twarn't long after he got married that things began to go wrong, not only at home but out to sea. There was the trip he broke his ankle. Coming home, he looked maybe for a little show of grief on the part of his wife, but if he did he didn't find it. Indeed, she even said he ought to go to a hospital instead of making it hard for her at home. 'Twas common talk that she said that."

"Going out his next trip with his leg not yet well-knit and himself having to limp out the door, he and his wife had words. Billy Shaw, passing by, heard them. 'I don't care if I never see you again,' he said. 'And if you think I'd care if I never saw you again either, you're mistaken. I wouldn't care if you're lost—you and your vessel—only I wouldn't like to see all the crew lost.'

"That last must have set him to thinking, for he didn't sail that day as he said he would, but put in a day talking to people around town. I know he asked me, for one, a lot of questions. I didn't know till later what he was driving at. 'Twas while he was questioning me that he coaxed me into shipping with him. 'Just this trip, Martin,' he said. 'And your cousin Dan Spring's thinking of coming out with me this time—to help me out. Two men left me suddenly to-day, and if you'll come out Dan'll surely come.' And so out of goodnature I said I'd go with him. It's blessed little he got out of me, though, in answer to his other questions, but he found plenty of others willing to talk."

"Well, on the passage out we all noticed he seemed an absent-minded man. We noticed, too, or thought we did, that he used to forget that his leg warn't yet very strong and that now and then he had to pull up when it seemed to hurt him bad."

"That trip—well, it was a queer one from the first. With myself and my cousin Dan, who were dory-mates, it warn't nothing but accidents. There was that after the first haul of fish when we were dropping down to come alongside. It was a bit rough—that's a fact. Some said that for so careful a man it was surprising that the skipper had ordered the dories out at all that day. However, we were just ahead of her—under the end of her bowsprit almost—and of course Dan and myself nat'rally looked for the skipper to look out for us. We were so near that Dan had taken in his oars and had the painter ready to heave aboard. I was at the oars. One stroke more, I thought, and we'll be all right, when whing! the first thing we knew around came the vessel and down on us. I couldn't do anything with the dory, she being down to her gunnels with fish. Well, Dan had time to hollar to me and I hollered to him—no more than that—when she was on us. By a miracle, you might say, we both managed to grab the bob-stay. The stem of the vessel cut the dory like it was a cracker, and then under her keel it went."

To be continued.

The Poisoned Spring.—As in nature so in man, pollute the spring and disease and waste are bound to follow—the stomach and nerves out of kilter means poison in the spring. South American Nerveine is a great purifier, cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and tones the nerves. The best evidence of its efficacy is the unsolicited testimony of thousands of cured ones.—76

The Conflict Between Church And State.

There is no need of conflict between the Church and the State. They tell us that two parallel lines can run on for infinity without ever touching each other or crossing. These two lines, these two powers, civil and ecclesiastical, running parallel, can run on forever without coming in collision. But the State must be made to know her place; and the Church must keep her place. Now, the Church has not always kept her place. The sins have not always been on the part of the State. During that time of compromise when kings received power over the Church, and bishops received power over the State, there was a mixture of politics and religion; and it was a very bad thing for both State and Church. While the Church tried to strip the Kings of their spiritual power, and met resistance, the State tries to strip the bishops of their temporal power; and it met resistance. The kings did not want to cease to be sacristans; and the bishops still wanted to be styled "my lords." And to this day we find prince-bishops over there in Germany. They love the title. It was the case with bishops; it was also the case with abbots. They loved temporal domination.

It took a long time to get the matter straightened out; to get the kings back where they belonged; and to get the bishops and abbots back where they belonged. It took a long time to get the kings out of the sanctuary. But the Church is getting them all out. It will not be long before she will have them all out. Then the sanctuary will be left to the priests. It will not be long before the bishops will all be stripped of their temporal powers. They will be forced back into their sanctuaries where they belong. And then the Church will be free inside the sanctuary; and the State will be free to carry out its ends and aims in the great world outside.

There is one thing we must not forget in this connection, and that is, that the Pope aspires to temporal freedom. While I am glad to see the temporal power taken away from all bishops and abbots, I am a stern believer and adherent of the right of the Pope to temporal principedom. Why? Simply because I would have the temporal rulers driven out of the sanctuary. I stand up for the rights of the sanctuary. I do not believe in mixing religion and politics. Religion holds up the cross. That is the only weapon of the Church. By that cross she will conquer. At the foot of that cross she is willing to die. The State has a different emblem. She has the sword. She has chains; she has a rope; she has a club. The State is represented by the club of the policeman; she is represented by the sword of the soldier; she is represented by the noose of the courts. Let the State have those things. The Church does not want them. Let the State control the club; let her brandish the sword; let her dangle her chains, let her hold aloof the noose. That is not the weapons of the Church.

But while the Church plants her cross in the sanctuary, the policeman must stand outside; let the soldier remain outside; let the civil judge remain outside; let the king remain outside. The Church demands absolute autonomy; the Church demands independence; and the time is fast approaching when she will be free. This building is a church. It is a Catholic church. But outside and beyond this building, there is the great Catholic Church of the world. This Church has its sanctuary on the Tiber. I do not permit the congregation to enter this sanctuary. The great Catholic Church of the world has her sanctuary in the city of Rome. In the providence of God, with His evident design and purpose, Rome has been made the sanctuary of the Catholic Church of the world. We have here a few hundred families. They make this parish. This is a parish church; and here is the sanctuary of this parish church. But the whole world makes up the great Catholic Church; three hundred millions of people form her congregation. Her walls are not raised by men. Her walls are the firmament of the earth. The sanctuary of the great Catholic

Church of the world being in the city of Rome, the sovereign Pontiff is the High Priest there. Therefore, in the providence of God, and by what would appear to be the fixed purpose of Jesus Christ, Rome is the sanctuary of the Catholic world; and we insist that kings shall not enter it; that the civil power shall not be represented in it; that it shall be reserved for the sovereign Pontiff and for the supreme functions of the Catholic religion. Therefore, the Catholic world says: "Rome for the Church, as the sanctuary is for the Church of the parish." And why is this? Simply because as we feel we cannot get along without Rome, and that Rome is not Rome to us unless it is free Rome, Rome must be a papal Rome. Rome has always been the rallying point of the army of the cross. Rome always stood for us in times of supreme crisis. Rome has always borne the brunt of the battle everywhere. Without Rome the Catholic world is helpless. In the beginning of the past century, of which I have spoken to you already, when kings found they could not get along without the Pope, that Rome was necessary, Catholic princes were willing to compromise, and did compromise. Catholic archbishops were willing to compromise; and they did compromise. Priests all over Germany and throughout the world were willing to compromise, and they did compromise. But Rome stood firm. The Pope said, No. The Pope said "Non possumus." And in the face of leagued Europe, in the face of a compromising clergy, Rome stood up for the rights and liberty of the Church. And Rome prevailed. We feel that without Rome we have lost the key to the situation. Without Rome we have not the citadel that commands the whole field of the world. With Rome we are impregnable; we are invincible; without Rome we are the prey and easy victims of every crowned head who wishes to assail us. Therefore, we stand up for the papal Rome and we stand up for the Pope as King. We insist that this Pope shall be absolutely free in Rome. The Capitol of the Catholic Church; the sanctuary of the Catholic Church.

They say this can not be; that it is impossible; that the Pope can never come back to his temporal power. Very well, the Church has been living down impossibilities from the beginning. And the Church is going to win. Victory is in the air. We are in the very dawn of final triumph. The Church will soon achieve absolute independence in every country in the world. But she never will be free until the sovereign Pontiff is free in Rome, the center, the citadel, and the sanctuary of the Catholic world.—Rev. D. S. Phelan, in *Western Watchman*.

Unfavorable Criticism.

Two artists were regarding in a Fifth ave. gallery a print of Millais's "Chill October." One of them said: "Sir John Millais once showed me the original of 'Chill October,' and at the same time he told me a story about it."

"He said that as he sat painting one gray afternoon among the reeds and rushes of the Tay a voice from behind a hedge asked:

"'Man, did ye ever try photography?'"

"'No, never,' said Sir John, and he continued to paint slowly."


"'It's a hantle quicker,' said the voice."

"'Yes, I suppose so,' the painter agreed."

"Then the voice said, bitingly:

"'An' it's mair like the place.'"

A Few Drops of Kendrick's Liniment



to the sore throat or swollen tonsils, or any swelling, lameness or painful part, convince you of its power to relieve promptly.

Kendrick's Is King.

At all dealers.

THE BAIRD CO. LIMITED, Proprietors.

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

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..HAMS..

ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING.

JOHN FRASER, Manager

INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL,
INVERNESS, C. B.

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

L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

Coughing is Serious

even for those in robust health. Take Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, it is guaranteed to cure any cough. Your money back, if it doesn't.

