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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, March 2, 1905.

No. 9

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2

In the archdiocese of Calcutta, the number of Catholics has grown from 66,641 to 106,754 in the last six years, an average increase of more than 6,500

Norway and Sweden are breaking apart, Germany being suspected of intriguing with the latter, and Russia with the former. Old Europe is getting as restless as young South America used to be.

It is said that King Victor Emmanuel is about to appoint Mgr. Bonomelli and other bishops to seats in the Italian Senate. It the Pope allows them to accept the appointments, the chasm between Quirinal and Vatican will be well-nigh bridged over.

Just now when M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, is the best-abused man in the world, it is interesting to learn that Mandell Creighton, the late historianbishop of London, whose "Life and Letters" has just been published by his wife, knew the Procurator and admired him immensely, as "a man of powerful mind, clear vision, and large knowledge, one of the ablest men have ever met."

Two anti-Catholic German newspapers have recently been convicted of libel and forced to pay a fine and publish a retractation,-the Tagliche Rundschan, organ of the Evangelical Alliance, for libelling Archbishop Nozaleda of Valencia; and the Socialist Freie Presse of Strassburg, for libelling an Italian parish priest named Clarizia. The fines in both cases were small, but the compulsory public acknowledgment of having committed the offence is something worth suing for.

University education is one monopoly enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Ireland; government chaplaincies is another. There are about 160 poorhouses or workhouses in the country, in 50 of which there is rarely a Protestant inmate; yet in forty of these fifty there is a salaried Protestant chaplain. In the seven hundred workhouses of England and Scotland, on the other hand the Catholic chaplain scarcely ever receives a penny of remuneration for his services to the Catholic inmates. This is one of the eccentricities of "British fair play."

In Prussia, during the year 1900, 56 per cent. of the children of mixed marriages were being reared as Protestants, and only 44 per cent. as Catholics. In Baden, the percentage was the same. These are official statistics. And in Bavaria, according to the figures given by Protestant ministers, 77 per cent. of the children of mixed marriages are baptized Protestants; in Saxony, 91 per cent.; in Wurtemburg, over 60 per cent. Mixed marriages are the greatest source of "leakage" in the German Empire.

The Spectator thinks that the recently published "Lectures on Shakespearean Tragedy," by Prof. Andrew Cecil Bradley, of Oxford University, are "far above any modern Shakespearan criticism that we know, worthy to rank very near the immortal work of Lamb and Coleridge. It is, indeed, difficult to praise it in language which shall do it justice, and yetseem free from exaggeration." This will be good news for many teachers who are looking for something fresh

their students. Professor Bradley's book is published by Macmillan & Co.

At the time when the notice of the clever Gerard family appeared in these columns, one of its members, Emily, had just died. Her husband, the Chevalier Miecislas de Laszawski, Lieutenant-General in the Austrian army, preceded her to the tomb by only five weeks. Emily Gerard wrote four novels in collaboration with her sister Dorothea, and nine by herself, the last of these, "The Heron's Tower," having appeared last year. Of only one of her productions, "A Foreigner," published in Blackwood's Magazine in 1896, can we speak from personal acquaintance; it was a story of considerable power, apparently designed to show the difficulties found by a Scottish woman in adapting herself to an Austrian environment.

The story of the late William E. Forster playing badly at whist, and answering the wrathful look in his partner's eyes by saying: "Call me 'Buckshot' if you like," is a familiar one. He came off better than the Oxford undergraduate who had the misfortune to be a partner of the Rector of Lincoln College, afterwards Archdeacon Denison. The student proved a good deal of a chatterbox: finally, he revoked. Whereupon the Rector burst forth:

Mr. --, Sir, I desire you will keep your conversation to yourself. You have no sense, and very little information. Advantages, it is true, you have had at this University, but far beyond your deserts, for they are small indeed. I desire that I may not be troubled with your company in the future, and it is my earnest hope that I may never look upon your face

What is there about whist that ex cites such wrath in celestial minds?

The late General Thaddeus Ryan, of Scarteen, Tipperary, served in the Indian Mutiny, and took part in the storming of Delhi; later he became Colonel of his regiment, the Royal Artillery, and in that capacity resided in Halifax for several years. At that time, Sir Malachy Daly was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and no doubt he and Colonel Ryan exchanged reminiscences of the days which they spent at St. Mary's College, Oscott. After thirty-six years' service, Thaddeus Ryan retired from the army with the rank of Major-General, and devoted the rest of his life to the care of his estate. Three of his sons served in South Africa, and a fourth son, the youngest, joined the Royal Artillery a few months before his father's death. General Ryan was as loyal to the Church as he was to his Queen and

Darwinism has received another black eye; this time from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Hargitt, Chairman of the Section on Zoology, declares that Darwinism is no longer a system to be seriously reckoned with in biological study. One of its strongest arguments for natural selection was coloration, which it pretended was due to the desire of animals to harmonise themselves with their environment, in order to escape detection by their foes, and so on. Alfred Russell Wallace devoted 150 out of 475 pages of his work on Darwinism to a discussion of colour problems. Prof. Hargitt denies that this argument has a solid basis in fact. The codfish on the shores of New England, for instance, have the colour of the sea-weed which they eat, and other alleged "facts" may be explained in a similar way.

Fifty years ago, the Times and Punch were steut champions of the anti-Popery cause. To-day, both of them are largely served by Papists. We recorded the death of the Catholic chief of the Times' parliamentary staff last spring; and Michael McDonagh is still in that department of the paper. When Dr. George Earle Buckle, the "Thunderer's" editor for the last twenty years, married his second wife

to help them interpret Shakespeare to of the Foreign Department of the great journal five years ago. Mr. Chirol is one of "Rome's Recruits" in England, as is also Sir Francis Cowley Burnand, the editor of Punch. Arthur William A'Beckett is a valued member of the staff of England's bestknown comic weekly, and Bernard Partridge is one of its leading cartoonists. The late Madame de Laszawski was for two years the reviewer of German literature for the Times, and her sister, Dorothea, wife of Major General Longard de Longgarde of the Austrian army, is, as we have already said, at present contributing a serial story to the weekly edition.

> At the very time when the British press was full of contemptuous pity for the Czar who would not listen to the Zemstvos' demands for a Constitution, Lord Curzon was refusing to receive the delegates sent to him by the Nationalist Congress assembled at Bombay, which had passed resolutions declaring that India should enjoy the same measure of self-government as Canada and Australia. Lord Curzon says it is not yet fit for self-government; Nicholas II says the same of Russia. We believe both of them are right. But the English journalists who assert the rights of the Russian peasant and deny the rights of the Hindoo are not very consistent in their ideas. It was ever thus. Englishmen have sympathized with and fostered rebellion in every nation under the sun save their own. When De Plehve was assassinated last summer, British journalists called it righteous retribution. But if Lord Curzon should fall a victim to Indian fanaticism excited by a licentious press,—"Murders such as those of M. de Plehve have an educative value," says the Kala Mahratta of Poonah; and again: "The list of grievances which we have against Lord Curzon is certainly much greater than that of the Russians against M. de Plehve,"-if the Viceroy should be shot or stabbed, in response to this incitement, all Anglo-Saxondom would cry "Damnable murder!"

Many will wonder that Uncle Sam should undertake to collect San Domingo's customs charges and pay its debts, without receiving anything in exchange. A glance at the map may help to explain the apparently disinterested action. It is of the utmost importance that the United States, which is to control the Panama Canal, should also control the approaches to it. In return for his services to San Domingo, Uncle Sam will be permitted to use Samona Bay, the best harbour in the island, as a naval Station. This gives the United States the command of the Mora Passage, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico, one of the two main entrances from the Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea. Guantanamo in Cuba is already occupied by the Americans, and this gives them control of the other main entrance, the Windward Passage, between Hispaniola and Cuba. Uncle Sam is protecting Cuba, and showing San Domingo how to settle with its creditors; and in return for these kind offices, he receives control of a chain of forts along the high. way leading to his big Canal. A shrewd bargainer is your Uncle Samuel.

It may be added, for the benefit of those who have not a map at hand, that the Republic of San Domingo occupies the eastern three-fifths of the island of Hispaniola, while the republic of Hayti occupies the western twofifths. They are the two most disorderly republics in the world.

Sir John Nutting's efforts to attract students into Trinity College, have moved the Irish bishops to some very plain speaking. Their Standing Committee, consisting of Cardinal Logue, and the Bishops of Waterford and Down and Connor, has adopted resolutions of which the following sentences form part :

It is intolerable that these institutions, (Trinity and the Queen's Col-leges), should hold their endowments, the other day, his "best man" was Valentine Chirol, who succeeded Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace as Director out the bulk of the people from univer-

sity education in any form acceptable being found out was considerable, but to the nation at large. A monoply so was soon proved to be groundless. In to the nation at large. A monoply so oppressive is already doomed, once public opinion is enlightened by a full discussion of the subject, and the eye of the nation fixed on the blighting in-fluence of this degrading form of class

If there is an objection against a fresh grant to provide a university for Irish Catholics, as restitution for the plunder of the past, or out of moneys drawn from Ireland in ruinous overtaxation, then the Irish Bishops, the Irish representatives, and the Irish people, are bound to take all legitimate means to secure that the endowments of Trinity College and the moneys an-nually voted to the Queen's College, are made available for university education in a way the nation will en-

As the Government has shown that reason has no weight with it in the matter of educational justice, if the old ascendancy chooses to object, it only remains for the Irish people to say that this ascendancy must alto-

Such language as this will doubtless create a fresh argument against Home Rule in the minds of those already opposed to it; but it may be just as well to have the issue with regard to so vital a question as university education clearly defined.

We read Sir Wilfred Laurier's speech introducing the Autonomy bill, with a return of the admiration which we often felt for him as a public man, before his attitude on the Manitoba School Question compelled us to take sides against him. But when we turned to another column, and saw the Globe taking the unprecedented course of flatly contradicting its Leader's statement, that the British North America Act required the continuance of the Separate School System in the New Provinces about to be formed, we could not help wondering whether the Government is preparing for itself a way of escape from a storm similar to that which overthrew the Conservative party in 1896. If our fears prove groundless, if Sir Wilfred and his administration stand firmly by the school policy he has outlined, and steadily refuse to accept any amendments which will neutralize that policy, we shall praise him as warmly as we blamed him in 1896. Not for having done a favour to our co-religionists in the North West: it is no favour but their constitutional rights that they ask, not for having done anything more than his plain duty as Sir Charles Tupper did it in 1896. But to do one's duty in the face of all the bigots and secularists of Canada requires courage of a high order and deserves the same praise now which we gave it then. We hope Mr. Borden will stand shoulder to shoulder with Sir Wilfred Laurier on this occasion, as the latter should have stood with Sir Charles Tupper in the matter of the Manitoba School Question. If he does not do this we shall have the same censure for Mr. Borden now, as we had for Mr. Laurier in 1896.

Apropos of the centenary of Sainte-Beuve, Francis Gribble, the novelist, writes an article in the Fortnightly Review in which he discusses the French critic's vagaries in religion and morals. Like some other authors he regarded the essays which made him famous, only as "pot-boilers" and was devoured by envy of those who enjoyed a literary and social distinction which he ambitioned but never attained. For this reason one of the objects of his bitter dislike was Chateaubriand, and this must be taken into account when he read Sainte - Beuve's appreciation of the "Genius of Christianity." "There can be no question of the rancour there displayed," says Mr. Gribble, "and very little question of the reason for the rancour." And he concludes his article with an anecdote which makes us wonder whether much of the highly esteemed criticism written by English reviewers is done in this way.

A certain London journalist was lately asked to write an article on Chateaubriand. He had never read a line of Chateaubriand's writings, and the conditions of his commission were such that he had no time to study them. The best that he could do, in the circumstances, was slavishly to paraphrase the criticisms of Sainte-Benve. He did this, and his essay duly appeared in one of the most important of our critical organs. His fear of

the course of a post or two, his editor received a letter from an enthusiastic reader — a well-known authority on French literature—who congratulated him on having printed the most accurate exposition of the religious influence of the author of Le génie du Christian-isme that had ever appeared in the English language.

All the "well-known authorities" profess an immense admiration for Sainte-Beuve, but the foregoing anecdote does not speak much for their acquaintance with his writings. Perhaps they know as little of Chateaubriand, whom they affect to despise.

The Edinburgh Review lends its

voice to swell the chorus in praise of Aubrey de Vere, evoked by the publication of Wilfrid Ward's Memoir. "Though few if any of the literary celebrities of his day inspired even casual associates with a more affectionate regard, . . . only those who were brought face to face with him could fully appreciate the rare nature of an individuality essentially original. combining in itself the courtesy of a Bayard, the culture of a scholar, the gaiety of a child, and the devotion of a monk. Nor is it easy for those who knew him with the knowledge of long years to convey to a younger generation a full understanding of those endowments of race, nature, and grace which made him, of all the memorable group of his contemporaries, perhaps the most distinctly loveable." Of De Vere's work, the reviewer says: Grace, facility of diction, harmony of rhythm, a technically almost faultless versification - an art in which modern verse seems rarely proficientcharacterise all his writings: lyrics, poems, narrative and descriptive odes, poems of thought and poems of tenderness, the idylls of saints Saxon or Celtic." Nevertheless he has never been, and will never be, a popular author. "As a poet, a critic, or, more accurately, an essayist, his works, while possessing all the qualities which ensure a succés d'estime—and this was fully accorded to them-lack almost every element of popularity. The choice of themes and the treatment of the themes chosen were calculated to restrict the circle of sympathetic readers, and neither the enthusiastic eulogy of a Landor, nor the discriminative but deep admiration of many of the most distinguished literary men of his day, could lure the multitude to recognition of his poetic rank."

Aubrey de Vere, on becoming a Catholic, did not, as many converts have done, lose any of those friends whose good opinion he valued so highly. Sara Coleridge wrote to Sir Henry Taylor: "I do not doubt that the step he has taken will be the means of grace to him, and will render him more unworldly, or rather, (for he never had a spark of worldiness in him) more and more solidly and practically religious." And the Edinburgh reviewer remarks: "With hardly an exception the change-or more accurately the development of his religious viewsleft no sore to rankle in his elder relationships of affection; while to a younger generation, de Vere's Catholicism appeared so entirely a part of his personality that to picture him without it would have seemed as unfamiliar as a portrayal of St. Francis without his cord and habit. Undoubtedly religion, and religious truth as he held it, lay nearer than any other interest to his heart." EPOLINE STREET, STREET,

Dr. Dan. Passed Away.

