# CASKET. THE

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Fifty-third Year.

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#### THURSDAY, MARCH 30

Following the example of Cambridge, Oxford University has conferred on the distinguished English Catholic composer, Sir Edward Elgar, the honorary degree of Doctor of

Sir Thomas Barclay, the great international lawyer who visited the United States last year and the year before to stir up an agitation for an Anglo-American treaty of arbitration and conciliation, says the recent action of the American Senate is the worst blow the peace movement has received in years. We have long thought that Uncle Sam had not such a love for the ways of peace as some of his admiring family would have us

The Ottawa Journal, commenting on Premier Haultain's letter, says: "A peculiarly lively and persistent source of irritation would be avoided if the new provinces were allowed to decide the matter of education themselves." Would it, though? A good many years have elapsed since the majority of the people of Manitoba decided this question for themselves, yet the minority are just as keenly sensitive to-day to the great injustice which was done them at that time, as when they appealed to the Privy Council and were told that, owing to a technical defect in the wording of the law on which they rested their case, there was no redress for them unless the Dominion Government chose to enact remedial legislation. Manitoba Protestants have now no source of irritation in educational matters; the Catholics have, and the irritation is lively and persistent. Does the Journal think this an ideal condition of affairs?

The open letter addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Premier of the North-West Territories is a remarkable document in one respect at least. To read it, one would never suspect that there was special provision made in the British North America Act for the continuance of those separate schools which "by law or practice" exist in a Territory previous to its becoming a Province. Mr. Haultain admits that such schools do exist in the North-West by law, the law of 1875. Yet he coolly, -we are tempted to say impudently, - demands that the Federal Government should now abrogate this law and let the new Provinces start with a clean sheet in educational matters, as though he were totally ignorant of the fact that the B. N. A. Act does not permit the Federal Government to do any such thing. Ignorance and prejudice the ordinary shareholders in a comsufficiently explain the attitude of so many pulpit agitators in this matter; if equal ignorance and prejudice are to be found in a man holding the responsible position which the Hon. F. W. Haultain now holds, there is an evil prospect before the Catholics of Alberta and Saskatchewan unless the Dominion Parliament protects them in their constitutional rights.

We are glad to see French-Canadians laying their case before gatherings of Protestants in Ontario. Mr. Tarte began it; he was followed by Mr. Bourassa; and now Mr. Paul Martineau has spoken plainly to the Canadian Club of Toronto on the question of separate schools. "Some people ask,"

purpose of teaching therein sectarian dogmas." And he gave the answer: "Public moneys are not drawn upon because separate schools teach religious dogmas, but because the secular teaching therein given is imposed by law and is up to the standard required by law, because it is given by teachers qualified by law, because on secular grounds these dissentient schools are exactly like those of the majority and should therefore be absolutely on an equal footing." He also asked them what difference it made to them what religious dogmas his child learned at school, so long as he learned what was necessary to make him a good Canadian citizen, and challenged them to show that those who had been trained in separate schools were any less patriotic and law-abiding than their fellow-countrymen educated in the public schools.

The Messenger gives some interesting facts concerning the coal-miners of Westphalia who were on strike last month. Of the 200,000 men who went out, only 100,000 were union men, and half of these were organized in a Christian Miners' Union. They had a long bit of grievances, among which were: The sudden closing of certain mines by the owners for selfish reasons, quite regardless of the welfare of thousands of miners thrown out of work; the low wages, while dividends were steadily rising: the lengthening of shift hours from eight hours and a half to nine, while the workmen were asking for a reduction to an eight-hour shift; the refusal of certain owners to grant coal at cost price to the families of the miners; the absolute refusal of the owners to recognize or enter into negotiations with the miners' unions; the practice of refusing to pay the workmen anything for carloads of coal mixed with dross. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Cologne sent the Christian Union a letter of encouragement and a thousand marks (\$200); Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, sent two thousand marks. The strike was finally settled, as already stated in these columns, by the intervention of the Emperor.

Apropos of the question of the

change from individual control to corporation control of the property of a country, we notice that there is a movement on foot to take the control of one of the leading American life insurance companies from the shareholders, and to give it to the policyholders. An opinion could not be given on such a bald outline of the scheme; but if it is to be effective as a step towards restoring individual proprietorship or individual influence. great care would seem to be required in planning it. Corporations are supposed to be subject to the individual influence of the shareholders; but in most cases the supposition is about all there is to be said about it. Organization practically destroys their influence; and lack of organized method of management would seem to be a probable obstacle to effective and beneficial control of an insurance company by the policy-holders. One would suppose that they ought to be given some voice or vote in the company's affairs; and, in the nature of things, they would seem to be in a position to be less easily manipulated or misled by designing men than are

A despatch from London to the Montreal Star recently stated that a letter gilder named Naylor had written a series of beautiful letters to the Princess Victoria, daughter of the King, and that the Princess had answered them. It is further stated that Naylor has been placed in an asylum for the insane; yet nothing is said of his being insane. Neither is any complaint made as to the letters being in any respect bad; and if they were, we should not suppose an insane asylum would be the correct place of punishment for the writer. It is to be feared that the man has met the same fate as Kipling's American who he said, "why the public treasury flagged the famous English mail-train,

schools established with the avowed escaped imprisonment in an asylum. The English mind could not, we suppose, imagine any common man to be sane if he dared to write love letters to the King's daughter; but surely the days of summary packing off to prison of persons who offend the royal family have been bygone for many years. We hope this hideous injustice has not been done in this

> Thomas W. Lawson is not alone in stating that the industries of the United States are coming into the control of a few men. Judge Grosscup of Chicago writes of the striking change that has come about in the last twenty-five years, from individual ownership of property to ownership or control by companies. Superficial observers may often be heard talking of the increase in the amounts of money deposited in banks. Very often this means that people who owned property, mills, workshops, or something else that was of benefit to those around them, have sold out and have nothing useful to do with the money. In other words, large deposits in the banks sometimes indicate that the people are withdrawing their money from individual enterprises and the banks, in which they have placed it, lend the same money to companies to carry on business, in many cases. The same tendencies are shown in all countries, to a greater or less extent. Corporations are driving private and individual effort out of the field; but they are doing more; they are driving private ownership to the wall. Anyone who looks can see this fact. And they only need to continue long enough in crushing out private ownership, to produce the result which Lawson predicts, namely the concentration of commercial and business proprietorship and power in the hands of a few. If any man thinks that this is being too apprehensive, let him consider how much of the world's wealth and how much of the property of the people have passed under the control of a small number of companies during the past twenty vears, -yes, during the last ten years. And a small number of corporations, even a large number of corporations, -means nowadays a small number of men: for two or three men usually dominate a company of considerable

Of old time your covenanted Presbyterian counted it his chiefest glory to be "true-blue." Now "white" is the word, if "Ralph Connor," in his latest story, "The Prospector," terprets aright the present-day spirit of his sect. "The Prospector," now running as a serial in the Montreal Daily Star, will add not a little to the writer's reputation as a story-teller. There is a breezy freshness about the tale that suits well the Western environment in which its principal scenes are cast, while its graces of style bespeak the author's close contact with the more polished East. The only fault one can find with it-and it isn't a venial tault-is that all the "white" characters in it are Presbyterians, and all those whom Presbyterianism does not avow are, if not positively black at least "no great shakes," if one may be permitted to revive for the occasion a bit of moribund slang.