25c., 50c. and \$1.00

GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT

is well-known as being without an equal. After exposure to cold a few drops in a cup of hot sweetened water will effectually break up a Cold or Cough.

Taken from a Post Card:

Rockvale, N. S., Jan. 10, 1905.

Please send me two dozen of Gates' Acadian Liniment. That Liniment sells fast. It is good.

Yours,
JAMES S. NICKERSON.

A bottle in the home is a necessity for such winter ills as Toothache, Chills and Quinsy. For Rheumatism when applied hot it brings relief. Diphtheria and Sore-Throat are quickly and efficiently cured by it. Best because strongest. Sold everywhere by

C. GATES, SON & CO
MIDDLETON, N. S.

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Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEEMING MILLS CO., LTD., Agents, 288 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 297



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ESTABLISHED, 1852

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Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people...

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

CHURCH UNION AND THAT SORT OF THING.

III.

Now, I will be told that I am too previous, that the Westminster Confession is not going to be rejected, that the "essentials" of it will be adopted into the new creed...

Further, these non-essentials defined as truths by the Westminster Fathers express religious truths or they do not. If they do, why are they not to be incorporated in the new creed?

But if the non-essentials, to be excluded from the new confession be errors—as the Westminster doctrine of predestination certainly is—we have to conclude that the great English and Scotch Calvinistic body, separated from the Roman Communion and broke up the ancient Christianity in the British Islands only to plunge into one of the most hideous heresies of modern times.

"A Church rests upon its confession of faith, upon the doctrines embodied in its creed, as a building rests upon its foundation. If but one doctrine contained in the creed be unfounded, much more if it be evidently false, it follows immediately and inevitably that that confession of faith is an imposition. But an imposition cannot emanate from God. Hence when such a declaration can be fastened on a creed, that creed has a human source, and the Church admitting such a false doctrine cannot be the Church of Christ."

Or to put it in another way, the Westminster Confession is a truthful

and correct interpretation of God's word or it is not. If it is, why is it to be cast aside? If it is not, and for that is to be rejected, or modified, then shall we have a pronouncement carrying all the weight, which the authority of these denominations can give it, that Catholics were right all along in opposing it and in denouncing it as contrary to the word of God.

In like manner, if the principle of the organic union of local churches, such as practised among Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists, was, in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, so unscriptural as to justify Congregationalists in separating from Episcopalians and Presbyterians, it is equally unscriptural today, and will forbid the proposed union.

CANADA AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We have received a copy of the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith for the (Eccles.) Provinces of Quebec and Montreal, the issue of February, 1904. This is the periodical published by the Quebec Association for the Propagation, a separated branch of the Society known as the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

The receipts include balance on hand at the beginning of the year. Strictly speaking it is not one society. Instead of balance we should have written balances, for in each diocese the local Council distributes the amount received in that diocese.

Table with columns: Receipts, Disbursements, and various mission categories like 'The Bishop of Chicoutimi', 'Annals', 'Vestments and guitar cases', etc.

The Montreal Council, in addition to the \$4,003.32 distributed among the poor parishes and missions of that diocese, gave the following:

To the Tabernacle Society, \$100.00; Oblate Fathers, 308.82; Madawaska, 2.00; Deaf Mutes, 50.00; the Syrian Mission, 83.39. The Councils of Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, and Valleyfield devoted their allocations to the needs of their respective dioceses.

Boston Notes.

The first annual dinner of the Canadian Club was held at the Hotel Bellevue, Back Bay, on the evening of the 28th ult.

The most severe snowstorm that Bostonians have experienced in six years passed over the New England States on the 25th ult., causing great damage to vessels all along the coast, no less than thirteen having been wrecked off Boston harbor and the surrounding waters.

The death of Mr. William A. Brehaut, an associate of the editorial staff of the Boston Post, took place in this city on the 24th ult. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, receiving his collegiate training in the Provinces, and has been popularly known for the past fourteen years as one of the cleverest journalists connected with the Boston press.

The Caledonian Club of Boston celebrated the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns with a grand concert and ball at Mechanics' Building, Huntington avenue on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th. The occasion was one of great concern to all the local Scotsmen, and despite the raging snowstorm fully a thousand enthusiastic admirers of the bard were in attendance.

Cape Breton Notes.

Supreme Civil Court opened at Sydney on Tuesday, Judge Graham presiding.

Robert Callaghan of Sydney lost a fine pair of horses in the ice on Sydney harbor on the 25th ult. He drove across a track cut by the Bruce a few days before.

James McDonald was instantly killed and Ralph and Richard Branwell, brothers, were badly injured by a fall of stone in Dominion No. 3 colliery at Glace Bay Saturday.

John McMullen, section man of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's railway, was run over by a train at North Sydney on Tuesday, and was badly cut up. Fears for his recovery are entertained.

On January 23th the school-house of West L'Ardoise section was totally destroyed by fire. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been from a defective stove-pipe.

War News.

On January 27th there was heavy fighting. The Russians began the attack, and made a determined attempt to capture the village of Sandepas which was occupied by the Japanese. The attempt, however, proved a failure. The losses on both sides are admitted to be very heavy, each side represents the loss of "the enemy" as from 5,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded.

Personal.

Mr. Alexander Macgillivray, C. E., and Mrs. Macgillivray arrived in Town on Tuesday from Bridgewater, N. S., where Mr. Macgillivray has been engaged on the construction of the Halifax and South-Western Railway.

A group of Russian hussars ran down British Vice-Consul Mouckain in Warsaw on Saturday night. Two hussars rushed at him with their swords, inflicting severe cuts across his face. Dripping with blood Mouckain was conveyed to an hospital. He is reported to be doing well, British Consul General Murray had a narrow escape from being similarly run down. It appears that the incidents were due to a company of hussars getting drunk and running amuck.

At Amherst Sunday a man under the influence of liquor walked up to the track and lay down. The train stopped for water directly opposite, and he crawled across the track between the driving wheels. The driver observed the man and he was rescued, cursing those who saved him.

Peter Keith, aged 51 years, of New Glasgow, perished in the snow Sunday night while on his way to Trenton where his daughter resides.

HIGHLAND NURSERY.

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants

CARNATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

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

TELEPHONE 189.

WM. CHISHOLM, - - New Glasgow.

A. KIRK & Co.

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, Gingham, Muslins, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Braids, Sateens, Skirtings, Velvets, Cretonnes, Ducks, Etc., Etc.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY.



A. KIRK & CO.

General News.

Mrs. A. N. Whitman of Canso, is dead.

Affairs at St. Petersburg and Moscow are now nearly in their usual state.

The hearing of objections to the election petitions has been adjourned until March.

The Reform Club at Montreal banquetted Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways on Saturday evening.

The sentence of death passed on Giacconi for murder, at Montreal, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The snowstorm of the 25th caused much delay to traffic on the western and some of the eastern portions of the I. C. R.

Chas. L. Tucker has been found guilty at Cambridge, Mass., of the murder of Mabel Page, and will be sentenced to death.

A young Indian of St. Augustin du Saguenay, Que., killed his insane father at the latter's own request, and afterwards burned the body.

The Dominion Government has decided to give a grant of \$50,000 to New Westminster in connection with the Dominion Exhibition, which will be held in that city next summer.

The Ontario elections resulted in the defeat of the Ross Government by a majority of about 44. Three members of the Government, Messrs. Dryden, Latchford and Evanturel, were defeated.

On Jan. 26th Digby was startled by a runaway train, which left part of a locomotive's cab on one of the streets, the train going by the station at a rate of speed much greater than has ever been witnessed in that part of the Province.

A despatch to a news agency from Riga-Russia, says the strikers in the suburban factories there attempted to enter the town, but were opposed by troops, who fired, killing or wounding many persons. The strikers were dispersed.

John A. Ross, a P. E. Islander, was killed at Sharon, near Boston, on Saturday. He was leaning out of the cab of the engine on which he was driver, when his head struck an abutment of a bridge, causing him to fall out. He fell in such a position that the wheels decapitated him.

Premier Balfour speaking at Manchester reviewed his previous speeches on the fiscal question, in order, he said, that there might be no room to doubt his attitude, which had remained the same throughout. He dismissed the rumor of dissolution of parliament, saying so long as the party of which he is the leader showed confidence in him, he had to carry on the work to the best of his ability.

Not since the blizzard of 1888 has New York been so completely snow-bound, as it was last week. The entire coast line from the Delaware Capes has been in the grasp of the storm which has exceeded in severity anything experienced in many years. Inland from Maine throughout the New England States and the Middle Atlantic States all reports indicate a complete winter tie-up. Everywhere railroad traffic was delayed.

A London despatch says the second British cruiser squadron, under command of Prince Louis of Battenburg, will sail in February on an eight months cruise, visiting American ports among others. All the vessels are of the most recent construction. It will be the fastest squadron that ever left Great Britain on an extended cruise. The Drake, the flagship, has a speed of 24 knots, while the Berwick, Cumberland, Cornwall, Essex and another can each make 23 knots.