Rev. Dr. Chisholm passed away on Tuesday, at 2.30 p. m. Early last week he was reported to be steadily improving, and all hoped that his valuable life was to be prolonged, but on Sunday evening last a telegram was received here containing the sad announcement that he was rapidly sinking. Mr. A. D. Chisholm, of Antigonish, and W. C. Chisbolm of Heatherton, brothers of deceased, left Tuesday evening to attend the funeral, which takes place Friday morning at North Sydney. The CASKET's obituary of this honored and distinguished clergyman is deferred until next issue. May

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

AN EARNEST TEMPERANCE WORKER.

A change in the management of Dominion No. 2 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company has lost to St. John's Branch of the League of the Cross, New Aberdeen, one whose place as an earnest worker in the cause of temperance cannot be easily filled.

Mr. Alexander McEachren, whose delicate health made it necessary for him to choose the less arduous responsibilities of managing a smaller colliery, may be regarded as the founder of the St. John's Branch. For a number of years and until the formation of the parish of new Aberdeen about three years ago he was a valued member of St. Joseph's Branch, Glace Bay, filling the office of president for several terms, and upon the inauguration of a Branch of the League in the new parish he became its president, a position he continued to fill worthily position he continued to fill worthly and faithfully until the beginning of the last quarter, when he asked to be relieved as failing health would not allow him to be a regular attendant at the meetings. On the 15th day of this month it became necessary for Mr. McEachren to resign the management of the large colliery at Dominion ment of the large colliery at Dominion

ment of the large collery at Dominion No. 2 and assume charge of the International at Bridgeport.

The news was received by the whole community and especially by St. John's Branch with feeling of very deep regret. They felt that the Branch was sustaining an irreparable loss, the loss of a member whose noble work in the cause of temperance and work in the cause of temperance and good morals, both by word and by example, will forever continue to bear fruit in the parish of New Aberdeen.

On the eve of his departure on a trip for the benefit of his health, Tuesday evening, February 7th, the Branch held a reception at which Mr. and Mrs. McEachren were the honoured ruests. A choice program of music guests. A choice program of music was rendered and on behalf of the members a committee, of which Rev. John Cameron, P. P., was chairman, presented Mr. McEachren with a well filled purse of gold as a small mark of esteem and gratitude. Accompanying the gift was a well worded address in which a high tribute was paid the recipient, and in which special mention was made of the fact that, thanks to his energy, watchfulness and relentless determination, it is the proud boast of New Aberdeen, with its cosmopolitan population, that no rum shop nor disreputable resort has ever found a home within its borders, for with thousands of workmen under his charge in developing a great colliery he could still find time to take a whole souled interest in their moral welfare. In conclusion the address said the members were pleased to join with the Ladies' Auxiliary in paying a tribute of esteem and gratitude to Mrs. McEachren — esteem for the model example she has been to wives and mothers, gratitude for her zeal and self sacrifice in working for the

Mr. McEachren in reply spoke en-couragingly to the Branch. He was leaving New Aberdeen but his interest in the League of the Cross would never waver and the cause of temperance would ever find in him a supporter. He was pleased to have to say that he was succeeded in the management of the colliery by an earnest temperance man, Mr. Norman McKenzie, in whom he League would always find a friend -although not a member as he was

Mr. McEachren will return from his trip in the course of a couple of months, assume management of the International, become a resident of the parish of Bridgeport, where, no doubt, St. Patrick's Branch will greatly benefit by his influence, zeal and earnestness as a temperance worker.

The Rebellion of the '45."

One day towards the close of the year 1720 the bells of St. Angelo at Rome rang out merrily, arousing all the slumberers in the city, while from the off side of the Tiber the thunder-ous roar of big guns caused all the good citizens to be much alarmed for they feared that strangers had come in the night to take their beautiful city. Their fears, however, were of no need, for, shortly, there went from mouth to mouth, news of the most peaceful character. A male child had been born to the Princess Clementine, wife of the exiled Pretender, James Stuart. The event took place in the splendid Palazzo Muti-Papazurri, and in honor of the occasion divers medals of silver and bronze with the motto Spes Britanniae were struck and dis-tributed gratuitously. The Pope him-self, attended by members of the Sacred College and the Spanish Court, came with baby-linen to swaddle the infant in, and to bestow his benediction upon him. Gladdened were the hearts many a hopeless exile in the old city that day, and over in Britain where the sentiment was strongest, brothers in a dubious cause clasped hands for joy and in silence cheered one another. for while the old line was maintained there was yet a chance for a restor-

As soon as the lying-in-state was finished the infant was baptized. The names given him were Charles Edward Philip Louis Cassimer. In history he is invariably styled Charles Edward, and on his monuments at St. Peters and at Frascati the three last names are omitted. His early education was under the personal direction of his mother; afterwards when he entered upon his teens he was tutored by the scholarly Chevalier Romsey, Thomas

Sheridan, celebrated more for his intense Jacobitism than his learning, and one Lagouz, a Frenchman of many and one Lagouz, a Frenchman of many parts. He was well instructed in constitutional history and acquired early, under the wise guidance of his teachers a good practical knowledge of the languages of Europe. In the etiquette of the court and the accomplishments that best became a chevalier of that time he was thoroughly versed. The Pope, desirous of knowing the lad's time he was thoroughly versed. The Pope, desirous of knowing the lad's religious views, requested an audience with him. When intricate questions of faith were put to him, they were answered promptly and most satisfactorily. While yet in his fourteenth year he served in the trenches with pop Caylos at the siere of Gaeta and Don Carlos at the siege of Gaeta, and his conduct at that time was that of the brave and fearless soldier, merciful and humane to the fallen foe and true to his colleagues. Even then he gave ample evidence of the ambitious spirit that characterised him in his later ventures. It is related that after the siege while coasting along the Bay of Naples, his hat blew off and fell into the sea. A boat was about to be lowthe sea. A boat was about to be low-ered when he begged the crew to de-sist, saying that he "should be obliged before long to fetch himself a hat in England,"—alluding to the crown which he afterwards strove so diligent-ly to possess. He made a tour of the Latin capitals and on every side was received royally. The Florentines and the Venetians and all of his acquaint-ance were charmed by the easy grace ance were charmed by the easy grace with which he moved in their society. His brilliancy, his quick wit and fin-ished address were already making him a popular idol, and one can imagine the trend of his mind at this stage when just on the edge of manhood, in an alien country, conscious of his royal an alien country, conscious of his royal rights and the injustice of his and his father's positions. His father, a king without a throne, an exile without a country; he himself an heir-apparent with nothing to inherit! Still the Jacobite spirit slumbered not, for over in England there were loyal adherents of the cause working heartily for him: of the cause working heartily for him; plots and combats were in formation, the main scheme being the raising of some 5,000 men on the Continent who would cross the Channel on a fighting errand. Then the great work of re-demption would be begun at a word. With that end in view, Ormond, a clever intriguer, was sent to Spain, and in France where sympathy for the Jacobite cause was supposed to prevail, Dillon was doing his utmost to procure men and money for the great undertaking. Years passed but still nothing had been done, and every failure seemed to be an impetus to the enthusiasts. Finally by a series of circumstances it occurred that a young Scotchman named Murray, a fellow of the University of Edinburg, who had been making the grand tour, which at that time constituted a part of a genthat time constituted a part of a gen-tleman's education, had been intro-duced to the Prince at Rome. He was very much impressed with the person-ality of the younger Stuart, and there and then he resolved to devote his time and talents to the furtherance of an elaborate scheme for the recovery of the lost prestige of the exiles. He gradually worked his way into the confidence of James who by virtue of a special writ created him Secretary of Scottish Affairs. Unfortunately for the Prince and his people, John Murray of Broughton was not a leal one at heart, and if he was a useful factor in starting the rebellion he afterwards proved to be the bad angel of the common cause, and that at the most critical period of the campaign when his loyalty was most needed. While these events were taking place on the Continent, a band of de-

THE CASKET.

voted Scottish gentlemen had formed themselves into an association with restoring the House Stuart. The chiefs in this movement were Lord Lovet, the Duke of Perth, the Earl of Troquair, Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck, Cameron of Loch iel, young Lochiel, Lord John Drum-mond and John Stuart. MacGregor of Bohaldie was empowered to proceed Rome and acquaint the Chevalier of the existence and object of the so-ciety. He represented to the partizans abroad that Scotland was red ripe for rebellion, that thousands would rally for the Prince, that there were true friends in England and that nothing was required to insure success but the co-operation of France. Murray acted upon these suggestions, approached the Ministers at Paris and was assured in answer to his petitions that as soon as the affairs of the country permitted 3,000 men would be sent to Scotland under Lord Marischal, 1,500 of whom were to be joined by Lord Lovat's Frasers at Inverness, the remainder to land on the west coast. The Mac-Donalds and MacLeods were to march through Ross-shire to join Lovat's men and Count Saxe was to land near London with 12,000 soldiers of France. Charles, being apprised of the plan, hastened to Dunkirk and with Saxe's 7,000-troops set sail for England. At the same time a large squadron under Admiral Roquefeuille was moving across the Channel. At the approach of night they were met by an English fleet under Sir John Norris. By mutual consent the engagement was deferred to the following morning. Meanwhile Roquefeuille had observed with considerable prudence that the enemy were vastly his superiors both in respect to equipment and numbers, and during the night at an opportune moment weighed anchor and pointed homewards. Then a fearful storm arose and the waves ran high over the decks, some of his ships being foundered off the shoals along Dunkirk, and others scarcely more fortunate put into port with shattered sail and mast unmanned with a few survivors, remnants of the proud expeditious crew that had set out with such sanguine

hopes but a few hours before. (To be continued.)

* Much of the historical data from which the narrative is grawn is adopted from Edwald's Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart.— J. C.

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By portion of Road Grant for 1904 \$369 43 DISBURSEMENTS. Chisholm...
Road at Marydale by Dan Me-Donald...
Road at Meadow Greeu by Dan Mills Road at Black Avon by R. J. Chis-Road at Meadow Green by R. C. Chisholm.

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Donald 3 15
Road at Caledonia by D. Camp
bell. 19 95
Road at Croft by C. Chisholm 20 00
Road at Beauly by A. V. Chisholm 15 05
Sulce at South River by Allan
McDonald 7 00
Bridge at Glassburn by J. J. Chisholm 6 19
Road and Sluice at St. Andrews
by D. J. McKedzle 17 37
Road and Sluice at L. S. River by D. Fraser 17 71
Bridge at St. Andrews by Hugh
McDonald 10 00
Sulce at South River by D. J.
McGillivray 7 24
Sluice at St. Andrews by L. Mc
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Balance on hand (Dec. 31, 04) 0 91

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Aymers, 8 mos \$32 00

Mrs Angus Campbell on acct Mary McDonald, 1½ mos \$750

"Mary Campbell on acct. Mary MscDonald, 3 mos \$15 00

"Janet McDonald on acct. Mary McDonald, Feb. 15th to May 31st. \$17 00

"Janet A. hisholm on acct. Mary McDonald, May 31st to Nov. 3rd. \$10 50

"L. McEachren on acct. Mrs. John McDonald, 6 mos \$25 00

"Thos. McDonald on acct. Mrs. John McDonald, 6 mos \$25 00

"Thos. McDonald on acct. Mrs. John McDonald, 8 mos \$24 00

"Rodk. McDonald on acct. Mrs. John McDonald, 8 mos \$24 00 DISBURSEMENTS. Rodk. McDonald on acet, Mrs. John C. P. Chisholm in case of Cameron vs. Overseers William Chisholm in case of Camwilliam Chisholm in case of Cameron vs. Overseers
J. McMillan & Co.'s acct
Thos. Somers' acct
L. McMillar's acct.
Dr Gillis on acct, of Bell Chisholm,
Register of Probate on acct. of Bell
Chisholm Chisholm 0 20
Allsn McDonald for coffia for pauper 3 00
Royal Bank \$85.00 and int \$4.50 89 50
Treasurer's Allowance, 7 00

RECEIPTS. Balance on hand from 1903... \$ 24 72 Poor Rates from Collector Mc. Intosh '03... 88 74 Poor Rates from Collector Chis-162 80 185 00 \$461 26 Cash from Royal Bank.

Balance due Treasurer, \$15 34 The amount assessed for the support of poor for 1904 was \$270,00. St. Andrews, Ant., Dec. 31st, 1904.

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., Gentlemen Two bottles of your TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY cured me of a severe cough. It is an excellent remedy.

C. H. FLEWELLING. Point, King's Co., N. B. Perry's Point, King's Co., N. B.

Consumptives do not despair.

The best known remedy for your disease is cod liver oil combined with hypophosphites, as found in

Puttner's Emulsion

This preparation has the endorsation of all the leading physicians, and has a bright record of over thirty years' success in relieving the sufferings and ameliorating the condition of thousands of victims of lung disease. Many, many lives have been saved by its timely and persistent use.

USE ONLY PUTTMER'S. The original and best Emulsion.

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.

PORT HOOD, C. B.

Cards

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Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, affiliated with Univers-

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

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House on College Street, containing seve Apply to Antigonish, April 27, 1904. DAVID SOMERS.

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

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NOTICE.

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

NTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1964, brains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows LEAVE ANTIGONISH. .

No. 58. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, 9.35
" 20 Express for Hallfax, . . . 12.27 " 85 Express for Sydney, 18.26 " 55 Mixed for Mulgrave, - . . 2.35 " 86 Express for Truro, 18.00 " 19 Express for Sydney,

All trains run by Atlantic Stanoard time-Twenty-four o'clock is midnight Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the

Maritime provinces.

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

BILLY DOES HIS ASSESSMENT.

(Philip Verrill Mighels, in Harper's Magazine.)

