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THURSDAY, MARCH 16

Man is a combination of angel and beast. If you keep feeding the beast, in season and out of season, you will starve the angel.

We are now told that Dr. William Osler's statement that men over sixty are useless if not dangerous to the world, is merely one of a series of tremendous jokes which he has given to the newspapers from time to time. A man whose jokes need to be labeled had better get out of the business.

Lawson's attack on the big insurance companies will not be weakened by the \$100,000 dinner given by Vice-President Hyde of the Equitable to his friends. When a man commits such outrageous extravagance, the people whose funds are entrusted to his care grow uneasy. "Charlie" Schwab's exploits at Monte Carlo cost him the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation.

The President of the British Astronomical Association, Mr. A. C. D. Crommelin of the Greenwich Observatory, is a Catholic descendant of the Huguenot family which established the linen industry in Ulster. One of the foremost living writers on astronomical subjects is a Catholic woman, Miss Agnes Mary Clerke, and her sister Ellen has also contributed to this department of scientific literature.

The only countries in Europe where there is no capital punishment are Norway, Italy and Russia. Norway makes exception of the case where a minister of State shall be guilty of high treason; the other two make no exception; but Russia evades the restriction by proclaiming military law wherever a serious political outrage has been committed and trying the bomb-thrower by court-martial.

Mr. Lister Drummond has again been lecturing in a Unitarian church in London, by special invitation. In the discussion which ensued, he told his hearers that spending a lifetime seeking for truth might be a fascinating occupation for those with the requisite leisure and inclination, but to the ordinary man in the street, who had his soul to save, and wanted a clear and business-like method of saving it, the Catholic view of a divinely-appointed teaching authority seemed more in accordance with ordinary common sense.

The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of "Don Quixote" reminds the *Tablet* of the deep debt which literature owes to a Saint whose feast was kept on the 8th of February, John of Matha, founder of the Order of Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives. Had it not been for the good work done by this Order, Cervantes would have died in captivity, and the world would have lost an immortal novel. The *Times* reviewer remarks that though Quixote was a bachelor he has left many descendants: Hudibras, Sir Roger de Coverly, Uncle Toby, Dr. Syntax, Colonel Newcome and Mr. Pickwick are all his children.

The correspondent of the London *Times* who entered Port Arthur after the siege set himself at once to ruin General Stoessel's reputation by making specific statements to show that there was no need at all of surrendering the fortress. He is flatly

contradicted, however, by Colonel Beresford, late Military Attaché of the British Legation at St. Petersburg, in the current number of the *National Review*, and by the American correspondent Barry in the *Monthly Review*. Both these gentlemen were on the spot at the time of the surrender,—the former with the Russian, the latter with the Japanese forces,—and they agree in saying that no imputation can be cast on the honour or courage of General Stoessel.

The report of the North Sea Commission is of the nature of a compromise, and therefore not entirely satisfactory either to Britain or to Russia. The British representatives argued that there were no torpedo boats among the trawlers; that there was no justification for opening fire, and a complete failure to control the firing; that firing was continued for an unjustifiable time; and that no effort was made to assist the damaged vessels. The Commission reports that there were no torpedo-boats; that Admiral Rojestvensky was therefore not justified in opening fire, but that he did all that could be expected of him to limit the firing zone; and that since he believed his ships to be in a dangerous position, he acted quite properly in proceeding on his voyage without stopping to give assistance to those whom he had disabled.

It was long charged against the Spanish conquerors of Peru that they overthrew a civilization nearly as good as their own, perhaps better; and those whose reading on the subject is confined to Prescott's brilliant romance still believe that this was the case. Mr. Charles F. Lummis, in his "Spanish Pioneers," undertook to destroy this fable, but he gave no authority for his statements. In the current number of *Harper's Magazine*, Mr. A. F. Bandelier, of the American Museum of Natural History, whom Lummis calls his master, states that he has studied Peruvian antiquities for eleven years and has lived for twenty-three years among the Indians of both hemispheres, and that he is convinced that the wonderful Inca civilization is what the Thirty-Nine Articles would call "a fond thing vainly invented," and "grounded upon no warranty" in the history of those native tribes. Some of their best accomplishments were accidentally acquired, and they could not transmit them. As to the famous Inca Empire, it never existed.

Bishop Casartelli of Salford, speaking at a recent meeting of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, said that the most important event in the history of the Society was the entry of its missionaries into the Congo Free State. This work had been undertaken not altogether because the Society was growing and required some new field of missionary enterprise, but in order that by having missionaries of their own, bred and trained in England, working in the Belgian Congo, they might do something to stem that which he had no hesitation in calling a campaign of conspiracy, prejudice and calumny against the work of the Belgians on the Congo. That calumny had been considerably discredited of late by English writers, and still more by some very excellent publications that had been published in England—one entitled "New Africa"—in which a great deal of new light had been shed on the extremely exaggerated and false statements circulated. The work of their Mill Hill missionaries on the Congo would still further discredit what he considered a deliberate attempt to injure the colonial work of a friendly country, and at the same time to prejudice the Catholic missionaries of Belgian nationality who had been labouring with conspicuous success in that large portion of Central Africa.