On January 25th Alfred Crosby, a prominent merchant of Yarmouth, was found dead on the street. He kept a grocery store in the south end was seen to close the shop about ten o'clock. As he did not arrive home at his usual time his family became uneasy and went in search. A young man living with him went to the store only to find it locked and on returning found the body only a few feet away from his residence. He was about 65 years old and leaves a grown up family.

In the case of George Sweetland, charged at Halifax with inflicting grievous bodily harm on his wife, Judge Wallace found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The evidence of the wife established a most brutal assault, the husband not only knocking her down, but kicking her in the jaw when she was on her knees asking him to spare her, as she was in ill health. She had previously hidden an axe from him. She ran bare headed out of the house to the police station.

The situation in Warsaw is very grave, according to the correspondent there of the Daily Mail. When the bakers struck, rich people besieged the shops and bought the stock and the supply of bread is now exhausted. The Socialist party was instrumental in organizing the strike. The correspondent adds that the general condition in Poland is pitiable, owing to the bad harvest. There are fully 300,000 unemployed, not reckoning on strikers. Warsaw itself is full of troops, and the gas works and water works are being protected by the military.

Nearly 700 steerage and 62 second-cabin passengers on the Red Star line steamer Vaderland which arrived from Antwerp at New York Tuesday with a report that 100 passengers had died on the voyage of pneumonia, and

which was held in the harbor owing to the storm, were not permitted to land when the steamer came up to her dock. By order of the health officer the Vaderland put back to quarantine where she will remain pending further investigation as to her sanitary condition, and examination of her passengers. It was after autopsies had been performed upon the two bodies brought to port that the health officer ordered the steamer back to quarantine.

At a largely attended legislative hearing on the reciprocity question at Boston on Monday, President Henry M. Whitney of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said that while in Washington recently President Roosevelt told him that he is in hearty accord with the movement for closer trade relations between the United States and Canada and that he would do all in his power to assist in bringing it about.

At a meeting in the east end of London on Friday night a Russian revolutionary leader presided and made a speech denouncing Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Dukes. The speaker was constantly interrupted by cheers for the Russian revolution and the singing of the revolutionary hymn. This was followed by a speech from a Londoner who delighted the audience by denouncing Emperor Nicholas, Emperor William and King Edward, and proposed that the audience rid themselves of "all emperors, thieves and other loafers."

At Paris, January 26th in the International commission on the Dogger Bank tragedy, William Smith, a wounded sailor of the trawler Crane, told a moving story, which produced an impression. He described the formidable effect of the Russian fire which killed the captain of the Crane, tore off the mate's head, killed a sailor and finally sank the trawler, after everyone on board except one man had been killed or wounded. Admiral Fournier (France) complimented Smith on his courageous attitude during the firing. A witness named Green said that following the cannonade he temporarily mistook the Crane for a torpedo boat, and so remarked to the engineer of his vessel, but he soon detected his mistake. Counsel for Russia asked how many others took the Crane for a torpedo boat. The witness replied that he alone had made the mistake being blinded by the searchlights. Smirke, another witness, said he saw a trawler attempting to cross the Russian fire. Smirke and captain said: "Look, it is a torpedo boat." Smirke replied, "no, it is a trawler." They went to the vessel's assistance and took the dead and dying from her. The trawler then sank. The witness re-asserted that the vessel was a trawler but counsel for Russia was not satisfied and a long discussion ensued between the British and Russian lawyers.

Among the Advertisers.

A Kirk & Co. have now in stock the first lot of Scotch cured herring ever offered for sale in Antigonish. One trial of them will convince you that they are superior to any you have before used.

DEATHS

Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers: Notices of deaths will be published free or charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Antigonish, on January 22nd, MARGARET, widow of the late DONALD SLATTERY, in the 67th year of her age. After a long and painful illness and strengthened by the last sacraments, she was calmly resigned to the will of God. May she rest in peace.

At Salt Springs, Jan. 16, 1905, aged 73 years, MARGARET, widow of the late DONALD MACDONALD, (BAN), Glen Road, and sister of JOHN KENNEDY, railway contractor, Ohio. By her generous, quiet and peaceful disposition she became endeared to all. Fortified by the Holy Sacraments, she peacefully passed away, leaving eight daughters, a brother and two sisters to cherish her memory. R. I. P.

At Loch Ban, on Jan. 20th, in the eighty-fifth year of her age, ANNIE, beloved wife of ALAN McINTOSH, and daughter of Murdoch McIsaac. Fortified by the last rites of the Church she peacefully passed away to receive the reward of a virtuous life from the hands of Almighty God. During her illness her patience and child-like faith were truly edifying. The bereaved husband, who is now ninety, and other members of the family have the sympathy of the community. The remains were interred at Broad Cove cemetery. R. I. P.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following resolution was passed at the regular meeting of Branch No. 366, C. M. B. A., at Inverness, held Jan. 25, 1905:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and providence to call to her eternal reward Mrs. Donald McLeod, mother of our esteemed brother Alexander H. McDonald; Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 366, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada at Inverness, tender our sincere condolence and sympathy to our bereaved brother in his great affliction;

And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to said brother and sent to THE CASKET for publication.

DUNCAN A. MCISAAC, Pres. ANGUS R. MCISAAC, Sec.

At the regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 331, C. M. B. A., held Jan. 25th, this resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call to Himself Hugh Royman, brother of our most highly esteemed brother, William Royman;

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 331, C. M. B. A., desire to convey to him our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the sad loss of his dear brother, and we pray that God will grant eternal rest to his brother's soul. Further resolved, that copies be sent to Bro. Royman, THE CASKET, and the Sydney papers.

NORMAN MACINTYRE, Pres. JOHN J. McNEIL, Secy.

At the regular meeting of Branch 279, C. M. B. A., held at Lourdes, January 15, 1905, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been the will of Almighty God to call to his eternal reward the father of our esteemed brother, E. C. O'Reilly;

Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother O'Reilly, also to the Canadian, CASKET, and local papers for publication, and spread on the minutes of the meeting.

Signed on behalf of branch, DANIEL GILLIS, Pres. JAS. P. SWIFT, Secty.

Acknowledgments.

- Prof A G McDonald, Antigonish, \$ 1 00
Hugh J McInnis, Lakevale, 1 00
Mrs J Crosby, Alberta, 2 00
Capt McDougall, Ballentyne's Cove, 1 00
James McDonald, Hibernia, 1 00
Mrs W J Fowler, Scarborough, 1 00
James McDonald, Hartford, 1 00
Wm Mattie, Boston, 1 00
J A Kirk, Dorchester, 1 00
Rod C McDonald, Pictou, 1 00
James Boyle, Amagandoo Pond, 25
Duncan McKinnon, Lismore, 2 00
Alex J McInnis, Glendale, 2 00
Duncan D McDonald, 2 00
Alex H McDonald, 2 00
D J McDonald, Knovdart, 1 40
John C McDonald, Campbell's P.O., 1 00
Rev Chas E McManus, Shet Harbor, 1 00
Alex McDonald, Tulloch, Brook Village, 1 00
John B McDonald, Boston, 2 00
Collin McGillivray, Halifax, 1 00
F D McLean, 1 00
Theo Larson, 1 00
Thomas Thomas, 1 00
E H Cunningham, 1 00
Angus McLellan, 1 00
J P Keating, 1 00
Mrs A O'Conner, 1 00
Hon Dan McNeil, 1 00
Ries Sergeant, Charlottetown, 1 00
Sadie McLean, New Glasgow, 25
Mary Kennedy, Craigmore, 25
M A J Gillis, Estmere, 1 00
A J McGillivray, Ottawa, 1 00
Vincent Webb, 1 00
D J McGillivray, Dorchester, 1 00
John McNeil, Concord, 1 00
Rt Rev A McDonell, Alexandria, 1 00
Joe McKinnon, Butte, 1 00
Donald A McDonald, Goose River, 1 00
Arch Cameron, West Lochaber, 1 00
Alex McDonald, D's son Heatherton, 1 00
D D McLean, Giant Lake, 1 00
David Tomers, Antigonish, 1 00
A J McInnis, Pinkietown, 3 00
Hugh Gillis, U Pinevale, 2 00
D W Chisholm, J River, P O, 1 00
Margaret Boyd, Fraser's Mills, 1 00
Wm Chisholm, Clrdesdale, 1 00
J C McIntyre, Antigonish, 1 00
Alex W Fraser, West River, 1 00
S M Aiken, Antigonish, 1 00
Hugh McLellan, Salt Springs, 1 00
Angus Smith, West River, 1 00
Angus McPherson, U South River, 1 00
John Quirk, E R Valley, 1 00
Alex McPherson, Antigonish, 1 00
Robt Davis, Hazel Hill, 1 00
A S Harrington, Antigonish, 1 00
A K Chisholm, Sydney, 2 00
John F Chisholm, Judique, 1 00
Er M St Cyrille, D'Esconsse, 1 00
A G Ballie, Port Hastings, 1 00
W J Landry, Antigonish, 5 00
N S Chisholm, Briley Brook, 1 00
John T Sears, Lochaber, 1 00
Rev G Leary, Chatham, 1 00
J E McLellan, Sydney, 1 00
Alex McPherson, Cloverville, 1 00
G I Abbott, North Sydney, 1 00
A R Chisholm, Cambridge, 1 00
A Fraser, 1 00
E J McInnis, Mattie, 1 00
Wm Doolin, Ashby, 1 00
A C McPhie, St Margarets, 2 00
Jerry Pitts, Linwood, 1 00
William J Murphy, Dorchester, 50
Dan R McInnis, Phoenix, 1 00
Murdock D McKinnon, Sydney, 1 00
Edward Brothers, Hantsport, 25
Rev M Laffin, Tracadie, 1 00
Annie Gillis, Sydney, 25
I O C Reading Rooms, Dominion No 1, 1 00
J A McIsaac, Port Hawkesbury, 1 00
R G McDougall, Worcester, 50
Rev C A Campbell, Colorado Spring, 1 00
M A Chisholm, Lismore, 1 00
Mrs John Blanchard, Grand River, 1 00
Thos E Cornealy, Indian Harbor Lake, 1 00
Donald McDonald, St Andrews, 1 00
Mrs H D Lyons, Bedford, 1 00
Mrs J A Hepburn, Truro, 1 00
A W O'Reilly, St John's, 1 00
David Grant, Rossland, 2 00
Samuel Cameron, J River Station, 2 00
Hugh McDonald, B S Antigonish, 1 00
M Crisp, Harbor au Bouche, 1 00
Angus McPherson, Vernal, 1 00
R D McMillan, Sydney, 1 00
Alex McDonald, Montana, 1 00
Wm McDonald, Harbor, 1 00
Mrs D McDonald, Antigonish, 2 00
Dan J McDonald, Beaulieu, 1 00
D Chisholm, Clrdesdale, 1 00
Walker Brown, Harbor au Bouche, 2 00
Allan Gillis, Antigonish, 1 00
Mister R Stanislaus, Middle West Pubnico, 1 00
Dr Glidea, Colorado Springs, 1 00
Hector T McNeil, Christmas Island, 1 00
Thos T Carrigan, Cross Roads Ohio, 1 00
Mrs J McNeil, Sydney, 1 00
Mary A McPherson, Frasers Grant, 1 00