There were six big, husky citizens of Silveredge paying court all at once in the modest presence of Margy Crewe, and each and every one prepared to take undue advantage of the other, when, to the utter astonishment of all, the cabin door was opened and in there came no less an individual than "Scared little Billy" Huntoon. For a moment the men could hardly

be convinced they really saw aright.
Their Billy!—the Billy afraid to pass where a female shadow had fallen? Billy, who blushed by intuition when-ever a new-come woman stepped ashore at San Francisco, that was seven hundred miles or more away? They looked again. The wiry little figure was certainly there, and there were the fun-lit, startled eyes, the stubby brown beard, and the unmis-takable broom of his hair all fearfully standing on end. It was Billy by all the significant truths that ever set

thumans to guessing.

The tension, lent already to the atmosphere by six distinct varieties of matrimonial hopes or intentions, was not preceptibly modified by this wholly unanticipated descent upon the scene of a man so shy as little Billy. Instantly the six rough Lotharios of the mines conceived a new and more exalted estimate of Margy and her therms. It meant thinks decidedly charms. It meant things, decidedly, when Billy Huntoon could summon courage to look at a girl with wife-desiring eyes; and if this were not his mission, then what in the world did he mean?

With one accord the six were staring at the new intruder, silently demanding, as it were, to know his business

here, and know it soon.

"Good — evenin', boys — and—and
Miss Margy," stammered Billy, flushing yet a deeper red than his florid
countenance usually carried. "N-nice
— nice evenin'—kinder nice—evenin', I

"Nice enough, if it don't git spiled by too many unwanted people," growled big Jack White. "But I guess it will."

Billy answered to this with a sickly Then he looked about the room as if from a corner where he stood at bay and meant to fight. A glance, however, was all he dared bestow on Margy Crewe; for how could a man behold a girl so wholesome and plump

and entrancing as she and remain undizzied by the sight? She sat somewhat constrained her self, between a pair of miners who were nearly as timid as Billy. A nice, plain girl, good and strong, was Margy, sufficiently freckled to look decidedly genuine and healthy, and now half abashed, half amused, but wholly brave, keeping open house, quite alone, in the temporary absence of stout Mrs. Todd. She was simply dressed, and, when she thought upon the subject, she knew what to do with

nearly everything about her, save her two strong hands and her two sturdy That is to say, her blushes tool care of themselves, and her eyes could not entirely restrain their merriment, nor yet could they wholly avoid the troubled faces of her six—nay, seven -admirers. For the greater part of the time, however, she, like Billy, fidgeted just a trifle and was looking anxiously about to find her tiny brother,

little Ted. This small boy, orphan, five years old, and always quaintly busy, now appeared from out beyond. As he came into the room, certain of the miners and certain of the overworked Fates might almost have been heard

to heave a groan. He had been here a week, he and Margy, and despite abundant ingenuity on the part of Fate and the fellows come here to court; he had deftly foiled no less than twenty machinations arranged to en-

tangle his sister in a quick matri-monial alliance. Not one of the six stout Romeos had even so much as proposed.
"Oh, Billy!—Hullo, Billy!" cried the youngster now, and running forward in honest delight he kicked one

wooer's hat across the room from its place on the floor, and Margy, shifting her shoes as she answered another big suitor's observations concerning the day and the weather, planted a fairly substantial foot upon its crown. She thereby afforded much entertainment to several miners, not, however, including the man who owned the tile.

Meantime Billy and the bright-eved little Ted were enjoying certain phases of comradery as only simple natures can, and out of the room, to the one beyond, they presently depart-

ed. "Wal, as I was sayin'," spoke "up big Jack White, resuming a monologue interrupted last by the vision of Billy coming in to join the company—"as I was sayin', Miss Margy, when I went

to tappin' grizzly bear -"
"Is that the story 'bout the one
they called ole Clubfoot, Jack?" inquired an eager admirer, whose scheme of wooing Margy was to show how thoroughly well he was acquainted with all the other fellows and their stories. "Give 'em that one, Jack. Awful comical story. How the bear et up his grut-stake, beans and all, and some of his biscuit to boot, and

never got pizened."

"Naw! That ain't the story,"
Jack replied, in some unaccountable disgust. "I was goin' to tell about a

Californy lion." "The one which turned out for to be the neighbor's calf?" interrupted the desperate friend. "Why don't you give us the other, bout the rabbit which scared you half to death and got away? Fearful bully story! And the wildcat, Jack, the one that stole your pants.

"But boots ain't game as much as

"But the wildcat got 'em, all the same, and poor ole Jack had to walk three miles, barefooted and cussin'," concluded the original interrupter of the narrative. "Awful sad story, Miss Margy. Couldn't you give us that one, Jack, without no trouble?" "I ain't goin' to tell no story 't all," same, and poor ole Jack had to walk

said Jack, whose face betrayed but little pride in what had been thus far revealed of his adventures. He noted little Ted and the timid Billy now returning to the room, the small boy alert at the mention of a yarn. "All I was sayin', Miss Margy," he resumed, "is that, take it one place and another, what with trappin' and huntin' and minin' and loggin', I've been through pretty near everything there is." there is

Little Ted advanced very slowly, till he stood admiringly before the miner, gazing fairly in his face. Then he said, in his childishly piping

"Have you ever been through a

threshing-machine?" For a second an ominous silence ensued. Then the boys attempted to kick through the floor—all save Jack.

He waited, in a savage sort of patience, finally replying: "I didn't hear what the young man

said. But, as I was remarkin', Miss Margy, when I come—"
"Hey, Billy!—Hey there! Hey— Billy's gone!" broke in a teamster who

had heretofore been silent. And this, indeed, was true. Taking advantage of the moment when attention had been centered rather closely on the man with stories in abundance, Billy had slipped to the rear of the chair where Miss Margy was sitting, and from there had edged

swiftly to the door, out of which he had bolted abruptly.

"Leave him go," growled Jack, in satisfaction thus to see his rivals lessened by a jot. "You needn't break your neck to call him back."

"But he went so queer," replied a man called Punkin Pete. "And say, Miss Margy, look at that! You kin kick my shins if I don't believe he's bin and pinned a great big letter on

He was pointing impolitely with his finger at a bulky folded paper, secured, as he said, to Margy's dress where folds of new calico were trailed along the floor.

In much confusion Margy took it ff and gave it a glance. Suddenly off and gave it a glance. Suddenly crimsoning, she dropped it down on her chair in haste, and catching little Teddy by the hand, darted quickly from the room.

"Well, kick my—what's the matter? What's the darn thing got inside?" inquired Pete, starting actively for-

But Jack White was ahead, and catching up the missive was instantly aware it was nothing less than a docu-ment weighty and new. He turned it over and read aloud the caption at

the top:
"'Notice of Location. My claim!"
"Notice of Location. My claim!" "Location? Here? Locatin' what?" demanded one of the suitors. "Git it open! Look inside!"

Big Jack lost little time in bending

back the folds that doubled the paper. The document proved to be a printed form, exactly such as all employed in locating ground for a mining claim, but here and there the wording was changed, and much was scratched, and much that was utterly foreign to the mining code was boldly written in, by way of meeting new and un-

heard-of conditions.

As spokesman, White began to read, emphasizing Billy's interlineations with an accent of wonder and awe :

"'Notice of Location of a Wife Claim. Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern: That I, Billy (William) Huntoon, bein of soun mind and a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, having discovered a new girl which has just came to camp, within the limits of the claim hereby located, have this day, under and in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the ance with the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two, located about 5 feet 4 inches of the same, with surface ground about one foot six inches in width, situated in Silveredge Mining District, County of Esperanza, State of Nevada, and known as the Margy Crewe Claim and extending class. Crewe Claim, and extending clean around from this notice at the discovery or prospect cabin, the exterior boundaries of this claim being dis-tinctly marked by reference to some natural objects or permanent monu-ments, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: the mountains on every side of where she's livin', which is my wife claim as I seen her and spoke to her first the day she rid into camp, on the stage, with little Teddy and her a-sittin on the box, with ole Barry Webb a-drivin, and he don't count, as he's a married man, and so I locate this here claim first, according to law, for I was the first unmarried man which seen her and spoke to her first, and that's why I locate this here claim before any body else, which is my legal rights. And I intend to hold and work said claim as provided by the local customs and rules of miners and the Mining Statutes of the United States. Billy (William) Huntoon. Dated on the ground this 13th day of August, A. D. 18—."

For a brief space of time after Jack had finished reading, there was absolute silence in the room. By some unwritten law of ethics, due to a mining education, the six rough citizens gave a semitacit consent to Billy's "rights"—the whole thing granted in a spirit half comic, half serious, engendered by surprise and

admiration. "Location notice, pat as mud," said Punkin Pete, "Location — claimiu' Margy, all there is, complete! Kick as sure as whales!"

Law?" ejaculated a scrawny individual by the name of Mink Kerfoot, "Law? What kind of Jim Crow minin' law is that?"

Big Jack White was paralyzed. "I didn't think he had the sand," he said, impressively." "I don't see how he ever done it up." "But, drat him!—what's the good of

all his fool location papers, with a gal?" objected a very much worried aspirant for Margy's hand. I wonder where she is by now? She's sure got a right to speak up here for herself

She certainly had; and having duly listened at the door to Jack's labored reading of the notice, there were things she could have uttered in abundance. However, she fled away to the forthest confines of the calto the farthest confines of the cabin, while the men remained in the 'parlour," blindly groping for a hope.

"Locations is always locations," all the same," conceded one of the bashful boys who had felt that his chances were slim. "He's went and got ahead of all the gang, and done it neat.

But he'll never dare to show up here regular and do his legal asses ment, you can bet your last little onion onto that," decided Punkin Pete. "He ain't got the grit to spark the gal, and when a feller don't come up with that kind of assessment, 'cordin' to law, why, the next-best man kin jump the claim, just as if nuthin important had happened."

"You bet!" agreed a friend.
"But to think of him doin' the racket up so slick! persisted big Jack White, reflectively. "Where do you

white, reflectively. "Where do you s'pose he's went to now?"
"Gone home, I reckon," answered one. "Gone home, perhaps to pour some oil on his troubled hair."

"'Twould make him look almost sort of human; but he'll never dress up and do assessment, mark my word," reiterated Punkin Pete, prophetically. "I wonder now what we'd better think of doin'?"

Jack White was emerging from his shock. "Pete's dead correct," he agreed at last. "Billy won't make no love—he won't do that kind of assessment. Jest bein' smart ain't all it needs, with a gal in the game." He looked at the notice of location gravely, and folding it, laid it on a chair, "He's got a kind of right, of course," he concluded. "We've got to think of that. I reckon, however, as Margy won't be comin' back very sudden, perhaps we'd better poke along and go and git a drink."

United by common calamity, the disconcerted six gazed hopelessly toward the door by which Mistress Margy had flown, and then wandered slowly away, to wet and to swallow a deep-dyed sense of defeat, chagrin, and

bereavement. It's a very poor prophecy that fails to please the prophet. Punkin Pete felt amply repaid for the mental en-deavor he had made in predicting that Billy would fail to "do assessment work" in courting Margy Crewe, for when a week had nearly gone the timid locator of a claim on the girl had not so much as been seen about the camp, save at regular hours of labor at the Uncle Sammy mine.

Billy was certainly "scared" of what he had done; that is, he was fearful of meeting Miss Margy face to face. In a way he felt he had fixed his rights; but having expended the whole of his nerve in "posting his notice" that evening, he was now absenting himself from the centre of action while he slowly accumulated a bran-new charge of courage.

Meantime Margy had dared to read the document until a certin sense of feminine admiration had resulted in her nature. She was smiling and blushing together as she waited for further developments. Moreover, she went so far as to encourage little Ted when his spirit of adventure led him far across the hill to the mine where Billy was employed. And to this young Teddy took the more kindly as a small gray donkey there was endlessly driven in and out of the tunnel, trundling a heavy iron car that was used to clear out rock and precious ore.

The girl was rather more glad than otherwise that Billy's preposterous claim was proving sufficiently potent to keep many suitors away. In a spirit of fairness the doughty six had jokingly consented to remain aloof for at least ten days and give Billy ample opportunity to make good his "hold on the property." Despite the agreement thus completed with his pals, however, the lanky Mink Kerfoot made bold to appear at Margy's home one beautiful evening and propose to make her his wife.

He was calmly and firmly refused, after which he returned to his five fellow exiles, stoutly to hold all the others to the common agreement.

On Sunday morning news was spread that Billy intended to attend the "church" where earnest Hugh Willis would preach. That Margy would be there, of course, was widely known. The exiles decided to lend their presence in a body. They likewise invited their friends.

It thus came to pass that the preacher beheld a large, alert, and attentive congregation when theservice was fairly under way. In the midst of his ser-mon, impassioned and strong, inspired by the growing favor of the institution, Willis was unaware that Teddy Crewe had wandered away from his sister's side and was squirming his way about the place, investigating everything in

The miners, however, watched the child with senses keenly focused on his form. So did Margy and Billy. Margy, indeed, was weak with nervous dread. She knew her bright-eyed little brother, who now worked quicky around to the rear of the pulpit, "It wasn't pants, Miss Margy; it wasn't corrected a third admirer, "Wildcat thought they was fodder." "It was winter-time and game pretty scarce," imparted another. Billy! And all plumb 'cordin' to law,

the preacher's knees, looked forth at. congregation and grinned good-

naturedly Margy gazed in horror on the pic-ire. The miners were pale with ture. ture. The miners were pale with apprehension. By some exercise of masterly unconcern, Hugh Willis kept on preaching. Teddy, for his part, kept on grinning and propelling himself yet farther forward between the two living pillars that he liked. He also began to swing himself backward and favored all the while inward and forward, all the while inventing new facial expressions, each more ingenious than the last.

Meantime prespiration was suddenly oozing from the helpless preacher' brow. Poor Margy, ashamed to speak or call young Teddy to her side, shrank down in her seat in helpless despair. Then up in his seat rose Billy Huntoon, the timid, blushing Billy; and down the aisle he shakingly marched, led by a natural sympathy with children where courage could never have urged him. He came to the pulpit, and taking Ted in his trembling arms, bore him forth from the meeting to the rocky slope with-

(Concluded next week).

"I'd rather be dead than suffer again the tortures of insomnia, palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by simple neglect of a little indigestion." These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else had failed was a modern miracle. A few doses give relief.—92

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

Workingmen and Drink.

