

THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-third Year.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

A League of Liberal Popular Action, started in France two years ago, now numbers 150,000 members, has 700 committees at work, and has sent forty Catholics to the Chamber of Deputies. If it can avoid being suppressed as an illegal society it may yet do good work.

A clever cartoonist contrasts the cheering which greeted President Roosevelt the other day, with the execrations upon the Czar which are being uttered by the people of Russia. Yet it must be remembered that three American Presidents have been assassinated in the last forty years, and only one Czar.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been appointed United States Minister to Denmark. We wonder whether the Danes will object, on the ground that an ancestor of his once dealt rudely with some ancestors of theirs, at a place called Clontarf. It would be just as reasonable an objection as that made by Italy and Austria to the late Judge Keiley.

Conversions to the faith in China are more numerous than ever since the Boxer massacres. At that time about 20,000 converts laid down their lives, and since then baptisms have been by tens of thousands. One of the Shanghai missions alone has had 14,500 converts, and now has 87,700 under instruction, while the baptisms of infants number 50,000 a year.

Victor Hugo sneered at morality in his books, by way of *apologia pro vita sua*. It is not surprising that the marital troubles of his children and grand-children have been a good deal in evidence in the law courts. The latest instance is the attempt of the wife of Dr. Charcot, of Antartic exploration fame, to secure a divorce from her husband.

A Catholic Encyclopaedia, in fifteen volumes, is about to be published by the Robert Appleton Company, New York. The editor-in-chief is Charles George Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Latin in the College of the City of New York, and his colleagues are Drs. Pace and Shahan of the Catholic University, Dr. Condé Pallen, the well-known litterateur, and Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of the *Messenger*.

The Earl of Dudley, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, recently said to an American correspondent: "The fact is, the Irishman is distinguished as much for his melancholy as for his humour. The Irish peasant is immeasurably above his English counterpart in the matter of mind. Lead him well, and he will achieve anything. Feed his mind, and it will assimilate wonderfully. If Englishmen would come over here and see with their own eyes, we would soon have an Irish boom."

If there be any truth at all in the war correspondent's accounts of Japanese marches and assaults, then the world has never seen the equal of these little yellow men since the days when the Mohammedan hordes hurled themselves on Europe. They are as ready to die for the Mikado as the Moslems were for the Prophet. We never admired the Turk, however, in spite of his splendid fighting qualities, nor do we see any reason for admiring the Japanese.

Theodore Roosevelt has been inaugurated President in his own right with more enthusiasm than was ever shown to any of his predecessors. The Senate and House of Representatives seem to resent this great popularity, and intend to thwart him as much as possible. The arbitration treaties, the bill dealing with railway rebates, the protocol with San Domingo, all of which measures were very dear to the President's heart, have been nullified by Congress. It will be a curious commentary on the democratic system of government if it shall come to pass that the most popular President who ever occupied the White House will have the least power to carry out the will of the people.

Governor Hanly of Indiana refused a request for an appointment the other day in the following words:

"I should like very much to appoint your friend, and I do not question that he has proved very valuable to the party, or that he would discharge the duties of the position well if he did his best. But the railroads and other large business enterprises have of late ruled against drinking men in their employ. I regard this as good policy, and as long as I am Governor of the State the same policy shall be pursued in its business. I am very sorry to disappoint you, but that will have to be my answer."

We look forward to the day when drinking, like automobiling, will be regarded as one of those extravagant follies which only the very rich can afford to indulge in.

Tommy Atkins once said of the Soudanese, as reported by Rudyard Kipling:

"We 'old our bloomin' own, the papers say, 'But man for man t' e Fuzzy beat us 'oller."

If this was true of undisciplined, ill-equipped savages, then they only needed organization and modern weapons, with their savage courage, to form an army before which no European could stand. This seems to be the explanation of the Japanese successes. They have all the reckless disregard for death of the semi-barbarian, together with the discipline and equipment of the most highly-civilized nations. If they beat Russia, we believe they could beat Britain or Germany or France or any power on earth, so long as their material resources hold out.

Sir Alfred Lyall's "Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava" does full justice to the services which that distinguished proconsul and diplomat rendered to the Empire. His greatest work was done in Canada, where his eloquence helped largely to arouse a national spirit in the newly united provinces, some of which were at that time inclined to regret that they had not closer connection with the United States. How little British statesmen then valued their greatest colony is seen in Robert Lowe's advice to Dufferin to try to get rid of the Dominion for them. The brilliant Irishman would have preferred that the title finally conferred upon him had recalled his Canadian viceroyalty rather than his annexation of Burmah, for he told Queen Victoria that he desired to be called the Marquis of Dufferin and Quebec insisted of Ava.

The Rev. Arthur Brown, preaching in Montreal, prayed for the success of the Japanese arms. The Russians are a debased people, he said, who send only 25 per cent. of their children to school, while the Japanese send 92 per cent. Yet he confirmed the statements of so many Englishmen and Americans, already quoted in these columns, that immorality and commercial dishonesty are rife in the Land of the Rising Sun. This makes it pertinent to inquire what good the schools are doing the Japanese. The Rev. Mr. Brown, as a minister of the Gospel, ought to know that book learning without religion is as likely to be a curse as a blessing to its possessor, and the only religion the Japanese know is patriotism. Mr. Brown also said that, by putting herself at the head of China, Japan might create an appalling problem for the future. Yet he prayed for the defeat of the nation which is Europe's best bulwark against the "yellow peril."

The Paris *Temps* at the request of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister for Foreign Affairs, publishes a secret report on Manchuria made to the Czar by General Kuropatkin when minister of war. In this report the General declared Russia unprepared for war, denied that she needed any other Pacific port beside Vladivostok, or that Manchuria would add to the strength and commercial wealth of Russia, or that Russia had any interest in preventing Japan from establishing herself on the mainland. He advised that Russia should try to exchange Port Arthur and the railway leading to it for the strip of Chinese territory through which the Vladivostok railway passes, thus strengthening her position in Northern Manchuria and abandoning Southern Manchuria to China. It is pathetic that the man who is thus shown as trying his utmost to avert the war, should now be compelled to risk his military reputation and his life in defence of a policy which he disapproved so strongly.

One who studied with the late Dr. Chisholm in Rome says he was considered the best "all-round man" at the Propaganda in his time. And an all-round man he remained through life. As an instance of how wide his range of studies was, we are told that he did not know much Gaelic when he went to Rome, but finding a student from Scotland who knew it well, he took up grammar and conversation with him and finally surpassed his tutor. Considering the variety of duties which fall upon a Roman student, we think this was a notable proof of Dr. Chisholm's energy of mind. He was not "done growing" at the time of his death. One who heard him preach after his return from Rome, and again after a lapse of years, could not help being struck with the remarkable progress he had made in the interval. And the same was true of his writing. Though so deeply engaged in the active work of the ministry, he was always a student, always had a book at hand to be opened in the few spare moments which came to him from time to time during the day. His interests were as broad as the earth, and he could say with the Latin poet: "Nothing human is foreign to me."

We are reprinting Macaulay's speech on the Maynooth grant, to which we made reference a couple of weeks ago. It applies just as well to the Irish university question of today, as though it were delivered for that purpose. The Protestant Church is no longer established in Ireland, but Trinity College owes its immense wealth to confiscation, for which the bulk of the people are not yet receiving any equivalent; the State-aided Queen's Colleges are useful to Ulster Presbyterians and other Irish Protestants who do not find it convenient to attend Trinity, but useless to Catholics; and the judiciary and civil service are made a monopoly for the benefit of the minority, which is as great an injustice as the Irish Church Establishment was. For these reasons Macaulay's speech is still timely. Part of its argument, too, is applicable to the North-West School Question, as we have already pointed out. The policy which the Government is now adopting in this matter is certainly such as the brilliant statesman-historian would have called "niggardly and precarious."

His Lordship Bishop Cameron, accompanied by the Rev. D. J. MacIntosh, P. P., Baddeck, and the Rev. H. P. MacPherson, P. P., L'Ardoise, left here on Tuesday for New York, where they will take the North German Lloyd steamer *Princess Irene* on Saturday for Naples and Rome. His Lordship will be absent about two months. This will be his seventh and, in all human probability, his last visit to the Eternal City whither he first went as a boy of seventeen to enter upon his priestly studies some sixty-one years ago. He visited Rome as priest in 1835, and again in 1870, the year of the Vatican Council, when he was consecrated Bishop. His first visit *ad limina* as Bishop of the

Diocese was made in 1880, the second in the winter of 1887-88, the third in 1895. His Lordship, in his 79th year, is yet full of vigour, his voice still resonant, his figure erect, his step elastic. He is now dean of the Canadian Episcopate, and, with the exception of Archbishop Williams of Boston and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, is the oldest Bishop in Canada or the United States. We need scarce ask our readers to pray that God may grant him a prosperous voyage and safe return. The Vicar General becomes administrator of the Diocese in the Bishop's absence.

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Seminary, has been travelling in the East, giving a course of lectures instituted by Chicago University, and it strikes him that the Oriental is much more religious than his Western brother. Some other conclusions which he has reached will be interesting to our readers:

It is yet more striking that the impression of the decline of the popular sense of God deepens, in the Western hemisphere, within the areas of Protestantism. The Church of Rome in Europe and America interests and holds the people now as of old. She supplies to the popular heart a certain sense of divine majesty that provokes the impulse of worship. She creates an atmosphere in which the affairs of religion appear to be enthroned above the commercial and domestic interests of men. Disregarding for the moment all matters of doctrine, an impartial mind must grant that where Rome speaks, be it in London or Cologne, in Milan or Venice, in New York or in a factory town or a prairie hamlet, she speaks to the people, and they answer, flocking to her altars, worshipping at her uplifting of the symbol of the body of God.

This is not the prevailing modern experience within the area of Protestantism. One can understand how the lack of it and the longing for it have led certain within the nominal boundaries of Protestantism to assimilate Roman practice, as in the Oxford movement and the Anglo-Catholic revival of to-day. But, excluding exceptional cases to be found in all the greater Protestant sects, the average results of religious efforts have not in recent times been commensurate with our belief that religion is the chief end of man.

Major Martin Hume belongs to a family some of whom have lived in Spain for over a century. He himself was educated in Madrid, and is a member of the Royal Spanish Academy of History. He is also Examiner and Lecturer in Spanish at the University of London, and Editor of the Spanish State Papers in the Public Record Office. He is therefore as well-fitted as any non-Catholic can be to write on Spanish subjects and it is this which gives value to the two chapters which he has contributed to the third volume of the Cambridge Modern History. Though, like other non-Catholics, he thinks Spain did herself grievous injury by expelling the Moors,—we wonder whether in the depths of his heart he really thinks Mohammedanism better than Catholicism,—he has to acknowledge that her golden age followed that event. The science and culture of Greece and the Orient had, previous to the revival of Greek learning, reached Europe almost exclusively through the medium of the Spaniards. But great as these services were, they sank into insignificance before the intellectual debt incurred by Europe to Spain from 1540 to 1640. It was the time of Cervantes and Lope de Vega. Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan dramatists freely drew upon the inexhaustible supplies of the Spanish playwrights. In France, as in England, Spain inspired its literature and created an influence which runs through the writings of both nations down to our own times.

Albert Ford, in his articles on the Inspiration of Scripture in the *Tablet*, declares that the Jesuit theory of limited inspiration is untenable since the publication of the Encyclical *Providentissimus Deus*, and that the old Patristic theory of plenary inspiration allows us more freedom in accepting the results of scientific research. But Father Sydney Smith, in a recent number of the *Month*, shows how readily he and his brethren can make a

change of base, and expounds a theory, that of Cornely and Hummelauer, which it is hard to distinguish from that set forth by the Abbot of Downside, though the Jesuit is bolder in its development than the Benedictine. As we understand it, Father Smith is of opinion that errors may be acknowledged in the historical books, without detriment to their inspiration, in cases where an author drawing his materials from many sources would not be regarded as responsible for the errors, if his work were purely a human composition. Modern authors, in making a quotation, frequently say: "The reader may take this for what it is worth." It was not the fashion in ancient times to make such explicit statements, but Father Smith thinks they are contained implicitly in the methods of work which the writers of the historical books of the Bible are now believed to have followed. It is a plausible, if not convincing, theory, and of course the clever English Jesuit merely gives it out at a venture.