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 fed.

TRY A BOTTLE OF OUR HONEY.

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

LARGE STOCK OF PRESERVES.

Plum, Peach, Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherries, etc.

25 VARIETIES PLUM AND FANCY BISCUITS

Fresh weekly arrivals.

FRESH PRUNES, 3 lbs for a quarter.

BAKING POWDER, full lb cans, guaranteed, 25c.

TRY OUR MINCE MEAT.

One pkg makes 3 pies—12c.

BONNER'S.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Paid-Up Capital, \$8,700,000

Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

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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.

Furs! Furs!

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. discount.

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 Satceus, 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 Basket 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 Ladies' Costumes are included in this clearance sale.

CARPETS.

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 33 1/2 off regular price.

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

Sale begins to-day, the 26th, and lasts for 3 weeks only.

Come early and secure the plums.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

No other Soap has ALL the qualities of Baby's Own



Baby's Own Soap
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
The best for delicate skins
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfs.
MONTREAL.

THE WORLD OVER
Thousands of Mothers are using

DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP

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

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS MAXIMS:

A good thing is worth a fair price and is the cheapest; but an inferior thing is dear at any price.

Compare our Curriculum, equipment, individual instruction, experienced teachers and large patronage for trained help with any other school, and we know which school you will attend.

Students admitted at any time. Send for Calendar to

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants.
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HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM POWER,
Sydney St., Antigonish.

West-End Grocery
AND
Provision Store.

Now in Stock:

BEST AMERICAN OIL.
CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.
GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.
ROLLED OATS AND CORNMEAL.
CHOP FEED, MIDDINGS AND BRAN.

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HAY! HAY!

Our buyer is now in Quebec and Ontario hay sections. Every ear of hay is personally inspected before shipping.

QUALITY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

Direct shipment from Quebec and Ontario railway stations.

Write us for prices.

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

Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate
Confectioners also have them, buy the best

Little Acts of Courtesy.

I often wonder how many people there are who try to carry out in their lives from day to day the canons which they theoretically profess as to the conduct of a gentleman. I am not talking of the big affairs of life—veracity, integrity in business, discharge of the great social obligations. I am thinking rather of the little things, and I talk of them more freely because it is little things that make up most of life. I think the safest of rules for a man who wishes to be a gentleman is to try to make some little sacrifice every day. It may be the bestowal of a gift on a friend or relative who is less blessed by fortune; it may be the visit to the ill or the distressed; it may be the sacrifice of some small pleasure, because by doing so somebody else will be rendered the more content.

There are little acts of courtesy, also, which give a certain pleasure, call for a certain amount of sacrifice, are a certain training in good feeling. People who are accustomed to take their meals alone are often wanting in these small courtesies, not from want of heart, but from want of thought. The lonely meal is the origin of ill nature, as well as much ill health, and sometimes even of misconduct, in this world. De Quincey, in that weird and affrighting essay of his on "Murder as a Fine Art," makes the grim assertion that the murderous instinct had been aroused in a man because he had taken cold mutton for dinner. Seriously, it is true that many people are driven to dyspepsia or drink, or even vice, by the fact that they have to take their meals all alone. I am sure that a number of the young provincials—boys and girls—who come into London in search of fortune go to the dogs from the despair that loneliness creates in miserable lodgings. Returning to the question of manners, I find that, if one gets into the habit of eating alone, the little courtesies of the table—the passing of salt and such like things—begin to be forgotten; and all this is bad manners.

One of the commonest offenses against good manners which I observe in the clubs. You find a gentleman—or at least a so-called gentleman—going to one of the washing bowls, filling it, and, after using it, leaving behind all the water he has dirtied. This is so gross a breach of manners, and even of decency, that I never see it without internal rage and disgust. Indeed, I have often gone deliberately over all the basins of a long row which I found full and emptied them myself—partly in disgust, and partly lest anybody should think I could be capable of the rudeness of leaving a bowl unemptied after I used it.

I saw quoted a few days ago in a weekly journal Cardinal Newman's well known description of the attributes of a gentleman, and I cannot do better than give that quotation:

"It is almost the definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. . . . He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no care for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out."

The demands which are made in this passage are such as one would expect from one of so lofty a character as the writer; some of them are counsels of perfection, which only the elect could even try to live up to. Some of them I would even object to as carrying English ideas too far. It is eminently characteristic of a great Englishman, for instance, that he should lay it down as one of the canons of a gentleman's conduct that he "should never speak of himself." Such a canon would rule out many of the countries of Europe, and most of the citizens of the United States, and yet it would be absurd to say that the canons of gentlemanly behavior and demeanor are not as high in these countries as in our own. The late Harold Frederic used to tell, with great amusement, how he once travelled from Euston station to a remote part of Ireland with Lord Milner, than himself a modest member of the Pall Mall Gazette staff, and how, after he had told every secret of his life and of his heart, he had got to the end of the journey without even knowing the name of his travelling companion, still less had he heard anything of his profession. Here was English reserve, and Newman's maxim carried to its uttermost point. For Lord Milner was a journalist traveling with a journalist, and, therefore, might, without any loss of dignity or violation of reserve, have communicated that fact to his traveling companion. And yet, though I cannot say that I could imitate or even would desire to imitate such reserve, I can say of it, as Talleyrand said of Lord Castlereagh at the congress of Vienna, "C'est bien distingué."

But is it rude to talk about oneself? Sometimes I would be inclined to lay down the principle that, unconsciously, a gentleman who maintains this iron wall of reserve is wanting in that tact and consideration which are the true bases of real politeness. I do not blame a man for being over-

erved. Often it is the result of unconquerable shyness; often it is the result of the conviction expressed by Cardinal Newman that reticence about oneself is a necessary part of good manners; but I confess—I suppose it is because I am an Irishman—to a sense of restraint, and sometimes even of discomfort, when I meet people who are not willing to reveal one thing of their inner selves. I am convinced, too, that a good deal of the unpopularity which Englishmen enjoy on the continent and elsewhere is due to this reticence, which is misunderstood for pride, when it is so often but shyness, or even the idea that self-revelation might bore other people.