"Shock" Macgregor, "The Prospector," that is to say, the hero of the story, is certainly a noble soul. But he has the limitations of his sect, and can hardly be taken as a type of the true missionary. For one thing, he gets far too much of his inspiration from the owner of a pair of lustrous dark eyes in Toronto. Fancy a St. Paul, a Francis Xavier, or any of the White Fathers on the Nile in our own day, haunted by visions such as came to poor "Shock," night after night, on his wide and lone mission field in the far West, We quote:

And yet he knew that it would be a joy almost too great to endure to catch a glimpse of the face that still came to him night by night in his dreams, to hear her voice, and to be

For weeks past the public have been

columns of confused statements, out of which at every turn stared one bold, startling prediction,-Russia is on the verge of a revolution; the rule of the autocracy is over. Millions of people throughout the world have read the alleged news eagerly. Hardly a public speech, from the after-dinner utterances in a New York club to a police-court oration, from a debate on trade conditions in our own House of Commons to a county councillor's maiden effort, has been thought complete without some reference, based on a greater or lesser degree of misinformation, to Russia's supposedly imminent impending struggle for liberty. Now that the cable correspondents,paid by the word no doubt, most of them, - have wearied themselves in the mad rush to tell the world the things that are not, the careful reader may find here and there in the press a hint of the real situation. Dr. Emile Joseph Dillon, half Irish and half English by birth, German and Russian by education, who has lived in Russia, edited newspapers there, and is married to a Russian lady, writes in the Contemporary Review that we might as well expect a strike riot in an English city to disrupt the Empire, as expect to see a general or widespread Russian revolt follow upon the disturbances of which the newspapers have made so much. He does not believe that the great mass of the Russian people have at present a desire for change of any sort. This may be owing to lack of spirit and lack of education; Dr. Dillon thinks it is. The disturbing elements doubtless have a good deal of logic and justice on their side; but their efforts are rather directed to changing the face of things by arousing the nation, than to putting forward any plans or schemes of which the people at large do presently approve. A writer in the Fortnightly goes farther, and says that Russia will never have a revolution unless it is created from without.

Three weeks ago we feared that the educational clauses of the Autonomy bill were to be amended so as to render them of little value. Even a week ago relying upon reports in newspapers which seemed to be in the confidence of the Government we referred to its policy as niggardly and precarious. We are happy to say that our fears have not been justified. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stood to his guns in the face of assaults which might have made him doubt whether it would not be wiser to retreat. The only difference between the bill as it first ead and the bill as amended is that the latter makes it clear that in order to draw public moneys, the separate schools must in all respects conform to the requirements of the law. Whatever others may have thought we have always believed in certificated teachers and Government inspection wherever State aid was sought and we welcome these provisions for the schools of the New Provinces, because we believe they will raise and uphold the standard of efficiency. As to Mr. Borden's speech, we scarcely know what to say of it. It is an elaborate constitutional argument better suited to the law courts than to the House of Commons. If it proved its case it would destroy all guarantee for the rights of religious minorities outside of Quebec and Ontario and make them what the Ottawa Citizen calls them in the North West "Squatters on other people's land." It is true they are told that they have the protection of remedial legislation, but when the country refused to grant them that protection in a case where the highest court in the Empire declared they had an undoubted grievance, it was plain that they need never more look for redress to the Federal Parliament once their rights had been wrested from them. Their only hope in the future was to forestall any attempt to deprive them of their rights. This is exactly what the courageous statesmanship of Sir Wilfred Laurier has now done for them. The Act of Parliament which has made Manitoba a province proved open to misconstruction on the question of separate schools. The Privy Council told the should be drawn upon to support the "Induna," and who with difficulty served every day with columns upon minority that they had misconstructed

it in supposing that it guaranteed the continued existence of their schools. We, on our part, believe yet as we believed then, that it was the Privy Council which was guilty of misconstruction. At all events we do not wish such a dispute to occur again and the only way to prevent it with absolute certainty was that adopted by the Government, in drawing up the Autonomy Bill for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

It is well known that Sir Anthony MacDonnell, Liberal and Home-Ruler, refused the Governorship of Bombay and accepted the position of Under-Secretary for Ireland in Conservative, anti-Home Rule administration at the special request of King Edward, who desired to see the Land Act put through and believed Sir Anthony the man to do it. His presence in Dublin Castle has been deeply resented by the Ulster Orangemen, and they lately made a desperate effort to oust him. The Cabinet, always deferential to the Orangemen, declared Sir Anthony's conduct "indefensible" in holding negotiations with Lord Dunraven's Irish Reform Association with a view to working out a scheme for a larger measure of local government for Ireland. Nevertheless, it was Chief Secretary Wyndham, and not Sir Anthony, who had to resign. Lord Lansdowne stood by the man who had served so well under him in India, and declared they would have to find a new Foreign Secretary if Sir Anthony was put out. The whole outcry is really directed against the King, but as, under the Constitution, he can never be attacked, Mr. Wyndham has been made the scape goat, though the Ulster men would have preferred the Under-Secretary.

Apropos of this affair, T. P. O'Connor's sketch of Sir Anthony, in M. A. P., is interesting. Referring to their schooldays at Athlone, he says:

"Other people are able, of course, to see a great change in him in the forty-six years which have passed since that time; but to me he remains almost the same in appearance as he was when first I saw him. He is a little grey; there are deep lines in the face; the resolution, which is its most dominating expression, has been intensified by years of tremendous power and almost awful responsibilities; but I can see underneath all these things the same face as I beheld when, a shivering and shy "Other people are able, of course, these things the same face as I beheld when, a shivering and shy schoolboy, I wandered into the play-ground of the school to which we then both belonged. Already people had begun to forecast a future of distinction for him. He was easily the head of all his classes; seemed to be equally good with his mathematics and his classics that his mathematics. and his classics; and if I mistake not. got the prize for general excellence, the prize which was the blue riband of the school. . . . Sir Anthony Mac-Donnell has another great disadvantage-he is lacking in that suavity and pleasantness of manner which is one of the charms and one of the causes of success of many of his countrymen. Even the late Lord Russell was not more outspoken, more careless of corns that he trod on, more less ready to suffer fools gladly. Sir-Anthony MacDonnell, though socially he is quite agreeable, and, indeed, delightful, is as an official strong, resolute, stern, even a merciless man. His frankness of condemnation reached something like Bismark in plainness of speech. And the result was that while no man has warmer or stouter friends, no man has more bitter enemies. Like the elephant, he has crushed his way onward; straight, strong, unyielding, crushing down everything weak or foolish, mean or dishonest that he met in his way.

On the 24th inst. all business was suspended at Brockton, Mass., .raffic ceased, schools were closed and the people united in one great tribute of orrow and sympathy on account of the explosion and fire of Monday, in which, it is believed, 58 persons per-ished. Thirty-nine bodies, so charred and disfigured as to make identification mpossible, were borne away Melrose cemetery, on Brockton Heights, escorted by a great throng of mourners, city officials, represent-atives of labor organizations and fraternal societies.

A man who walked across the ice from Bryon Island to Grosse Isle reports five thousand young and old eals taken on Bryon so far by about sixty Magdalen Islanders, who went there early this month, and are still picking up scattered seals. report the ice very heavy and the calm weather prevailing will cause

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We hear a great deal nowadays about twentieth-century enlighten-ment, equalrights, liberty of conscience and kindred subjects, and the English speaking races are particularly prone to flatter themselves on that broad spirit of tolerance which they claim to be one of their chief characteristics. But the hollowness of such claims is brought into painful prominence whenever there is a question of according to Catholics any right or privilege which natural justice and equity should concede to them. There is surely noth-ing more in accord with the laws of nature than that parents should have the privilege of deciding what the character of the education of their children should be. This is a right that no lawscan take from the normal The state may and should asist in the matter of education and when a parent is criminally negligent in this regard the state may step in and force him to do his duty as she can bring force to bear on any other criminal; but the right of the parent is something sacred and not to be wantonly interfered with. The Catholic Church contains within

her fold a very large percentage of the human family, her membership being as great as all the other Christian denominations put together. Catholics form nearly 42 per cent, of the popu-lation of the Dominion of Canada. The Catholic Church has well defined

ideas on the matter of education and the pope and bishops have taken care to explain what these ideas are. The

to explain what these ideas are. The Church does not force her ideas on anyone, but he who does not agree with her is no longer Catholic.

The Catholic Church teaches that the education of children should have a religions basis and consequently that schools from which religion is excluded are always dangerous, and generally are always dangerous, and generally do a very large amount of positive harm. It is impossible, however, that the same kind of religious teaching should suit Catholics and Protestants, hence the necessity for separate schools.

A few weeks ago a bill was intro-duced into the House of Commons at Ottawa creating two new provinces in the Northwest. A clause was placed in the bill securing to the inhabitants in perpetuity their right to separate schools—a right they now enjoy. Immediately a howl was raised from one end of the Denvision to the other. end of the Dominion to the other. The igots-grit and tory-sunk their differences in order to attack their Catho-lic fellow-countrymen. It is the old story of Herod and Pilate, hitherto enemies became friends that our Sav-iour might be crucified and bitter ene-mies are found, hand in hand attack mies are found hand in hand attack-ing Sir Wilfred Laurier because he endeavored to do an act of simple justice to his co-religionists. I have no admiration for his action in the Manitoba school trouble, but now when he is doing an act of simple justice, and when Orange lodges and other bigoted organizations throughout Canada are assailing him, with diabolical unfair-ness, I regard it as the bounden duty —not merely of every Catholic but al-so of every fair-minded Protestant—to make public profession of his approval make public profession of his approval and sympathy.