The Toronto dailies, with one exception, are violently opposing separate schools for the new provinces. That one exception is the *Star*, which seems to understand the Catholic objection to a uniform public school system better than any non-Catholic has hitherto understood it. The writer of the editorial which we are about to quote frankly acknowledges that a uniform public school system is expected to make the religious differences between Catholics and Protestants as slight as the differences between Presbyterians and Methodists. But this could not happen unless Catholics ceased to be Catholics; they might still be Catholics in name, but not in reality. And it is because Catholics know that this is expected, know that a system of schools in which the majority of the teachers will be Protestants, using text-books all written by Protestants, and imparting Protestant views of history, literature and life, is counted on to de-Catholicize the Catholics of the country in a few generations, it is because they know this that Catholics are determined to have their own separate schools wherever they can possibly do so. We have put the matter a little more plainly than the Toronto *Star* does it, but its meaning is the same, as our readers can see by the following quotation from its columns:

In a Protestant Province the Public schools are what Protestant opinion desires them to be. Roman Catholic children are perfectly free to attend these schools just as our children do, on the same terms, and acquiring the same advantages—but we forget that these schools are what we want them to be, but are not what Roman Catholic teaching says that schools ought to be. Perhaps we know a great deal more about it than they do. Having Public schools that are what Protestant opinion desires them to be, it is a common remark that if all the people had to send their children to these schools—whether they are what all the people would desire or not—we should in time see religious differences disappear. In other words, it is hoped that the State schools would work an effect on minorities that would be pleasing in the sight of the majority. But we do not pause to reflect that this is precisely what the minority does not want—does not want to lose its identity and become indistinguishable in the mass. Our ideal is a noble one in our own sight, but it does not appeal to them in the same way. If, while admiring this ideal we can comprehend the lack of enthusiasm with which it is received, we shall give proof of discernment. Is there any reason why we should not examine the dispute from the other fellow's point of view? Let us hold to our devotion to the National school system, but at least let us not be afraid to look at the question in all its bearings.

"In the West the right of minorities to establish separate schools has existed for thirty years, exists now, and is not likely to be abolished for some time to come even should no guarantee be included in the constitutions of the new Provinces. The people up there are satisfied with existing conditions. The proposal now is that minorities shall be guaranteed the privileges now and heretofore enjoyed, and which nobody talks of withdrawing. Why should a guarantee be asked? Because a minority is always nervous, knowing itself always insecure, and because it is in a stronger position to ask now for what it thinks it should, in justice, be granted, than it may be in the future when cut off from the Federal authority. This, it seems to us, is natural enough. Their caution may disappoint but can scarcely surprise us. And what are we in Ontario doing to-day in our discussion and attitude on this question to reassure the minority with reference to our goodwill and cool judgment?"

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

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

THE LABOR UNIONS AND THE MAN-WHO DRINKS.

The Labor Unions all over the Continent are now taking up the temperance question and it may not be surprising to see in the course of a few years the man who indulges in strong drink debarred from membership in these associations.

At the Mine Workers' Convention held at Indianapolis two weeks ago, the constitution was amended by a clause excluding bartenders and saloon-keepers from membership. A delegate from Pittsburgh asked to have the amendment deferred for a year, but W. H. Haskins, of Ohio, led the temperance forces and a large majority decided for the immediate operation of the amendment.

Mr. John F. Cunneen discussing this question in a recent issue of the Connecticut Citizen says:

"There is one man who is having a hard time of it under the new condition of affairs, and that is the drinking man. He cannot look to a corporation for sympathy. The employer wants a steady workman, always ready to do his best, and the result is, the drinking man is being forced more and more to the wall.

"The drinking man is a problem for the labor unions. He can seldom hold a steady job. He is always appealing to the union to help him secure a situation. Each time the union places him it damages its reputation, as the drinking man is not up to the standard required.

"What shall the labor unions do with the drinking man?

"They must not expel him and prevent him from working, as that would be little short of a crime, and they surely would not lower the standard of the workmen to the level of the drinking man who is incapacitated from doing his best because of his diseased appetite for liquor.

"The employer doesn't want him and won't have him. As long as the labor unions have him, they will have a heavy burden to bear.

"One of the fundamental principles of labor unions is to help their members who are in sickness and distress. The man with a diseased appetite for liquor is in the most wretched distress that can befall a man, because if not cured he is not only doomed to death of the body, but also to death of the soul.

"The burden of carrying him in the labor union with his diseased appetite is not only a burden, but also a menace to the progress of the union. The cost of curing the inebriate member would be insignificant compared with the grand results to be obtained.

"Labor unions engage halls, distribute literature, go to considerable expense for the discussion of economics, but at such gatherings there is one phase of the economic question upon which silence is maintained, and that is the liquor question. This question ought to be the foremost in discussion as to how to solve it rightly. It will do the labor unions little good if they fight to increase the workman's wage if the workman turns over to the liquor traffic the increased wage he receives.

"It is a pleasure to me as a trades-union man to see the great leaders of organized labor ardent in their espousal of sobriety for the workingman. A few years ago at a great labor convention a resolution was presented to endorse a certain brand of liquor, but it was overwhelmed almost unanimously.

"Labor unions ought to set themselves strongly against the liquor evil. Only sober men should be placed in official positions. No intoxicating liquors should be dispensed at meetings or entertainments given under their auspices. The liquor question ought to be discussed as a problem that stands in the way of the better advancement of the workingman.

ST. ANN'S BRANCH, GUYSBORO.

This Branch although numerically small is full of enthusiasm and its members are full of determination not to allow the good work they have begun to go down. Owing to continual storms and the long distances to be travelled by the members, the holding of the regular meetings was much interfered with during the first two months of the year, and it was only about the beginning of the present month the Branch was able to elect its officers for the quarter. The following were duly elected and installed: Spiritual Adviser—Rev. D. J. Rankin, C. C.; President—Rev. D. J. Rankin, C. C.; Vice-Pres.—James P. Dillon; Secy. and Treasurer—D. P. Floyd; Marshall and Doorkeeper—Thomas Davis.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL BRANCH.

Another Branch of the League of the Cross has been established in the parish of Glace Bay and placed under the patronage of St. Vincent de Paul. A larger number of the parishioners are resident at McKay's Corner which is about two miles distant from the Church, and it was impossible for these people to avail themselves of the privileges of a membership in the Branch in town which holds its regular meetings Sunday evenings, and for that reason Rev. Father Macdonald thought it advisable to have a new Branch established in that section of the parish.

On Sunday, March 5th, the Grand President, Dr. D. K. McIntyre of Sydney, arrived there and was pleased to find gathered quite a number of the young men of that section, and after a short address from Rev. Father Macdonald in which he pointed to the great necessity there was at present for Catholics to become total abstainers, St. Vincent de Paul was organized and

the following were duly elected and installed officers for the balance of the present quarter:

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. Macdonald, P. P.; President, Michael Morrison; Vice Pres., Allan McDonald; Secretary, Joseph F. Campbell; Fin. Secretary, John McNeil; Treasurer, John McNeil, B. S.; Marshall John E. McKinnon; Doorkeeper, John Curry.

The Branch starts out with a fair membership and the members seem greatly interested. As a great deal depends upon the officers it is to be hoped the first officers of this new Branch will show a good example and become earnest and never failing workers in the good cause of Catholic total abstinence in that section of the large parish of Glace Bay.

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Is Half of our Science Worthless?

That fifty per cent. of the results of modern experimental science is good for nothing is, in effect, the statement made by no less an authority than Karl Pearson, Professor of Mathematics in University College, London. The data that we have so industriously collected are, he says, partly inaccurate and partly useless. Not more than half is worth keeping. This statement is elicited by an elaborate proposition by Prof. Simon Newcomb, looking toward the systematization of research. Professor Newcomb's scheme was sent by its author for criticism to a number of eminent scientific men, of whom Professor Pearson is one, and their remarks are printed, with an account of the plan, in the third year-book of the Carnegie Institution. Professor Pearson's comment is that we need not so much the organization of investigation as individual investigators with brains. His views are abstracted and commented upon in the New York Evening Post as follows:

"We need not so much a method of manipulating present statistics, as a means of getting rid of valueless data altogether. 'At least 50 per cent. of the observations made and the data collected are worthless, and no man, however able, could deduce any result from them at all. In engineer's language, we need to 'scrap' about 50 per cent. of the products of nineteenth-century science.' Dr. Pearson specifies as notoriously inaccurate meteorologic and medical statistics. Biological and sociological observations are ordinarily even of lower value. He doubts whether even a small proportion of the biometric data being accumulated in Europe and America could by any amount of ingenuity be made to provide valuable results, and believes 'that the man capable of making it yield them would be better employed in collecting and reducing his own material.'

"To assume a position of authority over the incompetents would be immensely difficult, he fears. The director of a bureau for research is too likely to find himself 'in an impossible position relative to the mediocre observers whose data he is to manipulate.' In short, Professor Pearson ever comes back to his thesis, that it is difficult and always risky to base any generalization on the data collected by routine observers. Inclined as we are to divide scientists into those who measure and accumulate and those who draw general conclusions from the materials thus gathered, Professor Pearson brings us back sharply to the real dilemma, that no man whose nose is always on the details of observation is a safe fact-gatherer, while no one whose head is too high above such necessary drudgery is a safe generalizer. In his scorn of statistics as they are frequently taken, no one conversant with the facts will find Professor Pearson too severe. In these matters one has to do not only with defective intelligence, but with incredible indolence and fraud. Throughout the country the Government pays thousands of persons to take stated weather observations. How many of these hand in sheer guesses? It was an edifying sight in a small New England town to note the elaborate system of corrections by which the observer, an habitual late riser, ascertained the readings he was supposed to take at six o'clock. But his statistics were doubtless as good as many that pass through the government printing-office. Short of fraud, this measuring age produces masses of statistics that prove everything or nothing. After the Presidential election we were offered a chart of appalling size and exemplary neatness, in which was recorded election by election the vote of every town in the State for a matter of fifty years back. In this way one might study the political fluctuations of New York or of Cobleskill. It is such methods that make Professor Pearson wonder if the fault is not more with bad observers than with tardy theorists, and lead him to offer, in place of Professor Newcomb's more ambitious scheme, a modest plan for a statistical and computing institute.

"This frank confession of a scientist brings a certain comfort to philologists and historians who, imagining modestly that their own subjects had a monopoly in misuse of the statistical method, looked upon the data of the exact sciences with something like super-

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stitious awe. In view, however, of Professor Pearson's avowals, it is evident that a strong human bond exists between him who measures average sentence-length, color words, and the like, and him who tabulates say, immigration under categories of raciality and red-headedness. The difficulty is, after all, that which Sir Joshua's pupil found with his palette. Statistics as well as colors need to be mixed with brains; and all the organization in the world brings us little nearer that desideratum. Professor Newcomb's circular note has provoked a very interesting discussion; it may result in the establishment of some new and measurably valuable facility for science. A substitute for the great scientist it will scarcely supply, and the great scientist when he comes will be rather little beholden to organized encouragement. Unhappily, Professor Pearson's idea of an institute for the discouragement of unintelligent research seems even more of a dream than Professor Newcomb's clearing house and directorate for experimental science."

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AWARDED FOR ITS FINE DISPLAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The General Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial Railway has received official notification from the President of the Superior Jury of Awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to the effect that a gold medal and diploma had been awarded the Railway for the handsome display made at St. Louis last season.

This is a substantial recognition of the efforts of the I. C. R. to have at the "Greatest of World's Fairs," an exhibit that would attract wide spread attention. The Railway display was one of the leading features in the Forestry, Fish and Game Building, where it was viewed with great interest by thousands of people and made a place of assembly by many sportsmen. The gold medal is awarded for the best collection of mounted animals and mounted fish, in which Department the Railway had certainly the best variety and finest specimens. The diploma is for the general excellence of the exhibit. Both are prizes that were most coveted by exhibitors at the Fair, and are consequently greatly appreciated. —Moncton Daily Transcript, March 2nd, 1905.

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An Admirable Layman

We regret to announce the death of Admiral Sir Hilary Gustavus Andoe, which took place at his residence at Plymouth on Feb. 11th. The deceased admiral, who was in his 64th year, had a very distinguished career. He joined the Navy at the age of 14, and in the first months of his service, as naval cadet in the Hastings, was actively engaged in the bombardment of Sveaborg on August 9, 1855. While still only in his 21st year he was promoted lieutenant, and in this rank, as acting commander of the Vigilant, was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa from 1863 to 1867. He became a commander in 1872 and a captain in 1878. In the latter rank he served as principal transport officer in Natal, in connection with the operations against the Boers in 1881; as captain of the Orontes during the Egyptian war of 1882; and as a principal transport officer at Trinkitat and Suakin during the naval and military operations in the Sudan in February and March, 1884. The last-mentioned service for which he was named in despatches, was rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath; and some years later he was given a captain's good service pension. He got his flag in 1894, in which year also he acted as one of the umpires at the naval manoeuvres, and in 1895 he was appointed Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard. He became a vice-admiral in 1899, retired in 1901, and was promoted last year to the rank of admiral on the retired list. He obtained the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Bath in June, 1902. Among other decorations worn by him was the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, awarded to him for having, when a lieutenant, jumped overboard into the River Plate, off Montevideo, and assisted in saving a boy belonging to H. M. S. Pylades.

Admiral Andoe was a splendid specimen of the Catholic layman at his best. Wherever he lived he always attended the services of the local mission not only in the morning, but also in the evening. And in all other respects, especially in the frequentation of the sacraments, he gave great edification both to the clergy and the people.—May he rest in peace.—Catholic Weekly.

"My Physicians Told Me I must Die, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a well-known business man in a western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.—102

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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. ERENT GREGORY,
Solicitor of Miss Alice Whelan

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows
LEAVE ANTIGONISH.
No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, 9.35
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" 85 Express for Sydney, 13.26
" 19 Express for Sydney, 13.14
All trains run by Atlantic Standard time—Twenty-four o'clock is midnight.
Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904.

A Blessing or a Command: Which?