I astounded some friends of mine in Scotland some time ago when on a visit there by the statement that, after thirty-four years in London, I still frequently felt myself like a foreigner. But the reason is plain; it is because of that very reserve on the part of Englishmen which makes them so of a riddle to those who are not of the same nationality as themselves. They are, perhaps, the only nationality in the world which remains so difficult to those who do not belong to them. Scotsmen have the reputation of being cautious and reserved. That may be true with regard to the deeper things of life, but it is certainly not true with regard to their ordinary and superficial feelings. I once had to make a stay of several weeks in Edinburgh, and I was struck with the readiness to enter into conversation of the Scots shopkeeper, I have exactly the same feeling in Glasgow, which I have visited now often enough to know well. The people strike me as far more communicative than the London shopkeeper.

It is the same with the people on the continent. Those who do not know Germany are in the habit of drawing quite ridiculous and false comparisons between Germans and Frenchmen. There is an idea that, being of Teuton blood—like the English race—they are reserved and self-restrained in comparison with the exuberance of the Frenchman. But it is quite untrue. If anything, the German is more emotional, more unreserved in his expressions of emotion than his neighbor across the Vosges. Have you ever traveled on a steamer on the Rhine in the summer time? If you have you will remember the bridal couples that came on board the boat, and their embarrassing frankness of endearment. They are in love with each other, and they don't mind who sees it. In that respect they are far more unreserved than French people, who are uproariously gay, hearty, and convivial in their wedding festivities, but do not think it quite decent to reveal the tenderness of their affections to the public eye.

The American is almost prudish in his self-restraint so far as the tender passion is concerned. He is not only shocked but appalled by the sights he sees even on our bank holidays. But when it comes to private conversation the American would think it wanting in good manners not to speak quite frankly about his affairs, his thoughts, his opinions, and even his emotions, to the person who happened to be his fellow traveler. The result I have always found to be in my own case that within ten minutes of taking my seat at the side of an American I have felt that I thoroughly understood his character, his point of view, his place in politics, in business, in society. And I have found that experience pleasant and conducive to the enjoyment of life.

I have a theory that nobody in this world is really uninteresting. All you want to find out about any individual is what he can tell you. In most cases a man can give you valuable information about his own particular calling, and that information may turn out to your advantage or your instruction—you never know. The proper study of mankind is man, and that may be supplemented by the statement that every man is worth study. There have been students of human nature who, even when they have acquired sufficient wealth to travel as they please, yet travel third class in order that they may have freer intercourse with the masses of the people, especially with those who work with their hands.

I remember that when Mr. Gladstone once was on a visit to Ireland he used to go into the third class carriages in order to have a better opportunity of learning the real thoughts of the Irish masses. One day I heard Sir Michael Forster, the eminent scientific man who represents London university in the house of commons, describe how he used to travel third class, and how he sometimes got valuable hints as to the thoughts of the masses by so doing. But there is no use in going among men unless you train yourself to get rid of shyness and reserve, and unless you talk freely to those around you.

Of all the words in the language, I think the word "gent" the most abominable. So, I am glad to say does a highly distinguish member of the bench. "Gent," this legal writer says, slyly, as well as "gentleman," has been defined. "He is an independent gent," said a witness in a case tried before Mr. Justice Wightman. "You mean a gentleman?" inquired the Judge. "Yes a gent," repeated the witness. "O, I see," replied the Judge, "that's something short of a gentleman, isn't it?" Which really is true, as well as witty.—*T. P. O'Connor in Chicago Tribune.*

Heart-sick people.—Dr. Angew's Cures for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effects—goes closer to the "broader land" and snatches from death's grip more sufferers than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in 30 minutes.—75



SUNLIGHT SOAP

Household utensils can be made to look as good as new by washing in a suddy solution of Sunlight Soap. They will shine and glitter thus helping to make the home bright and inviting.

Sunlight Soap means less than half the labor required in washing with common soap—and makes everything spotlessly clean.

Sunlight Soap is made of pure oils and fats, contains no ingredient injurious to the hands or clothing.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO 8a

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

Catholic Villages in Switzerland.

Rev. Dr. Lang, vicar of all Saints, Southend, England, gives in his parish magazine some impressions of Switzerland, where he recently spent a holiday. Describing how Sunday is passed at Bristen, he says:—

"As I went to the church at 8.30 a. m., I found the rustic path that does duty for a village street, thronged with groups of men and boys, some in conversation, others sitting side by side on the roadside railings. This is probably their weekly club, where they get the chance once in seven days of exchanging family news—and smoking a pipe together. I wondered at first whether all these members of the 'nobler' sex were coming to church, as when I entered the sacred building there were old women and girls present, filling up the entire left side of the church, kneeling down or sitting quietly, looking neither to the right nor to the left—most of them with books of devotion. Presently, however, the male part of the community began to file in in military order—each one making his genuflection and signing himself with the holy water—filling the right-hand seats from the top to the bottom of the church, and then overflowing into the space in the centre. There is no need to ask where are the men? in some parts of Christendom. As I sat there I could not help contrasting this Catholic village with Protestant Lausanne, in which it was my misfortune to have to be last year, and where most of the shops are open on Sunday, and no one seems to go any place of worship, but to be bent on loafing about in Sunday attire."

After giving an outline of the service, Dr. Lang concludes:—

"The thought of 'Roman' had vanished from my mind—these people were Catholic Christians keeping their Lord's Commandment on his day. Many of them had made their Communion at one of the Masses earlier in the day, and all had a long and toilsome journey to make before they could get home. No wonder, then, if after service, some stayed behind in the village for refreshment and conviviality, yet all was quiet and without anything of disorder, and soon the village returned to its normal state."

The Baird Company's

Wine of Tar
Honey and
Wild Cherry

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

The Baird Co., Ltd. We can always depend upon your WINE OF TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY. It is always the same.

E. S. DIBBLEE.
St. John, N. B.

Hard Pressed.

"Oh, Henry," exclaimed his wife, as she threw her arms rapturously about his neck. "I do love you so! Don't forget to leave me \$10 when you go to town this morning, will you, dear?"

"And this," muttered Henry, softly disengaging himself from her fond embrace. "This is what you might call being hard pressed for money."

Sore Throat and Coughs
A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolone Antiseptic Tablets
They combine the germicidal value of Cresolone with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.

10c. All Drugists 400

Degradation of Japanese Women.

Turn to Japan, and we find that the Japanese wife, mother, sister, is not permitted even to sit at table in her own household when her husband entertains his friends. The Japanese man regards himself humiliated if he is seen walking or standing beside a woman, and will commit hari-kari rather than touch a woman's hand in the sight of others.

At private entertainments a husband hires geishas to sit at his table and represent the female members of his family. And these geishas, rented by their masters for a time to this or that man as required and paid for, are of all the women of Japan, the most cultured and the wittiest. Among the great of the earth there is not a single Japanese woman. The Empress herself is merely the favorite of the Emperor's nine wives and his thousand concubines, and she is not the mother of the crown prince. She secretly detests her European dress, and appears on public occasions only as a diplomatic concession to foreign ambassadors to "save the face" of the Japanese court. Moreover, there are actual known cases in which Japanese men now in the United States and England got the money to live abroad by renting their wives for a period. In Japan this latter fact is openly admitted. A convert of mine in Tokio bluntly told me that he had obtained funds to go to America by handing his wife over to a neighbor—a member of the Japanese Parliament—during the time of his contemplated absence.

Leslie's Weekly.

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

NOTICE.

Overseers of Highways who will not keep the roads passable after a fall of snow will be prosecuted on complaint without further notice.

By order
D. MacDONALD, M. C.
Antigonish, 27 Dec. 1904.

LAND SALE.

1904 A No. 722.

IN THE SUPREME COURT:
Between C. EDGAR WHIDDEN, Plaintiff; and
WILLIAM L. McINNIS and NANCY McLEAN, Defendants.

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

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

pursuant to an order for sale made and made hereon by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 18th day of January, 1905, unless before the time of sale, the amount due the Plaintiff herein for principal, interest, and costs be paid to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court.

LL the estate, right, title, interest, property, parcel of land situated, lying and being at Cross Roads, Ohio, in the County of Antigonish, 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; on the South by lands of Alex. and McLean (Red); now owned by or in possession of Donald McGillivray and on the West by lands in possession of John McGillivray, 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 the said Nancy McLean, his wife, by deed dated the 1st day of July, 1902 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 61 at page 63, upon which mortgage all matured instalments have been paid except that which fell due on the 1st day of January, 1905.

Terms: Ten per cent. at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
Sheriff of Antigonish County.

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

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How Germany is Governed.

The German Empire, like the United States, is a constitutional federal state. It is composed of four kingdoms, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg; six grand duchies, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; five duchies, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Anhalt, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Altenburg; seven principalities, Waldeck, Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe and Reuss-Greiz; three free cities, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; and the imperial domain, Alsace-Lorraine, which was wrested from France by the united efforts of the various states in the Franco-Prussian war.