Among the names which have appeared prominently before the North Sea Commission is that of Hugh O'Beirne, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris. Another Catholic who has been busy in the same connection is Butler Aspinall, K. C., son

of the Butler Cole Aspinall to whom Sir Francis Jeune, when retiring from the Presidency of the Admiralty Division of the High Court, paid the following tribute: "The only war of importance in which this country has been concerned during the last thirteen years was not a naval war, and therefore the functions of a Prize Court, which are entrusted to the President of this Division, have never come into exercise; but I think I ought to say that, in view of possible contingencies, it was thought right that a revised Code of Procedure of Naval Prize Law should be prepared, and I was most fortunate in being able to avail myself of the services of the late Mr. Aspinall, Q. C.—the then leader of the Admiralty Court—in the compilation of a Code of Procedure of a complete character. His unrivalled knowledge, not only of maritime, but specially of Prize Court law and procedure, enabled him to prepare a document for me, for which not only have I great reason to be grateful, but which, had the contingency occurred, would have been, and may yet be, of invaluable service to this and other naval countries."

The *Athenaeum*, while giving high praise to Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan's "England Under the Stuarts," does not feel as sure as the author that nothing less than the triumph of the Parliament in the Civil War could have saved the liberty of England. "The triumph of the Parliament," it says, "may perhaps have been a better thing for England than the 'armed victory' of the king. But can Mr. Trevelyan be sure that this armed victory, with the lessons of the past to steady it, with no Strafford, no Laud, no Star Chamber or High Commission Court, would have led to worse things than those which followed the armed victory of Cromwell? Conjecture is doubtless unprofitable; but, had things been otherwise, England might at least have escaped the deadly burden of puritanic repression which even yet is scarcely lifted from her, and which led immediately to the national disgrace of the reign of Charles II; it might have escaped the horrors of Drogheda and Wexford and the 'settlement,' the brutalities of Rothes and Sharpe and Lauderdale, the immeasurable wickedness of Oates and Jeffreys."

The horrors of the Cromwellian subjugation of Ireland are thus described by Mr. Trevelyan himself, in language not unworthy of his famous grand-uncle:

All Ireland was devastated of food: its last defenders lay down to die unseen among their hills, and wailing rose faint in many a secret place with only the birds of the air to hear it. Others came out to die in battle in yelling hordes. The puritans themselves drooped with starvation and disease as they plied the pike, wearily now and in grim silence. They rose victorious and in the honors of that war by the discipline and the self-restraint which they brought from the English field; but they left their human kindness in their own country. Like all the English who touched that fatal shore, they were degraded to the level of the bands that had wasted Germany for the woeful Thirty Years. When Ireland at last lay dead under their feet, one-third of her inhabitants had perished by the sword, pestilence, or famine. Then followed the settlement.

Two articles on the Czar of Russia, written by the same hand, have recently appeared in England, one in the *Quarterly Review* and the other in the *National Review*. They represent the Czar, not as the weak but well-meaning man he has generally been thought to be, but as a strong-headed and hard-hearted despot. The object of these articles, as the *Spectator* points out, is evidently to prejudice Englishmen against the Czar and persuade them that no reforms in the autocratic system of government will be of any use while he remains at the head of the State. The statements made with so obvious a purpose may well be received with hesitation. Englishmen are only too ready to believe ill of a foreign potentate, and only too ready to interfere in the affairs of other nations in a fashion which they would resent furiously if

another nation acted so with them. Just at present, not satisfied with expressions of sympathy for the Russian workmen, such men as Dr. Edward Caird, Dr. Clifford and Sir Frederick Pollock have issued an appeal calling for subscriptions to aid the families of strikers whose avowed object is to bring about political changes. "In other words," says the *Spectator*, "English benevolence is asked to subsidise a revolution. . . . To provide the commissariat may be quite as effectual a method of helping an army as to put guns into the soldiers' hands." The British Ambassador to Russia demanded the removal from the walls of Moscow of the placards which declared that the strike had been started with English money. Now, "if the offensive placards reappear, and the Russian Ambassador calls at the Foreign Office with a copy of the appeal in his hand, and we do not quite see how Lord Lansdowne is to repeat his demand for their removal. Whatever else the appeal may do, it can hardly fail to cause embarrassment to the British Government." We are glad to see that there is at least one English journal, and that a journal of the highest class, which has not lost its head, even at a time when the conduct of Russian autocracy has aroused the indignation of the world.

At a time when so many Canadian public men are deprecating any attempt to check the spread of godless schools, it is worth noting how plainly some of the most eminent public men of Great Britain state the need of religious education. Addressing his constituents in Manchester shortly before the opening of Parliament, Premier Balfour acknowledged that the Education Act of 1902 could be improved. "But remember," he said, "that the only direction in which a change can also be a reform, in which an alteration can carry with it an improvement, is one in which the parent of the child is given greater control or a greater choice over the religious education which that child is to have. That is the true fundamental principle at which we ought to aim." That is not what the Nonconformists want, the political Nonconformists at least. "I am looking forward with profound interest," says Mr. Balfour, "to their attempts to deal with this difficult and critical subject, not in the spirit which I have described, not in the spirit of giving full parental control over the religion of the child—giving the religious education which the parent desires,—but according to some cut-and-dried plan which happened to suit the Nonconformists in 1870 and happened to be followed out by the school boards, and is still embodied in our legislation. That plan will never succeed. It is inconsistent with the natural rights of parents—inconsistent, I believe, ultimately with the religious education of the people." Inconsistent, he might have said, with those rights of conscience which the Nonconformists profess to concede to others as freely as they demand them for themselves. For the English Nonconformist, like his co-religionist in Canada, does not want a thoroughly godless school. He wants religious education given therein, religious education which is satisfactory to him, though it does violence to the conscience of his Catholic fellow-citizens. We are glad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier dwelt upon the fact that there is a distinct cleavage between Catholics and Protestants which must be taken into account. They can never meet on a common platform of religious education. Protestants may sink their sectional differences so as to agree among themselves on certain points; but among the points on which they all agree there will always be a point which Catholics can never accept without ceasing to be Catholics.