Mr. Editor.—When I forwarded to you for publication my letter of February 27th, ultimo, I intended not to trouble you or your readers any more regarding the interpretation of the 28th verse of the first chapter of Genesis. But, as you have failed, so far, to throw the light upon this subject to which your readers have a right, I respectfully ask you to print this letter too. I thank you, in advance, for doing so. I likewise congratulate you upon your manliness in publishing my first two letters, although they were perhaps severe, word for word, as I wrote them.

I assume that you have read at first hand Question 72 of the First Part of the Summa of St. Thomas. You remember what the answer thereto to objection fourth is. (Vide 1^a q. 72 ad 1^{um}). In that one short paragraph, then, the Angelic Doctor mentions three distinct times the Blessing of God upon man and other creatures, imparting fecundity. (Genesis, 1, 22 and 28). But he does not even intimate there that the words of the Blessing imply a command. He shows a reason why Holy Scripture relates that the Blessing was given over again to man after it had been given to the fishes and birds. He gives a reason why the Blessing was not given anew to land animals. And he gives a reason why this blessing was not given at all to plants. But in each case he mentions the Blessing of God to "increase and multiply;" he does not even once mention the command to do so. It is worthy of notice that Archbishop Kenrick's note on Genesis 1, 28, except his reference to Luther, is practically a translation of the first sentence of this paragraph of the Summa of St. Thomas.

St. Thomas says: "Ad quantum dicendum, quod benedictio Dei dat virtutem multiplicandi per generationem."

Kenrick says: "This is plainly a blessing, imparting fecundity rather than a command to propagate the race."

When, Mr. Editor, you come, in your issue of the 9th inst., to discussing the precept (or debt) of the law of nature to increase and multiply, you mix things badly. You say:

1. "We are not obliged to choose between a blessing and a command; the words of the text imply that God gave both."

2. "... according to St. Thomas, the words 'Increase and multiply' convey a precept or command, not a blessing."

3. "God issued the command to 'increase and multiply.'"

4. "Luther, in order to justify his own conduct in violating his vow of celibacy, sought to make out that the words of Genesis conveyed a command, not merely to the race, but to the individual as well."

Let me point out to you, then, Mr. Editor, as briefly as possible, the sum of what St. Thomas teaches on this phase of the matter under discussion, as I understand him. (2^a 2^a q. 152 a. 2. c. et ad 1^{um}). I mean the precept of the law of nature to increase and multiply. Before coming to it, however, I must examine briefly another precept of nature's law.

In Genesis 2, 16-17, we read: "And He commanded him, saying: Of every tree of paradise thou mayst eat:"

"But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat: for on whatever day thou shalt eat of it, thou shalt surely die."

Here we are told that God gave to man the negative command, with the penalty of death as its sanction, not to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil; and that, before giving this negative command, and so to speak, as a Preamble to it, He gave to man the liberty to eat of all the other trees of paradise. It is clear, then, although the inspired writer does not say it in so many words, that this liberty was a blessing given to man. It is quite legitimate, too, to presume that it was a blessing which imparted the power to use the fruits of these trees; eat and assimilate them. Ever since that day the law of nature, because of the power conveyed to man by that blessing, has asserted itself. Its precept addresses itself to every member of the human race, telling him to eat such creatures of God as are suitable for nourishment; for the preservation of the individual. Even our Divine Lord Himself was not exempt from this precept of the law of nature. We read that "He was hungry." Each member of the human family, individually, is obliged to pay this debt, satisfy this precept of nature from time to time. Each must take a sufficiency of nourishing food to sustain him, otherwise the individual could not be preserved.

Let us now turn to the blessing of Genesis 1, 28. We must not forget, Mr. Editor, that we are endeavoring to interpret the teaching of St. Thomas with regard, first, to the blessing of God upon man (Genesis 2, 16-17) for the preservation of the individual, of which I have just spoken; and, secondly, with regard to His blessing upon man for the preservation of the race, (Vide 2^a 2^a q. 152 a. 2. c. et ad 1^{um}). In Genesis 1, 28, then, we read "And God blessed them, saying: Increase and multiply." Ever since the time when this blessing was given, a law of nature with regard to it, or—speaking perhaps more accurately—a precept of the law of nature, asserts itself, for the preservation of the human race. To whom is this precept of the law of nature addressed? Putting our Divine Lord and His Blessed Mother aside for the present, I answer that this precept of the law of nature is addressed to every individual of the human race. To argue, as you do in your issue of Feb. 16th, that this precept of the law of nature is "addressed, not indeed to the individual, but to the race," is nonsensical. A precept of

the law of nature, like any other precept, is not addressed to man in the abstract, but is addressed to every member of the human family, individually.

You manifestly thought, Mr. Editor, that the "Angel of the Schools," backed you in saying that the precept is "addressed, not indeed to the individual, but to the race." (THE CASKET, Feb. 16). But here your mischievous Genius appeared on the scene, causing you to misunderstand the teaching of St. Thomas. Of course you were not wilfully misrepresenting St. Thomas on the assumption that I did not have a copy of the Summa to refer to; were you?

The reason, according to the Angelic Doctor, why each individual is not obliged to obey the precept of the law of nature to increase and multiply, in its ordinary sense, namely, in becoming instrumental in propagating the race, is not that the precept is not addressed to each individual. It is because the end of the precept is attained sufficiently whether or no any particular man or woman obeys it in its primary and ordinary signification. Can we, therefore, understand that St. Thomas here encourages the idea of having *drones* in the human family? No: most emphatically, no. He points out that there are various other ways to promote the welfare of the human race. He compares mankind defending the race to an army defending the country. All officers and soldiers of the army have not the same species of duty to perform. Some fight with the sword; some guard the camp, etc. But each does a something for the public good. So it is with us. While, ordinarily, no one is obliged to promote the welfare of the human race in any particular way or state of life; yet every individual member of the human family is obliged to promote in some state the welfare of the race. He, who culpably fails to do something for the temporal or spiritual welfare of mankind, violates the precept of the law of nature, for the preservation of the race; as truly as does he, who wilfully starves himself to death, violate the precept of the law of nature, for the preservation of the individual.

In your issue of the 9th inst., you have made an attempt, evidently, to reproduce this example of an army defending the country, from St. Thomas. But, in doing so, instead of throwing light upon the subject for your readers, you have blundered scandalously. You have failed entirely to place before us the beauty of the example. (Read again 2^a 2^a q. 152, a. 2, ad 1^{um}). St. Thomas, in his example of an army defending the country, does not draw the inappropriate distinction you do between those who join the army and those who, not being fitted for the army, remain at home. According to the example of the army given by St. Thomas, no one is idle. All are in the army; but some fulfill one duty (in the army); some another. Every one, however, does a little something at least for the general welfare.

You are mistaken, Mr. Editor, with regard to Martin Luther. Luther's great error has been his seeking to make out that God issues a Divine Command in Genesis 1, 28. And, if you at all concede that the 28th verse of the first chapter of Genesis is a command, it will be extremely difficult, nay, impossible, for you to make of it any other than a Divine Command. But fortunately, we are sufficiently safeguarded against that error by the inspired writer himself who says, the italics being mine:—"And God blessed them, saying: Increase and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it, and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and all living creatures that move upon the earth." No command, there, I am sure. Yours truly, R. Caledonia, C. B., March 15, 1905.

P. S. In your issue of the 9th inst., you seem to teach that an expression of the Divine Will, imprinted on the conscience of man, is a Divine Command independently of Revelation. At least many of your readers to my knowledge have so understood you. In future, kindly try and write of these things with more precision. R.

A LAST WORD WITH "R."

Let us sum up briefly the discussion thus far. Our correspondent opened by charging us with having committed an unpardonable biblical blunder. We observed that, if blunder there was, we had blundered in good company. He replied by reiterating the original charge, and went on to say that we had blundered further in quoting St. Thomas in our support. He even hinted broadly that we made this last blunder with both eyes open. In our rejoinder, we pointed out that there was question of the right interpretation of a text of Scripture, and intimated that we were not disposed to ask anybody's pardon for putting on that text an interpretation which was in itself reasonable, and had the support of such an authority as the Angelic Doctor. We may add that we ignored his innuendo, as we mean to ignore his impertinences in the present communication.

It will be noticed that our correspondent does not repeat this time his charge against the "unpardonable" biblical blunder, which we take to mean the grudging withdrawal of it. It is something to have gained even thus much. Now, the issue between us is clean-cut. "R" holds that the words of Gen. 1:28 convey a blessing, not a command; we maintain that they convey both. And lest the dispute

be one about words merely, we wish to repeat here what we said in our issue of the 9th inst., that by command we mean a precept of the natural law, neither more nor less. By putting an unwarranted gloss on the simple word "command," and by blazoning both text and comment in capitals, thus, "Divine, Positive Command," our correspondent sought to make it appear that we meant a command of God given by supernatural revelation, as was the Decalogue. The words "precept (or debt) of the law of nature," in small letters, and "Divine Command," written with capitals, in the communication published to-day, tend to the same end. But these be "sprigoes to catch woodcocks."

"R" seeks again to cloud the issue by citing what St. Thomas says in 1^a q. 72, ad 4^{um}. The Saint there says that the blessing of God (Gen. 1) imparted fecundity to man and beast; he says nothing there of a command; therefore, argues "R," he considers there was no command, but only a blessing. By such reasoning as this one may prove that black is white. In 1^a q. 72, ad 4^{um}, the Saint deals with the blessing conveyed in the words, "And God blessed them;" in 2^a 2^a q. 152, a. 2, ad 1^{um}, he is dealing with what he expressly calls "the precept of the law of nature" conveyed in the words, "Increase and multiply," which he cites in the objection to which he is replying; therefore, he considers that in Gen. 1:28 there is given, not only a blessing, but a command. Surely this is the logic as well as the truth of what St. Thomas says. We repeat, then, that we are not obliged to choose between a blessing and a command. If we have "mixed things badly" here, so has St. Thomas, for in the same passage of Genesis he discerns both a blessing and a command—a blessing in the words, "And God blessed them," a command in the words, "Increase and multiply." The participle, "saying," which comes between, is equivalent to, "and He said." In the Revised (Anglican) Version the passage reads: "And God blessed them; and God said unto them: Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth."

We have neither the time nor the inclination to follow our correspondent in his rambling commentary on the teaching of St. Thomas. We can not forbear, however, to direct attention to another attempt of his at darkening counsel in this matter. "We must not forget," he writes, "that we are endeavouring to interpret the teaching of St. Thomas with regard, first, to the blessing of God upon man (Gen. 2, 16-17) for the preservation of the individual, of which I have just spoken; and, secondly, with regard to His blessing upon man for the preservation of the race (Vide 2^a 2^a q. 152, a. 2. c. et ad 1^{um})." Will it be believed that St. Thomas has not one word about a blessing of God in either of the texts cited? The objection against virginity which he solves (ad 1^{um}) he thus states himself: "Whatever is contrary to a precept of the law of nature, is unlawful; now, as it is a precept of the law of nature for the preservation of the individual that is touched upon in Gen. 2: Of every tree of paradise thou shalt eat, so is it a precept of the law of nature for the preservation of the species that is set down in Gen. 1: Increase, and multiply, and fill the earth." How does the Saint meet this objection? By whittling it down into a blessing merely? Nothing of the kind. He distinguishes between an obligation imposed on the individual, so that it may not be slighted without sin, and an obligation imposed on the multitude, that is, on society, or, in the sense of the objection, the human race. "There is another obligation," are his words, "which must be fulfilled by the multitude; and not every one of the multitude is bound to fulfill this obligation." Now this obligation is begot by the precept of the law of nature which St. Thomas recognizes as existing in Gen. 1:28, and which binds, not the individual, but the multitude, that is, the race. This, and no other than this, is what we meant by saying that the precept was addressed, not to the individual, but to the race. Our correspondent's comment, "A precept of the law of nature, like any other precept, is not addressed to man in the abstract," only shows his lack of fitness to discuss intelligently the question in hand. Let him go back to his primer, and learn the distinction between the logical species, which is an abstraction, and the physiological, and ethical species, which is the human race.

Our critic and censor seems to have set out with the fixed resolve to find some weak spot in our armour through which to thrust at us. Accordingly, we find him now maintaining that the precept of the natural law, embodied in the words "Increase and multiply," affects, not the race merely, but every individual thereof. Of course this is in most flagrant contradiction with his own thesis, that the words convey a blessing merely; but that doesn't matter at all so long as it tends to dislodge us from the position we have taken, that the precept is addressed, not to the individual, but to the race. We might have let this piece of shuffling inconsistency pass without a word, did he not try to make the reader believe that this is really what St. Thomas means in his answer to the objection cited above. He would make the Angel of the Schools say that those who wholly abstain from the act which gives increase to the human family are not the less, individually, carrying out the precept given to man from the beginning to increase and multiply! But the teaching of St. Thomas is plain, and it is plainly without contradiction. He distinguishes, in this matter, two precepts of the law of nature; one that the human race should "multiply corporally," the other that it should "advance spiritually." And because virginity, on the one hand, makes for the spiritual advancement of mankind, and, on the other, does not interfere with the propagation of the race, since the great bulk of men and women will marry, he concludes that virginity, instead of being banned by nature's law, is both lawful and excellent. In illustration he brings in the example of an army in which some guard the camp, some carry the standards forward, some fight with swords, all of which are imperative on the army as a whole, but can not all be done by the self-same persons. So the race of men, as a whole, is under orders to advance corporally and to advance spiritually. But the effective work in the spiritual advancement of the race has to be carried on by a different set of persons from that which is engaged in the work of its corporal advancement. We saw fit to use a somewhat different illustration, as being more obvious, or, at any rate, more to our purpose, but it is wholly in line with that used by St. Thomas. For, while patriotism is a duty incumbent upon all, not all are fitted to fight for their country. And yet "the man with the hoe" labours for his country's good and in his country's defence not less effectually than the man with the sword. And the hand that knows not how to wield even the hoe effectively, achieves yet greater things: for "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

A word in answer to the postscript. Of course an expression of the Divine Will or, more properly speaking, a dictate of the Divine Intellect, imprinted on the conscience of man is a divine command independently of a supernatural revelation. The Standard Dictionary gives as one of the meanings of command, "order," "mandate," "commandment." Cain disobeyed a divine command ages before God gave the Law to Moses on the mount. The law of nature is God's law, and conscience is the aboriginal Vicar of Christ. But all this is elementary. We advise "R" to get himself a good English dictionary, and to look up some works on theology, before he rushes into another controversy. Also, in the interests of truth and peace, to be more sparing of his capitals.