Like the states composing our own country, the states which make up the empire are as completely sovereign within the limits prescribed to them by the imperial constitution as the nation is within the limits assigned to it. It is much easier, however, to secure legislation narrowing, or even abolishing, the sovereignty of the individual German than of the individual American states, for the imperial constitution can be amended by the federal legislature without any reference to the people. But an amendment cannot be passed if fourteen votes are cast against it in the bundesrath; nor can any right expressly guaranteed to a state by the imperial constitution be taken away without that state's consent.

The dominant partner in the empire is Prussia. Its territory is more than three times as large as that of all the other states combined, its population is three-fifths that of the whole country, and it enjoys constitutional rights and privileges in the empire in proportion to its extent, populousness, and power. The most important right guaranteed to Prussia by the federal constitution is that its hereditary kings shall always occupy the throne of the empire.

Theoretically, sovereignty does not reside in the emperor, who is only "president" of the confederation, but "in the union of German federal princes and the free cities." In practice, however, the emperor is probably the most powerful ruler in the world. He summons, opens, adjourns, and closes the federal legislature. He appoints and may remove the imperial chancellor. He appoints and removes with the counter-signature of the chancellor all imperial officials, including ambassadors. As king of Prussia, he exerts a powerful influence upon federal legislation, although he cannot veto it. He has supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire. With the approval of the bundesrath, he may force refractory states to perform their federal duties.

He must have the consent of the bundesrath to make treaties affecting matters regulated by imperial law or to carry an offensive war; but he makes all other treaties and carries on defensive wars without the consent of anybody. Finally, the emperor cannot be removed or otherwise called to account, no matter how flagrant may be his official misconduct.

The executive department of the empire is not, however, wholly irresponsible. The emperor cannot be called to account, but the chancellor may be. The German imperial chancellor's office is one of the like of which does not exist in any other institutional government. The emperor is the irresponsible head, the chancellor the responsible head, of the imperial administration. There is no such thing as cabinet government in Germany. The other imperial ministers are not the chancellor's advisers, but, in the strictest sense, his subordinates. They are responsible to him, and he, and he alone, is answerable for them and all they do to both the emperor and the imperial legislature. The chancellor does not resign when he cannot get the votes of a majority of the reichstag for his measures or when that body shows want of confidence in him, but he must give an account of his administration and must defend himself when attacked in debate. He must see to the execution of the imperial laws throughout the empire, and is accountable for the manner of their execution.

The German imperial legislature is as unique as the German imperial chancellorship. It is composed of two houses, the bundesrath and the reichstag. In theory and in fact the bundesrath is not a body of men representing the people of Germany, but a council of ambassadors appointed by and representative of the governments of the states of Germany. It is a supreme administrative and consultative board as well as a branch of the imperial legislature. Prussia has 17 votes in the bundesrath, Bavaria 6, Saxony and Wurtemberg 4 each, Baden and Hesse 3 each, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick 2 each, and the other seventeen states 1 each. The votes of each state must be cast as a unit. The imperial chancellor, who is always a Prussian and chief of the Prussian delegation, is ex-officio chairman of the bundesrath. The reichstag is composed of 397 members, of whom 236 are representatives of Prussia. They are elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years, and every state, no matter how small its population, is entitled to at least one representative. Members must be at least 25 years old.

Almost all important legislation is framed by imperial officials and is first introduced into the bundesrath by the chancellor. After having been passed by the bundesrath it is sent down to the reichstag. Not only the chancellor and subordinate ministers but all members of the bundesrath have a

right to take part in the debates of the reichstag. The members of the reichstag have a right to criticize all proposed laws. They have a right, as a body, to pass amendments of them. Like other popular assemblies, the reichstag claims the right to exercise special control over taxation and appropriations. But as a matter of fact, the lower house of the German imperial legislature, unlike the popular branches of the parliaments of England and France, has far less influence on legislation and administration than has the upper house. Germany must go through a considerable stage of political evolution—or revolution—before her national government shall become in any real sense a government by the representatives of the people. The reichstag may criticize and obstruct the imperial administration, but it cannot exercise much control over it when the administration is backed in its policies by the bundesrath.

The German empire has the power of legislating in regard to a much wider variety of subjects than has its analogues, the federal governments of Switzerland and the United States. It makes laws relating to marriage and divorce, insurance, inheritance, and many other subjects which in the United States fall within the competence of the state legislatures. But whereas in the United States the federal government has special courts to construe and officials to execute practically all its laws, in Germany the imperial government vests state courts and officials with the larger portion of these duties, and one of the principal functions of the chancellor is to see that the officials of the states carry out the behests of the empire. The state courts of Germany, for example, are also courts of the empire. The empire prescribes the qualifications of the judges, while the states appoint them and determine their districts. The empire prescribes modes of procedure for the courts, but the state must pay judges' salaries. The only distinctive court of the empire is the imperial court (reichsgericht), which sits at Leipzig as a supreme court of appeal.—S. O. D., in Chicago Tribune.

Municipal Council Proceedings.

COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH, JANUARY, 1905.

Proceeding held by the Municipal Clerk of the County of Antigonish at the Court House, Antigonish, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, under and by virtue of the County Incorporation Act of the Province of Nova Scotia, passed the 14th day of April, A. D. 1879, and amendments thereto.

The Councillors-elect being in attendance, the return of the different presiding officers of the several polling districts in the county were opened, whereby it was found that the gentlemen hereinafter named had been duly elected to serve as Councillors for the districts set opposite their names:

- No. 1, Arisaig—H. R. McAdam.
No. 2, Cape George, L. J. McEachern.
No. 3, Morrinstown—Alexander McDonald, Capt.
No. 4, Antigonish—Hugh McLellan.
No. 5, Lochaber—Angus D. Cameron.
No. 6, South River—A. S. McMillan.
No. 7, St. Andrews—D. J. McKenzie.
No. 8, Tracadie—J. A. Delorey.
No. 9, H. Bouche—J. M. Crispo.
No. 10, Pomquet—Roderick Fraser.
No. 11, St. Joseph's—Angus McGillivray.

The oath of office being administered by the M. Clerk, the Councillors having taken their seats, a ballot was taken for warden. Councillor McMillan had 6 and L. J. McEachern 5. On motion by Councillor McEachern, seconded by Councillor McAdam, that Councillor McMillan be Warden. The motion being put by the M. Clerk was carried unanimously. The Warden, on taking the chair thanked the Councillors for the honour conferred on him, and after some well chosen and timely remarks, the Council proceeded to business.

Councillors McLellan, McGillivray and McEachern were appointed a committee to nominate standing committees.

The committee reported as follows: Committee on Finance—Warden, McGillivray and McEachern. Statute Labor—McDonald, Delorey and McKenzie.

Charities and Insane—Cameron, Fraser and McEachern.

By Laws—McAdam, McKenzie and Cameron.

Road and Bridge Moneys—McAdam, Crispo and McLellan.

Public Property—Warden, McGillivray and McLellan.

Collectors Rolls—McGillivray, McLellan and McEachern.

Council adjourned to 2 p. m.

Council met at 2 p. m. All present. A number of petitions were tabled. A resolution re statute labour on private roads was moved. Rejected.

Petition of Alex. McDonald of Scotts Bridge for S. labour, granted half. Petitions of Duncan McIsaac, James River; Widow John McDonald, Cape George, and Widow J. McGillivray, St. Andrews, for rebate of taxes referred to committee on collectors' rolls. Petition of Widow J. McGillivray, St. Andrews, for damage to land by parties building a bridge, tabled. Petition of Widow McDonald, L. S. River, for damages to land by road drains, not granted.

Offer of James Dunn, for bushing ice, laid over.

Council adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

The Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting read and stood approved.

Petition of Robert Baxter for S. labor deferred for information.

Petition of Widow McGillivray for damages deferred to 16th.

The committee on hay was asked to report as soon as possible.

Committees preparing for work and adjourned to 2 p. m. Met at 2 p. m. All present.

A letter was read from the Secy of the Board of Trade re peddlars. The Council will meet a committee of the Board of Trade on the subject on Friday, the 13th, at 2 p. m. at the Court House.

Committees to work during the afternoon met at 4 p. m. and adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting approved. Petition of Robert Baxter, for S. Labour on his own road, granted half. Petition of residents of Tracadie for committee to lay off road referred back for affidavit.

Petitions of John McEachren, Lochaber; Widow D. Smith of Fraser's Grant, and Duncan Chisholm, Ashdale, for rebate of rates, referred to committee on rolls. Petitions of Dougal McEachren, W. River, and Samuel Cameron of North Grant, for S. Labour on their roads, granted. Council adjourned to 2 p. m., met at 2 p. m. All present. Petition of Aubrey Kirk, for rebate for the Chisholm property at Glen Road, granted \$6.58, and to be relieved from paying rates while the Chisholms remain on the property. Petition of David N. Gerrior, for S. Labour, granted. Also, petition of Wm. McPherson, for the same, granted half. Petition of Robt. S. Cameron, Glen Road, for rebate, collectors rolls. Petition of H. F. Chisholm, Marydale, to be relieved from paying Co. rates, granted while in his present position. Committees were working during the afternoon, met and adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting stood approved. Mr. Nichol's letter re Co. rates, referred to collectors rolls committee. John H. McDonald, of St. Andrew's, and John J. Delaney of North Grant, was granted their S. Labour on their own roads. John A., Hugh A., and Wm. N. Delaney, of North Grant were granted half. James Dunn's offer of \$10.00 to bush ice was accepted. Colin Chisholm, S. S. Harbour, was appointed Ferryman Point, Antigonish Harbour.