Speaking at a meeting in Edinburgh, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, late Secretary for Scotland, reminded his hearers that if they valued their Christianity they ought to take care that nothing was done to interfere with the union of religious instruction with

the secular instruction given in the schools.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman believes that twelve millions of the thirty-three millions of England's people are always on the border-line which separates poverty from starvation. Mr. Robert Hunter says one in every eight of the population of the United States is practically a pauper. We do not think anything as bad as this can be said of Russia, in spite of its oppressive administration. Mr. James Keir Hardie, one of the English Labour Members of Parliament, estimated the number of unemployed in London last January at 700,000, and remarked that the vast number who never earn more than enough for each day as it comes, forms a great reservoir of poverty which on the slightest pressure of bad times overflows into the bay of destitution. To deal effectively with the problem he believes it necessary to open up some new source of permanent and remunerative employment for at least one million workers who are at present overcrowding the labour market. This would entail the preparation, during times of prosperity, of great public works of necessity or utility, such as reclamation of foreshores and waste lands, building harbours and breakwaters, protecting threatened coasts against the encroachments of the sea, and the like. For giving proper effect to this idea, Mr. Hardie says a system of Labour Bureaus or Registries would be indispensable. In Germany such a system exists, partly under the management of the working classes themselves, and the registry offices are so linked together that unemployed workmen, even in remote villages, are put in touch with employers in search of workmen at the other end of the country. Bavaria, with an area of 20,000 square miles, and 6,000,000 people, is grouped under one system, and in 1903, the Munich registry found situations with private employers for 51,864 applicants, being 65 per cent. of the names on the books. Such a system is needed in England. Mr. Hardie acknowledges that this problem of the unemployed first arose after the dissolution of the monasteries. "During the reign of Henry the Eighth," he says, "72,000 sturdy beggars for whom no work could be found were, it is said, hanged because no one could think of any other method of dealing with them. Deprived of the land upon which they had been accustomed to depend for their living, thriving and begging were the only methods left them of obtaining food, and as it was no one's affair to find them work the halter was the quickest way of getting rid of them. We have travelled a long way since then in the matter of civic responsibility, but many a sturdy knave would still find the halter or its modern equivalent his best friend." One of the results of the English Reformation was the Poor Law, which was expected to do, and do better, what the law of charity had done in Catholic days. "For sixty years," declares Mr. Hardie, "the Guardians, stimulated by the Local Government Board, have been administering the Poor Law in such a way as to lead to the conclusion that poverty is a crime, to be punished with great severity. Every humane tendency has had to be rigorously repressed, and they have been encouraged to transform the workhouse from a refuge into a penitentiary. So steeped have they and their officials become in this theory, so hardened are they from having to deal constantly with the clever impostors and shiftless wretches of our social wreckage that they are totally unfitted for dealing with the case of the decent man out of work." He concludes that Councils of Industry should be formed, which in addition to giving employment on the public works already mentioned, would be empowered to acquire land, compulsorily if necessary, at a fair market price, and to use it to give work to the poor. Something must be done to relieve the congestion of the cities, and remove a portion of their population to the country. If all Englishmen desirous of the welfare of their fellow-men would busy themselves with this problem, as the Member for Merthyr-Tydvil is doing, they would find little time for worrying over the affairs of Russia.

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THE CASKET,

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M. DONOVAN, Manager.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

THE PENITENTIAL SEASON.

When Hannibal was leading his army over the Alps into Italy, one of the most difficult and dangerous marches ever performed...

Every Christian is called to be a soldier. We are an army, and Christ is our leader. We have mountains to climb, rivers to cross, and enemies to fight...

As soldiers of Christ it is our duty to follow Him unto death. There is always more or less hardship, but at times the march is especially painful. The season of Lent may be compared to the crossing of the Alps...

And so it is with the soldiers of Christ. Flesh and blood does not relish the Lenten fast; yet flesh and blood will be really the better of it...

during Lent?" the confessor will ask. "No, Father." "Not a day at all?" "Only Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. Only two days out of six weeks!"

Is such a man as this worthy to be called a soldier of Christ? Is he sincere in his desire to enter the kingdom which suffereth violence?

If we want to get to heaven, we must travel the road which leads to heaven, and there is no other road but the Way of the Cross. "I am the door," says Christ. "By Me if any man enters in, he shall be saved."

These thoughts should make us resolve that during this Lent, if never before, we shall follow as closely as we can in the footsteps of our Divine Master. They should make us resolve to put sin out of our lives for good and all, and cheerfully enter upon the practice of those penitential works which the Church prescribes at this season.

"And behold a greater than Jonas here." Christ Himself, not a prophet, but the God-Man whom all the prophets had foretold, was in that very hour preaching to the people of Jerusalem, not pagans but God's specially chosen and specially favored people, saying: "Do penance, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

The words which Jesus Christ spoke to the Jews nineteen hundred years ago, He speaks to us to-day. The call to penance is the precept of the Church to which Christ said: "He that heareth you, heareth Me, and he that despiseth you, despiseth Me."