This discussion may now cease. There is a limit to the profitable in the discussion of any subject, and this

limit has now been reached, if not overpassed. Life is so short, and art so long, especially the art of correspondence, which grows in volume the longer it is kept up, and might, it is to be feared, like Tennyson's brook, "go on forever."

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

1905, A No. 727. IN THE SUPREME COURT. Between CHARLES N. WILKIE and W. PERL CUNNINGHAM, doing business as Wilkie & Cunningham, Plaintiffs; and JEREMIAH DELOREY and ELIZABETH DELOREY, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on Wednesday, the Twelfth day of April, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made hereon by His Honor A. Macgillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being Judge of the County Court District No. 6), dated the fourth day of March, 1905, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiffs herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiffs, or their Solicitor, or into Court.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, and equity of redemption of the above-named defendants, or either of them, and of all persons claiming by, through, or under them, or either of them, since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein, of, in, to, upon, or out of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being at Tracadie, in the County of Antigonish aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the North by the road leading from the Cross Road at Tracadie to the residence of Michael Gorman; on the North-west by lands of Leon Delorey; and on the South and East by lands of William Delorey, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, said lands having been conveyed to the said Jeremiah Delorey by Nicholas Delorey and Mary Delorey, his wife, by deed dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 47 at pages 458 and 459.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, balance on delivery of the deed. D. D. CRISHOLM, Sheriff in and for the County of Antigonish. E. LAVIN GIBROIR, Of Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiffs. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, March 7, 1905.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

“AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.”

II.

Father Judge finally reached Forty Mile Post, sixteen hundred miles from the mouth of the Yukon, at the close of 1895. During the following January the temperature was seventy degrees below zero, and only six degrees higher in February. Life in a mining camp was pleasanter than in Indian villages, but the good missionary bewails the indifference to religion among men whose hearts are set on finding gold. “O if men would only work for the kingdom of heaven with a little of that wonderful energy,” he writes, “how many saints we would have!” The Indian missions had the advantage of plenty of sledge-dogs, however, and Father Judge used to have from seven to eleven to draw him. In the mining camps he found dogs selling at from fifty to seventy-five dollars apiece, so he had to content himself with one, and often lend a hand himself in drawing his load of baggage. His hardest experience and narrowest escape was during his first winter at Forty Mile Post, and we shall let him describe it in his own words:

“About two o'clock on the 16th of January, I started in company with one of those teamsters to go to the first of the vacant cabins, distant only about six or seven miles from where we were. I do not know just how cold it was; but the quicksilver was frozen, so it was at least forty below zero. I had never been over that road, but the teamster told me to go ahead, as I could go faster than he could with his heavy load, and so would get more quickly out of the cold. I did so, and all went well for about three miles, when I came to a place where the water had overflowed the ice. Although the surface was frozen, the new ice was not strong enough to bear the sleigh; it broke, and I had to walk in water, almost up to my knees, for about two hundred yards; and, as I was not prepared to find water, my boots were not suitable and my feet got wet. I did not know how far I was from the cabin, but thought it was not far; so I pushed on, trying to keep my feet from freezing by walking as fast as I could. But the sleigh was made much heavier by the ice that formed on it and the snow that stuck to it after it had passed through the water; so I could not go as fast as I ought to have gone, and I thought I would never get to the cabin. About two hours after I got my feet wet, I felt so tired that I was about to stop, wrap myself up in my blanket, and wait for the teamster who was behind me; for it was so dark that I could not see well, and I was afraid that I might have passed the cabin without knowing it. But just when I was about to stop, my dog took a sudden start; so I thought that perhaps he saw the cabin; and, sure enough, in a few minutes we came to it. It was on a high bank, which I had some difficulty to climb. When I got to it, I found a log-cabin with no floor, no windows, and no hinges to the door; but there was a stove, and at once I tried to start a fire, after making some shavings with my knife. The wood was so cold, I could not succeed with matches, and I had to go back to the sleigh to get a piece of candle; but my gloves also, had gotten wet, in coming through the water, and when I took them off to make the fire, they froze so hard that I could not get them on again, and I had to go down and get up the bank without using my hands, which was not easy, especially the coming up. . . . With the help of the candle, I soon got a fire started. As soon as I started to thaw the ice off my boots, I felt a pain shoot through my right foot, so I knew that it must be frozen. At once I went out and filled a box. That I had found in the cabin, with snow, then took off my boot and found that all the front part of my right foot was frozen as hard as a stone. . . . I could not make a mark on it with my thumb nail. So I had to go away from the fire and rub the foot with that awfully cold snow, which is more like ground glass than

anything else, until I got the blood back to the surface, which took at least half an hour. After that I held my foot to the red-hot stove for about one hour before it was completely thawed out. With such treatment, no harm follows from the freezing; but if you go into a warm room, or put the frozen part to the fire before rubbing with snow till it becomes red, it will decay as you cannot save it. . . . Three days later I got to the end of my journey, about one hundred miles from here. I was just in time, for that very evening the most severe spell we have had began, and for ten days the temperature remained between sixty and seventy below zero.”

He is only forty-six years old, yet it is not surprising that he should have to remark: “Age begins to show its effects at times, especially in my back, but only at times, and not sufficiently to prevent me performing all my duties.” In the same letter he says: “I sometimes feel as if I would like to have some time to prepare myself for death; but, when I remember that our Lord died on the cross, I see it is better to stand in the fight to the end, trusting to Him to supply for all defects.” There is here none of that selfishly exclusive regard for the salvation of his individual soul, which many ill-informed people suppose to be fostered by the system of training under which Father Judge had been brought up.

With the opening of the Klondike, Father Judge saw his congregation departing from him, and resolved to follow them. In March, 1897, he set out for the new El Dorado, and his journey is thus described in the *Klondike Nugget*: “The stamperers from Forty-Mile to Klondike in the winter of '96-'97 remember overtaking a solitary and feeble old man with a single sled-ropes over his shoulders, and a single dog helping the load along. This was the Father hastening to a field where he was fostering his ministering services were most required. Arrived in Dawson, he lost no time in securing the ground on which St. Mary's hospital now stands. Spreading his texts, he found that his services, as are experienced in Arctic maladies and frost-bites, were instantly in demand. He grasped the situation at once, saw that a huge task was laid out for him here, and hastened back to Forty Mile for more medicine, more supplies, and the necessary equipment for the care of the sick.” Like all good missionaries, like the Master Himself, Father Judge began by ministering to men's temporal needs, hoping that after having won their hearts in this way, he might be able to reach their souls. He took up his permanent residence in Dawson at the end of May, 1897, and on the 20th of August opened St. Mary's Hospital with a capacity of twenty patients. Every bed was soon taken, and the zealous missionary spent half the time he should have given to sleep in passing from one to another to observe their condition and utter a word of cheer. With health “not as good as it might be,”—which, for one so uncomplaining, means a great deal,—he gives High Mass, sermon and benediction to a congregation of a hundred every Sunday, and, besides hearing confessions and attending sick calls, superintends everything about the hospital, seeing that the doctor's prescriptions are carried out in regard to medicine, food, etc., and keeping all the accounts.

The Inter-Collegiate Debate.

To the Editor of the Casket:

Sir,—Noticing in last week's issue of THE CASKET, your mention of general approval of the decision in the debate between St. F. X. and Mt. Allison students, I, as one present, beg to take exception.

If Mr. Soloan (the judge) were brought here to decide the question of “preferential trade within the Empire” there might be general approval of his decision whether right or wrong; but if, as I understand, Mr. Soloan was selected to decide the relative debating ability of the students I for one cannot accept his judgment. Mr. Soloan decided not upon the merits of the debaters but upon his view of the merits of the subject, for he held that the St. F. X. students who took the affirmative “had the wrong side of the question” but for “presentation of case, fluency, grammatical expression and for bringing every possible argument to bear they had surpassed their opponents.” Deciding the question of preferential trade, supposing such a thing possible, does not decide the merits of the debaters and I suppose preferential trade will yet engross the attention of thoughtful men, and the judgment of the Empire, when given, will be considered more weighty than that of Mr. Soloan. While appreciating the forceful manner in which the Mt. Allison representatives presented their case, I submit that both the matter and manner of the discussion were entirely in favor of the St. F. X. students. If conservatism or predilection for the question

instead of the merits of the debaters are to form the basis of judgment then I submit intercollegiate debate ceases to have any fair or useful purpose. FAIR PLAY.

We cheerfully give space to this expression of opinion differing from our own on the above subject. It would be strange if such did not exist. Nevertheless we spoke advisedly in giving the prevailing view. Prescinding from the fairness of pitting students of the age of the visitors against their competitors (as to which we hinted our opinion), and premising that the object of the speakers on that occasion was to convince, most fair-minded persons (irrespective of their private opinions on the merits of the question debated) will and do concede the correctness of our statement, while accordng all praise to the representatives of the home students for the excellence of their work. And we think that our correspondent's professed quotation from Principal Soloan's remarks is inexact.—CASKET.

Duncan G. McDonald, of Sydney Mines, has just been appointed acting preventive officer at North Sydney. The *Enterprise* understands on good authority that this is a preliminary step to Mr. McDonald's appointment as collector of customs at Sydney Mines which will take effect as soon as the new public building is completed. The establishment of a local customs house will be of immense benefit to the business men of Sydney Mines.

There is probability of a strike of the miners of Springhill. The Manager, Mr. Cowans, has issued an order reducing the workmen's pay twelve per cent. The men are considering the proposition, and a meeting of the delegates of the P. W. A. sub-council was held at Truro this week. Their report will be submitted to the miners this evening. It is believed the decision of the sub-council is against accepting the reduction.

As the result of a terrible explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash mines near Thurmond, W. V., on Saturday night, 24 men now lie stark in death in the two mines. Ten of these were killed in the explosion Saturday night and the other fourteen were a rescuing party who entered the mine to take from the mines the charred and blackened remains of their fellow workmen. These latter were killed by a second explosion and the after-damp.

At the recent meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Society held at Halifax a paper by W. C. Milner proved the most sensational of the day. Mr. Milner pointed out how much higher prices are charged by the Nova Scotia coal mine operators for coal consumed in this province than for similar coal sent to Montreal. The difference he said, is over \$1 per ton. Put in another way, Mr. Milner showed that Nova Scotians pay one million dollars yearly for their coal than the people supplied on the St. Lawrence pay for a similar amount. An effort was made to show that it was different coal, and that freight rates were higher to Halifax than to Montreal, but Mr. Milner stood his ground.

Sir William Mulock gives notice of a resolution for the appointment of a select committee composed of Messrs. Burrows, Smith, Nanimo; Johnston, Cape Breton; Grant, Demers, St. John; Iberville, Monk, MacLean, York; Boyce and Roche, Marquette, to enquire into and report regarding the various public telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere as the committee shall determine, and to consider and report what changes, if any, are advisable in respect of the methods at present in force for furnishing a telephone service to the public, such committee to have power and send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath.

Brockton, Mass., had a catastrophe on Monday. The result is fifty-five dead and forty-five missing. Within an hour after work commenced for the day at the R. B. Grover shoe factory a boiler blew up in the engine room, wrecking a section of the building and started a fire which destroyed the ruins. Persons living near heard a dull roar and saw a cloud of smoke rising, and the fall of the factory falling to the ground. Almost immediately flames burst forth from the ruins of the boiler room and quickly enveloped the wreckage of the ell. Before the hundreds of persons in the main building had left it, the fire jumped from the ell, and in a few minutes the entire structure was a roaring furnace. Most of those, however, in the main part of the plant, succeeded in escaping, although in the terrible panic which followed the explosion quite a number were injured. That the fifty-five dead represents the total number of victims, no one familiar with the disaster believes. It is extremely doubtful however, that more than fragmentary pieces of their bodies will ever be found. Medical Examiner Paine said that he believed other bodies that might have been in the wreckage were probably reduced to ashes and that the number of victims might never be positively known. He did not believe that further identification of the charred remains at the morgue was probable. Every body, which had on it any trinket or pieces of clothing, which had not been destroyed by the flames, has been identified. Remains which have been placed in boxes and marked “unknown” are in such a state that there is no possibility of their being recognized.