There are two points of view from which this question can be considered. First, there is the constitutional aspeet, which, as it is a question for the lawyers who make a specialty of these matters, I will only refer to very briefly. It would certainly be not only imprudent but worse than useless for the government to enact laws which the constitution does not empower it

I will point out some blunders made

in an editorial in a Sydney paper a few weeks ago, when it said: "All the other provinces have the right to regulate their own educational affairs. Why should there be an exception made in this instance?

Now, this statement is not in accord with the facts and I fail to understand how it could have been made. The constitution of Canada imposes decided limitations on both the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In each of these provinces there is a system of separate schools and this system must continue no matter what the majority of the people desire. Fortunately there were among the framers of the British North America Act fair-minded men who recognized that minorities as well as majorities had rights, and consequently it is impossible in these two provinces that a bigoted majority should ever oppress their less numerous fellow-citizens where the education of their children is concerned,

It is to the other point of view, however, that of equity and justice, that I propose to devote most attention. I have already pointed out that the Catholic Church teaches the necessity of congrets schools and the insity of separate schools and she insists that her teachings should be put in practice whenever it is possible. We hear a great deal about non-sectarian schools, and the beauties of non-sectarian education, but I wish to tell you that the non-sectarian school is practically a myth. It is almost always sither Protestant or aethiestic. Par-ticularly is this true of English-speaking countries, where the literature at the disposal of our children is surcharged with calumnies against Cathocharged with calumnies against Catholic people and travesties on Catholic doctrine. Perhaps in our own province Catholics suffer less from this than in any other part of the British empire, but we have to thank the Antigonish Casker and the professors of St. Francis New Caller for the professors of St. cis Xavier College for the purging our

school books have undergone.

The speaker cited a few instances of how unreasonable otherwise reasonable men can be when treating of the Catholic Church and things Catholic, tellow-citizens. They have been our

Rev. D. M. MacAdam on Separate and asked: Is it any wonder, then, that Catholics object to send their children to schools where they may be forced to listen to teachings not in accordance with truth and the doctrines of

their church. We are told that religion should not be touched upon in our public schools but religion is so intimately interwobut religion is so intimately interwoven with our history and our literature that it is simply out of the question not to treat of it. And the greatest danger is not from teachers outside the Catholic Church. The educated portion of the rising generation is rapidly drifting towards infidelity and not only are Catholic doctrines liable to be misrepresented, but the very first principles of Christianity are being laughed to scorn. Only a few being laughed to scorn. Only a few weeks ago I met a clever doctor educated in Presbyterian Scotland and the son of Cameronian parents. He simply sneered at the resurrection, the virginal birth and divinity of our Lord. And he is but one of many. Just think of our Catholics trusting their children all the week to the care of such men. But we are told that the religious training of children should be left to parents and to the clergy. Most parents have not the necessary training themselves for this work. Very few parents can discuss difficult religious and historical questions and children have a great deal of respect for the word of a clever teacher. But it will be said this is the work of the ories. Of course such people know little or nothing of the numerous demands on the priest's time. You cannot judge other places by our Cape Breton towns. Here we have separate schools conducted by devoted religious, to skilled in teaching and anxious to skilled in teaching and anxious to give our boys and girls sound religious instruction. True in this parish we have not separate schools, but we have the next best thing, a body of religi-ous who devote themselves to the re-ligious instruction of our boys and do work it would be impressible for our work it would be impossible for our priests to do. Take, for example, a town like Amherst, with one priest and no nuns. He has to attend to the hundred and one details of the many duties incidental to parish work, and where can be find time to instruct the children as they should be instructed? It is simply impossible.

So convinced is the Church of the necessity of separate schools that throughout the United States Catholics are forced by the state to pay for the godless schools and support also Catholic schools, to which they send their children, thus paying for a double

school. Less than one hundred years ago the Catholics of Ireland were forced to pay for the support of Protestant parsons and the maintenance of Protestant churches which they could not conscientiously frequent. But the good sense of the British people swept away this tyrapny. The case of separate schools is a parallel one. Catholics have conscientious objections to sending their children to godless schools, consequently I say that it is a monstrous tyranny when the state forces them to support such schools just as it was to force the people of Ireland to support the Protestant churches and Protestant parsons. Catholics do not wish to force their schools upon anybody, and when in the majority they give their fellow-countrymen hot of their faith the fullest possible liber It is seldom however that a Protestant majority are disposed to treat Catholics fairly, and hence it is that the Catholics of Canada wish to take every precaution before handing over their co-religionists in the Northwest

to the tender mercies of Orange lodges. We hear a great deal of lamenting because of the introduction of a question that is calcause dis to mar peace and cord, but the only way to prevent dis cord is to give to us Catholics our just rights. We want nothing more. We are not children of slaves. French, Irish and Scotch, we have in our own veins the blood of freedom, and we do not propose lying prone on our faces in order that the Orange lodges and evangelical synods may trample us

under foot What did our forefathers do for their faith? They left the homes they loved and which their fathers possessed o enjoy religious freedom in the New World and are their descendants to sit tamely whilst their dearest rights are being trampled upon? Peace is good but not peace at any cost, and the Catholic Canadian who sits quietly while the rights of his co-religionists are being trampled upon is a

poltroon and a coward.

No; there will be no lasting peace; there must not be while a single Canadian Catholic is being coerced against the dictates of his conscience. True, it will be a long and stubborn fight, for bigotry and prejudice die hard, and there are enemies to be feared in our own fold, Catholics of various descrip-tions. The arrogant Catholic who thinks the church should do his bidding; the sore Catholic who thinks his co-religionists have wronged him in some way; the fawning Catholic who hopes to curry favor by toadying to the enemies of the church; the timor-ons Catholic who fears that somebody may be offended; these and others are the dangerous enemies because they ostensibly friends-wolves in sheep's clothing : you find them every-

On the other hand there is great cause for hopefulness. There are a large number of sturdy Catholics in our midst who are prepared to do any thing asked of them, and along with these we find a large number of fair-minded Protestants—men of lofty minds and sterling character whose sympathies are always with the weak or the oppressed. Fortunate indeed it is for us English-speaking Catholics that there have always been a large number of noble Protestants to help us. In this city itself we owe a great

benefactors and their names will always appeal to our hearts. such men to assist us we may rest assured if only Catholics themselves do their duty we shall suffer no op-pression in this far Canada of ours.

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Spring Coughs and Colds.

Spring is a very dangerous period, because in Spring, when the weather begins to show signs of becoming milder, humanity becomes careless, and the result is a cough or cold which unless treated promptly and properly may have serious results. Following are a few hints as to helpful things when colds appear:

A few drops of spirits of camphor taken in sugar every three or four hours will usually check a cold.

A little camphorated oil rubbed well into the chest when a cough is painful will give great relief.

Hoarseness may be relieved by using the white of an egg, well beaten,

ing the white of an egg, well beaten, mixed with lemon-juice and sugar. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

Cayenne pepper tea is good for a cold. Take a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and nearly a teacupful of water, and drink it very hot.

A cup of hot linseed tea taken before retiring for the pight is a good.

A cup of hot linseed tea taken before retiring for the night is a good
remedy, and will often prevent a cold.
For a "tight" hoarse cough, take
hot water often, as hot as can be
sipped. This will give immediate relief. A little lemon-juice added to the
material barefair. water is beneficial.

To avoid taking cold keep the circulation in good condition by regular bathing and exercise. Be careful about clothing, and do not make sud-den changes in it unless there is a decided change in the weather.

#### Borax, a Non-Po'sonous Remedy.

"A simple domestic remedy is borax My mother kept a solution of salt water and borax constantly on hand, and if the slightest irritation or sore throat developed among us, she had us gargle three times a day and lave our mouths and tonsils freely. Our good health and freedom from fevers and contagious diseases was owing, in part, no doubt, to its use," says the editor of the Phrenological Magazine.