The Archbishop's Lenten Pastoral.

CORNELIUS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

To the Clergy, Religious Orders, and Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Dearly Beloved:—In that most beautiful and touching prayer which the Lord made for His Apostles at the

Last Supper, we read this pathetic but startling declaration: "Just Father, the world hath not known Thee." (John xvii, 25.) In those few words we have an explanation of what is, to many, a difficult problem, viz: the existence, in God's world, of so much wickedness and human depravity, side by side with so much intellectual culture, and material civilization.

Now that we are becoming acquainted with the history of dead kingdoms, through their literature and monuments, we find the same causes at work in the rise and fall of each. They gradually rise from obscurity by simple habits of life, with a belief in a God to whom they pay public worship, and to whom they acknowledge an accountability.

This, in a few words, is the history of every nation of which any trace has remained. Why did they not endure? We have historic evidence for asserting that not one of them was conquered by another nation, until it had entered on its downward course.

But Christ did not come merely to weep over the depravity of the world, to reproach it for its blindness, and hardness of heart; He came to restore it, to teach it, to subdue it to himself. His divine mission, and His eternal power, are clearly seen in the calm confidence of His words, as well as in His actions. His character, as we can easily gather from the Gospels, was mild and gentle; His manner singularly meek, though quietly firm.

(Continued on page three.)

The total revenue of Nova Scotia for last year was \$1,194,755.85. The Government claims a surplus of \$33,299 on the last fiscal year.

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A. KIRK & CO.

Weariness of his Throne.

Although of peasant extraction, Oskar II of Sweden has for so many years been the most imposing and majestic looking figure among the sovereigns of the Old World that the news of his having been forced by illness and old age to surrender his sceptre to his eldest son and to step down from the throne, as incapable of fulfilling any longer the onerous duties of rulership, will be received with a feeling of regret even in this country, where popular sentiment is so averse to monarchical forms of government.

There are few stories more romantic than that of the present Swedish dynasty. Gustavus IV, the last monarch but one of the House of Vasa, was brought to the throne at the early age of fourteen by the assassination of his father in that very palace at Stockholm where Oscar a few days ago turned over the reins of government to his eldest son. Gustavus IV proved a most unsatisfactory ruler, and in 1809 was deposed by means of a military pronunciamento, forced to sign his abdication, after a most dramatic hand-to-hand struggle with General Alderkreutz and the officers implicated in the conspiracy, and was then banished, along with his consort and his children, his uncle taking his place on the throne as Charles XIII. The latter, being childless and an admirer of France and of Napoleon, selected the French field marshal, Bernadotte, who had been born as a peasant near Pau and who had risen from the ranks, to become his heir, induced the national Diet at Stockholm to ratify his choice and establish him in the Swedish capital as crown prince. Bernadotte, who took the name of Charles John, soon made himself the real ruler of the kingdom, associating himself heartily with his adopted land, and in 1813, when Napoleon's star began to wane, joined the powers which were striving to crush the Emperor. His services in bringing about the latter's overthrow caused the Congress of Vienna to leave him undisturbed in the place which he had attained at Stockholm, and in 1818, on the death of Charles XIII, the last of the Vasa line of kings, he ascended the throne under the title of Charles XIV, his wife, Desirée, daughter of the Marseilles stockbroker Clary and grandchild of a Marseilles shopkeeper, becoming Queen of Sweden and Norway.

Queen Desirée, it may be added was at one time betrothed to the first Emperor Napoleon, who jilted her. Her grandson, King Oscar, is the authority for this assertion, and it will be found likewise in the novel which he published some years ago under the pen name of "O. Frederick," and entitled "A romance of the Times of Napoleon and of Bernadotte." Desirée was, according to her grandson, King Oscar, almost heartbroken when Napoleon abandoned her for Josephine Beauharnais, and never forgave him; for after indignantly refusing General Junot and Duphot, as well as several other suitors, supported and sponsored by the Emperor, she finally accepted Bernadotte, not because she loved him, but because in her eyes he was the only man capable of contending with Napoleon. The match, as might have been expected under the circumstances, did not turn out happily. Bernadotte, on becoming Crown Prince, and subsequently King of Sweden, lost his head so completely that, forgetful of the fact that he himself was a peasant from the Pyrenees, he reproached his charming wife with the lowliness of her birth, declaring that he had been guilty of a terrible mésalliance, and that if he had only waited he might have had any princess of the blood in Europe for the asking—this, too, in spite of the fact that he had stood as a soldier on duty on what is now the Place de la Concorde at Paris, on the occasion of the execution of King Louis XVI, and that he had taken part in the shout of "Mort aux Tyrans!" which greeted the exhibition of the severed head of that monarch to the multitude—words which along with a Phrygian cap were found tattooed on his right arm after his death. Queen Desirée, whose sister Julia married King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain, and lived with him for a time at Bordentown, N. J., survived her husband for many years, and died shortly before the Franco-Prussian War, universally beloved in Sweden, and strangely enough without ever having revisited her native land after the overthrow of the great Napoleon. It is by an irony of fate that Queen Desirée's only son, Oscar I, should have fallen in love with Josephine de Leuchtenberg, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, who was the only son of that Empress Josephine for whose sake she had been jilted by Napoleon. In spite of his mother's opposition, Oscar I insisted upon marrying Josephine de Leuchtenberg, and in this way the present King of Sweden, Oscar II, finds himself a grandson of Desirée Clary, and a great-grandson of Empress Josephine, whose singularly beautiful and expressive eyes he alone of all her de-

endants is said to have inherited.