Card of Thanks.

A. G. Macdonald and wife and family beg to offer their heartfelt thanks to their many friends, and to the community at large, for many kind offices and much sincere sympathy in their recent trying bereavement.

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. KISHOLM, - - - New Glasgow.

A. KIRK & Co.

The Leading Dry Goods Store.



REMNANT SALE.

We beg to announce our Annual Remnant Sale opens on

Thursday Morning.

All are invited to share in the Splendid Bargains.

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

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY.



A. KIRK & CO.

General News.

W. P. McNeil, a prominent foundryman of New Glasgow, died on Sunday.

A peculiar fact is that 1905 began on Sunday and will end on Sunday, and therefore has 53 Sundays. This will not occur again in 110 years.

The name of the man under arrest at Three Rivers, P. Q., for alleged murder of Sclater, is McCraw, sometimes called Lemire.

At Montreal on the 15th, Abram Khouri, the Inverness, N. S., merchant, was found guilty in the Court of Kings Bench of obtaining goods from Brown & Co. of Montreal under false pretences.

At the Richmond railway yard, Halifax, on Sunday afternoon, a young man named Sidney McEachren, aged 19, son of John McEachren, was thrown from a car and had one of his legs taken off. He died at the hospital.

J. F. Reilly, one of the Ontario ballot-box conspirators, was found guilty and on Monday sentenced to one year imprisonment. Reilly first fled to the United States, but returned and stood trial. Three other conspirators are yet awaiting trial.

The statement is made that the Ontario government will call for the resignation of all justices of the peace, for the purpose of a re-organization of the magistrature system. This will be one of the matters for Hon. J. J. Foy, as attorney general, in connection with his law reform scheme.

When the foreman with L. T. Michaelson & Son, jewellers, entered the workroom at St. James street, Montreal, on 16th inst., he found the door of the large safe amidst a heap of refuse on the office floor and all the valuable contents gone, the loss being estimated at something between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

The Conservative members of Parliament had caucus Monday afternoon to consider what course the party should pursue on the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. It was decided that no concerted action or definite policy should be recommended. Each member is permitted to take such course as he thinks wise.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick on Saturday night was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the United States by conspiring to procure the certification of cheques on a national bank when there were no funds in the bank to her credit. She was found guilty on every count of the indictment upon which the jury was at liberty to judge her—seven in all.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), has resigned the pastorate of the Sefton Park Presbyterian church, in Liverpool. In his farewell address Dr. Watson says he is worn out and cannot go on. He never had been strong, he says, and had to do this work with hindrances from bodily weariness, and now his strength is nearly exhausted.

The army estimates show an increase of about \$4,000,000. The increase is due to the provision of \$6,065,000 for the re-arming of the artillery. Otherwise there would have been a decrease. The estimates provide for a total force, home and Colonial and exclusive of India, of 221,300 men. The expenditure for the North American and West-Indian stations is estimated at \$3,125,810.

At Winnipeg, on the 13th, John Sandrock, found guilty of holding up several Winnipeggers and committing assault and robbery, was sentenced at the Assizes to fifteen years imprisonment and 75 lashes. His pal, McDonald, received ten years and 25 lashes. Sandrock was arrested in Port Hope and brought back to Winnipeg for trial.

The different Provincial trotting tracks have arranged a circuit for the summer. Springhill will open with a summer meeting in June 30 and July 1, Moncton on July 7-8, and the fall meeting will begin after Aug. 21st. \$300.00 will be the purse limit. New Glasgow beside the opening meet on May 24th will probably have a large mid-summer trot the latter part of July.

A special to the Tribune from Albany says: "A suit against the Equitable Life Assurance Society and James H. Hyde to compel the return of \$200,000 alleged to have been received by him in the last two years as salary as vice president of the Equitable, was begun in the supreme court of Saratoga by Mary S. Young, who sues as a creditor and policy holder. Her attorney is Senator Edgar T. Brackett."

Judge Morse held a special sitting of the County Court Judge's annual Court at Pictou on 16th for the speedy trial of indictable offences. Robert Rodgers, for horse stealing at Alma, was sentenced two years in the Penitentiary; Harry Brown and Louis Gratto, for shop breaking at Welsford and Louisville, respectively, received a similar sentence. L. McDougall, tried for theft, was released on suspended sentence, there being special circumstances and the prisoner being afflicted with sickness.

Under instructions from Secretary Metcalf, of the United States department of commerce and labor, Collector Causten has advised the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company of the imposition of \$22,000 fine on account of the steamer Arkadia having cleared. The steamer Arkadia was refused clearance papers by the collector of customs in San Juan on February 23 because she had on board eleven officers and 317 men of Porto Rico regiment coming to the inauguration of President Roosevelt, while her inspection certificate allowed her to carry only forty passengers.

Hon. Mr. Parent sent in his resignation as premier of the Province of Quebec on Monday. The Lieut. Governor summoned Hon. Mr. Gouin to form a new ministry and that gentleman undertook the task. The new cabinet will likely be composed of Gouin, Premier and Public Works; Turgeon, Land; McCorkill, Treasurer; Archambault, Attorney General; Tessier, Agriculture; Roy, Speaker.

Obituary.

On Sunday morning last the family of Professor A. G. Macdonald was stricken with grief by the death of Florence, the second youngest daughter, aged 17 years and four months. The illness which resulted in her death began on Thursday and was at first thought not to be serious. On Friday and Saturday, however, alarming symptoms developed, and on Sunday morning, on the feast of St. Joseph, at 4 o'clock, she passed peacefully away. The first death in a family of eleven children it was indeed a great shock to parents, sisters and brothers to find the little circle so unexpectedly broken. A bright and happy child, she was withal of a studious nature; and, as is attested by the Sisters of St. Bernard's Convent, one of the brightest and most promising scholars in the classes which she attended. Divine Providence invariably takes unto himself the choicest of flowers from the garden of souls, and those who knew Florence best can truthfully say that she appeared not to be intended to remain long here below. On Tuesday morning, the time appointed for the funeral, the sun shone with unusual brightness as if to indicate that the heavens were pleased to have received within their celestial regions so pure and sinless a soul, or perhaps it was her happy spirit smiling down upon those whom she had left behind, that they might not sorrow for her nor wish her back from the enjoyment of that happiness which the world cannot give. A large number of citizens of all denominations attended. Six girl classmates acted as pall bearers, and the Children of Mary, of which society deceased was a member, accompanied the remains in a body. After a Solemn High Mass in St. Nipian's Cathedral, during which the rendering of Calvary (a solo) and the singing of Nearer my God to Thee by the whole choir added to the sacred solemnity, the interment took place at the Catholic cemetery. The religious and pupils of St. Bernard's Convent will make a spiritual memorare extending over some time for the benefit of the soul of deceased. The following sent floral offerings: Mrs. T. Trotter, Miss Mary Whidden, Mrs. D. C. McDonald, Mrs. Joseph McDonald, the Misses Ethel and Bernice McDonald, the Misses Bernasconi, Messrs. Gorman and Currie, Miss Mary McIsaac, cut flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Foster cross; Mr. and Mrs. Girroir, wreath; Mrs. C. F. McIsaac, cross. That the sympathy of the whole community goes out to the family of the deceased was shown by the large numbers who visited the bereaved home to give what consolation they could to the sorrowing relatives. May her soul rest in peace.

Among the Advertisers.

Lost.—In Town, or between Town and Morristown, a razor. Finder leave at CASKET office.

Choice turkeys and chickens, number one stock, at Bonner's.

Fresh cod, salmon, halibut and finnan haddie at Bonner's.

C. B. Whidden & Son have a few tons of choice dry hake for sale.

Our sugar-cured hams and English breakfast bacon are the finest goods on the market; also our sausages and bologna.—Bonner's.

Baldwin and northern spy apples, cranberries, fox berries, and all kinds of preserves in glasses, tins and pails at Bonner's.

Wanted, first-class dining room girl. Good wages paid to suitable person. Apply at Merrimac House, Antigonish.

Oranges.—C. B. Whidden & Son are offering oranges at 12 to 45 cents per dozen.

Fifty barrels apples—northern spy and greenings—for sale at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per barrel.—C. B. Whidden & Son.

Acknowledgments.

- (Many acknowledgments crowded out.)
Alex McEachern, Truro, \$2.00
Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Seaton Hill, 1.00
Duncan Chisholm, Big Long Point, 1.00
H. E. McEachern, North Sydney, 1.00
Wm. J. McGillivray, Morristown, 1.00
Sarah Hawley, Malden, 1.00
G. D. Sears, Lawrence, 1.00
Tom McDonald, Moncton, 2.00
Michael Robbins, Springhill, 1.00
C. A. McDonald, Providence, 1.00
Daniel McMillan, Boston, 1.00
Dougall McDonald, Loch Katrine, 50
Paul Morrell, Monks Head, 25
Sadie Campbell, Malden, 1.00
D. R. McDonald, Malignant Cove, 1.25
Annie Chisholm, Concord, 1.00
James McDonald, North River, 1.00
Abraham Landry, Salida, 1.00
D. A. McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00
Alex McDonald, St. Joseph's, 1.00
Bernard Quinan, Halifax, 1.00
Sr St. Margaret of Bavaria, St. John's, 50
J. D. McDonald, Winnipeg, 50
Wm. A. Barry, Exeter, 1.25
J. E. Thomson, S. River Road, 1.00
A. J. McGillivray, New York, 1.00
Alex. McDougall, Trenton, 1.00
J. P. Connolly, Bisbee, 1.00
G. W. Manson, Forest Hill, 1.00
M. McMillan, Vancouver, 2.00
A. J. McGillivray, North Side East Bay, 1.00
Margaret Hanfien, White Head, 1.00
J. D. McIsaac, Sydney Mines, 1.00
Martin Wall, Benacadie, 1.00
Wm. Chisholm, L. S. River, 2.00
R. F. McDonald, Waverley, 1.00
Alex. Manson, N. E. Lochaber, 1.00
A. D. McGillivray, Malignant Cove, 1.50
R. A. McDonald, Whitney Pier, 1.00
Phillip L. Frazier, Newton, 1.00
Joseph DeCoste, Frankville, 1.00
A. Mc Dougall, Harbor au Bonche, 1.00
A. B. McDonald, Bristol, 1.00
Daniel Dorant, Pomquet, 1.00
D. Beaton, Ballentine's Cove, 1.00
Daniel Hulbert, Antigonish, 1.00
A. H. McPherson, McPherson's P. O., 50
Donald McPherson, Gosben, 1.00
John Ryan, Brockton, 1.00

DEATHS

Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appeared 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 of charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Merland, on 20th inst., MRS. DELANEY, aged ninety-six years. May her soul rest in peace!

At Antigonish, on the 19th inst., after a short illness, FLORENCE McDONALD, daughter of A. G. Macdonald, Inspector of schools, at the age of seventeen years and four months. R. I. P.

At Mayfield, Ant. Co., on Jan. 10, 1905, in the 24th year of his age, after a long illness which he bore with Christian patience and resignation, L. WRENCE, son of JAMES AND ELIZA DRUHAN. May his soul rest in peace!

At Mayfield, Ant. Co., on Feb. 5, 1905, in the 30th year of his age, JAMES beloved son of JAMES AND ELIZA DRUHAN. Consoled by the last sacraments he peacefully passed away. R. I. P.

At Glace Bay, on Feb. 24th, EMMA, daughter of the late COLIN McDONALD, light-house keeper, Little Harbor, Pictou Co., at the age of 24 years. After receiving the last rites of Holy Church she calmly passed to her reward. R. I. P.

At Black Avon, this County, on the 27th ult., LAUCHLIN McDONALD, aged 18 years, son of LAUCHLIN J. McDONALD. Deceased by his friendly and virtuous disposition was endeared to all. After receiving the last rites of Holy Church he calmly breathed his last. R. I. P.

At Lakeville, Guysboro County, on 23rd Feb. inst. in the 85th year of her age, MRS DONALD A. MCISAAC. Deceased leaves a disconsolate husband, besides two daughters and four sons to mourn their loss. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Francis de Sales Church, on the 23rd Feb. May her soul rest in peace.

At Georgetown on March 1st, strengthened by the last rites of the Church, CATHERINE wife of KENNETH BROWN, in the 73rd year of her age. The deceased, who was a convert to the Church, was a good practical Catholic, a charitable neighbor, and kind wife and mother. May she rest in peace!

At Bailey's Brook, on the 27th Feb., in his 56th year, LUNGAN GILLIS, leaving a sorrowful wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. Consoled by the rites of the Holy Mother Church he passed peacefully away. May his soul rest in peace!

At the New England Hospital, Boston, Mass., on the 18th ult., after an illness of about six weeks, borne with exemplary patience, and strengthened by the Sacraments of the Holy Church, SARAH CAMPBELL, aged 68 years, a native of CROFT, Antigonish County. Her remains were brought home and interred in St. Andrew's cemetery. May her soul rest in peace!

At St. Joseph's, on the 17th ult., LAUCHLIN McDONALD (DONALD RORY) in the 64th year of his age, leaving a loving wife, three daughters, four sons and one brother, to cherish his memory. The deceased by his kind and generous manner, won the love and esteem of all who knew him. Fortified by the last sacraments of the Holy Mother Church, he passed peacefully away. May his soul rest in peace.