"In the case of a burn, we wet cloths, dipped in a strong solution of borax water and were very care ful to exclude the air in putting them off and on. It is very cooling and healing, and a child does not rebel against it as with some remedies. One thing in its favor in using it among children is, it is so harmless, while other gargles with carbolic acid are often taken by mistake, and cause great distress. I often think if every young mother only knew of its virtues she would be thankful, and, having once adopted it, would never give it up. As a disinfectant it is excellent. One should keep it on the kitchen

"If you awaken in the night coughing, can not stop, get a small portion of powdered borax and place it on your tongue; let it slowly dissolve and it will almost instantly stop the cough, as it will also relieve an ulcer in the throat. Our great singers use it to aid them in keeping the throat in health. Water will dissolve only a certain amount of borax, and so all one need do is to put a quantity into a pint or quart bottle and pour on water. What can not be dissolved sinks to the bottom. When the solution gone add more water. Use it full

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A Bright Eye

Usually Indicate Health.

# Wheeler's Botanic Bitters

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Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co Also-Agent for Life and Accident Insurance. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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HOUSE FOR SALE

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NOTICE.

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

On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1904, trail will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows LEAVE ANTIGONISH.

No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, - - - -

" 20 Express for Halifax. - "

" 85 Express for Sydney, - . .

" 19 Express for Sydney. .

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on three Express trains between Montreal and

Maritime provinces. Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1906. That

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The Peril of the Icebergs.

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(P. T. McGrath, in McClure's Magazine ) party of sixty scientists—professors and students from American un-iversities. She sailed from St. John's in July in charge of Captain William Farrell, another skilled ice-pilot, and two days later, off Belleisle Strait, in a thick fog, punctured herbow against a berg. Fortunately, she was going "dead slow" and thus escaped serious injury, but she had to put back to effect repairs. These accomplished, she started again, but on the uncharted Greenland coast she struck a reef, tore out her bottom and sank in due course. The 92 persons comprising the party and crew got back on the Gloucester fishing vessel "Rigel," which was in Greenland waters seeking halibut. In the sumper of 1900 an American years, mer of 1900 an American yacht, cruising on the Labrador coast, struck a berg in a fog, while slowly making

her way along, and one of the party dropped dead of heart disease at the shock of the collision. The craft

floated, but the passengers had quite enough of icebergs for that season, if not forever. Even the French and British war-ships that patrol the Newfoundland coast during the fishery season do not escape this danger, crowded with men and carefully navigated though they are. In 1890 the British gunboat "Buzzard" stove in her bows against a "growler" off the French shore, a "growler" off the French shore, and the next year the French corvette "Manche" had a similar experience. In the early eighties, when the Americans sent a warship to this coast every summer on fisheries service, the old "Powhatan" came near ending her days by testing her strength against a floe. The ice-masses serve a novel purpose for the fleets all the summer through, being used asstargets summer through, being used astargets for big-gun practice. When a specially formidable one drifts along past St. John's, a cruiser slips her moorings and runs to sea after it, pelting it with projectiles until she fire away her allowance. It is one of the sights of St. John's, the endless procession of icebergs of every size and shape that drifts by day after day, charming the eye and cooling the summer atmosphere. Sometimes they ground in the phere. Sometimes they ground in the

arbor-mouth and prevent snips entering or leaving.

As you go north they are in still greater number. Off Belleisle Strait they can be counted by hundreds, and since the New York liners choose the counterparts it is the Montreel. southern route, it is the Montreal boats, which traverse the northern channel, that are chiefly menaced by these ocean destroyers. The first ship the Allan Line ever lost—the "Canadian"—came to her ruin there in 1861, by running into a berg, and she carried down 35 humans with her, trapped like rats by the inrush of water when her forepart was burst open. The 266 survivors were brought to St John's in a fishing vessel. Every few years since, there have been other ocean tragedies to record, the latest being that of the "Gibraltar," in 1896, which foundered so quickly that five men went to bottom with her, the remainder of her people getting away southern route, it is the Montreal men went to bottom with her, the remainder of her people getting away in their boats and being picked up by the Colonial cruiser "Fiona," conveying Governor Sir Terence O'Brien and Commodore Curzon-Howe of the British squadron around the French shore on an official trip.

But the steamers are not the only

harbor-mouth and prevent ships enter-

But the steamers are not the only ships that fare badly against bergs. Sailers meet even worse disasters. In April, 1897, occurred the most heartrending tragedy in the records of the Grand Banks, one whose horrible story outrivals even fiction. The French brigantine "Vaillant," from France for St. Pierre, Miquelon, with 74 men aboard to engage in cod fishing there, dashed herself against a berg at midnight, 120 miles off St. John's. The craft went to pieces like a bundle of boards, and those half-clad wretches who escaped being killed by the broken timbers when she struck rushed on deck and threw over the boats. The wildest confusion pre-vailed, and the frightened crowd swarmed into the skiffs, overturning them and drowning themselves. About 25 perished this way and 35 got away—21 in the life-boat, 7 in a jolly-boat, and 7 in a dory"—a flat-bottomed skiff used in fishing. They had no food, no water, no sails, and no oars. The men lacked adequate clothing being contless and dequate clothing, being coatless and wearing wooden "sabots" without stockings. The sea ran high and drenched them, and the frost chilled their marrow. The flotilla separated before morning and the jolly-boat was never seen again. In the life-boat was the captain's dog, and they killed and ate it the second day. That night four men died of the cold and were thrown overboard, after being stripped of their clothes to cover the living. The third day the boat got among the ice, and they allayed their thirst by sucking pieces broken off the bergs. That night seven more died and, being stripped, were consigned to the deep.
After this the narrative is a blank. On the seventh day the schooner "Victor" sighted the boat, and bearing down on her, found four frostbitten wretches alive, while the muti-lated corpses which shared the skiff testified to the fact that the starving. freezing survivors had kept the vital spark alive by the last desperate resort of cannibalism. They were landed at St. Pierre, and two days later the schooner "Engene" brought in three survivors of the dory's crew, who had prolonged existence only by the same dreadful alternative. All seven had such badly frosted feet that these extremities had to be amputated, and five patients succumbed to the knife, only two suprimers to tall the tale of

Every few years a horror results from the coming together of the wooden fabrics against the ice-masses. The very next year, the "Miranda," a sister ship of the "Portia," was chartered to convey to Greenland a chartered to convey to Greenland a leak like a sieve, and having no compartments, fill rapidly and go down almost before the panic-stricken crews can launch their boats. One incident may be cited because of its extraordinary features. In 1883, as the schooner "Albatross" was driving east across the Banks in a murky east across the Banks in a murky storm, she met her end from a low-lying berg. Of her crew of ten only two escaped, having cut clear the dingy and launched it over the stern. Next day they were picked up by the fishing schooner "Energy," making for the Newfoundland coast. Driven south by had wanther the circles. south by bad weather, she sighted, two days later, the steamer "Liddes-dale," with a load of cotton from the Southern States for England. The steamer agreed to take the castaways, and, in approaching to get to them, collided with the "Energy" and sank her though saving the crew. Thirty-six hours later the "Liddesdale" herself went ashore near Cape Race and became a total loss. Thus the two men from the "Albatross" were wrecked three times within a weekby berg, steamboat, and rock—an experience probably unique.

The fishing vessels on the Banks cruising about in quest of cod often often fall a prey to these destroyers also, and weird are the circumstances also, and werd are the circumstances attending some of the catastrophes. The portions of bergs above water are absolutely pure and fresh; the submerged parts become saturated with salt. The former are commonly attacked by the bank-men for ice to preserve their bait and fish, or to melt for rafilling their water casks. In 1899 serve their bait and fish, or to melt for refilling their water casks. In 1899 the crew of the schooner "Mervyn," of St. John's, were taking ice from a small berg when it turned over. One man was "ashore" on it, hewing out the blocks with his axe, and the next instant found himself elevated twenty feet in the air, with the boat upset and his comrades struggling in the water. They righted her again and stood by to aid him. His only chance of escape was to slide down the sloping side of the berg. He could not spring clear of it into the water, owing to its form-ation. He let himself go and struck a projecting fragment in his descent. It tore the scalp off the back of his head and flung it over his eyes. Senseless and seemingly dying, he was taken to land and put in hospital. Then the ship returned to the banks and was never afterward heard of. Another fishing vessel sighted some wreckage on the base of a berg and sent a boat to examine it; she returned bringing a name-board with the word "Mervyn" on it, so it is surmised that the vessel struck this berg and went down.