King Oscar's contributions to literature have been very voluminous. He has published several volumes of original poems, as well as Swedish translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," of Goethe's "Faust," of several of the dramas of Shakespeare and of the "Cid" of Corneille, and to such an extent is he regarded by Scandinavian writers as a man of letters that when Bjornsen learned that Oscar had criticised one of his plays he immediately insisted that the King had been prompted thereto by mere literary jealousy, and proceeded to send him a challenge to a duel. Of course, Oscar ignored this, and some time later, when at Christiania, and being serenaded by a number of choral societies, he requested them in a loud tone of voice from the balcony of the palace to sing one of the finest poems of Bjornsen. This particular song of the republican poet is a very soul stirring and intensely patriotic composition, set to exceedingly grand music, and when the vast crowd that densely thronged the huge square in front of the palace perceived that not only had Oscar bared his head while the song was in progress but that he had actually joined in the singing with that voice for which he was celebrated, and which would have won fame and fortune for him on the lyric stage, the popular enthusiasm became indescribable. On the following day, and before leaving Christiania to return to Stockholm, Oscar conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf upon the poet, sending him along with the insignia a most charming autograph letter, expressive of his admiration of his poems. That is how the King granted to old Bjornsen the satisfaction which he had demanded of him on the field of honor.

With regard to Oscar's voice and fondness for music, it may be mentioned the vast majority of the hymns now in use throughout the Protestant churches in Sweden are of his composition, words as well as music. Of course, the King has long since ceased to sing. But up till about ten years ago, whenever he was in residence at Stockholm, he would assemble a little coterie of his own in the beautiful music room adjoining his library at the palace, among the number being usually the Countess Taube, the popular Swedish composer Ivar Hallstrom, and the operatic singer Oedmann, and with Hallstrom at the piano an hour or so would be spent in part singing.

King Oscar's library, adjoining the music room, is a magnificent affair, occupying a number of vast apartments, and differs from most royal libraries in that the books have each of them been personally chosen and acquired by Oscar himself, for his brother and predecessor on the throne bequeathed on his death his books to his only child, the crown Prince of Denmark, who took them all off with her to Copenhagen, leaving nothing but the empty shelves. Each volume in the King's library, as now arranged, is adorned with his "Ex Libris," consisting of a laurel encircled "O" surmounted by a royal crown, and below the motto "Oefver djupen mot hojden," which may be translated as "Soaring from the depths upward." The same kindness and consideration that characterize Oscar in other matters, are likewise apparent in connection with his library, and all people connected with the court, from the highest dignitaries down to the lowliest kitchen scullion, are permitted access thereto, under the supervision of the chief librarian, Dr. Von Friesen, precisely as if it were some national or public institution. No other sovereign grants privileges of this kind to his household, royal libraries being, as a rule, most jealously guarded, which is a pity, as those, for instance, of Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, of the Kaiser at Berlin and Potsdam, and of King Edward at Windsor Castle, contain vast treasures of priceless value to the historian, but which are altogether inaccessible either to the latter or to the public.

Like the Queen Dowager of Portugal, King Oscar wears upon his breast a medal for saving life. It was conferred upon him by the French government as far back as 1861, long before he ascended the throne, for two feats of courage performed in the neighborhood of Nice. The first consisted in checking at the peril of his life two runaway horses hitched to a carriage that were on a point of dashing themselves and the vehicle with its occupants over a precipice. Five days afterward he jumped into the water and saved a child from drowning. He declared that he deemed it best to leave Nice after this, lest he should be accused of opposing for a professional lifesaver, and as staying on the Riviera for the sole object of exercising his profession.

It is not generally known in America—at any rate, by those of the present generation—that King Oscar visited this country on several occasions prior to his accession to the Crown, and while serving in the navy. In fact, King Oscar was reared as a sailor, and has always remained devoted to the sea, as may be seen from the whole tenor of his poems. It was while in the navy that he acquired that presence of mind in the face of danger, and developed that courage which has been one of the features of his entire career, and in Sweden they tell a story of how on one occasion a gigantic soldier lying under sentence of death secured possession of a long knife and defied any one to enter his cell. The King, on hearing thereof, drove to the prison, and, in spite of the protests and entreaties of his attendants, insisted on entering the man's cell alone and unarmed, locked the door behind him, reasoned with the convict, explained to him why he had decided to reject his appeal for clemency, and then shook hands with him on taking his departure, leaving

the prisoner thoroughly subdued and content to meet his fate on the following morning in a manly and soldierly manner.

Columns more could be written about this remarkable monarch, whose career has been so singularly free from scandal, who has dabbled in theosophy, and who, in spite of his earnest piety, oddly enough expresses his belief in the Darwinian theory of evolution, and is content to accept the doctrine that our ancestors were not angels, but monkeys. He made this clear one day in discussing the arguments of Professor Virchow in favor of the gorilla being descended from man, and representing the most degenerate form of the latter, and gave utterance to the conviction that the tendency of mankind was not downward, but upward. This is so entirely at variance with the ideas expressed by most other monarchs concerning their semi-divine origin and the sacred character of their royalty, that it created a sensation. How can an emperor or king pretend to revere his ancestors as saints, such as is the case with almost every reigning family in Europe, if he believes that these ancestors were monkeys? There is a possibility that we may be favored with further views on the subject, by this broad minded sovereign. For it is stated that he has for two years past been engaged in writing his memoirs, which are to be published shortly in four volumes, and to bear the title of "Hours of Contemplation."—*Ex-Attache, in New York Tribune.*

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

The Simplon Tunnel.