The man who says that liquor-drinking is the cause of all the poverty and unhappy conditions which prevail among working people shows that his knowledge of life is shallow, yet there can be no doubt that much poverty can be traced to the drink habit. John Burns, the workingman M. P., gave a lecture at Manchester, England, November, 1904, on Drink and the Work-

ing Classes, wherein he said:—
"Facts show that drink is the cause of poverty rather than that poverty is the cause of drink, yet a mere increase of material prosperity generates, in our present conditions, as many evils as it destroys. A rising wage rate, diminished labor, and increase of leisure, are associated with increase of drunkenness, crime and lunacy. There are thousands of laborers, suddenly translated from low wages to much higher, who, without restraint and prudence, are almost ruined in the transfer from Spartan poverty to undisciplined enjoyment. The people perish from lack of knowledge, ab-

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sence of self-respect, lowness of aim, the fewness of their wants, the sordid level of their appetites, and not so much from poverty and the lack of

means. "If wages are determined by standard of comfort, as generally they are, let workmen maintain and elevate that standard by deducting from what is now spent on drink, and diverting to better homes, clothing, food, holidays, pleasure as the tendency now is, what is wasted to their undoing by go-ing to the public-house. The workmen who spend the least on drink have the best homes, are the most regularly employed, and are better prepared to resist encroachments on their wages."

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

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Taken from a Post Card:

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

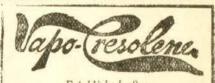
Please send me two dozen of Gates' Acadian Liniment, That Linment; sells fast. It is good. Yours,

JAMES S. NICKERSON.

A bottle in the home is a necessity for such winter ills as Toothache, Chilblains and Quinsy. For Rheu-matism when applied hot it brings relief. Diphtheria and Sore Throat are quickly and efficiently cured by it.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

"AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY."

This is the title of a book issued a few months ago by the John Murphy Co., Baltimore. It tells the story of the life work of the Rev. William Henry Judge, S, J., and it is an open secret that the author is his brother, the Rev. Charles J. Judge, of the Sulpician College of St. Charles, Ellicott City, Maryland. The volume contains 293 pages, is enriched with several photoengravings, and an excellent map of Alaska and the Klondike, and sells for

"We English-speaking Catholics have no missionary spirit," said an American Jesuit to us once; and our own slight observations disposed us to agree with him. Neither of us was aware at the time that one of his brethren, under the Arctic Circle, was even then making himself a brilliant exception to the rule, if rule it may be called. But so it was. William Henry Judge scarcely takes rank with Jogues, Breboeuf and Lallemont; but he is certainly worthy to be placed beside Marquette and De Smet in the American annals of the Society of Jesus.

Born in Baltimore in 1850, William Henry Judge entered the Jesuit Novitiate at the age of twenty-five, and was ordained at the age of thirty-six, -a long course of studies, but not too long, for many Jesuit missionaries, like Father Judge, have no time to open a book save Breviary, Missal and Ritual from the day they leave college to the day of their death. At once the young priest volunteered for the Rocky Mountain Mission, and then for that of Alaska, thereby showing an appetite for the hardest work that could be given him. He had at one time been obliged to interrupt his studies and go to work in a planing-mill; for three years after his ordination he was Treasurer of Woodstock and Frederick Colleges; and his experience in these positions was valuable to him in after life, when he had to build churches and convents with his own hands, and had to deal with the provisioning and financing of various missions.

On the 10th of June, 1890, Father Judge sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, and reached St. Michael's on July 13. From this time, until the opening of the Klondike, he could send and receive letters only once a year. His first station was at Holy Cross Mission, about four hundred miles from the mouth of the Yukon. From here he made journeys by dog-sledge or by boat according to the season. One of these journeys lasted from Feb. 10th to March 6th, during which time he travelled two hundred miles with the temperature varying from ten to twenty degrees below zero, eating rabbits and dry fish, sometimes with and sometimes without bread, and sleeping in Indian baraboras and cacinos. This was mild weather, however, for he often had to be out when it was from forty to sixty degrees below zero. There was little hope of converting the adult Indians, who were too deeply wedded to their pagan superstitions, but there was plenty of work to be done in baptizing dying children and gathering the others into schools where they might be taught Christian doctrine. As many children as could be accommodated were always to be had; in Father Judge's second year at Holy Cross, the number was eighty.

The life of an Alaskan missionary is one of danger as well as of hardship. On one occasion Father Judge was crossing from St. Michael's to the mouth of the Yukon, a distance of seventy-five miles, in a small steam boat, of which he himself and one lay brother were at once officers and crew. A storm sprang up during the night, the steering gear got out of order, and the two Jesuits had to climb out astern to fix it. At one moment they were plunged in the water; at another, raised high in the air; till it seemed as though they must perish; but they came safely through the danger. At another time, they got caught in the ice on the river in a sort of canoe, and had to make a portage of a mile in the face of a bitter wind and sandstorm

"I did not think that I could do it in such a storm," says Father Judge in his simple way, "but we can do much more than we think when we have to."

The year 1892 found Father Judge at St. Peter Claver's Mission, Nulato, two hundred miles north of Holy Cross. The delight which he took in arranging Christmas festivities for the Indian children and playing Santa Claus for them is seen in many of his letters home. During this winter he saved two sailors from perishing, but their presence at the mission made serious inroads on a small stock of provisions, and the last bit of food was on the table when the Alaska Commercial Company's first steamer arrived in the following June. A new and unpleasant experience this year was a flood coused by an ice-jam in the river which drove the people of Nulate to the mountains, and carried away the church in one of the adjoining missions.

With physical trials Father Judge had many spiritual consolations. Nowhere else, he says, did he notice such manifest effects of Confirmation as among the young Indians of his mission. Always does he profess himself well and happy; and his only regret is that his scanty means do not permit him to do all that he wishes. "A school here would do much good," he writes from Nulato in June, 1894, "but we cannot afford it; and we ought to have stations at several points north of this, where many souls are being lost for want of attention, but with our present means we cannot help them." He was to have gone to Forty Mile Post, on the Canadian side of the line, that year but was obliged to turn back owing to the loss of his Mass wine. About the first of May, 1895, his flour began to run short; for a time he had one cupful a day, then none at all. "Still there was no dan-ger of starvation," he cheerfully says, or even of being very hungry, as I had plenty of geese, ducks, and fish; but to eat these three times a day without bread or vegetables is harder than one who has not tried it would think." The result was a severe at-tack of gastric trouble, of which he thought he would die, with no priest nearer than fifty miles to him, while the melting snow and ice-jammed rivers made it impossible to send a messenger even that distance.

Regulations for Lent.

Every week day of Lent the faithful are obliged to fast on one meal.

obligation of fasting (but not of abstin-ence from flesh meat, except, in special cases of sickness or the like) the infirm; those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; women in pregnancy or nursing infants; those whose age is less than twentyone years or more than sixty; and, in general, all, who by fasting would be incapacitated from discharging their duties or would injure their health. Whenever doubt exists as to whether one is exempt or not from the law of fasting, one must either fast or consult one's Pastor and abide by his de-

3. The fast is not broken by taking in the morning about two ounces of bread, with a cup of tea, coffee, chocolate or other beverage.

The fast is broken by making an entire evening meal, that is, by taking more than eight ounces of food, or by eating such food as is forbidden on days of abstinence.

It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.
6. A custom of this diocese toler-

ated by the Church permits the use of eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast are complied with.

7. In virtue of an indult of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII bearing the date of 28th December, 1901, the use of flesh meat is permitted on all Sundays more than once, and once only (that is at the noon repast) on all Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, as also on all Saturdays except the second and last. In like manner it is permitted to use for cooking pur-poses the fat of any animal whatever on all days of abstinence throughout the year except Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and Christmas Eve. While graciously granting the special dispensation hereinbefore mentioned, the Holy Father earnestly exhorts the faithful to compensate for the omission of these peniten ial observances proper to the Lenten season by other pious works, and especially by generous almsdeeds to the poor.

8. Persons exempt from the fast may eat meat at all three meals on days when meat is allowed.

9. The time appointed for comply.

The time appointed for complying with the Easter duty extends from Ash Wednesday to Trinity Sunday inclusive; but in order that the penitential season may be passed in the state of grace and bear fruit worthy of penance, the faithful are most earnestly exhorted to begin it with a good confession.

10. The admirable devotion of the via Crucis on all Fridays, and the Benediction of the Adorable Sacrament on all Sundays of Lent, are, where practicable, warmly recom-mended to all.

The foregoing regulations shall remain in force until annulled by com-

petent anthority.

A John Cameron.

Bishop of Antigonish,

Antigonish, March 2, 1905.

Railway Agitation.

To the Editor of the Casket:

While thanking you for space given to my communications on one phase of the above subject, permit me here to state that your valuable suggestion, in your second last issue, to the effect that both our Municipal Council and Town Council should bestir themselves in the matter and take early steps to

place it clearly before the government, meets our hearty approval.

In interviews with many intelligent citizens of several districts, I find that they all, like myself accept your suggestion as the proper one, and have therefore decided to defer the calling of district meetings, expecting our representative bodies,—the Municipal and Town Councils to take the initi-

The Mayor of the Town and Warden of the County, being both progressive men, can easily call their respective Councils together, in joint conference, to decide upon the best and quickest methods to be adopted in the premises towards bringing this agitation to a

practical issue.

Surely the Town of Antigonish should seek, by all possible means, to have the junction of the branch connecting the Dartmouth-Guysborough line with the I. C. R., both in the interests of the Town as well as of the interests of the Town as well as of the

Our municipal representatives should certainly not be behind in an honest effort to secure for the County such railway accommodations as are our due. The appeal for the Gulf Shore Railway, say to Cape George, would be activable, made to the would be naturally made to the Federal Government, in view of the alleged feasability of having thereuninterrupted communication with P. E. Island, during the winter months. Hence, our Provincial Gov-ernment, would, in this connection, be only called upon to grant the usual statutory subsidy.

With respect to the Country Har-bour branch, it is only a question of changing the location, to one more suited to two Counties, viz:—Anti-gonish and Guysborough as against another intended to serve one section of Pictou County and the town of New

Add to the above very reasonable plea, the circumstance of a saving of at least one hundred thousand dollars in provincial subsidies, a sum sufficient to subsidise the greater part, if not the whole line being asked for along the Gulf Shore, and one cannot see how the Provincial Government, even in the interests of the County, can reject the application.

All that is necessary then, is the at which petitions could be framed and circulated without delay and simultaneously throughout every district from Antigonish to the Southern Shore of Guysborough County so as to be presented to our Government in seasonable time.

The people expectour representatives, from our Councils up, to take action. Confident that, "A word to the wise is sufficient" and that the interests of the County shall not be neglected in this instance, I have done with it for the present.

Vox Populi.

Dunmore, Feby. 27, 1905.

Cape Breton Notes.

A company is being formed at Sydney to enter into the manufacture of nails and kindred hardware. The promoters of the new enterprise are mainly local men. The capital of the company will be \$200,000. It is expected forty persons will be employed.

On the 23rd ult., a fatal accident oc-curred at Sydney Mines, at the blast furnace, by which an Italian named Joseph Coff lost his life. The unfortunate man was engaged in lifting the metal from a mold when the hook on the crane slipped, turned and struck him in the head, killing him instantly.

Capt. Peter LeBlanc, son of Mr. Isadore LeBlanc, M. L. C., has been appointed commander of the big freight steamer St. Helens. Capt. LeBlanc was first officer of the steamer having joined her at Halifax a month ago. He was first officer of the steamer Viking when she was wrecked on the Labrador coast last summer. dor coast last summer.

At Sydney, Feb. 22, a fatal accident occurred at the Steel Works, the vic-tim being an unknown Polander. He shovelling snow on a railway track when he was struck on the head by a large piece of iron which flew from a machine called the "drop," used for breaking up old scrap iron. The missle flew among a crowd of over twenty who were working with the Polander, but no one else was injured.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Negotiations for the purchase of the North Sydney Marine Slip property by parties in St. John's, Nfid., are practically completed. It is reported that the deed was definitely closed It is understood that Reynolds & Co., of St. John's, have the largest interest in the purchase and that several North Sydney gentlemen are also interested in the venture. It is stated interested in the venture. It is stated that upon the opening of spring the small slip will be at once repaired and started, and that the Company intend to build a large slip later.

A director of the Cape Breton Coal Iron & Railway Co. has arrived and accompanying him is P. F. Thomas of London, England, who will be Resident Manager. Two miles of survey have been completed from Broughton, where the Company's mine is situated, toward Sydney on the proposed railway. Shortly a station will be built where the portion of road already constructed taps the S. & L. Railway. Three mining machines are now in use in the pit and more will be added in the spring. Work on a third slope is proceeding favorably. Seven slopes will be in operation when the mine is in full running order. in full running order.

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.

CONTO SO SO SO SO SO SO SO SO SO SO

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

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY.



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General News.

Sir Henry Irving, the celebrated English actor, is very ill.

The food and fuel supply is running short at many places in the west of

The Toronto Globe opposes the separate school provisions of the new North-West Provinces act.

The Nova Scotia exhibition commission has appointed as secretary-man-anger Malcolm McF. Hall.

Murdoch D. McAskill, warden of Victoria, has been appointed Sergeantat-arms of the House of Assembly.

The American fishing schooner Lucinda I. Lowell is ashore off Sandy Point, Shelburne County, and is in a

The coachman who was driving the coach in which Grand Duke Sergius was riding when he was assassinated is dead of his injuries. He sustained 76 distinct wounds.

It is announced that Maxim Gorkey, the well known Russian author and leader of the reform party, who was imprisoned in connection with the rioting in St. Petersburg, will be released on \$2500 bail. At an auction at Christie's in Lon-

At an auction at Christie's in London an Elizabethan ewer of rock crystal mounted on silver, only six and a half inches high, belonging to the Marquis of Anglessey, was sold to a London dealer for the sensational price of \$20,000.

At Truro, Feb. 22, Ex-License Inspector Johnston and Chief Walker, his successor, caused a sled load of liquors taken last summer from Abner McNutt to be destroyed. There was a quantity of champagne and French brandies in the lot.

It was reported around Ottawa on Tuesday that Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has resigned from the Cabinet. The reason given is that he does not approve of the edu-cational clause of the Northwest Autonomy Bill as presented to Parliament.