How many other fishing smacks meet this fate and leave not even this melancholy evidence, is beyond con-jecture. When a small craft strikes one of these monsters she is doomed. Once wounded a few minutes will see her founder. Those on board have barely time to order their faculties ere they are battling for life in the vortex of their sinking ship or penned below decks through the damage to the hatchways. Occasionally some fortunate sailor escapes the general fate. Four years ago, as the Newfoundland coastal steamer was passing a lonely rock off the land, she descried a signal of distress flying. A boat was lowered and sent to the islet, returning with an unconscious man. He was one of the crew of the banker "Emmeline," which had sunk from collision with a berg. His fifteen comrades perished, but he, grasping an oar, contrived to swim to this rock, the only foothold for miles around. He attached his shirt to the one and set it. tached his shirt to the oar and set it up for a signal, and here he remained for four days and nights, without food or drink, suffering tortures also from the

Nowadays, with the cellular system by which modern liners are subdivid-ed, the likelihood of a catastrophe to an Atlantic greyhound is very slight. She may telescope her stem, or drive in her forefoot, but her bulkheads will keep her afloat. It is the old-time steamer or the one with insufficient compartments which goes down when compartments which goes down when she rams a berg in these Northern waters and carries her whole crew to their death. Of the mysteries of lost ships which leave not a name-board or scanty spread of wreckage to tell some part of their tale of tragedy, how many are due to the berg or floe, no man may say but the grimmest hand. man may say, but the grimmest hap-penings about the Grand Banks are certainly chargeable to this cause.

certainly chargeable to this cause.

Earthly monarchs, however mighty, dare not disregard the peril of this route, in their impotence against nature's giant lords. In the royal tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (now Prince and Princess of Wales) in 1901, the only place where the "Ophir's" escort of two cruisers—the "Diadem" and "Niobe"—had to be supplemented was off Newfoundland, and because of the icebergs there. The "Crescent" and "Indefatigable" accompanied them from fatigable" accompanied them from Halifax to St. John's scouting cautiously for these silent ocean foes; and again in crossing the Banks, on the final run to Portsmouth, this precau-tion had to be renewed. The "Dia-dem" discovered one large berg at night and threw her searchlight on it while the squadron sped past in safety.

It is only when a liner gets disabled and is swept among the floes that there is reason for anxiety. Such was the plight of 1200 humans in the French liner "Gascogne," in March, 1897, when crippled on the Grand Banks and at anchor there, with the whole occean covered with floes and bergs. She had broken her shaft and adverse gales drove her there. She anchored and apprised a passing schooner, which brought the news to land. Meanwhile only two surviving to tell the tale of the ice was drifting down and worked the ice w

of being "nipped" by the floes and the captain held on as long as he dared, hoping for help from St. John's or elsewhere, but eventually had to slip his cables and let her drift south into the Gulf Stream with the floes which enmeshed her: there the heat and sun soon relaxed their cohesive powers and she was freed to reach New York in due course. There was grave apprehension for her welfare for a time, two steamers sent out from St. John's failing to locate her, and it was feared the ice had sent her to the

bottom. But she escaped this danger and got to port without mishap. People unfamiliar with icebergs or their lore may doubt that the sea-monsters are as large or destructive as this narrative indicates; but no one who has traversed the Northern seas, or seen a crippled steamer making into port with gaping bows telling of her combat, will question for a moment the most improbable story of battle with these rovers. The really amazing feature of the bergs is that they show so little of their bulk — one-eighth above water. Hence, even when a colossal one is seen, the mind fails to grasp the significance of what it re-presents—the vast bulk concealed be-low the ocean level. It is only when a berg overturns that an idea of its im-mensity is obtained. This occurrence usually results through one berg foul-ing another, the nicely-adjusted bal-ance being disturbed and the colorest ance being disturbed and the colossus floundering forward and throwing off fragments with noises like the discharge of a park of artillery, the movement communicating itself in turn to the bergs in the vicinity, until they are turning turtle like a school of whales at play. Such a scene is not uncommon along the Labrador coast in summer, where hundreds of bergs are to be sighted every day; and the mailboat gives them a wide berth as she makes her risky runs up and down the makes her risky runs up and down the rugged seaboard. An American col-lege professor two years ago counted 176 one day from a hilltop at Cape Charles.

These figures cease to excite surprise when it is remembered that the bergs are the product of the Greenland glaciers and are formed by the thousand in the far Northern fiords. As the glaciers sweep into the sea they "calve" or throw off mighty blocks, and these are what we know as is a second of the search of th and these are what we know as ice-bergs. Some are of stupendous dimenbergs. Some are of stupendous dimensions. Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition saw one 2½ miles long, and 2½ miles wide, aground in half a mile of water in Melville Bay. This, of course, broke up into small pieces in time, which sun and sea and tide moulded into the bourtiful and fenteric for into the beautiful and fantastic forms familiar to the Artic voyager. As they drift south, and the sun plays on their facade, it melts them into shim-mering cascades which leap into the sea, while below the tide frets them into delicate traceries. Then the berg gets top-heavy, turns over, and exhibits an absolutely new contour, and so the process continues until they disappear in the Gulf Steam. The Labrador current which carries them on its bosom extends from the Polar Sea to the south of Newfoundland, an oceanic river 2,000 miles long and 100 wide, and generously bejeweled with these gorgeous creations; and, as an irreverent tourist remarked last summer, they represent enough cold storage to put the Ice Trust out of business and give every American citizen a refrigerator stock of his own.

The fishermen of Newfoundland posas they say, to "smell" bergs, and thereby escape many encounters with them. Really, however, the fact is that the approach of a berg is heralded by a sudden and decided cooling of the atmosphere, which these experienced mariners soon perceive and are warned. mariners soon perceive, and are warned by. But oftentimes a vessel will run into a nest of them, and may have to be towed to safety by her boats. A frequent cause of disaster is that, the submerged section of a berg being caught in the grip of a current, the mass moves steadily against wind and sea, and crashes into the craft before she can escape. The same circumstances cause the remarkable sight sometimes witnessed, of floes driven one way by the wind, while bergs cut a wide swath through them in another direction, impelled by the currents. The lee of a berg is often a favorite sheller from story and Anvite the shelter from storm, and Arctic steamers, Northern whalers, and Newfoundland sealers frequently adopt the novel expedient of anchoring to bergs which experience shows them to be surely balanced, and by this means they avoid disaster in gales which, if they lacked such security, would cripple, if not destroy them.

No discovery or invention relating

No discovery or invention relating to maritime matters would be of as great benefit to the shipping world as a contrivance which would give timely warning of the proximity of icebergs. Bells, whistles, lights, rockets and other devices have been provided for, protecting ships against colliding with one another, and now we are assured that wireless telegraphy will soon be enlisted for the same object. This, if it succeeds, should make running through fog as devoid of danger as through agrees a claudies see agree. speeding across a cloudless sea cept for the bergs. But until this peril has been eleminated, the passage of the North Atlantic will be attended by an element of danger which must compel the greatest precaution on the part of seafarers and occasionally bring about a disaster like some of the foregoing, in spite of the utmost vigilance of shipmasters and men.

Dropsy and Heart Disease. - "For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave great relief, one bottle cured me completely." the ice was drifting down and worked around about her. She was in danger Y.—107

Two Noted Athletes.

To the Editor,-Two men who have made their mark in New York athletics are Mr. William L. Pendergast, form-erly of Prince Edward Island, and the other is Mr. Simon P. Gillis from South West Margaree, Inverness Co. These two athletes are to-day among the leaders in athletic sports in New York and are a credit to the places of their birth. Both of them are new in the athletic world, but already they have given abundant evidence of their prowess. They are splendid specimens of manhood, Mr. Pendergast standing 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing 225 lbs., while Mr. Gillis stands 6 feet 2 inches and weighs 190 lbs. Mr. Pen dergast's strong card is weight throw ing, but in running and jumping and hurdling he is very clever, while in the pole vault his mark of 10 ft. is nothing short of wonderful for a man of his weight. Mr. Pendergast's first public appearance in New York was at the Pastime A. C. Games in Madison Square Gardens last February. In competition with the best athletes of New York he took second place in throwing the 56 lb. weight for both height and distance, defeating in each event the famous weight thrower, Mr. John Flanagan of the Irish Athletic Club. In practice Mr. Pendergast has repeatedly broken the world's record in throwing the 56 lb. weight for height, the record for which is 15 ft. 6 in.