To pierce the Simplon Mountain for the Jura-Simplon Railway was, for a long period, regarded as an impossible task. Its completion is regarded as one of the greatest engineering achievements of the age. The length of the tunnel from Brigue, in Switzerland, to Iselle, on the Italian side of the mountain, is about twelve miles. Its completion will make possible direct railroad communication between Paris and Milan without the steep grade of the St. Gothard tunnel. A very hard formation of rock was encountered at the outset of the work on the Iselle side, which rendered necessary the construction of special machinery for the tunnel work. After the boring had been pushed about two miles, powerful cold springs were met from which poured more than five hundred gallons of water a minute and for a time caused a suspension of all work on the Italian side. Hardly had this difficulty been overcome when, about two hundred feet further on, a stratum of shifting material was encountered, and the further tunneling of about 150 feet required six months' time and an expenditure of over \$100,000.

As the work proceeded it was found that the brickwork arch erected for the support of the finished portions of the tunnel was threatened with ruin because of a slippery substance contained in the mountain's formation, and most of the work on the archway had to be done over again.

But the greatest difficulty encountered was last September, when hot water began to pour into the tunnel and caused a further suspension of work for several months.

On the Swiss or northern side there exists an accumulation of water which had been expected to be precipitated to the Italian side as soon as the two squads of workmen met under the mountain, and great precautions were taken to prevent a catastrophe.

The construction company has contracted to have the tunnel ready for traffic on May 15, under a heavy penalty, but owing to the unexpected difficulties encountered it is not likely, should the contract be broken, that the penalty will be enforced by the Swiss and Italian governments.

As soon as the boring is thoroughly completed and the track laid, a smaller tunnel is to be constructed, parallel to the large one, which will be increased in size so as to permit of traffic both ways at the same time. In the mean while a switching station is to be constructed about halfway inside the large tunnel so as to allow for the passing of trains.

The work was begun in 1898 and the cost has been about \$14,000,000, of which the railroad company pays nearly two-thirds, the rest being defrayed by the Swiss and the Italian governments.

Ayer's

One dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. No bronchitis. A

Cherry Pectoral

doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for coughs and colds, especially for children."—Mrs. W. H. BRYMER, Shelby, Ala.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Night Coughs

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

Champion Liniment for Rheumatism.

Chas. Drake, a mail carrier at Chapinville, Conn., says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the champion of all liniments. The past year I was troubled 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.

Tom:—I found my hat on the stove. I wonder on what ridiculous thing I shall find it next?
Jim:—"Probably on your head."

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

are some of the nicest
HAMS.
ever offered the Antigonish public.
OUR OWN CURING.
JOHN FRASER, Manager.

LIQUOR HABIT PERMANENTLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—To all men and women who have become enslaved by the soul destroying vice DRUNKENNESS and to those who are on the way to become slaves to drink here is indeed GOOD NEWS. ARCTOS will quickly and permanently destroy all taste for liquor. It is a sure and lasting cure as hundreds can testify. It 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 mail securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing money.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.
For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with 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 bed, soothes the nerves and produces sleep. The only safe and positive cure for seasickness. Don't go on a journey, or keep house without it. A doctor always on hand for 25c.

THE LARGEST BAKERY in Halifax sells 40,000 loaves of BREAD per week. It built its remarkable large trade by supplying bread of excellent quality. The flour it uses is ROYAL HOUSEHOLD and it has used no other kind for several years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Notice—Lawrence McDonald. Stock Feed—Duncan Chisholm.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and much other matter crowded out.

BENEDICTION of the Blessed Sacrament will be offered at the Cathedral to-morrow evening at 7.15, in honour of St. Patrick.

IT WAS 14 degrees below zero on Monday night and 15 below Tuesday night. At 8 a. m. Tuesday the thermometer indicated 8 below.

THE ST. ANDREW'S BRANCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY gratefully acknowledge the receipt of one dollar towards its funds from "A Friend," Caraquet, N. B.

THE LOBSTER BUSINESS of the country is liable to come under the control of a big financial company now being promoted in New York and New England. Should the scheme mature the prices given to fishermen will be arbitrarily fixed by the new company.

ON THE 6TH INST., His Lordship Bishop Cameron, ordained Mr. A. A. Boudrot, of St. F. X. College, subdeacon. The afternoon of the same day the students presented the newly ordained subdeacon with a well-worded address, and a handsome gift.

HOCKEY.—This evening the College and Westville hockey teams meet in the College Rink. The Westville combination are the champions of Pictou County. They have also defeated the College seven at Westville, and the game this evening, if in favour of the visitors, will give them the championship of Antigonish.

LOCAL WEATHER PROPHETS prophesy an early spring. They base their predictions on the fact that the wild geese are going north. Usually they flock north a week or so later. The extreme cold nights and the several feet of snow covering the land are rather strong arguments against the correctness of the prophecy.

OBITUARY.—John Bishop, a native of this Town, died at Oakland, California, on the 27th ult., of pneumonia. Deceased had many friends here, and his death is sincerely regretted by them. He was in his 47th year. The San Francisco Chronicle says: John Bishop early in life became identified with shipbuilding interests and later drifted into the construction of wharves and docks. Coming to Oakland in 1870 he at once entered the employment of the construction department of the Southern Pacific Company, where he continued until 1902, when he resigned to make his fight to be elected to the office of Sheriff. In 1886 he married Miss Ada Lowell, and to them were born three children, all of whom survive.