At Broad Cove Chapel, on the 7th inst., after a painful illness borne with Christian resignation, MARY, widow of the late RONALD W. McDONALD, in the 73rd year of her age. Fortified by the last rites of the Church of which she was ever a devout and exemplary member, she passed peacefully to her reward. Her funeral took place on the 9th inst., Rev. Joseph Chisholm celebrating Requiem High Mass. May her soul rest in peace!

Suddenly of heart failure, at Cross Roads Ohio, Antigonish, on Thursday morning, the 15th instant, MRS. PETER W. MURPHY, nee BRIDGET CARTER, aged 61. Though not in the best of health for some months past, her death was wholly unexpected and was a great shock to her family. The deceased was by nature kind and charitable, and a model Christian wife and mother. She leaves a sorrowing husband and five sons to cherish her memory. Dr. Murphy of Dom. No. 1, C. B., is a son of the deceased. R. I. P.

At Lakeville, Ant., on March 13th, 1905, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE, relict of the late ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY, (Wm.) aged 85 years. Deceased was born in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, from whence she emigrated with her parents in 1829. She was of an amiable and charitable disposition and won the esteem of all her acquaintances. Fortified by the last rites of Holy Mother Church of which she was always a devoted member she peacefully passed away. Six of a family survive to cherish the memory of a good Christian mother. R. I. P.

One of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the Middle South River, Ant. Co., passed away at his home, on Sunday evening, the 19th March, in the person of DONALD MCGILLIVRAY (Hugh), at the advanced age of 88 years. The deceased noted for his admirable traits of manly and upright character, was also endowed with remarkable fine talents. Kind and sympathetic in disposition, his long life furnished, perhaps, the rare example of one who was never known by word or deed to offend another. Two sons, Dan on the homestead and John in Boston, together with three daughters are left to mourn the death and fondly cherish the memory of a loving father. Two brothers and five sisters survive, who with a very large circle of relatives and friends, will be saddened by the demise of good old DONALD MCGILLIVRAY. Always a fervent Catholic and having received the last sacraments a few days before his death, his was a happy death. May his soul rest in peace!

LITTLE GEMS

are valuable possessions, always worth their full value. Gates' Little Gem Pills also fulfil these characteristics. Their effect on the Liver is such as to stimulate it to healthy activity. They are gentle in action and hence unrivalled as a

DINNER PILL

When the machinery of the digestive tract gets sluggish, causing torpid Liver or indigestion, a few of Gates' Little Gem Pills give the necessary stimulus to healthy action. They are small and perfectly made (sugar-coated). You will find them just the thing. The are put up in 25 cent bottles, 40 pills to a bottle. Get a trial bottle from your dealer.

Sold everywhere by

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

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 intervalle, forty acres pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation. For further particulars and terms apply to C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

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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.

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UNPRECEDENTED SALE

WHITE FABRIC AND LINEN 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 Sheetting, 1/2 wide, good value, 25c. during this Sale, 17c. per yard.
10 Pieces White Sheetting, 1/2 wide, regular price 28c. has been marked down to 20c yd.
5 pieces, White Sheetting, 1/2 wide, best quality, 35c. you can have it during this month, from 28c.
Linen Sheetting, 1/2 wide, Regular Price \$1.00 for 75c.
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Circular Pillow Cotton, 42 inches wide, for 15c. and 17c. yd.
Table Linens, 54 and 60 wide, regular prices, 30, 45, 55c. now, 25c. 35c. and 45c
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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, 1/2 for 65c. each.
36 more New White Honey Comb Quilts, 1/2 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 Scarfs &c. which are good value at regular prices but during this Sale will be sold at 20 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.

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Feb 15, 1905.



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Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
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No other Soap is just as good.

"King Baby" makes ANY skin like Baby's skin

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Thousands of Mothers are using

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

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

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

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OPENS
APRIL 3, 1905.

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3 MONTHS \$27.

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Chartered Accountants

Maritime Business Colleges,
HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

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

The Peril of the Icebergs.
(P. T. McGrath, in McClure's Magazine)

Just so surely as midwinter comes, it brings in its train mishap, if not disaster, upon the Atlantic. The season never passes without a big liner being overdue and causing anxiety, almost panic, while freighters vanish from the sea and leave never a trace of how destruction overtook them. Then the mariner nerves himself for conflict against blizzard and berg, and in all the Western ocean ports navigators con the weather record to track the movements of the mighty ice-masses that enumber the waters beyond the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

Difficulty and danger beset the voyager on every side, and they who go down to the sea in ships become, all too often, the sport of misfortune and the actors in dramas which thrill the world with their weird and sometimes ghastly scenes. But a special risk attends the navigation of the North Atlantic—that of encounters with icebergs. No other great trade route suffers from this peril, the most deadly the mariner has to reckon with.

As the passengers on some crack flyer throng her rail on a glorious day, to view and snap-shot the dazzling spectacle of one of these stately wanderers drifting slowly south in lonely grandeur, a grim smile will probably flicker on the captain's countenance as he hears the exclamations of delight, and recalls the fact that, only the previous night, in a dense fog, as the passengers lay sleeping, the ship and all on board barely escaped colliding with one of those floating crystal islands. Human science and ingenuity have never devised any contrivance to detect these silent foes; the mightiest fabrics constructed by human hands are frail as eggshells against them, and they have wrought more ruin than any other obstruction that threatens the traffic of the ocean.

These bergs are the terror of every ship-master crossing the North Atlantic. They are fragments from the stupendous Greenland glaciers, forced out of the Arctic seas by thousands every summer, and carried south by the currents, passing Newfoundland during the winter and being dissolved by the warmer embraces of the Gulf Stream as they enter it the next spring. The largest of them ground on the Newfoundland coast and on the Grand Banks, as a berg carries seven-eighths of its bulk below water, and they often stick fast for weeks. Hence, in this area they linger the whole year round, and are a never-absent source of danger. Nature offers few more impressive sights than these beautiful ivory sea-castles, endowed with every graceful and fantastic outline, and often five hundred feet high and a half a mile long. They excite the admiration of all beholders when viewed from a position of safety, but no object is more dreaded by the sailor when, in the inky blackness of a midnight storm, or the blinding fury of a snow squall, or the ghastly shroud of a sudden fog, his ship is crossing the ice-belt on the Banks. For the bergs are thickest there in the path of the steamers, unwavering in their approach and deadly in their embrace, and woe to the ship, however staunch, that tests herself against the towering crystal cliffs.

So many and serious were the accidents from this cause that, in 1897, the chief New York lines abandoned the direct route across the Banks for a safer sea-road far her south. This lesson had not been learned. In September, 1899, the "City of Rome," from Glasgow for New York, with 1,600 humans aboard, 500 being saloon passengers, struck a berg at midday, in the steamer-track, while running half speed through a fog. With a double watch set, and the passengers at lunch, the crash came. Men and meals were shot into a heap below the stairway, whence a frightened crowd rushed for the deck. Fortunately, discipline was good; the rush was stemmed, and the panic soon ceased. The berg, a small flat one known as a "growler," was cut in two by the ship, whose bow was stove below water. Her bulkheads kept tight, however, and she reached port safely.

The most remarkable case on record of an iceberg collision is that of the Guion liner "Arizona" in 1879. She was then the greyhound of the Atlantic and the largest ship afloat—5750 tons—except the "Great Eastern." Leaving New York in November for Liverpool, with 500 souls aboard, she was coursing across the Banks, with fair weather, but dark, when, near midnight, about 250 miles east of St. John's, she rammed a monster ice-land at full speed—18 knots. Terrible was the impact and indescribable the alarm. The passengers, flung from their berths, made for the deck as they stood, though some were so injured as to be helpless, and the calls of these forward, added to the shrieks of the frenzied mob of half-dazed men and women who charged for the boats, made up a pandemonium. Wild cries arose that the ship was sinking, for she had settled by the head, and with piteous appeals and despairing exclamations the passengers urged the boats over, that they might escape the death they thought inevitable. But the crew were well in hand, the officers maintained order, and a hurried examination being made, the forward bulk-head was seen to be safe. The welcome word was passed along that the ship, though sorely stricken, would still float until she could make a harbor. The vast white terror had lain across her course, stretching so far each way that, when descried, it was too late to alter the helm. Its giant shape filled the foreground, towering high above the masts, grim and gaunt and ghastly, immovable as the adamant buttresses of a frowning seaboard, while the liner lurched and staggered like a wounded thing in agony as her engines slowly drew her back from the

rampart against which she had flung herself.

She was headed for St. John's at slow speed, so as not to strain the bulkhead too much, and arrived there thirty-six hours later. That little port—the crippled ship's hospital—has seen many a strange sight come in from the sea, but never a more astounding spectacle than that which she presented the Sunday forenoon she entered there.

"Begob, Captain," said the pilot, as he swung himself over the rail, "I've heard of carrying coals to Newcastle, but this is the first time I've seen a steamer bringing a load of ice into St. John's."

They are a grim race, these sailors, and, the danger over, the captain's reply was: "We were lucky, my man, that we didn't all go to the bottom in an ice-box."

Her deck and forepart were cumbered with great fragments of ice, weighing over two hundred tons in all, shattered from the berg when she struck, being so wedged into the fractures and gaps as to make it unwise to start them until she was docked. The whole population of St. John's lined the water front to witness her arrival. Her escape was truly marvelous, and the annals of marine adventure may be searched in vain for its equal. From top-rail to keelson her bows were driven in, the gaping wound fully twenty feet wide, and the massive plates and ribs crumpled up like so many pieces of cardboard. All the ironwork was twisted into fantastic forms, the oak planking was smashed into splinters, the beams and stanchions which backed the bow were shattered and torn, and her stem-piece had been wrenched off when she had bitten into the berg. As her dead weight, including engines and cargo, must have been fully 10,000 tons, and this propelled through the water at an 18 knot clip, must have produced an enormous momentum, the wonder is that she was not ripped apart and sent to the bottom with all on board in the twinkling of an eye.

That she was well built her experience attested. Had her forward bulk-head started and the water poured in, they must have abandoned her and taken to the boats, a most hazardous as well as unpleasant alternative. Everything fragile aboard her had been broken, and every human being had participated in a unique adventure, one which none wished repeated. She remained at St. John's some months, had a temporary wooden bow built into her, and then returned to New York for permanent repairs.

Many curious incidents occurred in the panic, as always do on such occasions. A New York millionaire's wife rushed on deck barefooted and in her night-dress, drawing her stockings on her hands, and vainly endeavoring to find the fingers. A man appeared from the saloon with two gripsacks and a life-buoy. He tossed this overboard first, then threw the bags after it, and was following himself when seized by a sailor. An elderly gentleman with a weak heart fainted away in the saloon at the shock of the impact, and was found there when the passengers returned from the deck to clothe themselves. Recovering to see the anxious-faced, half-dazed watchers about him, and believing for the moment that he was the cause of their concern, he deprecatingly observed: "I am very sorry. Do not be alarmed. It is nothing. I assure you."

But to the one wounded ship that survives collision with a berg a dozen perils. Presumably, when the shock comes it loosens their bulkheads and they fill and founder; or the crash may injure the boilers or engines, which explode and tear out the sides, and the ship goes down like a plummet. As long ago as 1841, the steamer "President," with 120 people aboard, crossing from New York to Liverpool in March, vanished from human ken. In 1854, in the same month, the "City of Glasgow" left Liverpool for Philadelphia with 480 souls and was never again heard of. In February, 1856, the "Pacific," from Liverpool for New York, carrying 185 persons, passed away down a sunless sea. In May, 1870, the "City of Boston," from that port for Liverpool, mustering 191 souls, met a similar fate. It has always been thought that these ships were sunk by collision with icebergs or floes. As shipping traffic has expanded the losses have been more frequent. In February, 1892, the "Naronic," from Liverpool for New York; in the same month in 1896, the "State of Georgia," from Aberdeen for Boston; in February, 1899, the "Alleghany," from New York for Dover; and once more in February, 1902, the "Huronian," from Liverpool for St. John's—all disappeared without leaving a trace. Between February and May the Grand Banks are most infested with ice, and collision therewith is the most likely explanation of the loss of these steamers, all well manned and in splendid trim, and meeting only the storms which sweep of other ships have braved without a scathe.

This theory finds support in the fact that many crews have cheated death whose ships have gone under from contact with ice during the winter. A story whose amazing features outrival even the tale of the Ancient Mariner is that of the nineteen persons from the Arctic ship "Polaris." She was crushed off Northern Greenland in October, 1871, and the survivors were rescued from an ice-flow on the Grand Banks the following April by the Newfoundland sealer "Tigress," after having been adrift 133 days, and traversing 1600 miles of ocean on this island of ice. In March, 1893, the sealer "Diana" rescued the crew of the steamer "Castlegate," from Dundee for New York, who were adrift on the floe, their ship having sunk by collision with a berg the previous night. In May, 1897, the crew of the steamer "Windsor Lake," which had also met disaster among the bergs, were taken

off by the sealer "Labrador," and in 1900 the steamer "Iceland" stove in her bow against a berg and narrowly escaped foundering.