Mr. Gillis also has rapidly forged to the front in athletics. A year ago he was unknown as an athlete, while to-

day he promises to become in a short time the champion hammer thrower of the world. About a year ago Mr. Gillis took up hammer throwing as a means of amusement, but his perform ances were so creditable that the New West Side Club, then just forming, prevailed upon him to join their club and represent them in that branch of sports. His first appearance in competition was on Aug. 13, 1904, at the Metropolitan Junior Championships, where he easily took first place, defeating his paraget constitution. ing his nearest competitor by fifteen feet. Since that time he has made hammer throwing a specialty, and has shown wonderful form and improvement. He has thrown the 16 lb. hammer 160 feet and the 12 lb. hammer 180 feet, figures which are but little short of world records. While Mr. Gillis makes a specialty of hammer throwing yet he is a clever all-round man, and is to compete in the all-round championship of the world in Boston next June.

These two clever athletes are contemplating a tour of the Maritime Provinces, to commence about the middle of June. They will give exhibitions in the different events in which they have made their mark. They feel that there is abundant material in that section of the world from in that section of the world from which the depleted ranks of athletics can be readily replenished if the re-quired interest and enthusiasm can be aroused among them. And there is no way in which this can be done more readily than by emulation.

A, J. MACG.

This John Doe must be a terrible bad feller," mused Maw Hoptoad, "He's allus in trouble. I see he's been indicted again out in Oregon. I wonder where he lives when he's to

"I expect he lives in Effigy," chuck-led Paw Hoptoad, "the place where so many people are hung."—Houston Chronicle,

Lotasine Gall Cure CURES

> Harness and Saddle Galls quickly,

sores, wounds-barbed wire cuts and all skin diseases in horse, cattle and dogs.

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is one of the dangers of childhood. It must be cured quickly and permanently. Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, is pleasant to take and cures thoroughly. Your money back, if it doesn't.

25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00 Life Lasts Longer.

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#### PUTTNER'S EMULSION

This soothing, healing, nourishing preparation lessens the waste of tissue, allays the cough, and gives support and help to the failing powers of the body. It has specific action on the lungs and pulmonary region. Thousands have been benefited by its use. Do not be persuaded to take any other preparation instead of Put-

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Passengers arriving at Halifax by Tuesday's trains receive accompdation on board steamers without extra charge.

Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercelonial Railway.

For all Information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax. H. L. CHIPMAN,

#### 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; JEREMIAH DELOREY and ELIZABETH DELOREY, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff 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, pursuent to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honor A Macgillivary, 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 Delaney, containing tweety 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. 1882, 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 feed.

D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff in and for the County of Antigonish E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Of Antigonish, N. S, Solicitor of Plaintiffs.

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, March 7, 1905.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

#### THE CASKET,

USL IS HED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY (LINITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager-Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

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

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

#### "AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY."

Father Judge's first winter's work in Dawson was thus summed up in the Klondike Nugget after his death: " During the winter of 1897-8, Father Judge's hospital was crowded with the sick and the frozen. The Father's charity was as broad as the earth, and none of the hundreds of applicants were even asked their religious preferences. Nevertheless, the spiritual wants of his flock were provided for in a small church next to the hospital, and we find him adding priestly duties to his many other tasks. By the side of the dead and dying, burying them when none others appeared on the scene for that duty, superintending and personally directing even the minutest detail of the rapidly increasing hospital, cheering the sad, joking with the convalescent, devising means of comfort for the irritable sick, coaxing the obstinate, praying with and for the religiously inclined, planning appetizing morsels from an almost empty larder, cheering and encouraging the downhearted and sad - thus we find the good man spending his time until he is himself laid low by the cruel hand of remorseless disease. Delicate in health and frail in body from his earliest youth, it not infrequently happened that those he attended were heartier and stronger and suffered less than himself.

When the news of the opening of the Klondike reached London, one of the journals of that metropolis remarked, with the average Englishman's suspicion of the sons of Loyola, that the ubiquitous Jesuit was there. It was an unworthy sneer. So far removed were Father Judge's thoughts from all idea of earthly gain that he would have neither pew rent not collections in his church, and when it was burned in June, 1898, he had not a cent laid by with which to begin rebuilding. Yet not a murmur was heard from his lips, but instead, the light-hearted words: "I had promised our Lord to erect for Him a more commodious temple, and He probably thought that I would fail to keep my promise unless the old and inadequate building were destroyed." Readers of THE CASKET already know how, when a collection for a new church was being made, the Nova Scotian Alexander MacDonald "King of the Klondike," came forward and offered to take all the expense upon himself, so that the money already collected went to the hospital, the majority of whose patients even from the beginning paid nothing for their treatment unless it were a voluntary offering on their own part. The new church was soon ready, at a cost of \$25,000, and Father Judge said the ffirst Mass in it on Ang. 21st, 1808, after which he turned it over to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, within whose sphere of labour the Klondike is situated, though they had not been able to reach it at the time of the opening of the goldfields.

While awaiting further instructions from his superiors, who would no doubt soon have recalled him to Alaska, which is part of the missionary field assigned to the Jesuits, Father Judge gave himself up entirely to the care of the hospital. The long expected Sisters arrived in June, 1898, and none too soon. Two months later an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out, and Father Judge, without a penny in hand, saw that he must go in debt to extend the accommodation for the sick. For the first time, he began to inquire shamefacedly whether patients could pay something towards the expenses of attending them. His appeals met a hearty response, and the additions to the hospital crowned his work. He said Mass in the new chapel on Jan. 1st, 1899, and for five days more; then he was stricken down with pneumonia, and died on Jan. 15th. He foretold the day of his death, and was prepared for it by the daily reception of Holy Communion. Many a time he had been months without seeing a priest, a thousand miles away from one; now he was receiving the most devoted care from Sisters and priests.

The Last Sacraments were administered by Father Desmarais, O. M. I.; and the Requiem Mass was sung by Father Gendreau, assisted by Fathers Desmarais and Corbeil. Government officials, prominent citizens and Protestant ministers were in the church on that occasion; flags floated at halfmast; stores were closed; and it was a day of general mourning. It was remembered how, "on a hard couch in his office, by the front entrance to the hospital, he spent the few hours devoted to sleep, ready at an instant's notice to respond to night-callers and to the querulous calls of sickness. A standing order with nurses and watchmen was that, no matter what the hour or how unnecessary the call, he was to be instantly awakened if patients desired his presence." The air was full of stories of his devotedness: "You see the old Priest," said a French-Canadian, one night, "it is now eleven o'clock; he is going to make the round of the ward, and tomorrow morning at three o'clock he will come again."

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Dawson met and passed resolutions expressing the loss sustained by the community in the death of Father Judge, the preamble to the resolutions containing the following words: "We feel our absolute helplessness when we attempt to adequately express our appreciation of such a career as his, consecrated to the cause of humanity; so sublime an instance of a life's devotion to the amelioration of distress, with no sordid ambition or hope for earthly reward, but simply doing good and loving virtue for its own sake. With a childlike simplicity of heart was combined a nobility of character which entitles him to rank with the world's benefactors. With a wide Catholic charity, that embraced all creeds and conditions of men, his ear was ever open and his door never closed to the cry of pain and suffering. The hospital, which he established as a haven of refuge for the sick and helpless, remains as a monument to his herculean labors in the cause of duty; but his best monument will ever be in the hearts and the memory of his fellow citizens. His buoyant and cheerful spirit struggled manfully under a load of debt and grave responsibility incurred for others; but the task was too great, and his death cannot but be regarded as a voluntary

martyrdom in the cause of charity." The "Life of Father Judge," sketched largely by his own hand, in the affectionate letters to his brother and sister in which he revealed himself with unconscious simplicity, is one of the most inspiring narratives which we have ever read. Such records are not too common nowadays among the Englishspeaking races, and for this reason we have dwelt upon it at such length. We could wish to see the book itself in the hands of every college student who is aspiring to the priesthood.