Report of committee to lay off extension of road at Harbour Bouche, confirmed. Damages for William Forestall, \$10.00.

Council adjourned to 1.30 p. m.

Met at 1.30 p. m. All present. Report of committee on road and bridge moneys read and tabled. The Council and committee from Board of Trade met and after some discussion re peddlars, hawkers of goods and other matters, arranged that Warden, Councillors McAdam, McGillivray, McEachren, be appointed a committee to meet a committee of the Board of Trade to arrange the course to pursue re those parties.

Committees reported progress and adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting read and stood approved.

Petition of Isabella Cameron, Lochaber, and Widow Val Chisholm, L. S. River for rebate, Collectors rolls. Petition of P. C. Brow, H. Bouche, for S. Labour, granted half. Petition of Lauchlan McEachren, St. Andrew's, for damages. Petition to land during the building of bridge, granted \$3.00. Petition A. McPhie, S. River, for rebate not granted. Petition of Jeffery T. Crispo, collector for No. 9, for refund of over paid rates, granted \$1.64. Notice of reconsideration given. This being Saturday Council adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday, some Councillors wishing to go home.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting read and stood approved. Petition of Widow McGillivray, St. Andrew's, for damages, Lauchlan McMillan was appointed to appraise the damages.

Committees working during the forenoon and met at 1.30 p. m. All present. Report of committee on Road and bridge moneys adopted and filed.

Petition of Wm. Walsh, collector for No. 3, for refund for taxes overpaid, granted \$8.63.

Petitions of Flora and Elizabeth, McDonald of Lochaber, and Margaret McDonald, of S. River, for rebate referred to collectors rolls. Council adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow, and meantime to visit asylum this afternoon.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral advertisement. Text: 'For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors. Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.'

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting read and stood approved. Petition of Christopher McDonald, for rebate, not granted. Clerk of License report considered and laid over. Report of Commissioners for asylum read and tabled. Report med. supt. asylum, read tabled and some discussion followed. Adjourned to 2 p. m. Met at 2 p. m. All present. Petition of Archibald Cameron for rebate, collectors rolls.

Auditors' report read and tabled.

The committee on hay had a long discussion. Committee explained matters re hay importation. A final report will be made at the semi-annual meeting in April. Council adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

Council met at 10 a. m. Roll called. All present. Minutes read and stood approved.

Committees worked to 12 and adjourned to 1.30 p. m. Met at 1.30 p. m. all present.

The President and Secy. of the Farmers' Association asked to be heard re County's subscription of \$25. After some discussion Secy. explaining matters asked by Councillors.

On motion that the association receive \$25 from the County funds during pleasure, passed. Petition of inhabitants of Arisaig for a committee to lay off alteration of a road at mountain, granted. John A. McGillivray, committee.

Petition of Rod McDonald, for S. Labour, granted.

A number of accounts were passed and entered up. Council adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

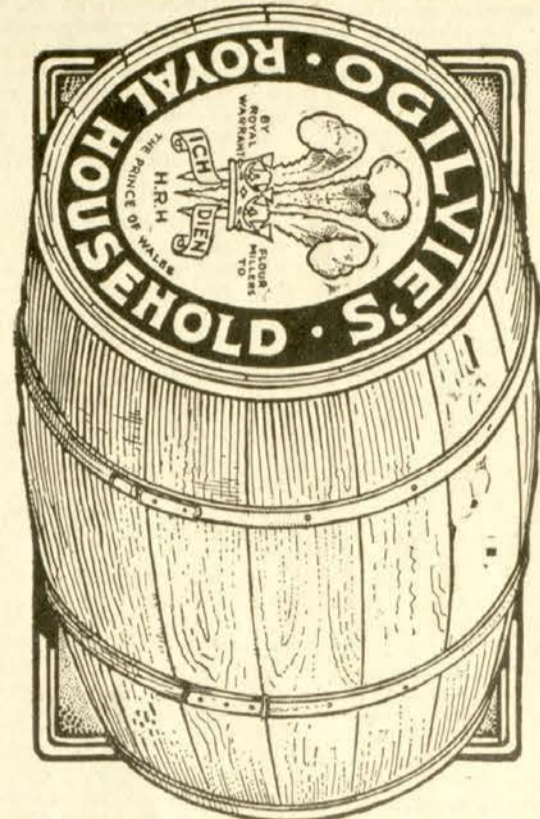
THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes stood approved. Councillor Cameron by consent presented petition from inhabitants of Lochaber, for aid to bush Lochaber Lake. Petition of Michael Punch to be relieved of poor taxes for supporting a sick brother, deferred to April. Petition of rate payers of Tracadie for committee to lay off alteration of a road, granted. Joseph-Delaney, Nichls. committee.

Inspector of license report adopted. Council adjourned to 2 p. m. Met at 2 p. m. All present. Petition of inhabitants of Pleasant Valley for aid to build a fence on one side of a disputed road, not granted.

A number of accounts read and passed. Council adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

To be continued.



E. R. O. Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil CURES Rheumatism. NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO, GOUT, STIFF NECK, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, ETC., ETC. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. PRICE 25 CTS. and 50 CTS.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS. For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. PENDLETON'S PANACEA in the above form loosens the phlegm, makes coughing easy, and when the lungs are thoroughly healed, which is done in a very short time, the cough stops. Chills, Ague, Night Sweats, Wind around the Heart, Colic, Sleeplessness, Etc., Etc. Regular doses. A mild dose on going to bed, soothes the nerves and produces sleep. The only safe and positive cure for seasickness. Don't go on a journey, or keep house without it. A doctor always on hand for 25c.

ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY. ESTABLISHED 1884. 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.

Puttner's Emulsion.
Tenders for Property—R. Chisholm.
Epileptic Fits Cured.

LOCAL ITEMS.

D. F. McLEAN, merchant, has been elected Mayor of Port Hood by acclamation.

CALENDARS.—Persons who intend to order calendars for 1906, should first see the beautiful line of samples at THE CASKET office.

DR. COX of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the "Merrimac" Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Feb. 7th and 8th.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of officers of Branch 306, C. M. B. A., Inverness: Duncan A. McIsaac, pres.; John A. McLellan, 1st vice pres.; D. D. McEachern, 2nd vice pres.; Angus R. McIsaac, rec. sec.; Alexander J. McIsaac, asst. sec.; John J. Rankin, fin. sec.; Roderick McIsaac, treas.; Alexander J. McDonald, marshal; Dan. B. McIsaac, guard.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is sending out a pamphlet containing a list of the Bank's branches, two maps of Canada showing the communities in which are located the numerous branches of the Bank, a report of the proceedings of its annual meeting, with the President's, Vice-President's and General Manager's addresses. The latter is a lengthy resume of industrial conditions in the several Provinces.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—The following were the only persons nominated to fill the vacancies in the Town Council: For Mayor, R. D. Kirk; for Councillors, C. E. Harris, James Stewart, W. Chisholm, and Frank McDonald. Each year the Mayor and three of the Councillors are elected. This year there are four vacancies. Coun. Kirk whose term had another year to run, having resigned to become a candidate for the Mayoralty. Only the requisite number of candidates to fill the several vacancies having been nominated, all will be elected by acclamation.

HYMENEAL.—The parlours of the Queen Hotel, Antigonish, were the scene of an interesting event yesterday afternoon, when the daughter of the proprietor, Miss Mary Broadfoot and Mr. Fred B. Armour of Charlottetown, P. E. I., were united in marriage by Rev. J. R. Munro. The happy couple were attended by Miss Linda Hellyer of Antigonish and Mr. W. R. Brehaut of Charlottetown. The bride, an exceedingly popular and much esteemed young lady, was the recipient of many valuable testimonials of the regard of friends. Owing to the storm, which has stopped for a time railway travel, Mr. and Mrs. Armour were unable to start yesterday on their wedding tour. They will reside at Charlottetown.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred at Dunvegan, Inverness Co., on Tuesday, January 17th, resulting in the death of the well-known and much esteemed blacksmith, John McPherson, aged about seventy-four years. He was in his usual health and spirits that day. About noon, walking out of his house, he fell near the door, his head striking with great force against the frozen ground. He however got up and returned into the house without any assistance. Two hours afterward he was seized with hemorrhage of the brain. He lingered till 2 a. m., when he passed peacefully away, consoled by the rites of the Church. His sister, Catherine, who had resided with him, pre-deceased him just six weeks. They were both deservedly popular. R. I. P.