The barkentine Lakeside, Capt. Fency, of Yarmouth N. S., bound for that port from New York, was sighted on Feb. 23rd, by the steamer Boston, ninety mile east of Boston Light, laboring heavily and flying signals "Cargo shifted, crew sick, wish to be reported."

Premier Whitney in reply to deput-tation from the Dominion Alliance and Royal Templars asking him to abolish bar rooms, stated that is would be impossible to do anything at the present session as regards temperance reform, but that the Government was in a receptive frame of mind and he would make good his own statement on the question.

On Friday last, Rev. D. J. Scollard, of North Bay, was consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Sault Ste Marie An impressive ceremony took place in St. Peter's Catherdral and was witnessed by hundreds. His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingtson, consecrated him, assisted by Bishop O'Connor, of Peterboro, and Bishop Lorraine of Pembroke.

The Mounted Police Department has received advices from the Police stationed at the mouth of the Mac-kenzie River at Horschell Island, Arctic Ocean, repoeting conditions there up to the end of November last. This information was carried one thousand miles by dog sled within the Arctic circle, one thousand miles by water, three thousand miles by rail, in all five thousand miles in midwinter, covering the entire distance in a little over two months.

Coaticook, P. Q., was visited by a serious fire on 23rd of Feb., which was attended by fatal results. John Corliss, a retired farmer and another man named John Chesney were holding a stream which was playing on the flames, when the building collapsed and both were buried in the debris. On assistance being rendered it was found that Corliss was dead. Mrs. McGee, an old lady about 85 years of age, who lived alone in a house at Eatons Corners, about ten miles from Sherbrooke, P. Q., perished in the flames, which destroyed her home at an early hour the same day.

A despatch to the Chronicle says :-As has been so many times predicted Hon. S. N. Parent will accept the inevitable and retire from the Premiership a few hours after the opening of the Legislature which takes place to day. All those who knew anything about the feeling of the Legislators have realized from the first that the crisis could have no other termination as the Premier saw at the close of the two days Cabinet session in this City that the great majority of the members were behind Gouin and Turgeon.

On Feb. 21, two Trappist Monks were killed at the Oka Monastery, in Quebec Province, by a bursting wheel. Bros. Marci and Abel were in a workshop superintending the grinding of grain when a steel roller burst, shattering the chamber, setting the place on fire and badly burning a young man at the doorway. The alarm was given and the rest of the Fraternity soon extinguished the flames. It was then found that Bro. Marci had been instantly killed, while Bro. Abel was so badly injured that he died an hour later. The damage from flames amounted to several thousands of dol-

At Manila, on Febuary 21 Major Carrington, who was convicted of falsefying vouchers of the civil government to the amount of \$1500, was sentenced to a total of sixty years and five days' imprisnoment. He was total of the converted and the

and if the decision there is adverse to the appellant, the major will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United

The British War Office has decided to purchase 500 horses annually from the Dominion. W. Stacey Spark of Canterbury, who has been commis-sioned to make the purchase, has ar-rived in Toronto. He was in Canada last year when he gave a series of lectures to Canadian farmers on horse breeding. He also acted as judge in the Hunters class at the spring Horse Show in that City. Spark thought that Provincial Government should consider the advisability of establishing a remount station, so that the British Government would be able to immediately purchase necessary mounts.

The Morning Post, of London, England, commenting on the taking over the charge of Esquimault and Halifax by the Canadian Government, says it by the Canadian Government, says it is a commendable product of the realization of her growing strength and her wish to take a proper footing in the commonwealth of the Empire. Referring to the importance of Halifax in the contingency of war with the United States, the Post says:—"It is vital to ask what guarantees the Imperial Government are taking that the present standard of defence both in personnel and material will be fully maintained on the transfer of the fortress to the Canadian authorities." Canadian authorities.

A contract has been signed between the Allan Line and the Dominion Government for a steamship line between Canada and France. The service begins with the opening of navigation this year and is for three years to the opening of navigation in 1908. The summer ports of Canada are Quebec and Montreal and the winter ports St. John and Halifax. The French ports are Cherbourg or Havre. There are to be eighteen trips a year. Four trips must be made from April to December and the remainder between cember and the remainder between July and November, when there shall not be less than two voyages a month. The number of trips may be twenty

On Feb. 24 before the session of the Senatethe Liberal Senators gathered in the drawing room of the Speaker's chambers, where they were joined by Mdme. Dandurand, Lady Laurier, Miss Scott, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Fredk. Borden, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. Wm. Paterson, the object benefits a niversary of Hon. Hon. Wm. Paterson, the object being the eightieth anniversary of Hon. R. W. Scott's birthday. Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Speaker of the Senate, on behalf of the Liberal Senators, con-gratulated Mr. Scott on the happy event and spoke in eulogistic terms of his long and valued services and leadership. In conclusion he presen-ted him with a massive silver loving cup, bearing an inscription. cup, bearing an inscription.

On Feb. 23, a Swede named John Gustavson, met a horrible death in a cutting on a Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's railroad near North Sydney. He with a number of com-rades were walking home on the Com-pany's line, when wishing to get ahead of his companions he ran along ahead. Coming on behind at a fair rate was a snowplough and an engine. Gustav-son foolishly entered a cutting walled in on each side by high snowbanks, and so narrow that there was no opportunity for him to step aside to avoid the snowplough and before it could be stopped it struck him down killing him instantly, tearing off shalf of his head and mangling his body terribly. Gustavson was twenty-four years of age and unmarried. He has relatives in Concord, N. H.

Wilfrid Lauriersaid that the Northwest Autonomy Bill would not come up for a second reading for some time. The financial rosolution would be introduced before a second reading. Mr. Lamont asked if it was correct as stated in an evening paper, that Regina had been made the permanent Capital in Sackatchewan. Sir Wifrid Lauier replied that this was not correct. The Bill selected provisional Capitals, but left it to the Legislatures to name the permanent Capitals. In answer to Mr. Martin Mr. Prefontaine said that the Government did not decide to distribute among the Provinces interested the amount of the award received by Canada known as the Fishery Award.

An important Bill designed to protect teachers in the public schools from threats and abuse from parents or others during school hours was in-troduced by attorney General Longley in the House of Assembly last week. Mr. Longley said that if parents were permitted to burst into a school room and threaten and abuse teachers in the presence of pupils it would be destruc-tive of discipline. The Bill confers upon teachers during school hours the same control over the school room as the ordinary individual and it provides that any person who in the presence of pupils uses profane, threatening, abusive or improper language toward the teacher or who spoke or acted in such a way as to impair the discipline of the school shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars or in the alternative imprisonment.

A strong chord of indignation is sounded by the London daily news-papers over the statement relative to the decision of the North Sea Commission giving to Russia the victory, but it is still hoped that the full text of the report may modify the impres-sion produced by the preliminary verfalsefying vouchers of the civil government to the amount of \$1500, was sentenced to a total of sixty years and five days' imprisonment. He was tried on five separate counts, and the sentence on each charge was twelve years and one day. Major Carrington practically made no defence, his

attorneys simply raising technical points. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Islands, any other plea than that he conceived any other plea than that he conceived his ships might be in danger." The Government of Great Britain, how-ever, appears satisfied with the findings of the Commission, and after the first gush of popular indignation is over the matter of the Dogger Bank tragedy will pass into history without further ado.

> Considerable excitement has been caused in Montreal by the circumstances surrounding the disinterment and the immediate re-burial of the body of the late C. O. Grothe. Last body of the late C. O. Groine. Last September Mr. Grothe took a policy for \$5000 for the benefit of non-rela-tives with the North American Life Assurance Company. In January he died, consumption being certified as the cause of death. The Company claimed that he had suffered from another chronic disease when he took out the policy although representing himself chronic disease when he took out the policy, although representing himself as sound. They applied for an order for the exhumation of the remains and a post mortem. The widow, since remarried, consented to this and Judge Davidson, understanding that there were no children, ordered the disinterment and autopsy. The body was taken up and removed to the General ment and autopsy. The body was taken up and removed to the General Hospital. But four sons of the deceased appeared before Judge Davidson highly indignant at the course of events and demanded the instant return of their father's body. Judge Davidson immediately rescinded his first order and issued a preemptory mandate ordering the return and remandate ordering the return and re-burial of the body and forbidding the autopsy. It is expected that this ex-traordinary incident will prove fertile in damage actions.

The output of coal in Nova Scotia increased and that of gold decreased during the last fiscal year. On Friday the report of the Department Mines was presented to the House by Hon. Arthur Drysdale. The following summary shows the mineral production of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30th, 1904, compared with that for the year ending September 30th, 1903:

	DOULLY LOOK .		
		1903.	1904.
	Gold	25,198	14,279
1	Iron ore* tons	415,192	258,338
á	Coal raised, long		
	tons	5,245,247	5,247,135
	Coke made, net		3 - 3 - N - N - N - N - N - N - N - N -
	tons	392,600	235,158
	Gypsum	175,850	181,166
	Grindstones, etc	650	800
	Limestone	262,544	191,356
	Barytes	897	1,100
	Moulding Sand	240	175
	Imported ore.		16

Alderman Barry of Halifax on Sunday fell from the roof of his house, from which he was clearing snow, and sustained injuries that caused death same evening.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch of the League of the Cross, East Bay, C. B., held January 29th, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased aimighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call to Himself the father of our esteemed brother and doorkeeper, Allan McMillan;
Resolved, that we extend our sympathy to Brother McMillan in his bereavement, and trust that our dear Lord will comfort him in his sorrow;

his sorrow;
Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting,
forwarded to Brother McMillan, and to The
Casker for publication.

D. Jos McIsaac, President. JOSEPH N. MCNEIL, Rec. Sec.

At a regular meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, League of the Cross, North Sydney, held Feb. 19th, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Whereas, our dearly beloved Spiritual Director, Rev. Doctor Chisholm. is afflicted with a serious illness;
And whereas, the Rev. Dr. has always been to us a great benefactor, and an earnest and infilential worker in the cause for which we labor.

labor;
Resolved, that we, members of St Joseph's
League of the Cross, hereby express our extreme regret for his illness and gratitude for
his numerous past assistances, while we hope
and pray for his speedy recovery;
Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy be
sent to The Casker for publication.

F. Monahan, President. Patrick J. Nicholson, Rec. Sec.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 315, C. M. B. A., Westville, N. S., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed:
Whereas, it has pleased Almishty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the father of our worthy and esteemed brother John L. Woods;
Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of Branch 315, tender to Brother Woods our sincere sympathy in the loss he has sustained;

Also resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Woods; a copy entered on our minutes; and copies sent to the Free Lance, Casker and Canadian, for publication. Signed on behalf of Branch 315.

M. McNeil, President.
A. D. McDougall, Rec. Secretary.

DEATHS

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

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

At Fraser's Mills, on the 8th ult, of cancer, CATHERINE, daughter of the late John and CATHERINE MoPHERSON of Giant's Lake, Guysborough County, aged 60 years. May her soul rest in page.

At Lower West River, Antigonish on Jan. 16, MARY M. MUNRO, beloved wife of GRORGE S. WILLIAMS, of heart failure, in the 74th year of her age. Her many steriling qualities made her a valued member of the community.

At New Glasgow, Feb. 23rd, Mary Jane, daughter of allan McDonald, ared 24 years. She leaves a sorrowing father and mother, 3 brothers and two sisters, we have the sympathy of many friends. Consoled by the rites of Holy Church, she peacefully resigned her soul to God.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

110 Branches in Canada, the United and England.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

H. JEMMETT, Manager.

West End Warehouse.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE

INEN GOODS.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

We are placing on our Bargain Counters for one month, our entire stock of

Table Linen, Linen Napkins, Linen Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cotton and a variety of other White Goods.

This gives a rare chance to economic buyers to pick up their Spring wants. Following we give a few of the lines with prices.

15 Pieces White Sheeting, 4 wide, good value, 25c. during this 17c. per yard.

10 Pieces White Sheeting, 4 wide, regular price 28c. has been

marked down to 5 pieces, White Sheeting, 4 wide, best quality, 35c. you can have it during this month, from - - 28c.

Linen Sheeting, 2 wide, Regular Price \$1.00 for - 75c.

Unbleached Sheeting, 4 wide, for - - - 18c. Circular Pillow Cotton, 42 inches wide, for - 15c. and 17c. yd.

Table Linens, 54 and 60 wide, regular prices, 30, 45,

Bleached Table Linens, 60 to 72 inches wide, regular price 50, 80, 1.25, reduced to - 40, 65, 80 100

25 Dozen Linen Napkins, prices are, 65c. 75, 1.00, and up to 4.00 per dozen, - - - 20 per cent. off

36 Beautiful New White Honey Comb Quilts, 10 for 65c. each. 36 more New White Honey Comb Quilts, 11 for 85c. each.

These are worth, \$1.00 and 1.25 50 Dozen New Huchabuck Towels, - -65c. Dozen.

25 Dozen New Huchabuck Towels, 90c Dozen. These Towels are cheap in the regular way at

90c and 1.25 per Dozen. Bureau Scarfs and Runners in open work.

We have a large quantity of Manufacturers' Samples of open work Bureau Scaris &c. which are good value at regular prices but during this Sale will be sold at 10 per cent. discount.

As the above are all Staple Goods, good value at our regular prices. This sale is for CASH ONLY and at the Prices now offered should be taken advantage of by every housekeeper who has an eye to economy.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



COUGH NO MORE

THE REMEDY OF THE DAY

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

Scientifically combined in the form of agreeable and palatable Syrup.

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Two Great Actors.

There is no more sensational or disgraceful episode in the history of the English and the American stage than the rivalry between William Charles Macready and Edwin Forrest and the fatal Astor place riot on May 10, 1849, in which it culminated.