HYMENEAU.—At Heatherton, on 7th, the Rev. D. Chisholm, P. P., united in the bonds of matrimony Mr. Christopher Beaton of Monk's Head and Miss Catherine Smith of New France. Miss Lena Bonvie and Alex. McDonald acting bridesmaid and groomsmen respectively.

At St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, on the morning of the 7th of March, the Rev. M. A. McAdam, P. P., united in the holy bonds of matrimony Angus H. Boyd of Big Marsh and Catherine R. McLellan of Antigonish Landing. The bride was attended by her cousin, Katie McLellan of Big Marsh, while Mr. Roderick McDonald did the honors for the groom. The happy pair received many useful and handsome presents, testifying to the esteem in which they are held by their many friends, who wish them bon voyage through life.

THE LOCAL WATER SUPERINTENDENT has been using electricity to thaw out frozen water pipes, a number of which are frozen each year, particularly along the Main Street, and has found its application productive of satisfactory results. A circuit is formed by connecting the street hydrant and the house faucet with wire, the current flowing along this connection and the service pipe. It is a less expensive means of thawing, inasmuch as digging, which is costly, particularly in the winter season, is done away with. The Telephone Company find the application of electricity to the water pipes is interfering with their service and object to its continuance. Its service wires are grounded on the water pipes. The Superintendent has consequently discontinued this mode of thawing until an understanding is reached with the Telephone people.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Antigonish, called by the Mayor and the Warden to agitate for the adoption of the Antigonish-to-Country-Harbour route for a branch line of railway from the Intercolonial to the proposed Halifax and Guysboro Railway, was held at the Court House yesterday afternoon. The Mayor was appointed chairman and Mr. R. R. Griffin, barrister, secretary of the meeting. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and invited the views of the citizens. Much discussion ensued, all being in favor of the above-described branch, excepting one gentleman from Guysboro Town. He thought that any movement to oppose the branch starting from New Glasgow would only have the effect of interfering and interrupting arrangements already existing for the prosecution of the Halifax and Guysboro Railway. The discussion tended to show that the route from Antigonish was manifestly the better, being shorter, and easier to construct, than the Sunny Brae line, while it also afforded a superior and much more thickly populated section of country. It was claimed that there are almost insuperable difficulties to be met with in construction on the New Glasgow route.

It was finally moved and carried that a committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Warden and Mr. J. A. Wall, barrister, be appointed to ascertain the many advantages Antigonish has over any other district, the same to be presented to Parliament; and also, if deemed advisable, to have a petition circulated, asking the Government to grant a proper subsidy.

MR. A. A. CHISHOLM, of St. Andrews, has lately returned from a two weeks' visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, where he had been called in connection with the formation of the Deer Lumbering Co., Limited. This company, of which Mr. Chisholm is Managing Director, and the shareholders of which include the principal merchants of St. John's, contemplates the further development of the lumber trade of the Island, one of its most important sources of wealth. With this object in view the company has acquired control of over three hundred square miles of the most valuable timber areas in the Island, situated around Deer and Grand Lakes in the basin of the Humber River. Newfoundland from its geographical position affords the greatest advantages for the exportation of lumber to the markets of Europe, West Indies, United States and South America. This company's property is otherwise conveniently situated. The Bay of Islands running so far up into this well-wooded district, and the Humber River, with the numerous lakes communicating with it, afford the greatest facilities for the conveyance of timber to the sea. Mr. Chisholm has been a prominent figure in the lumber business here for the last number of years and was a pioneer in the introduction of portable mills into this part of the country and the company has in him a man of large experience. We understand that Mr. Chisholm's mills are to be transferred to the new company, a circumstance which must, no doubt, temporarily inconvenience lumbering in this county.

THE COLLEGE HALL was thronged Tuesday evening to hear the debate between representatives of the students of St. Francis Xavier's and Mount Allison Colleges on the now much-talked-of subject of Imperial Preferential Trade. Rev. Dr. Thompson occupied the chair, and Principal Soloan of the Normal School acted as judge. The representatives of St. Francis Xavier's, who championed Mr. Chamberlain's policy, were Messrs. A. G. McKinnon, '05, W. A. Wells, '06, N. R. McArthur, '05, and their opponents were Messrs. G. Roy Long, '05, E. S. McQuaid, '05, and Aubrey S. Tuttle. They spoke in the order named. It was announced that each speaker should have fifteen minutes, and one from the affirmative side ten minutes to close. Mr. McKinnon, who opened the debate, extended a cordial welcome to the champions of Mount Allison; and speakers from each side alternately kept the debate going warmly until after ten o'clock. At the close Principal Soloan, in a few happy and well-chosen remarks, heartily complimented both sides, and while bestowing special praise on the Antigonish debaters for their great fluency and choice of language, awarded the decision to Mount Allison upon the strength of the argument. The decision, we believe, meets with general approval. All three of the St. Francis Xavier debaters displayed admirable qualities as public speakers. One of them, Mr. Wells, is in his first year in College. The opener, who also spoke in closing, marshalled his arguments somewhat more rapidly than they could be fully grasped by his audience. The second and third speakers from Mount Allison, who apparently are much older men than the St. Francis Xavier representatives, gave special attention to driving their points home and therein lay their strength, as also in the fact that the burden was on their rivals, and that, as Mr. Soloan remarked, their position appeals to our natural conservatism. The decision was accepted in an admirable spirit by the students here, with three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for the victors, who were then entertained at a banquet.