A FREIGHT TRAIN, bound west, was badly wrecked just west of the Monastery platform at Tracadie, Ant., on last Saturday night. A broken car wheel caused the accident. Sixteen cars left the track and were hurled down an embankment, where they still lie, some of them being very badly smashed. Seven of them were coal laden and a few more were loaded with pig iron. J. Fleming of Stellarton, brakeman, was passing from the engine to the van along the top of the train at the time and was thrown some forty feet. The deep snow on the ground no doubt saved his life. Dr. H. MacDonald was conveyed to the scene, and attended the injured man, who appeared to be suffering internally. It is thought, however, his injuries are not serious. The wrecking train succeeded in getting the track clear by Sunday evening.

"JOHN W. MACGILLIVRAY, the young man who recently was injured at Albert and brought to Victoria for medical treatment passed away at the Jubilee hospital on Friday last, aged 26 years. His injuries resulted from an explosion. Deceased had been drilling in a hole in which a charge of dynamite had been left, and which exploded when the drill touched it. He was terribly injured, his shoulder being shattered, one arm being blown off and other injuries, inflicted, from which he never recovered."—Victoria, B. C., paper. [The deceased was the son of the late Wm. MacGillivray, Esq., of Bailey's Brook, Pictou County. He left home six years ago. His quiet, cheerful and friendly disposition gained for him love and respect everywhere. Letters received from British Columbia attest to the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him there. After receiving the last rites of the Holy Mother Church he quietly passed to his reward. He leaves three brothers and three sisters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving brother. They have the sympathy of the whole community in their hour of sorrow. R. I. P.]

BLIZZARD.—Nova Scotia had a real blizzard on Tuesday and Tuesday night. The strong wind from the northeast, which veered around to the northwest, and which continued throughout the day and night, was accompanied by

a heavy snow storm. The snow drifted and banked up the roads and railway. In many places the snow lies piled some eight feet high. Traffic on the I. C. R. in eastern Nova Scotia was entirely suspended for over twenty-four hours, no trains having reached Antigonish from either the west or east since four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the early regular passenger train arrived, being then three hours late, until last evening at 7 p. m., when the regular express from the west reached here. Tuesday's fast express from Sydney did not arrive here until 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, it having been stalled at River Dennis, where the snow plough of the fast freight train had jumped the track and laid until yesterday afternoon. Tuesday's fast express from Halifax did not leave Richmond. Both the east and west fast express trains of Wednesday were cancelled. A snow plough jumped the track at Shubenacadie, on Tuesday, causing much delay to travel between Halifax and Truro. The various stage lines find it impossible to proceed with their trips, and yesterday did not attempt to do so. The storm is certainly the worst of its kind experienced in many years. It will be some days ere travel can be generally resumed.

THE CARNIVAL in the College Rink last Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was in every way a success. The ice was thronged with skaters in gay costumes, and the walk was well lined with spectators watching them. The judges awarded the prizes as follows: Lady's Special Prize—Miss Lily Sweet, "Tambourine Girl,"—silver berry dish. Miss Annie Cunningham, "Chrysanthemum,"—lady's dressing case. Miss Muriel Macdonald, "School of Correspondence,"—fancy clock. Miss Kathleen Macgillivray, "Portia,"—pair lady's overshoes. Miss Lily Turnbull, "Good Luck,"—chatelaine bag. Mr. Mark, "Gentleman of the Olden Time,"—gold mounted fountain pen. Mr. C. H. Currie, "Japanese Lady,"—silk umbrella. Master Hadley McDonald, "Treador,"—pair hockey boots. Master John McIntyre, "Royal Gordon Highlander,"—pair hockey skates.

In the lottery in aid of the carnival Rev. H. McPherson, D. D., won the set of Scott's Waverley Novels, and Mrs. Angus McDonald, West street, the pair of nickel-plated skates. The gross receipts from all sources, including lottery, collections, sale of refreshments, etc., were \$257.99; and the net proceeds, \$224.91. The Society requests THE CASKET to convey its warmest thanks to all those—they are far too numerous to specify—who contributed in any way toward making the event the decided success which it was.

A very valuable consignment of thoroughbred stallions came over from Glasgow in the Donaldson liner Kastalia, which arrived Saturday. They are owned by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont. There are nineteen stallions. Thirteen of these are pure bred Clydesdales, all coming three years of age. They range in weight from 1,400 pounds to 1,700 or 1,750. There are four hackney carriage horses and two thoroughbred racers, all young stallions under five years of age. The racers will probably weigh 1,050 each and the hackneys between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds. They are all with-

Tenders Requested.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the
17th DAY OF MARCH, 1905,
for the purchase of that lot of land (owned by John Smith of Stellarton) situate on St. Ninian St., Town of Antigonish, on the Western side of Whidden's bridge (so called) and opposite St. F. X. College.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
R. CHISHOLM,
St. Ninian St.

out a blemish, and are as handsome a lot of horses as can be seen.—St. John Globe.

Shut in the steam room of a Russian bath house in Hester street, New York, two young men were scalded to death on Sunday before their plight was realized by their attendants.

For over two hours Sunday at Boston a procession of several hundred Russian sympathizers, led by a fife and drum corps, marched through snow filled streets with a huge blood red flag fluttering beside the stars and stripes, while lettered signs borne by the paraders proclaimed the object of their demonstration.

Five French-Canadians have been elected to the Ontario Legislature—three conservatives and two liberals, and there is a demand that there should be French-Canadian representation in the government. It is pointed out that in Quebec at times there are two or three representatives of the minority in the cabinet.

A plowman at Culmore, in the south of Scotland, recently noticed that his plowshare turned up a surprisingly large number of worked flints. He communicated with an antiquarian, with the result that about 1,000 beautifully shaped flint arrows and hatchets have been found. Excavations disclosed an entire workshop of these pre-historic weapons in every stage of manufacture.

NOURISHMENT

is better than medicine for the weak and debilitated.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

contains all the elements of healthy nutrition. It restores wasted vitality, produces rich new blood, builds up the flesh, tones the nerves, clears the brain and makes the sick well.

PUTTNER'S is the original and BEST EMULSION.

WANTED.

A GOOD, CAREFUL MAN,
capable of looking after horses, trucking, etc. State wages and experience.
Address, B. care Casket office.

NOTICE OF Assessment.

Town of Antigonish.
Office of Town Clerk and Treasurer.

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

10th day of February next

give notice in writing to the undersigned, the Town Clerk, that he or it appeals from such assessment, in whole or in part, and shall in such notice state particularly the grounds of objection to such assessment.
And further take notice that if any person assessed in such roll claims that any person, firm, company, association or corporation has been assessed too low, or has been omitted 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.

EPILEPTIC FITS **GUARANTEED CURE**

Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance,
Nervous Spasms or Convulsions permanently cured by the new discovery, VICTORINE, after all known means have failed to cure. If you are a sufferer, or know of one among your friends or relatives, do not delay send for a treatment of VICTORINE. It will be sent by mail, no express charges or breakages, to any address in Canada or United States. Price, Two Dollars per Treatment. We positively guarantee to effect a cure or refund every cent spent with us in case of failure. Register all letters containing money. Address:
THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

BARGAINS!

I have still on hand : : :
A FEW OVERCOATS
and about
50 MEN'S and BOYS' REEFERS.
In order to clear them I will let them go at a nominal price.
PRICE NO OBJECT. THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

J. S. O'BRIEN, - ANTIGONISH, N. S.

WINTER CLOTHING
AT
CUT PRICES.

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

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

NOTE THESE CUTS.

50 Men's Suits regular price \$6.00	7.00	8.00,	Sale price	\$4.00
100 Men's Suits regular price \$10.00	12.00	14.00,	Sale price	\$7.50
75 Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters with High Collar, regular price \$6.	7.00	8.00,	Sale Price	\$4.00
50 Men's Overcoats, regular price \$10.00	12.00	14.00,	Sale price	\$7.50
100 Men's Rain Coats with and without capes, regular price \$6.00	7.00	8.00,	Sale price	\$4.00

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

Sale for **CASH** only lasting one **MONTH.**

PALACE CLOTHING CO.
AND POPULAR SHOE STORE
MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes.

Now is the time to buy saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, either for your friends or for your own use. They are more popular than ever, made in three sizes, three colours and lined with imitation Persian Lamb in black, scarlet and olive. Do not be deceived by taking anything else called just as good there are no robes that give the satisfaction that Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes do. Look out for the diamond trade mark on each Robe with the manufacturers name, Newland's & Co. in the diamond.

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

ALSO IN STOCK

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

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

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



WINTER Slippers.

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

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

... THE ...
Mason & Risch Piano.

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

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

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD
Halifax, N. S., Moncton, N. B., Sackville, N. B.