Macready was an actor by inheritance. His father was playing in the Covent Garden Theater company in London when William Charles was born. The son's first appearance took place in his father's theater at Birmingham when he was but 17 years old, his part being Romeo. The audience old, his part being Romeo. The audience applicated noisily, and the youth, delighted with his success, exclaimed that he "should like to act it all over again." But his fondness for the stage soon changed to dislike; and he professed, during most of his life, thoroughly to detest it. He longed above all things to be considered, not an artist, but a gentleman. A prince an artist, but a gentleman. A prince of snobs, he was prouder to be seen in the company of a lord than to achieve a triumph in Hamlet. Circumstances, however, forced him to remain an actor, and his strength of will and character are proved by the fact that, without either liking or great aptitude for his profession, he made himself, by dint of hard, patient effort, one of the most finished and accomplished of English speaking actors. Macready played on one occasion with Mrs. Sidneys "You are in the right way" dons. "You are in the right way, that great actress said to him, "but remember what I say: study, study, study, and do not marry until you are He attributed his later success

to following her advice.
Edwin Forrest was Macready's exact opposite, both as man and actor.
As a boy he had divided his time between thrashing the gamins on the streets of Philadelphia, where his parents lived, and spouting Shak-speare on corners and in cellars. His "first appearance on any stage," as the English managers say, was as the beautiful Rosalia de Borgia in "Rudolph, or the Robbers of Calabria," a roaring, bloodletting melodrama. Nature had not cast the big, double fisted boy for feminine parts, and the spectators received the beautiful Rosalia with peals of laughter. Rosalia lost her temper, shook her fist at an a jeering youth in the front row, and swore a round oath at him. "She swears, by heavings, the lady swears!" cried the scoffer. The curtain was run down and the young actor went home in disgrace, but not before he had hunted up the youth in the front row who had jeered him and given

him a sound beating.

The beginning of Forrest's stage career was typical of all of it. In 1822 he got an engagement with a traveling troupe at \$8 a week. In New Orleans he made (a "hit," gambled, drank, and learned from James Bowie himself how to carve a foe artistically with the knife that bore this famous killer's name. Disappointed in love by the leading woman of the company, he challenged his successful rival, the manager, to a duel, and then went to live with the Choctaw Indians. He won his first great triumph when he played "Othello" at the Bowery theater in New York. Then, as later, opinions differed as to the merits of his acting. Critical persons said he bellowed and pawed the stage too much-that he had more muscle and lungs than art. But there was no question as to the impression he made on most of those who saw him. He rapidly became, and for many years continued to be the most popular of American actors, Secure of his laurels at home, Forrest went in 1836 to England to

repeat his triumphs. He was well received by both critics and audiences. Among those most gracious to him was Macready. A few years later, Soon, however, the relations between the English and the American actor became less friendly. American admirers of Macready diew contrasts between him and Forrest which were unfavorable to the American and his untavorable to the American and his robust style of acting. Forrest's friends retorted by asserting that Macready was a prig, capable only of winning genteel applause from kid gloved Anglomaniacs.

The imbecile controversy got into the newspapers and when Forrest

began another engagement in London, in 1845, he was hissed by his audiences and spitted and roasted by the critics. "The grand feature," said one writer, describing his Macbeth, "was the combat, in which Macbeth stood scraping his sword against that of Macduff. We were at a loss to know what this gesture meant till an en-lightened critic in the gallery shout-ed out, 'That's right: sharpen it?'" The principals had as yet taken no part in the absurd war of words, but Forrest's proud, truculent nature was rapidly being goaded to fury. He was in Edinburgh one night when Macready was to play Hamlet, and went to see him. In the scene where the court is about to enter to see the play a loud hiss came from a front box. When Macready, always a gentleman, heard that the boor who had insulted him was his rival he could scarcely believe it. Forrest not only admitted his guilt, but had the impudence to write a letter to the London Times defending his conduct.

The quarrel broke out with in-creased virulence in 1849, when Macready came again to the United States. Forrest charged his rival in a card published in the newspapers with having "suborned" writers on the London press to "write him down."

was egged. At New Orleans he was given a public dinner. At Cincinnati a dead sheep was thrown on the stage as a "muttony tribute to his Hamlet."

On May 7, when Macready tried to play Macbeth in the Astor Place opera house, in New York, such quantities of eggs and vegetables and so many chairs were thrown at him he could not proceed. He announced that he would attempt it again May 10. Inside the house, on this evening, Macready's friends predominated, and, in spite of much disturbance, he was able to finish the play. Outside there was a howlingm bo of Forrestites that seemed resolved to have the Englishman's life. The police were unable to disperse the rioters. The militia was ordered out, and in the melee that followed seventeen people were killed. Macready was saved only by strategy. He left the house with the audience, escaped recognition, and went to Boston. A short time later he re-turned to England and in two years retired from the stage.

Forrest continued to act twenty years longer. But the discreditable part he had played against Macready, his troubles with his wife, his declining powers, and the rise of a new star of surpassing in the person of Edwin Booth undermined his popularity; and he had been long neglected and almost forgotten before he made at New York in 1871 his last appearance as an actor.—S, O. D. in Chicago Tribune.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the loins? Have you dizziness? Have you a tired dragging feeling in the regions of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works won-derful cures in most complicated cases.-94

Dissolving Prejudice in Scotland.

Among the sad news that the sin of drunkenness in Scotland is still on the increase with its usual train of poverty, crime and immorality, it is refreshing to record a paragraph in a Scottish evening paper, of distinctly Presbyterian sympathies, containing the following remarkable and appreciative notice of the noble work the Jesuits are doing in the slums of Edinburgh. A writer in *The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* of December 31 writes thus:

"The Church (Catholic) is, without doubt, reaping the fruits of the talent and perseverance displayed by the energetic little band of priests in Edinburgh. There has been a stream of converts, both men and women, in the

Speaking in glowing and eloquent terms of Father Power, S. J., he goes on to say:

"There was some ridicule at the first at the idea of a Catholic priest prosely-tising in this form (Father Power preaches in the open air in the Grassmarket on Fridays, and in the Lothian-road nearly at the door of the Lyceum Theatre on Sundays), as it seemed at variance with all tradition, but Father Power has distanced all ridicule, and a Protestant association has even been created to combat him. He is recognized as a most redoubtable champion of his Church, and just the type of man who would succeed in making proselytes and gaining adherents where others would fail."

He goes on further to describe the effort in these remarkable words, full of the appreciation of its author:

"He is an excellent judge of the human heart, and no man knows better how to hold the attention of a chance crowd. Even in controversy he possesses an admirable serenity, and only on rare occasions has he allowed anything like bitterness to mar the force when Macready came to America, Forrest entertained him at his home. mouthed partisan, and once his imagination is heated, he may indulge in a fine burst of eloquence or some pungent sarcasm. Then, again, he will drop into a vein of real Irish drollery, and the eyes twinkle with humour and there is a dash of smart repartee to

the apparent relish of the crowd."

When one remembers, as the writer does, that only thirty years ago a Jesuit priest hardly dared to walk down Leith-street, it is a marvel to see Father Power often addressing from two thousand to three thousand people Sunday after Sunday, with no unseemly disturbance. True his personality has something to do with it, but he had to make his personality liked and respected, and the following remarks of the same writer give indications of the cause:

"The name of Father Power will be fragrant in the dark purlieus of Edinburgh slums for a long time to come, His young protégés are legion; ever the firm friend of the distressed, he spends hours daily counselling and advising the poor. Whenever possible he sees his boy friends put to a trade, and otherwise concerns himself in their welfare. Many neglected children owe their first steps on the way to becoming good members of society to Father Power. He is a great be-liever in saving the children from their environment while they are still bright and pure, and before they are old enough to have been seriously tainted by their surroundings, which only tend to their growing up savages in the streets. He is listened to with the utmost respect, and though sundry skirmishes do occurr among the drun-ken and riotous inclined on the outskirts of the crowd, the preacher never invokes the aid of the police, but is invariably successful in passing it off with a kind word or jest. Every Friday evening Father Power walks hatless, and ringing a bell, from the handsome Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston to the Grassmerket and We advise everybody to use Sunlight Soap— It makes child's play of work.

We have used "Sunlight Soap," and we want to tell you that it is the best soap made, that's why we are writing. We found out that the Sunlight way is the best way to wash with "Sunlight Soap." At first we used to wash with Sunlight Soap in the old way as we did with common soap, but after we washed according to directions printed on the package, we would never wash the old way again. We first soap the articles, leave them to soak and then rub out lightly on the wash board. Not much to do and it makes the clothes white as snow.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

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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 cest spent with us in case of fatiure. Register all letters containing money. Address:

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

generation of the slums would be in a fair way to be solved."

The above extracts will show how a change, and a real change, has come over Scotland. All classes of Presbyterians now speak of Roman Catholics and their religion with respect if not with love (some do even that). A lady remarked to us, when she noticed the large crowds of Catholics going and returning from the churches, where they had been keeping their Jubilee obligations: "Ah! you Catholics are real, you believe in your religion; I wish I could do so in mine." Scotland is passing through religious throes at present. The old belief in the Shorter Catechism, once so tenaciously and fervently held as though it was an inspired document, is gone. But what is to take its place? God only knows. But surely all Catholics might say a prayer that the real and true faith may be restored to Scotland, and greater blessings yet showered down on the efforts of our noble and brave Jesuit Fathers.—London Tablet.

Cost 10 Cents-But worth a dollar vial. This is the testimony of hundreds who use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. They are so sure, so pure, so pleasant and easy acting. The de-mand for this popular Liver Regul-ator is so great it is taxing the makers to keep up with it _63 to keep up with it.-63

Water Finding.

A curious subject, that of the genuineness of the gift of water-finding or divining by means of a hazel twig, is undergoing discussion in the correspondence columns of *The Times*. Innumerable instances are cited pro and con, but the balance of evidence seems to be in favour of the existence of the faculty, although there may be charlatans who feign it or possess it only in an imperfect degree. Scientifically inexplicable though it may be, it is a purely physical phenomenon, with no suspicion of witchcraft or diablerie attached to it, whatever may have been the case in olden times. One of the most interesting letters is that of the most interesting letters is that of an expert who claims to be a water-finder of thirty years' standing, who writes like a thoroughly well-educated man, and who signs himself "Water-finder and Engineer." The sensation experienced when walking over sub-terranean water is a vibration in both arms, sometimes strong enough to be distressing, ascending rapidly and centring in the heart. The intensity of the sensation is due to the volume of water, and its depth may be estimated by the area over which it was experienced, which is larger in proportion as it is nearer to the surface. These are the data by which the spring is located. The writer is led to assume that the "shock" is of electrical origin by the fact that it is unfelt when standing on a board insulated by glass over a stream previously located, al-though it is undiminished when crossing the spot on horseback. This, if true, is surely a very curious fact, and one that should be easily brought to the test. The "finder" declares himself willing to be experimented on by authorised persons, and seems anxious that those with the requisite scientific London press to "write him down.
Macready published a denial. The "silk stockings" took up the cudgels for Macready. The "groundlings hissed him and denounced as unpatriotic everybody who did not think Forrest the greatest actor since Roscius. At Philadelphia Macready with the same personal force and enknowledge should investigate the cause

ergy as Father Power working in that smitten field, the problem of the re- "finders" have been failures, and the rod gave false indications. A third writer claims to be able to discover lodes of copper and other minerals by the same means, giving instances of his having done so successfully.—London Tablet

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

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licerce, 10c. All Druggists 409

> A GOOD THING TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE

JERSEY CREAM

SOLD IN TINS BY ALL GROCERS AND GUARNTED MUCH PURER THAN ORDINARY CREAM IT IS VERY RICH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1905, A No. 13,935. Between THE CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION, Plaintiff;

WILLIAM F. McKENZIE, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Anvigonish, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

Saturday, the Eleventh day of March, A. D. 1905, at twelve o'clock noon,

pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, dated the third day of February, A. D. 1905, unless before the sale the defendants do pay to the plaintiff or its solicitors, or into court, the amount due to said plaintiff corporation for principal, in-terest and costs.

ALL the estate, interest, right title, and equity of redemption of the defendant and of all persons claiming by, through, or under him of, in, to, or out of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND.

situate, lying and being at Beech Hill, and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by land of Kenneth McKenzie; on the East by lands of Colin McKenzie and of James Dunn; and on the South by lands of Kenneth McKenzie and lands of Daniel Hulbe t. and on West by land of Daniel Hulbert, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, balance on delivery of the feed.

D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff in and for the County of Antigonish-RITCHIE & MENGER, 58 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.,

Solicitors for Plaintiff Corporation.

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The Paris correspondent of The

Officers at Mass: A Comparison.

Globe [London] writes as follows Pious men are found in all ranks of life, and it does not follow in France, any more than it does in England, that because a man wears the uniform of a soldier he should revel in strange paths and be a fire-eater. But under General André, recently gone into retirement after an exceedingly stormy scene in Parliament, if an officer were known to go to Mass regularly that was a circumstance that delayed his promotion. On nearly all the "character notes," or "fiches," supplied by the "informers" in the French Army against their brother officers we find such indications as these: "Goes to Mass" "Very clerical very hostile to Mass," "Very clerical, very hostile to the Government," "Very clerical, has his son educated in a religious school." And these unfortunate officers, whose only crime was going to the Church of their fathers, might count among the bravest and most intelligent of their regiment; but because the Government is anti-clerical, their hopes of promotion and distinction were doomed to disappointment. How it strikes the

disappointment. How it strikes the Frenchman when he leaves France is shown by a letter published in a Paris paper this morning. The writer signs himself, "One who has returned from South Africa," and as the result of what he saw in that British colony he draws an instructive comparison be-tween "a monarchy like England and a republic like France."