When the big cargo-boat "Concordia," in July, 1896, was plowing her way out of Belleisle Strait, for Liverpool, she hit a berg bow on, and tore a gaping rent in her forepart big enough to drive a street car through. Only the hardest of work kept her afloat to reach St. John's. Equally marvelous was the escape, the next June, of the four-masted freighter "Knight Bachelor," which, on her way to New York, met a still more cruel wound, and had her bows stove to the bulkhead butts, so that she had to be hurried to land stern first to relieve the strain on her battered stem. In May, 1899, the "Hatasu," timber laden from Quebec, entered a berg strewn area of the Banks with a dense fog prevailing and only the "loom" of the bergs to guide her. Going dead slow, in, wheeling to avoid one she plumped into another and crumpled her bows up from forefoot to keelson, the stem-plates overlapping and giving a flat surface as if a giant wedge had been cut out of her forward. The "John Bright" rasped off part of her bottom on a "growler" in June, and the two were repairing in St. John's together. Most curious was the accident to the "Alcides" in 1893. She was struck in the side by a berg, while caught in a floe, and had her flank scored by a jagged gash that almost sent her to bottom. In the dock at St. John's they rolled sugar butts in and out through the gap.

The most marvellous story of all is that of the steamer "Portia," which embodies an incident as fanciful as ever Clark Russell conceived. She plied between New York and Newfoundland, her captain being Francis Ash, an experienced navigator of St. John's who had been ice-pilot of Schley's squadron when it rescued the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition in 1884. In June, 1893, while off the Newfoundland coast with many tourists aboard, she sighted on a clear day a gleaming northern monarch, the magnificent proportions of which excited the admiration of the passengers, who had never seen the like before. Captain Ash estimated its length at 330 feet and its height at 200, and, with its fantastic pinnacles and crystal sides giving back a flood of rainbow tints, it is not surprising that the delighted onlookers begged the skipper to go near, so that they might snapshot or sketch this ocean colossus at close range. Suddenly, as the ship slowly advanced, a gun-shot from the berg, a jar was felt, the ship grated heavily, a low rumbling sound was heard, the berg quivered and split awfully, and to the horror of all on board, it was realized that the ship was "ground" on part of the icy side. As this mighty fragment sought a new equilibrium in the ocean, its submerged base, being tossed upward, caught the "Portia" as in a cradle, or dock, and lifted her clear out of the water.

For a moment or two the situation of the ship and those aboard was critical beyond compare. She lay, nearly upright, in a shelving section of the berg, and if this completed its somewhat instant destruction. The horror of it blanched every cheek and stilled every tongue. Fortunately the weight of hull and cargo checked the up-ending motion and sent the mass settling back again. A huge wave created by the cleavage swept over the fragment holding the "Portia" and launched her back into her native element, with

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contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

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

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

bottom scared and bruised but otherwise uninjured.

Though the story seems incredible, yet it is undeniably true. As the "Portia" approached the berg she ran on a submerged ledge of it. This disturbed the equilibrium of the main body, and the ice below the surface being honeycombed, or "rotten," from the effect of the salt water and the summer sun, the shock caused it to turn over, and in doing so it split apart and she was caught on one portion. The escape seems still more miraculous when one realizes that, had she not kept a fairly even keel, she must surely have sunk as she swept back into the sea. As it was, she had all she could do to battle with the mighty billows that threatened to engulf her, and she was headed away from this scene of peril with all hearts rejoicing that they had been mercifully spared after an experience that no others had ever been brought face to face with.

(Concluded next week.)

THE HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP
FOR YOUR COUGH, OP SORE THROAT
AN INSTANT BANISHER OF CROUP
LARGE BOTTLES 25¢
DRUGGISTS & DEALERS

LAND SALE.
1804 A No. 711
IN THE SUPREME COURT:
Between
ARCHIBALD MacDONALD, Plaintiff;
ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, Defendant.

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

Tuesday, the 14th Day of April, 1905,
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour a Magistrate, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 20th day of March, 1905, unless he fore the day of sale, the amount due the Plaintiff herein for principal, interest, and costs be paid to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, and of all the receding of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of to, upon, or out of all, and certain lot, piece, parcel of land situated lying and being at Fongant River (or Geosroy) in the County of Antigonish, aforesaid and now or formerly described as follows: Bounded on the South by lands of Allan McDonald, on the East by the lands of John McDonald, on the West by lands of Donald McDonald (deceased), and on the West by lands of Duncan McDonald (deceased), containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less.

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

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
Sheriff of Antigonish County.
JOSEPH A. WALL,
of Thomson Building, Antigonish, N. S.
Solicitor for Plaintiff.
Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 6th March, 1905.

Macaulay on the Maynooth Grant

Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Member for Edinburgh, made the following speech on the 14th of April, 1845, in support of Sir Robert Peel's Maynooth College Bill:

I do not mean, Sir, to follow the honourable gentleman who has just sat down into a discussion on an amendment which is not now before us. . . . At present I shall content myself with explaining the reasons which convince me that it is my duty to vote for the second reading of this bill; and I cannot, I think, better explain those reasons than by passing in review, as rapidly as I can, the chief objections which have been made to the bill here and elsewhere.

The objectors, Sir, may be divided into three classes. The first class consists of those who object, not to the principle of the grant to Maynooth College, but merely to the amount. The second class consists of persons who object on principle to all grants made to a church which they regard as corrupt. The third class consists of persons who object on principle to all grants made to churches, whether corrupt or pure.

Now, Sir, of these three classes, the first is evidently that which takes the most untenable ground. How any person can think that Maynooth College ought to be supported with public money, and yet can think this bill too bad to be suffered to go into Committee, I do not well understand. I am forced however to believe that there are many such persons. For I cannot but remember that the old annual vote attracted scarcely any notice; and I see that this bill has produced violent excitement. I cannot but remember that the old annual vote used to pass with very few dissentients; and I see that great numbers of gentlemen, who never were among those dissentients have crowded down to the house in order to divide against this bill. It is indeed certain that a large proportion, I believe a majority, of those members who cannot, as they assure us, conscientiously support the plan proposed by the right honourable Baronet at the head of the Government, would without the smallest scruple have supported him, if he had in this, as in former years, asked us to give nine thousand pounds for twelve months. So it is: yet I cannot help wondering that it should be so. For how can any human ingenuity turn a question between nine thousand pounds and twenty-six thousand pounds, or between twelve months and an indefinite number of months, into a question of principle. Observe: I am not now answering those who maintain that nothing ought to be given out to the public purse to a corrupt church; nor am I now answering those who maintain that nothing ought to be given out of the public purse to any church whatever. They, I admit, oppose this bill on principle. I perfectly understand, though I do not myself hold the opinion of the zealous voluntary who says, "Whether the Roman Catholic Church teaches truth or error, she ought to have no assistance from the State." I also perfectly understand, though I do not myself hold, the opinion of the zealous Protestant who says, "The Roman Catholic Church teaches error, and therefore ought to have no assistance from the State." But I cannot understand the reasoning of the man who says, "In spite of the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, I think that she ought to have some assistance from the State; but I am bound to mark my abhorrence of her errors by doling out to her a miserable pittance. Her tenets are so absurd and noxious that I will pay the professor who teaches them wages less than I should offer to my groom. Her rites are so superstitious that I will take care that they shall be performed in a chapel with a leaky roof and a dirty floor. By all means let us keep her a college, provided only that it be a shabby one. Let us support those who are intended to teach her doctrines and administer her sacraments to the next generation, provided only that every future priest shall cost us less than a foot soldier. Let us board her young theologians; but let their larder be so scantily supplied that they may be compelled to break up before the regular vacation from mere want of food. Let us lodge them; but let their lodging be one in which they may be packed like pigs in a sty, and be punished for their heterodoxy by feeling the snow and the wind through the broken panes." Is it possible to conceive anything more absurd or more disgraceful? Can anything be clearer than this, that whatever it is lawful to do it is lawful to do well. If it be right that we should keep up this college at all, it must be right that we should keep it up respectably. Our national dignity is concerned. For this institution, whether good or bad, is, beyond all dispute a very important institution. Its office is to form the character of those who are to form the character of millions. Whether we ought to extend any patronage to such an institution is a question about which wise and honest men may differ. But that, if we do extend our patronage to such an institution, our patronage ought to be worthy of the object, and worthy of the greatness of our country, is a proposition from which I am astonished to hear any person dissent.

It is, I must say, with a peculiarly bad grace that one of the Members for the University to which I have the honour to belong (Hon. Charles Law, M. P. for Cambridge University), a gentleman who never thought himself bound to say a word or give a vote against the grant of £9,000, now vehemently opposes the grant of £26,000 as exorbitant. When I consider how munificently the colleges of Cambridge and Oxford are endowed, and with what pomp religion and

learning are there surrounded; when I call to mind the long streets of palaces, the towers and oriels, the venerable cloisters, the trim gardens, the organs, the altar pieces, the solemn light of the stained windows, the libraries, the museums, the galleries of painting and sculpture; when I call to mind also the physical comforts which are provided both for instructors and for pupils; when I reflect that the very sizers and servitors are far better lodged and fed than those students who are to be, a few years hence, the priests and bishops of the Irish people; when I think of the spacious and stately mansions of the heads of houses, of the commodious chambers of the fellows and scholars, of the refectories, the combination rooms, the bowling greens, the stabling, of the state and luxury of the great feast days, of the piles of old plate on the tables, of the savoury steam of the kitchens, of the multitudes of geese and capons which turn at once on the spits, of the oceans of excellent ale in the butleries; and when I remember from whom all this splendour and plenty is derived; when I remember what was the faith of Edward the Third and of Henry the Sixth, of Margaret of Anjou and Margaret of Richmond, of William of Wykeham and William of Waynfleet, of Archbishop Chicheley and Cardinal Wolsey; when I remember what we have taken from the Roman Catholics,—King's College, New College, Christ Church, my own Trinity; and when I look at the miserable Dotheboys Hall which we have given them in exchange, I feel, I must own, less proud than I could wish of being a Protestant and a Cambridge man.

I now come to another and much more formidable class of objectors. Their objections may be simply stated thus. No man can justifiably, either as an individual or as a trustee for the public, contribute to the dissemination of religious error. But the Church of Rome teaches religious error. Therefore we cannot justifiably contribute to the support of an institution of which the object is the dissemination of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Now, Sir, I deny the major of this syllogism. I think that there are occasions on which we are bound to contribute to the dissemination of doctrines with which errors are inseparably intermingled. Let me be clearly understood. The question is not whether we should teach truth or teach error, but whether we should teach truth adulterated with error, or teach no truth at all. . . . Look at the two churches which are established in this island. Will you say that they both teach truth without any mixture of error? That is impossible. For they teach different doctrines on more than one important subject. It is plain, therefore, that if, as you tell us, it be a sin in a state to patronise an institution which teaches religious error, either the Church of England or the Church of Scotland ought to be abolished. But will anybody even venture to affirm that either of those churches teaches truth without any mixture of error? Have there not been long in the Church of Scotland two very different schools of theology? During many years, Dr. Robertson, the head of the moderate party, and Dr. Erskine, the head of the Calvinistic party, preached under the same roof, one in the morning, the other in the evening. They preached two different religions, so different that the followers of Robertson thought the followers of Erskine fanatics, and the followers of Erskine thought the followers of Robertson Arians or worse. And is there no mixture of error in the doctrine taught by the clergy of the Church of England? Is not the whole country at this moment convulsed by disputes as to what the doctrine of the Church on some important subjects really is? I shall not take on myself to say who is right and who is wrong. But this I say with confidence, that whether the Tractarians or the Evangelicals be in the right, many hundreds of those divines who every Sunday occupy the pulpits of our parish churches must be very much in the wrong. . . .

I am sorry that we cannot teach pure truth to the Irish people. But I think it better that they should have important and salutary truth, polluted by some error than that they should remain entirely uninstructed. I heartily wish that they were Protestants. But I had rather that they should be Roman Catholics than that they should have no religion at all. Would you, says one gentleman, teach the people to worship Juggernaut or Kalee? Certainly not. My argument leads to no such conclusion. The worship of Juggernaut and Kalee is a curse to mankind. It is much better that people should be without any religion than that they should believe in a religion which enjoins prostitution, suicide, robbery, assassination. But will any Protestant deny that it is better that the Irish should be Roman Catholics than that they should live and die like the beasts of the field, indulge their appetites without any religious restraint, suffer want and calamity without any religious consolation, and go to their graves without any religious hope? These considerations entirely satisfy my mind. Of course I would not propagate error for its own sake. To do so would not be merely wicked, but diabolical. But, in order that I may be able to propagate truth, I consent to propagate that portion of error which adheres to truth, and which cannot be separated from truth. I wish Christianity to have a great influence on the peasantry of Ireland. I see no probability that Christianity will have that influence except in one form. That form I consider as very corrupt. Nevertheless, the good seems to me greatly to predominate over the evil; and, therefore, being unable to get the good alone, I am content to take the

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."
Mrs. DEXIA McWILLI, Newark, N. J.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

good and the evil together.