#### Golden Jubilee of St. F. X. College.

To the Editor of the Casket:

Sir. I desire through your columns to ask the Alumni of St. F. X. College to co-operate with the Executive in their efforts to make the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of their Alma Mater an event which will be a credit to this justitu-tion as well as to the Alumni themselves. There are many successful men in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States who owe that strength of character and systematic development of intellect, which has done so much to make them honored and progressive citizens in their respective localities, to the training and instruction received within the hallowed walls of St. Francis Xavier.

On these ex-students of the College we depend for aid and counsel. We trust that many will take advantage of this opportunity of revisiting Anti-gonish to meet with old companions

gonish to meet with old companions and classmates and note the rapid strides in development that have taken place in the College.

In 1855 our College was but a small building. The staff of professors was small but efficient. To-day the work of higher education in Eastern Nova Scotia is carried on in a magnificent of higher education in Eastern Nova Scotia is carried on in a magnificent pile of buildings by a large and well equipped staff of professors. The University of St. Francis Xavier is steadily and surely advancing in strength and usefulness. Her future success depends largely upon what her friends are prepared to do for her. friends are prepared to do for her. The bulk of the work of organization must be done by the Alumni. There are many ways just now in which they can render valuable assistance. Can they not organize the ex-students of St. F. X. College in their cities, towns, or villages and endeavour to get them all enrolled as Alumni? A written ap-plication to the Secretary is all that is

We are endeavouring to thoroughly advertise this celebration and have had designed by Mr. Adolphus Bernasconi of Antigonish (himself an ex-student of St. Francis Xavier) a beauti ful design illustrative of the material progress made in 50 years by the College, to be used as a letter heading. We trust all friends of the College will use some of this in their correspondence. It can be obtained from

THE CASKET office, Antigonish, in lots of 500 sheets, put up in pads of 100 sheets each, for the sum of \$1.00, and envelopes sufficient for this paper, with a monogram stamped thereon, for \$1.00 also.

We desire to arrange with book sellers in other towns to handle this paper and would like to hear from any of them in this connection. The object is not to make money, but simply to advertise the celebration.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Secty.

The Educational Clauses of the Autonomy Bill.

THE ORIGINAL TEXT. The text of the original educational

clause of the Autonomy bill:

"16. The provision of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province as if, at the date, upon which this act comes into force the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression, "the Union" in the said section being taken to mean the said

section being taken to mean the said

"Subject to the provisions of said section 93, and in continuance of the principle heretofore sanctioned under the North-West Territories Act, it is enacted that the Legislature of the said province shall pass all necessary said province shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education; and that it shall therein always be provided (a) that a majority of the ratepayers of any district of said province, or of any less portion or subdivision thereof by whatever name the same is known, may establish such schools therein as that think fit and make the pacessary

"And (b) that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protest-ant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein and make the necessary assessments and collection

they think fit and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates

of rates therefor.

"And (c) that in such case the rate-payers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools, shall be liable to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in re-

spect therefor.

"In the appropriation of public moneys by the Legislature in aid of education and in the distribution of any moneys paid to the Government of the province, arising from the school fund established by the Dominion Lands Act, there shall be no discrimination between the public schools and the separate schools and such moneys shall be applied to the support of pub-lic and separate schools in equitable shares or proportions."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT. The following is the text of the pro-

posed amendment to the Autonomy

Section 23 of the British North American Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for sub-section 1 of said Section 93, of the following

the following sub-section:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools ege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of Chapters 29 and 30 of the ordinances of the North-West Territories Act passed in the year 1901.

2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any money for the support of schools

money for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with said Chapter 29 or any Act passed in amendment thereof, or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said Chapter 29.

 Where the expression "by-law" is employed in sub-section 3, of the said Section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said Chapters 20 and 30, and where the expression "At the union" is employed in said sub-section 3 it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into

THE ACT OF 1875.

The following is the text of the educational clause of the North-West Territories Act of 1875:

"The Lieutenant-Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect to advection, but it ances in respect to education, but it shall therein always be provided, that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the Territories, or of a less portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name the same is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor, and also that the minority of the ratepayers therein whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein—and in such case the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereto."

#### Cape Breton Notes.

The Dominion No. 2 Fire Brigade which was reorganized about a week ago held a meeting Friday evening. Manager McKenzie was appointed honorary president of the brigade and that to be a supplementary of the brigade and the statement of the price of the supplementary in the supplement about 50 new members joined.

Peter AuCoin, who is boarding with Joe Lefort at Dominion No. 4, found himself minus \$110 last Wednesday, which sum he had placed in his trunk some time previously. He reported the matter to the chief of police. Suspicion rested on a Frenchman by the name of John Louis, who was board-ing at the place and had moved out. He has been arrested at New Glas-

On 22nd inst. the first Conservative Legislature in the history of the Province of Ontario was opened by Hon. Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant

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.

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WM. CHISHOLM,

New Glasgow.

A.KIRK&Co.

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

Early Spring showing of

Dress Goods, Coats and Costumes, Trimmings, Veilings and Muslins.

Crisp new Dress Goods for Spring wear. One of the important items of the many good things we bring to your attention is our variety of Dress Goods. They will interest every woman who wants a large range of colors and materials to choose from. You will find our Spring Showing contains the most fashionable fabrics for this season such as

Voils, Lustres, Eolienne, Nuns Veiling, Broadford Mohair, Canvas Cloths, Crepoline, Etc.

#### STYLISH SPRING COATS.

A superb lot of Ladies' Elegant Spring Coats. A short tight fitting Covert Cloth Coat, light and dark shades, Tucked Back and Front, Full Top Sleeves, \$11.00 a very smart model - - -

See our great display of Spring Costumes. A Stylish new Spring Costume in Black and Brown. Vicuna Cloth also Fancy Mixed Tweeds. Fitted Hip Length Jacket, New Sleeves, Collar and Revers of Silk, New Pleated Skirts at

\$10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18 00 and 20.00.

Ladies'Separate Skirts

in all Colors and Styles.

**About our Millinery** Department.

> There is always an Exqusite Stylishness and Elegance in this Department. Our Milliner, Miss Wells, has returned from Toronto and Montreal, where she was attending the Millinery Shows and making selections in the Newest Novelties. Opening days will be announced shortly.

ROOM PAPER.

10,000 Rolls Wall Paper, beautiful designs and very newest patterns with borders and ceilings to match, from - - 3c. Roll up

Trunks, Suit Cases. Valises, Telescopes, Etc.

A large assortment to select from, all prices.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY and PROMPTLY FILLED

If you cannot favour us with personal favour, Write for Samples.

#### General News.

The difficulty at Springhill is likely to result in a strike of the miners.

Chadwick has been sentenced vears' imprisonment.

Verne, the novelist, died at 2 Amiens, France, on Thurshis hom

Wm. Phelan, who is on trial at Montreal for killing his son, has been pronounced insane by a physician.

In connection with a recent failure in Yarmouth, it is said that a number of people are being called on to pay notes that they supposed had been paid by other parties.

SS. "Parisian" with 800 passengers was run into by the Hamburg-American steamer "Albano" off Halifax harbour on Sunday afternoon and sank two hours after reaching her

1900

At Princeton, Ind., March 22nd, as a result of an explosion in the Prince-ton coal mines six miners have been taken out dead and three badly injured. Many others are still en-

A great landslide occurred at Semlin, Hungary, on Sunday. A squadron of soldiers who went to the rescue of a buried woman suffered severely, eight of them being killed and nineteen in-

A bomb was thrown into the carriage of Baron Von Nolken, chief of police of Warsaw, on Sunday. The baron was severely wounded. The attack on Baron Von Nolken was the result of an elabo-rate conspiracy of the revolutionary

The Norwegian steamer Coringa, bound to Halifax, has been abandoned at sea. The Coringa was in command of Captain Nielson, and sailed from Barcelona on Feb. 22 for Cadiz, leav-ing the latter port on March 5 for

Abraham Fred, the Montreal fur merchant, who is awaiting trial on a charge of having purchased stolen furs, assigned last week with liabilities of \$440,000. There are 40 creditors, of whom the bank of Ottawa is the largest, with a claim of \$16,000 secured.

Referring to statements that have appeared in the London Times reflecting on Russia's financial position, M. Kokovsoff, the Russian Finance Minister, telegraphed to the editor of the Times suggesting that he come to St. Petersburg with experts and personally inspect and verify the gold reserves in the Russian State Bank.