OBITUARY.—Hon. Archibald McDonnell of Bay City, Michigan, died at his home on Feb. 6th. He was a native of St. Andrews, Antigonish. Mr. Samuel McDonnell, K. C., of Port Hood, Mr. Allen McDonnell, Register of Wills, Antigonish, and Mr. John McDonnell of Dunmore, A.B.L., are brothers, and Mrs. Boyle of Beaulieu, Antigonish, is a sister. Deceased received a sound grammar school training at the old St. Andrews grammar school, and taught school in this county for a period, and in Western Canada. In 1859 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated in the spring of 1861. He was one of the foremost citizens of his adopted State, and the papers of his residential city have had

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. "International is 'The Stock Food'" and "now is the time" to feed it. For sale wholesale and retail by: Duncan Chisholm agent for Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.

WANTED good men to handle International Stock Food in the different sections of the two Counties. Write for prices and terms. Duncan Chisholm, Antigonish, March 13.

lengthy tributes in acknowledgment of his brilliant talents and high public and professional career. The following facts are taken from the Bay City Tribune: "Mr. McDonnell was prominent in local and state politics for years, being affiliated with the Democratic party. He served in various offices, being supervisor, city attorney, alderman and mayor of Bay City for two terms. He was a member of the Democratic state committee, 1874-76, a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1896 and a candidate for elector-at-large that year. For over a quarter of a century he was a member of the board of trustees of the Bay City public library, being president of that body for years. He was one of the oldest members of the Bay County Bar association, being president several terms. He had a reputation second to no lawyer in the state for professional knowledge, practical ability and conscientious, painstaking management of cases. He had for years liberal investments in banking and real estate and was the founder and head of the McDonnell Hardware Co. He was also for years chairman of the Crapo Building Co., Ltd., director and attorney of the Bay City Bank and interested in the coal industry. He owned one of the finest farms in the county. Almost from the time of his location in Bay City he manifested the usefulness of his practical business training not only in the management of the business entrusted to him as a lawyer but in the building up of his own affairs, and the result was that he acquired considerable property. Mr. McDonnell is survived by a widow and seven children.

Personal.

Miss Cassie McDonald, of Westville, returned home on Monday after visiting friends in Antigonish.

Colin J. Chisholm, of New York, arrived at Meadow Green last week, having been summoned here to visit his dying brother Rod, who has since passed away. This is Mr. Chisholm's first visit to the old homestead in twenty-three years. He returns to New York in a few days.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children.

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

Among the Advertisers.

The person who took an overcoat from Whidden's barn on Monday morning is advised to leave it at Whidden's store or this office, otherwise he will be prosecuted, as his identity is known. CHAS. BAIN, Lakevale.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ratepayers of L. S. River School District that all School Rates unpaid after the 25th inst., will be collected by process of law. LAWRENCE McDONALD, Secretary Board of Trustees.

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 Stellart) situate on St. Ninian St., Town of Antigonish, on the Western side of Whidden's bridge (so called) and opposite St. F. X. College. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. CHISHOLM, St. Ninian St.

FARM FOR SALE.

That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situate at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the old Meadow Green Farm. It consists of 169 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent interval, yielding hay of prime quality. It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber, Poles, etc. It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned. THOMAS W. CHISHOLM, 147 Cambridge street, Charlestown, Mass. Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beaulieu, Antigonish.

MONEY WANTED.

Loan of \$2000 for 3 to 5 years. Good Security. Address, G. M., CASSET, Antigonish, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE

The valuable farm at the Old Gulf Road, owned by the late Alex. Campbell (Angus son) four miles from the Town of Antigonish, containing 110 acres with two large barns and good dwelling house, is offered for sale. The place is in a high state of cultivation with plenty of hard and soft wood on it. For further particulars and terms apply to MRS. ISABELLE CAMPBELL, Old Gulf Road, March 6th, 1905.

Farm for Sale.

THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm. It is situated 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 interval, forty acres pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation. For further particulars and terms apply to C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish.

MARCH REDUCTION SALE

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 \$4.00
25 Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters with High Collar, regular price \$6.00, 7.00 and 8.00, March Price \$4.00
50 Men's Suits, regular price \$6.00, 7.00, 8.00, March price \$3.98
60 Men's Suits, regular price \$10.00, 12.00, 14.00, March price \$7.50
80 Men's Overcoats, regular price \$10.00, 12.00, 14.00, March price \$7.50
1 Lot Men's White Shirts, regular price, \$1.00, March price 69
1 Lot Men's Collars, only 5c

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

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

HARDWARE In Stock and to Arrive.

- BAR IRON AND STEEL. HORSE SHOES AND NAILS. CARRIAGE RIMS, SPOKES, HUBS AND SHAFTS. CART RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS. SARVEN WHEELS AND SPOKES. IRON AND STEEL AXLES. CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SIDE ELIPTIC AND GEAR. CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS. CARRIAGE PAINT AND VARNISH. WIRE AND CUT STEEL NAILS. BARBED AND PLAIN FENCE WIRE AND STAPLES.

Flour, Meal, Oats, Feed and Groceries

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 every way.

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

Mason & Risch Piano.

Its marvelous sustaining and ostrying 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.