I now come to the third class of my opponents. I mean those who take their stand on the voluntary principle. I will not, on this occasion, inquire whether they are right in thinking that governments ought not to contribute to the support of any religion, true or false. For it seems to me that, even if I were to admit that the general rule is correctly laid down by them, the present case would be an exception to that rule. The question on which I am about to vote is not whether the State shall or shall not give any support to religion in Ireland. The State does give such support, and will continue to give such support, whatever may be the issue of this debate. The only point which we have now to decide is whether, while such support is given, it shall be given exclusively to the religion of the minority. Here is an island with a population of near eight millions, and with a wealthy established church, the members of which are little more than eight hundred thousand. There is an archbishop with ten thousand a year. If I recollect rightly, seventy thousand pounds are divided among twelve prelates. At the same time the Protestant dissenters in the north of Ireland receive, in another form, support from the State. But the great majority of the population, the poorest part of the population, the part of the population which is most in need of assistance, the part of the population which holds that faith for the propagation of which the tithes were originally set apart, and the church lands originally given, is left to maintain its own priests. Now is not this a case which stands quite by itself? And may not even those who hold the general proposition, that every man ought to pay his own spiritual pastor, yet vote, without any inconsistency, for this bill? I was astonished to hear the honourable member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Disraeli) tell us, that if we make this grant, it will be impossible for us to resist the claims of any dissenting sect. He particularly mentioned the Wesleyan Methodists. Are the cases analogous? Is there the slightest resemblance between them? Let the honourable gentleman show me that of the sixteen millions of people who inhabit England thirteen millions are Wesleyan Methodists. Let him show me that the members of the Established Church of England are only one tenth of the population. Let him show me that English dissenters who are not Wesleyan Methodists receive a Regium Donum. Let him show me that immense estates bequeathed to John Wesley for the propagation of Methodism have, by Act of Parliament, been taken from the Methodists and given to the Church. If he can show me this, I promise him that, whenever the Wesleyan Methodists shall ask for £26,000 a year to educate their ministers, I shall be prepared to grant their request. But neither the case of the Methodists, nor any other case which can be mentioned, resembles the case with which we have to do. Look round Europe, look round the world for a parallel; and you will look in vain. Indeed the state of things which exists in Ireland never could have existed had not Ireland been closely connected with a country, which possessed a great superiority of power, and abused that superiority. The burden which we are now, I hope, about to lay on ourselves is but a small penalty for a great injustice. Were I a staunch voluntary, I should still feel that, while the church of eight hundred thousand people retains its great endowments, I should not be justified in refusing this small boon to the church of eight millions.

(To be continued.)

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.

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

A tablespoon of sugar, added to the water for basting meat, roast beef, etc., will give a rich brown color as well as impart a fine flavor.

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 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs. Montreal.

It Cures all Creeds.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims. Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cts.—105

MRS. BISHOP'S SUCCESS

It's easy to make bad bread even though you use the very best flour. The whole secret of good bread is not merely good flour. The way it's made is most important. This is why some people do not get such good results as others in their bread baking. It is to quite an extent a question of method.

Mrs. F. B. Bishop, of Lawrence-town, N. S., made a batch of bread with "Royal Household" Flour. She made it according to directions and the bread was good. She made a second, a third and many other batches, and a few days ago she wrote us that she found "Royal Household" Flour the best flour she had ever used.

This lady got good results because: 1st, She had the right flour.

2nd, She made her bread according to "Royal Household" directions. Had she failed in the latter her opinion of the flour might have been very different. Both were essential to secure desirable results. That Mrs. Bishop succeeded so well proves that others may do equally well and certainly those who have seen the best bread produced from "Royal Household" must admit that it is the finest bread in the world and worth going to some trouble to procure. It is at least worth the trouble of getting "Royal Household" flour and making bread from it the "Royal Household" way. The "Royal Household" way is described in a leaflet which will be sent you for the asking.

OGLIVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

LIQUOR HABIT PERMANENTLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—To all men and women who have become enslaved by 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. 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 ½ teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

PENDLETON'S PANACEA

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

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clearance sale—J. S. O'Brien. Beef Wanted—O'Brien's Market. Cook Wanted—B. P. White. Mare for Sale. Dinner Pills—Gates's.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A MEETING of the Ladies Auxiliary will be held in the Cathedral vestry after benediction Sunday evening. A full attendance is requested.

MR. JOHN A. MCKENNA, of the College staff, has been appointed to a position in the Patent office, Ottawa. He leaves to-morrow to commence his new duties.

THE PLANT LINE STEAMER "Halifax" resumes her service between Halifax and Boston commencing March 29th, leaving Halifax every Wednesday morning.

CAPT. DE COSTE, of Harbour au Bouche, went to Liscomb on Monday to endeavour to cut out the schooner Helen M. Shaffner, which has been frozen in that harbour all winter. He expects to use dynamite to hasten the work.

REV. D. M. MACADAM, P. P., Sydney, on last Sunday evening at the Church of the Sacred Heart, delivered an address on the questions at issue in connection with the educational clauses of the North-West Autonomy Bill. We intend to publish a synopsis of the address in our next issue.

A GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING of the Antigonish Branch of the Lord's Day Alliance will be held in Odd Fellow's Hall, Friday evening, at 8.30 o'clock. All the members, and the public generally are requested to attend. By Order Executive Committee.

TOWN OF ANTIGONISH VS. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, ARISAIG, an appeal from the decision of Hon. Justice Meagher in favour of the plaintiffs, was tried by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court at Halifax last week. The appeal was allowed and action dismissed. Though the Town is named as the plaintiffs in this cause, the real parties are District No. 4, Antigonish, and Overseers of Poor, Arisaig. D. C. Chisholm for plaintiffs and R. R. Griffin for defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON, accompanied by Rev. Father MacIntosh of Baddeck and Rev. Father MacPherson of L'Ardoise, left here last Tuesday for Rome. They sail from New York on Saturday next for Naples. They intend to be back to New York May 10th and will arrive home about the 20th. Immediately after their return His Lordship will set out on his confirmation tour beginning with the county of Guysborough.

HOCKEY.—The large crowd which assembled for last Thursday night's game witnessed the prettiest exhibition of clean, fast hockey ever seen here. The score was a tie, 2 all, for the greater part of the game yet no unfair playing was indulged in by either side. The ice was good and there was very little lifting, so the game was very fast all through and the red and white uniforms of the visitors made a fine sight as they rushed up and down the ice. Campbell, Hyman and Cassidy scored for Westville while McCarthy and Hamilton tallied for the College. Both goals did splendid work and Campbell and Matthews did the honours for their team in the forward work. The score at end was 3-2 in favour of Westville, the deciding goal being scored with only 5 minutes to play.

HYMENEAL:—An event of more than ordinary interest took place at Arisaig on the 6th inst., when Miss Cassie B. MacDonald of that place and Mr. William Ross of Malignant Cove were married by Rev. D. L. McDonald, P. P. Miss Margaret Macdonald sister of the bride, was bridesmaid while Mr. Francis Ross supported the groom. After a nuptial Mass the happy couple repaired to the home of the bride's father, where, after dining sumptuously, the many friends passed a pleasant day in dancing and other amusements. In the evening the bride and groom followed by many friends and relatives drove to their future home where the festivities were resumed during the remainder of the evening. Each of the contracting parties is extremely popular and their many friends wish them bon voyage through life.

THE COMMITTEE appointed at the public meeting of citizens held here on Friday of last week, a report of which appeared in our last issue, have promptly attended to the duties assigned them. Petitions are now in circulation, and will be returned in time for presentation at the present session of Parliament. The petition says that the proposed Antigonish route entails but 32 miles of new railway, while that from New Glasgow requires 66; that the Antigonish route is exceedingly easy of construction, presenting no engineering difficulties whatever, and involving no heavy grades, as has been demonstrated by actual survey; that the country through which the Antigonish line would pass is a thickly settled and prosperous one, excepting three miles between Eight Island Lake and Cross Roads Country Harbour; that the Town of Antigonish is the nearest point on the Intercolonial Railway to Country Harbour, and is also the most central between Halifax and Sydney.

A TEST TO BE MADE.—On the 16th inst., the P. E. Island members of Parliament had the subject of better winter communication between the Island and the mainland up for discussion. Mr. McIsaac, our representative, also spoke on this matter, and suggested the adoption of Cape George, as the mainland terminus of

the route, a proposition he had been pressing the past two years. He said that there was not a day this winter, notwithstanding its severity, that the boats could not have crossed between Georgetown and Cape George. He recommended that the Minister of Marine have an experiment made and it would be seen that what he said was perfectly accurate. Cape George was in his constituency and he was familiar with what he had suggested. A branch railway connecting with the I. C. R. would be required. Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine, said that he had given orders on the 15th to carry out the experiment suggested by Mr. McIsaac. He asked that a test of the route be made. He had not yet got a report.

Personal.

Miss E. Wells, A. Kirk & Co.'s milliner, returned from Toronto where she had been attending the spring millinery shows.

Mrs. Rod McDonald, of Halifax, who had been visiting her former home at the Harbour, returned to Halifax last Monday.

Mr. Eugene MacDonald of Halifax, and Miss Mae Macdonald, teacher, St. Peters, arrived here on Monday to attend their sister's funeral.

Rev. J. W. McIsaac of the College left yesterday for Montreal to receive medical treatment. He will also visit several other places for rest.

The Mayor went to Halifax on Monday, as a delegate from the Council, to interview the Government on the re-building of the two bridges at the east end of Main Street.

Miss Mary O'Donoghue, milliner at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s, has gone to St. John to attend the millinery openings which take place there this week. She is expected to return by the 27th inst.

Dr. G. H. Murphy, of Dominion No. 1, C. B., J. J. Murphy, of the Dominion Coal Co.'s Office, Glace Bay, and W. J. Murphy of New Dorchester, Mass., arrived in Antigonish last week, having been called home by the sudden death of their mother, Mrs. P. W. Murphy of Cross Roads Ohio.

Received today 25 choice factory cheese.—Bonner's grocery.

Ten thousand rolls of wall paper, from 3 cts. a roll up, all entirely new patterns, received at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Town Council Meeting.

The Council held a meeting on Wednesday evening of last week.

The condition of the two wooden bridges at east end of Main Street was considered, and a motion was passed appointing the Mayor a delegate to wait on our local representatives and the Government to ask that the cost of re-construction be defrayed by the Province. These bridges are the only means of reaching the I. C. R. station by the people of this County and a large part of Guysboro County. They are also a convenient route of travel between different sections of this County.

Councillors Harris and McIsaac were appointed revisors of jury lists.

The account of M. Falt was order to be paid, less \$14.97 contra account.

D. G. Whidden was re-appointed Water Superintendent. The only other applicant was M. Falt.

The Clerk was ordered to ask for tenders for the McMaster building.

The Clerk was instructed to collect the taxes of Frost & Wood by legal process if necessary.

Re-papering of Town Office referred to Committee on public property.

The Police Committee were authorized to procure a uniform for policeman.

The payment of the following accounts, which had been approved by the respective committees, was on motion approved and ratified: Removing snow from streets, \$71.82; Donald McDonald, load of wood for engine house, \$1.

The following accounts were then read and payment ordered: Street lights 4 months' service, \$129.50; lighting Town office, \$1.37; Water Superintendent, \$5.64; Dr. Cameron, medical attention poor, \$5; Allan Gillis, repairing Church Street bridge, \$1. An account from Revisors of Electoral Lists was referred back for explanation.

HORSE RACE.

A Horse Race open to Antigonish and Guysborough Counties will be held on the Antigonish Harbour ice on

Monday, March 27th, at one o'clock.

Race will consist of two classes, free for all and colts.

ENTRIES, \$5.00 and \$3.00. ROBERT MURRAY, Secretary.

Clearance Sale.

I am now offering my entire stock AT COST

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

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

War News.

General Linevitch has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Manchuria, General Kuropatkin having been dismissed. He has, however, consented to serve under General Linevitch, and will command the first Manchurian division.

The only feature of the war during the week is the retiring of the Russian armies and the pursuit of the Japanese. Several engagements have occurred, intended chiefly to delay the Japanese and permit the Russians to escape. As the Russians retreat they are destroying bridges and roads. It is thought the Japanese will continue to advance as far north as Harbin. Fresh Russian troops have arrived at the front. The talk of peace being negotiated for soon is increasing.

The postponement of the Russian loan is definitely confirmed. This is likely to exert powerful influence towards peace, as it is the first time the French financiers have shown any disposition to refuse to advance funds while the uncertainties of war continued.

A parcel of new shoes found on street are at CASKET office.

WANTED.

Highest cash price paid for Good Beef, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Sheep and Calf Skins. We pay freight. Ask for prices.

O'BRIEN'S Grocery and Meat Market NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Commission Merchants. Correspondence Solicited. Reference, Union Bank of Halifax.

Cook Wanted.

Wanted for a Hotel a female cook with experience. State salary. Address,

E. P. WHITE, Canso.

FOR SALE.

A black mare, weighs 1000 pounds, age 5 years' sound and kind, good worker and stylish in harness. Address B Casket office.

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 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent intervals, 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., CASKET, 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 140 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.

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.

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
30 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 6
1 Lot Men's Collars, only

Other goods same reduction.

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.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Flour, Meal, Oats, Feed and Groceries

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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.

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

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

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

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD

Halifax, N. S., Moncton, N. B., Sackville, N. B.