He says: "It was Easter Day last year, and the sun was shining bright-

ly on the little town of Kroonstad, in the Orange River Colony. Carts and farmers' vehicles of various kinds were arriving from all directions, and the bells of the Protestant churches were ringing the hour of service. There was no Catholic church in the town, and I asked where I might hear Mass. 'At a barn, near the Town Hall,' was the answer, so we walked in that direction. When we arrived there we found about a hundred horses belonging to a mounted infantry regiment standing in the roadway outside the standing in the roadway outside the barn, in charge of a few men. In reply to my question as to what the horses were doing there, I was told: 'These are the horses of the officers and men who are inside at mass. We have come from camp,' We entered the barn, and never in my life will I forget the sight, that met my eyes on forget the sight that met my eyes on that Easter Day of 1904. The walls were bare, and the windows were shattered by the balls which had enshattered by the balls which had entered there during the war. At one end of the barn was a large English flag, surmounting a little table of white wood, bearing a portable altar. The priest was saying Mass, assisted by two British soldiers. In the front rank of the audience were three officers, then came about thirty inhabitants of Kroonstad, and behind them a hundred soldiers. Another soldier was seated at the harmonium, accomwas seated at the harmonium, accompanying the hymns sung heartily by his comrades. When the sermon commenced, the priest turned towards us, and my heart beat quicker, for I recognized by his accent that he was a compatriot. But while he spoke my thoughts were far away for I was thoughts were far away, for I was thinking of France and the campaign against our priests in Brittany, and I was moved by the lesson at that mo-

men to pray to the God of Armies?" THE MASTER MECHANICS' PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2e. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs, Montreal.

ment being given me by the British Army. But how much more is my heart stirred to-day when I think of the Easter Mass in Kroonstad, and see

what is passing in our dear army, where an officer cannot go to Mass without receiving black marks, while

in the great nation which has con-

cluded the 'entente cordiale' with us the officers ride at the head of their

A Suicidal Policy.

In a booklet published recently at Pittsburg we find that a study of statistics gathered by Roderick Mac-Kenzie Moore, an English actuary, covering 61 years' time and 125,000 individual cases, informs us that the moderate drinkers die off in the prime of life, 74 per cent. faster than total abstainers. One is amazed to find that abstainers. One is amazed to find that in the 10 years from age 40 to 50-the very prime of life-there are 6,246 deaths among the abstainers, while there are 10,861 deaths among the moderate drinkers - an excess of 4,615 deaths in that single decade. That makes 74 per cent.—an excess of 3 to

That conclusion is based on hard facts. With that staring us in the face, it is, put it midly, a suicidal policy to have recourse to alcohol. The waning of bodily strength, the impairment of mental vigor—a going down into the valley when one should be in the highroad—this is ordinarily the cost of moderate drinking. And what return does one get from this expenditure of hope and vitality? Nothing of any value. One may earn thereby the right to be considered a "good fellow," but that will not say! us from paying the price for self-indulgence.—Catholic Record.

Champion Liniment for Rheumatism.

Chas. Drake, a mail carrier at Chaproubled a great deal with rheumatism in my shoulder. After trying several cures the storekeeper here recommended this remedy and it completely cured me." There is no use of anyone suffering from that painful ailment when this liniment can be obtained for a small sum. One application gives prompt relief and its continued use for a short time will produce a permanent cure. For sale by all druggists.

Oran.

Do Mhr. Racnall Mac-Gillebhrath, le Alasdair Domhnallach, Bard na Ceapaich.

Fonn-"CUMHA FEAR ILE."

'N diugh gur airtnealach m' éirigh,
'S gur neo-éibhinn mo dhùsgadh.
Tha mo chridh' air a sgàineadh,
Chaidh gach àbhachd air chùi bhuam,
Le bhi 'g ionndrainn an uasall
A rinn glussad bho 'n dùthaich
Anns an d' fhuair sinn air eolas,
'S trie thug solas d' ar n-ionnsuidh.

Gum b'e sin an deagh eolas 'Fhuair sinn og air do gblulan. Fhad 'sa dheonaich thu tamh leinn Cha robh t' fhàillinn r'a cunntas. Chuir thu sàcadh 'san fhirinn, 'Rinn ro-dhìreach do stiùradh Air an t-sligh' air na cheum thu; 'S a thug leirsinn ga t' ionnsuidh.

Bi mo ghràdh do ghnùis chaoimhneil 'Chuireadh ioinn air gach còmhail; 'S tric a bha mi ga t' cisdeacad, 'S sinn ie chèile' isan t-seomar, Far a faicteadh gach uaisle, Mar bu dual dha do sheorsa; Cha b' e 'ceannach a rinn thu, Bu leat mar oighreachd o t' eig i.

Ged is farsuinn an tir so,
'S a liuthad sgireachd mu 'n cuairt duinn,
Cha b' eol dhomhas 'san aireamh
Aon thug barr ort am buadhan,
Ann an oilean 's an giulan
Mar a dh' ionnsaich 's a fhuair thu;
Sud am beachd anns na chinn thu,
Cha do dhibreadh leat uair e.

Nuair a fhuair sinn gu 'r feum thu,
'S tu 'n ur-cheitein na h-oige,
Gum bu teare iad ri fhaetainn,
Anns gach taobh an robn m' eolas,
Neach a dh' fhaedainn-s' a luaidh riut
Anns gach buaidh, rinn do sheoladh.
Thugadh sud dhut mar eighreachd;
'S gun robn roinn na bu leoir ann.

Gur a h eallach ri ghiulan Do'n fhear a stiurar a t' alte Do chathair fharsuinn sa 'lionadh 'S doi fo d' ghniomhannan ramhath, Fhir a lathradh an fhirinn 'S a bheireadh cinnteach do chach i, Gum bu bhlasda bho d' bheuls' i, Ga 'cur an céill anns gach cànain.

Bu tu 'n labhraiche saoithreach, 'Bheireadh daonnan le reusan T' uile ghliocas is t' eolas Dha na dheonaicheadh t' éisdeachd. Bha do chomhairlean luachmhor, Gheibhteadh bhuait sa le céill iad; Cha b' ann le frionasachd ghruamaich Ach le suairceas is ceutabh.

Cha b' ann an iomall nan uaislean
'Gheibbt' a gluasad mo rùn-sa;
'S ann a bhiodh tu mar abhaist
'S achuid a b' àirde dhe 'n cùirtean.
Gheibhteadh freagairt is fuasgladh
'S gach ceist bu chruaidhe bho d' thùr-sa;
Cha robh dubhar mar sgàil ort
Bho 'n rinn gach tà'ant do chrùnadh.

S ann ad làthaireachd phriseil s ann ad iathaireachd phrisell
Bhtodh gach ni 'sen deagh ordugh;
Cha bhiodh iot' oirnn no iaillinn
Nuair a thàriamaid comhla.
Gheibhteadh mùirn is oi fiona
Mar a dh' iarrteadh mu d' bhordsa,
Leis an laimh bu ghian sineadh
Rachadh mi ghean air fogradh,

'S ged a thrusamaid comhla
Na'r comhlanaibh dùmhali
Cha'n fhalcinn 'san àireamh
Air àiridh na dùthcha
Neach a dh' fhaodainn a luaidh riut
anns gach buaidh bha ga d' stiùradh,
'S gur a dubhach gach tràth sinn
A bhi'n dràsda ga t' ionndrainn.

Cha robh tlachd a bha'n Gaidheal Nacu d' rinn thu àrach fo d' chota; Chiteadh sud ann ad ghiùlan, 'S gum bu dùthchas bho d' sheors' e; Bha do phears' air dheagh chumadh Bho d' mhullach gu d' bhrogan, Gu deas, cruinn bhallach, dealbhach, Fearail, calma, gun mhorchuis.

'S tu nach dibreadh 's nach muchadh Stu nach dibreach 's nach mucha Cainnt dhùthchais do shinnsridh; Bha i agad gun fhàilinn, Gu deas, i a larra, cinnteach. Gum bu bhiasda bho u' bheui i Nuair a leughadh tu 'm Blobuli; Cha bh odh solus an uaigreas Nach faight' uatsa le firinn.

Co nis 'thuigeas na dàin bhuam, Na bheir àbhachd as ùr dhomh, Bho nach fhaicinn mar b' àbhaist 'S an tigh bhàn air an dùnan, Gnùis shoilleir na fàilte Dheanadh n àoran a dhùsgadh, Ged bhiodh m' aigne fo smusirean Gheibhinn suaimhneas ad chùirt sa.

Gur e t-ainm Maighstir Raoghall Gur tric aig d-aoine ga 'luaidh e ; Cha 'n ann ioir gad dhiteadh Ach gad shior thoirt an uachdar. Bu ro mhath 'n airidh gun éibhteadh Fear do chéille 's do bhuadhan Gu bhi riaghladh s a stiùradh Cléir gach gùtcha mu 'n cuart duinn

Cha b' ann le seacharan inntina 'Thug mi dhuibh anns an dàn so Am beagan fhacai so 'dh' innee mi Ann am firinn nach àichear, Mu 'n duin' wesal ghian shiobhalt 'Sheasaoh dileas a chàirdean, Bha na 'nàmhaid do 'n eucoir, 'S gach aon cheum sam biodh fàillinn.

'S mi gun comhlaicheadh dan thu S m gun comhaicheadh dan thu A dh' aon àite dha 'm blogh tu; Cha bhiodh t' fhuransa an uaigneas, Chuireadh t' uaisle morspid orm. Co a lionas dhomh t' aite, No bheir àbhachd dha m' inntinn ? 'S e na fhuair mi dhe t' eolas Nach teid ri m' bheo as mo chuimhne. Bho "Chuil na Gàidhlig " an 1886.

Sudden deaths on the increase. People apparently well and happy today, to-morrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases. - 91

St. Francis Xavier's College.

ENGLISH HONORS EXAMINATION
—PRELIMINARY. January 10th, 1905.

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

Time-1 p. m. to 5.39 p. m. ENGLISH POETRY, PART 1.

1. What are the characteristics of the poetry of Spencer? Write a short sketch of Spencer's career, and state upon what works his fame rests.

2. "Though he (Spencer) was but ten years senior to Shakespeare, his language is comparatively obsolete,' Account for this.

3. Sketch the life (a) of Milton; (b) of Dryden. Give some account of the principal works of each. Describe and contrast the poetry of Dryden and that of Pope.

Write out any twenty consecutive lines of either (a) Lycidas, or, MacFlecknoe and write full explanatory and etymological notes on all words in the passage which are now obsolete, or which are used there in a sense now

unusual. 6. Write a criticism of Goldsmith s Travellar, or, Deserted Village show-

ing both merits and defects.

7. (a) When was Tennyson's Princess written? State whether it was ever revised by the author, and, if so,

to what extent.
(b) Write out in simple, clear English prose the events or incidents that make up Canto VII.

8. Is "A Medley" an appropriate sub-title for this poem? Give reasons. 9. Write out three consecutive lines of Canto I and scan them.

10. Quote the passages to which each of the following words and phrases respectively belong, (four or five lines for each), and write full explanatory and philological notes on the words in italic: (give the meaning of each italic word as used in the

poem).
(a) "bonnet-pieces store."
(b) "To hero boune for battle strife." (c) "Gaily to bourgeon and broadly

to blow."
(d) "That, watching while the deer is broke. (e) "Still is the canna's hoary beard."

(f) "The dismal coronach resound."
(g) "Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in cumber."

(h) "On palfrey white, with harper

"Like errant damosel of yore" (i) "Woe worth the chase, woe worth

(j) "So Shrewdly on the mountain side Had the bold burst their mettle

tried.' 11. (a) Where is the scene of "The Lady of the Lake" laid? (b) To what period in Scottish history does the story belong?

12. How many days are occupied by the incidents? (b) Give a brief summary of Canto

13. Rolfe, in his preface to his edition of "The Lady of The Lake," says: "Scott is much given to the use of Elizabethan words and constructions, and I have quoted many parallelisms from Shakespeare and his contempor-Give six of these parallelisms. 14. (a) What and where is Loch

Katrine?
(b) What is each of the following, and where, in relation to Loch Katrine? Loch Achray: Vennachar; Ben
An; Ben Venue Trosachs; Doune;
Uam-Var; Brigg of Turk.
Give the etymology of each of

these words.

15. Write out three consecutive lines of the introduction to Canto I,

16. What is the metre and style of verse in Evangeline, in Hiawatha?

Beautiful pictures, sent out for advertising purposes, are frequently marred by unsightly type which makes marred by unsignify type which makes the picture useless to the recipient for anything but merely transient pur-poses. It is gratifying, therefore, to receive, once in a while, such a pic-ture as we have just received from the makers of "Royal Household" Flour, in which the advertising is so obscured in which the advertising is so obscured that one does not observe it except by It is a beautiful piece of color work and every one who receives it will re-gard it well worth framing and will not be ashamed to hang it in any part of the house. It pictures two gentlemen sitting very comfortably in a lib-rary, one of them is reading to the other from a newspaper. It does not take a great stretch of imagination to suppose that the paper is THE CASKET and that the reader is reciting to the listener the interesting news which is always to be found in these columns. On the back page of the paper is an advertisement of "Royal Household" Flour, but it does not obtrude itself upon one; and one has to come very close to it to observe the lettering. The original of this picture was painted expressly for the Ogilvie people, and is really a work of art, deserving of being prized by any one who has the good fortune to receive it.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Cham-berlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger form it and relief is always sure to follow. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by all Druggists.

Keep busy; idleness is a great friend of age, but an enemy of youth. Regular employment and mental occupation are marvelous preservers.

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 53 years go. I have seen terrible cases of lung disasses cured by it. I am never without it."
ALBKET G. HAMILTON, Marietta, Ohic.

m for me

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.



\$350 Piano

BERLINER MAROON RECORDS wear TEN times as long as any others. They are the best, not only for BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES, but for any other disc talking machines.

Each person buying One Dozen Berliner Maroon Records before March 14th receives a ticket. First ten purchasers will form a committee to determine all the details of the drawing. The holder of the lucky ticket will receive a \$350 Jiano FREE.

No conditions—no extras—are tied to this offer. Berliner Pecords are sold at the REGULAR RETAIL PRICE.

Contest closes March 13th. Out-of-town customers have the same chance for success as those in Halifax. Mail orders promptly filled.

Call or write for full particulars.

PIANO AND A. McDONALD MUSIC CO.

42-44 Barrington St., - Halifax, N.S.

ever offered the Antigonish public-

OUR OWN CURING

JOHN FRASER, Manager

in all kinds of Granite, Marble

and Freestone.

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

Gat our prices before placing your order J. H. McDOUGALL, Box 474,

New Glasgow, N. S.

PERMANETLY CURED.

NEWS — To all men and women who have become enslaved by the soul destroying vice DRUNKENNESS and to those who are on come slaves to drink here is indeed GOOD NEWS. ARCTOS will quickly and GOOD NEWS permanently destroy all taste for liquor, it is a sure and lasting cure as hundreds can testify, can be administered unknown to the patient, quickly restores shattered nerves, tones the appetite and digestive organs and rehabilitates the entire system. ARCTOS is guaranteed to cure, money refunded in case of failure. Price of ARCTOS, Two Dollars per treatment Sent by mall securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing money.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil

CURES Rheumatism

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO,

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

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with 1/2 teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

PENDLETON'S PANACEA

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

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

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

4.50/36/36/36/36/36/36/36/36/36/36/36

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

March reduction sale—Palace Clothing Co. Hay for Sale—Mrs. Chas Dunn. Jersey Cream—Truro Condensing Co. \$359 Piano Free.—J. A. McDonald.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S Photo Studio will not

REV. FR. McIsaac of the College has been unwell for the past week, and is confined to bed. Yesterday he was somewhat improved.

Dr. Cox, of New Glasgow, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, will be at the Merrimac Tues-day afternoon and Wednesday morning, March 7th and 9th.

SUBSCRIBERS abroad are writing us for copies of two last issues, claiming they have not received these numbers The delay is owing to suspension of mail service, due to storms THE CASKETS of Feb. 16 having laid in the Antigonish post office from day of issue until following Wednesday. No doubt the copies missing are now being received. In any case we are unable to supply all with second copies.

CARNIVAL.—A fancy dress carnival will be held at the College Rink on next Tuesday evening. Suitable prizes will be given for the best lady's and gentleman's costumes and also for best children's costumes. A feature of the evening will be a mile relay race between four College skaters and four Town skaters. This event will of course be contested with all the keenness possible, as all competitions between College and Town athletes usually create sharp rivalry.

FLOUR is reported scarce in several communities. The steamer Strathcona from Halifax for Guysboro with a large consignment of flour was un-able last week to deliver her cargo because of ice in the Bay and had to carry it back to point of shipment. flour was to relieve a shortage in the supply, and it is said that there is not now any flour for sale in that Town.
Port Hood is also short of flour, a hotel
man there was obliged to resort to
Mabou for a few barrels. Inverness town is likewise reported short. The Inverness Railway is now running trains as far as Port Hastings after a suspension of traffic for two weeks, and the supply should be improved at

HYMENEAL.—A pretty wedding took place at Port Hawkesbury on January 31st, the contracting parties being Miss Teresa Chisholm, formerly of North Grant, and Christopher Chisholm of Glendale, C. B., brother of Rev. D. E. Chisholm, P. P., Pomquet. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Hugh Gillis, P. P., Port Hawkesbury. The bride was attended by Miss Maisie Chisholm, the groom's best man being Alexander Boyd. Immediately after the ceremony, dinner was served at the residence of the groom's brother at Port Hawkesbury, after which the happy couple left for their future home in Glendale. Many valuable and beautiful presents testified to the popularity of the bride popularity of the bride.

REV. DR. CHISHOLM.—Truro News: Rev. Dr. Chisholm, one of the ablest priests of the Roman Catholic Church, a resident of North Sydney, is serious-ly ill. For some years this talented and respected clergymen has not been in robust health, and he spent last winter in the south. This is the able writer whose scholarly ar icles in defence of his church were so generally read in the public press a year ago. His equally talented opponent was the Rev. Dr. Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness, whose logical and incisive pen is not excelled in Canada. These friendly articles were read with interest—it was a battle of giants. All, both Protestant and Catholic, will regret to hear of Dr. Chisholm's indisposition.

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Mr. A. H. Mc-FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. A. H. Mc-Donald, an employee of a paper mill at Cascades, New Hampshire, on January 12, fell through an opening in one of the floors of the mill striking on the concrete flooring below. His skull was fractured at the base, his jaw was broken and his right leg was also badly broken. Besides these sprions in jurior broken. Besides these serious injuries he sustained numerous severe bruises about the body. He was conveyed in an insensible condition to the Maine General Hospital at Portland, where he died. Usually the hole through which the accident happened is guard-ed by a rail, but at the time it had been removed while some shafting was being erected. Deceased was a son of Mr. John McDonald of Bailey's Brook, Mr. John McDonald of Bailey's Brook, Pictou County, and was in his 34th year. He was of a quiet yet cheerful disposition, and enjoyed the respect of his acquaintances. Interment took place from St. Kiernan's Church on the 15th of January, Rev. E. D. Mac-Kay conducting the service. His bereaved widow and three children and his grief-stricken parents sisters. and his grief-stricken parents, sisters and brother have the sympathy of all in their sad loss. R. I. P.

THE SERMON ON TEMPERANCE by the Rev. Father Moran, C. S. P., of New York, announced in our last issue for Tuesday evening, took place on Sunday evening instead, Father Moran having come to Town on Thurs-day in consequence of his invalidar. Moran having come to Town on Thursday in consequence of his inability to carry out other engagements, owing to the stoppage of trains. He preached at High Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday, an excellent sermon on the Gospel of the day. Although there was no possibility of an announcement of the change of date except at the Masses on Sunday morning, there was a very good attendance at the Sunday evening service of ing, there was a very good attendance at the Sanday evening service of which the temperance sermon formed part. Father Moran, who is quite a young man, has a most pleasing presence and is an elocutionist of a high order. His sermon was a forceful plea for the practice of total abstinence as

the only security against the ravages of intemperance. Pledge cards were distributed to the congregation and all present were invited to sign and return them to the pastor. The sermon was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father Moran has since his arrival conducted retreats for the students of the College. treats for the students of the College and the pupils of St. Bernard's Con-vent. He leaves for New York to

DEATH OF JOHN MCGILLIVRAY. - A telegram was received in this Town on last Thursday that John McGillivray had died that morning at his residence, 107 Summit Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The deceased arrived at a ripe old, age having been born at Lismore, Pictou Co., about 85 years ago. Notwithstanding he had passed the ordinary span of life, his death will be learned with deep regret by his rela-tives and many friends in his native Province, as well as by his numerous acquaintances on both sides of the water. In his early days he learned the trade of ship carpenter; and sixty years ago he went to the United States where he rapidly rose into prominence as a builder and manager of dry docks. He superintended the erection of the St. George's Marine Ship, Bermuda, about forty-three years ago; and that enterprise still stands as a monument enterprise still stands as a monument to his capacity. At the close of the American war he settled down in Brooklyn and up to a short time be-fore his death superintended the Brooklyn dry docks. He was widely and favourably known, particularly to masters of steamers and other ships sailing in and out of New York harbor. He docked from time to time the yachts racing at Sandy Hook, N. Y., for the Challenge Cup. Sir Thomas Lipton was well-acquainted with Cap-tain McGillivray, as he was familiarly called. He had in his lifetime docked with unvaried success some of the largest steamers afloat. It is universally admitted that he was one of the best dock masters in the States. His genial disposition and his commanding appearance gained for him many val-ued friends. For the past twenty years he occasionally visited his native Province to see his relatives and friends. They will sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow and only surviving child and daughter, Mrs. Hays, who used to accompany her father on his visits to his native Lismore. R. I. P.

Among the Advertisers.

Big bargains in boys' shoes at Palace Clothing Co.

Make your spring purchase now. Big saving.—Palace Clo. Co.

If your watch or clock is out of order Pratt will fix it. West End Main St. Reduced price on men's and boys' pants at Palace Clo. Co.

Before buying boots and shoes examine Palace Clothing Co.'s stock. Price way down, quality as usual up. Just landed from United States the latest spring styles in American hats and caps for men, youths and boys, Price low and quality up.—Palace Clo.

The Railway Blockades.

The fine weather of the past few days is a most welcome relief from the storms and cold that prevailed nearly all this winter, and which will cause it to be notable for its severity. The mild weather is particularly acceptable to railway workers all over this Province, as they are now once more able to run trains with some degree of regularity, if not yet on schedule

The blockade on the D. A. R. is also raised, and trains are running at least over a portion of that line.

Traffic is still suspended on the Mid-and and Victoria Beach Railways. The Boards of Trade of Truro and Windsor intend to call for volunteers to aid the management of the Midland in clearing the track of the ice and

Wednesday of last week the Intercolonial authorities were obliged to cancel for a time the night express trains between St. John and Halifax and the fast express train between Sydney and Halifax. The manage-ment found it necessary to do this that delayed freight might be moved.

The train consisting of two mail cars, engine and plow which brought the delayed mails here and which arrived on last Thursday morning, did not reach Sydney until three days later. A snow plough and engine went off the track at West Bay road on Thursday afternoon, a second on Thursday afternoon, a second plough was stuck in a drift at Iona for over 36 hours, and a third plough, the last on the Cape Breton division, became disabled.

War News.

Fighting on a large scale is in progress between the Russian and Japanese armies in Manchuria. Gen. Kuropatkin, after meeting the initiative of the Japanese in the eastern part of the Shakhe Valley, assumed the aggressive in the western portion and under cover of a heavy artillery fire from Putiloff Hill and Novgorod Hill succeeded in driving the Japanese from a position in the outskirts of Sandiapu Pass. Simultaneously the Russians attacked and captured a railroad bridge on the Japanese centre. Much more serious are the Japanese eperation against the Russian left wing, which threaten, unless quickly checked, to oblige Gen-Kuropatkin to abandon the positions on the Hun River which he has occupied and fortified during the winter. There is no confirmation of the report that the Russian com-mander-in-chief has notified the Emperor that retreat northward has

Boston Notes.

The Evening Record, one of the smartest and best edited dailies in the city, is persistently calling for closer political relations with Canada. There is some significance in this fact, for its campaign has been long and earnestly continued, and from a steady reader's observations it is safe to assume that the agitation will, later on, be recognized by the legislators. But just what the outcome of that recognition will be it is difficult to determine. The following paragraph which is retained in a stereotyped form in the Record office, is used quite often, in a favorable space directly above the editorial matter:

"Our greatest duty: The thought of every public man, year in and year out, should be directed to this, our greatest national, economic, political and military safety, the acquisition of

The spirit of militarism which prevades the above is proof that there are at least some people in the States who have in their mind the absorption of all America either by diplomacy or arms. The Yankee protectorate of Cuba and Roosevelt's recent action in the affairs of San Domingo are suggestive of conditions in the far future when the doctrine of America for Americans

will be, perhaps, more clearly defined.

The Scottish societies are doing good work in raising funds for a Burn's monument for Boston which will be reared in a few months on one of the fashionable squares of the city, probably in the Back Bay district. Over a hundred public statutes are already standing in honor of the ayrshireman while it is said that there are but three in memory of Shakespeare.

Success to the work of the Scottish societies, and may the new monument be a lasting source of pride and glory to many a generation ahead!

Boston, Feb. 18, 1905.

A partner in a Liverpool G. B. one of the largest dealers in Canadian manufactured goods, says: "The cables you have just shown me about complaints in this country regarding Canadian manufactures are absolutely correct. I can give you chapter and verse of a dozen cases, where I have had experience of too sharp practices on the part of Can-adian manufacturers. Even my part-ner is leaving for New York with the object of arranging for the manufacture of some goods there, which we have been getting from Canada, but of which Canadian manufacturers, though they have not filled even half of our large order, have refused to supply us, as they are trying to sell their own goods direct to the retailer.

Personal.

Miss Annie Conningham, Antigo-nish, left on Monday to visit friends in Boston and New York.

Mr. Alexander Macgillivray, C. E. Antigonish, has gone to Berry's Mills, N. B., where he is to be assistant engineer to the Grand Trunk Pacific survey party in that territory,

HAY FOR SALE.

The subscriber has several tons of Good Hay, which I will sell reasonably on 7 months' credit on approved MRS. CHAS. DUNN. S. S Harbour.

Administrator's Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the late John McDonald (McNair's Farm), Antigonish, on

The 4th Day on March, Proximo.

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. the following

Live Stock and Property

Working Horses,
Milch Cows,
Heifer, (due to calve early in March),
Steers, three years old,
Steers, two and a half years old;
Yearling Steers,
Yearling Heifers,
Sheep

4 Sheep
A lot of Farming Implements, consisting of
Raking Machine, Harrows,
Plows, Carts, etc.

-ALSO-The Household Furniture and Household Effects

of the deceased.

Terms: Right months' credit on notes of approved security on all sums over four dollars; cash for purchases under.

P. S. FLOYD, Antigonish, N. S., February, 22ad, A. D. 1905.

Farm for Sale.

THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm. It
is stuated along the Main Road and but two
miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists
of 150 acres of the finest farming land with good
dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty five
acres is intervale, forty acres pasture, twenty
acres woodland, balance under caltivation.
For further particulars and terms appy to

C. E. GREGORY, Bagristee. C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish

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. Minian St. Town of Artigonish, on the Western side of Whitden's bridge (so called) and opposite St. T. College The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MARCH REDUCTION SAL

The Banner Clothing Event of the Season

Do you care about making a fine saving on a clothing purchase? Out goes all our Winter Stock at a Great Sacrifice. The reason for the big cut in prices is a logical and sensible one. We are only prudent in pushing our present stock before the spring goods put in their appearance. To carry over stock means not only to transfer the new goods, but it also means much dormant capital, insurance charges and loss from change of fashion. Hence our willingness to protect any loss to effect a speedy and absolute clearance Note the clearance prices and take advantage of this opportunity. Here's where the shrewd buyer catches on:

75 Men's Rain Coats with and without capes, regular price

\$6.00 7.00 8.00, March price 25 Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters with High Collar, regular price \$6.00, 7.00 and 8.00, March Price

50 Men's Suits, regular price \$6.00, 7.00, 8.00, March price 60 Men's Suits, regular price \$10 00, 12.00, 14.00, March price 30 Men's Overcoats, regular price \$10.00, 12.00, 14.00, March price \$7 1 Lot Men's White Shirts, regular price, \$1.00, March price 1 Lot Men's Collars, only a

15 to 25 per cent off Retail Price in Our Shoe Department.

Other goods same reduction.

Now is the time to buy for your early spring wants. It will be money in your pocket and satisfaction in your heart.

PALACE CLOTHING

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes.

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

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

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

ALSO IN STOCK__

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

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

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



The Fit and Style

Of our Shoes and the good service they give cannot be surpassed, and the prices we charge for all these good qualities are the lowest possible. Ladies find THE EMPRESS SHOE, we sell at, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, and \$4 00 give the best satisfaction in

CUNNINGHAM'S SHOE STORE.

MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH, N. S.

... THE ...

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

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

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