The Allan line steamer Victorian has turbine machinery, and great in-terest is being taken in her trip across the ocean. She is due in Halifax this week, and a company of Montrealers intend to come down to meet her. The United States Government has asked permission to inspect her on her arrival. The first day out she was reported as proceeding most satisfactorily.

On the 23rd inst. a terrible accident occurred at St. John, N. B., between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Canadian Pacific railway, which cost the lives of two young men, Wm. Rogers, a brakeman, and Oliver Carrier, a fireman. A C. P. R. passenger engine, lying in the yard at Bay Shore, received orders to take an immigrant train lying at Sand Point. On her way she collided with a yard engine, moving in an opposite

Lord Laming, the governor of Bombay, killed two lions in the Gir Forest, in the province of Kathiawar, last week. Another lion hunt was organized by the other members of the party twelve miles from the gover-nor's shoot, and while the guns were following a wounded lion on foot the animal suddenly sprang upon Major Carnegy, of the Bombay Political Service, killing him instantly. No other member of the party was in-

After forty-one years existence the People's Bank of Halifax is about to pass out of being as a separate insti-tution. The negotiations for its ab-sorption by the Bank of Montreal have been completed and on June 1st another of the old financial insti-tutions of Halifax will lose its iden-The terms of the merger are not officially announced, but they are substantially as follows: The Bank of Montreal will give to the shareholders of the People's 4000 shares of the former's stock at about 253 and a cash payment of \$138,000. If the People's shareholders so prefer, they may be paid entirely in cash, reckoning Montreal shares at 255. In other words the Bank of Montreal will pay \$1,158,000 for the local institution.

the

rest

#### The Inter-Collegiate Debate.

To The Editor of The Casket:

Sir,-Commenting on my letter of last week THE CASKET says it spoke advisedly and gave the prevailing view as to the decision in the intercollegiate debate. I respectfully take issue with THE CASKET. I hold the decision did not meet with "general approval" and that THE CASKET writer was under a misapprehension and ill-advised; that the "prevailing view" was overwhelmingly in favor of the home students, and that an injustice was done them and their College in denying them the laurels they had fairly won. Has it sought to do so. The CASKET could not have obtained the prevailing view of general approval of the decision in the short time between the debate and going to press. Surely I was in as good a position to give the prevailing view a week later as was THE CASKET twentyfour hours after the debate. Again, I do not held that the discrepancy in the ages was unfair or disadvantageous

to the home students. They specified no age limit in accepting the debate; they asked no favors on account of their youth. But, does not THE Cas-KET betray consciousness of unfairness in mentioning the fact that the Mt. Allison students were much older. I do hold however that acting strictly the chairman should not have allowed the Mt. Allison students to read their speeches.

The scandalous doctrine that the judge and other most reasonable people had opinions upon the merits of the question and were not convinced (as ground for the decision) needs only to be mentioned to be condemned. Mr. Chamberlain, the principal exponent of preferential trade, has so far apparently failed to convince Mr. Soloan and other most reasonable men, but notwithstanding this he (Mr. C.) is regarded as perhaps the ablest debater of the question in public life in England. Imagine a judge in a court of law weighing his private opinions against the evidence or basing his judgment to the property of the property ing his judgment not upon the evidence but upon the fact that he was not convinced of his opinions. If Mr. Soloan's opinions happened to be the other way how easily the decision would have been merited and won by the representatives of St. F. X. Clearly, then, Mr. Soloan should have left his opinions on the merits of the question at home and given the decision on the merits of the debaters. Had he done so, according to his own statements in "summing up," there was no course open to him but to give the decision to the home students. In that statement he said the St. F. X. students "had the wrong side of the question" (which by the way if true would have made the question not fairly debatable) but for "presentation of case, fluency, grammatical expression and bringing every possible argument to bear they had won over their opponents." I leave it to those present to say whether the above quotation, which THE CASKET thinks inexact, is not substantially correct.

Yours, etc., FAIR PLAY.

The issue is surely well "taken" by this time. It is an issue which must be left to our readers to decide. We are sorry that our correspondent should see consciousness of unfairness" in our statement of the discrepancy in the ages of the debaters. We are sorry also that he apparently cannot see the difference between saying that an oratorical effort lacks the quality of being convincing, and saying that it has failed to convince us. We made no statement on the latter point what-

The subject scarcely warrants the devotion of so much space to it; and we must also question both the taste and the fairness of anonymously attacking a gentleman, a stranger, among us, who occupied so delicate and difficult a position as Mr. Soloan did on the occasion. But for an expression of opinion the other way, we should certainly not permit it in our columns.—Casket.

#### Personal.

Mr. J. J. McDonald, Canso, was in Town last week.

Mr. Sutherland, proprietor of *The Free Lance*, Westville, was in Town last week.

Mr. N. J. McIsaac, of the Old Smith Hotel, Port Hood, and Mr. P. S. Camp-bell, Port Hood, were in Town over

Mr. Angus McDonnell, of Fraser's Mills, who suffered an injury in the railway yard in Town last January. has recovered sufficiently to enable him to go home this week.

#### Among the Advertisers.

Fresh ground buckwheat flour at B. Whidden & Son's.

Wanted, a girl to learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Chas. McIntosh, Victoria Street.

1 car "Imperial" flour in bags just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

FOR SALE, a number of young pigs, for immediate delivery. Apply to Thomas Somers.

LOST or mislaid, in some store in Town, a lady's gold-headed umbrella. Finder will confer a favour by leaving it at CASKET office.

#### Acknowledgments.

(Many acknowledgments crowded out.) (many acknowledgments crowded out.)

St Joseph's H T C A & B Cociety, Halifax, \$1 00
George Roach, Halifax, 2 00
C A West, 1 00
Rev Fr Power, 1 00
Daniel Johnson, 1 1 00
Geore Verde, 1 1 00
John Linloff, 1 1 00
T F Courtney, 1 1 00
G W T Irving, 1 1 00
G W T Irving, 1 1 00
F G Cragg, 1 1 00 Provincial secretary, F G Cragg, Thos Leyden. E Donogue, Halifax, Maggie Cambbell, P Tompkins, J J Skerry, Dr Farrel, R J Wilson, Martin Covey, P Mc Mannus, John Bulger, John Bulger, Wm Kehoe, Gerald B Ternon, M Day, M Kennery, J J McDonald, J J McDonald, "Wm Barry, "John Reddy, "John D McDonald, Pomquet, Alex McDonald, Taylors Road, Ranald Smith Bryne, James Dunn, S & Harber, Wm McPherson, Georgeville, Margaret Chishelm, Somerville

#### Farm for Sale.

THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm. It is situated along the Math 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 he intervale, forty acres pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation.

For further particulars and terms apply to

C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish,

Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting held by Buliar Lodge, No 31, P. W. A., Stellarton, March 9th, 1905, the following resolution was unanimously

passed:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom, to remove by death Ronald McLean, the son of Brother Hector

Alex McInnis,

Alexan, the son of Electrical McLean.

Resolved, that we, the members of Bullar Lodge, No. 31, P. W. A., hereby express our sorrow and extend to him and his family our hear felt sympathy

ALEX McInnis,

HENRY, ROBERTS,

WILLIAM ARTHELL,

Committee.

The following resolution of condolence was adopted at the neeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the L. O. C, heid Sunday afte noon:
Resolved, that we, the nembers of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Ninian's Branch of the L. O. C., take this our first opportunity of expressing our deep regret on the death of FLORENCE, daughter of our esteemed member, Mrs. A. G Macdonald, and convey to her and other members of the bereaved family an earnest expression of our sympathy in their loss, and also assure them that our pravers will imingle with theirs for the soul of the departed, and that we beg that Almighty God; in His infinite mercy, will sighten their sorrows.

Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to The Casker for publication.

MRS M. DONOVAN, President.

MRS M. DONOVAN, President. MRS F. McLEAN, Secretary.

#### DEATHS

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

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

At Broad Cove Chapel, on March 7th, after a lirgering illness, MARY, beloved wife of the late RONALD MC DONALD aged 79 years. Fortified by the last rites of the Holy Church, of which she was a devoted member, she peacefully passed away, leaving six daughters and a son to cherish the memory of a kind and loving motter. R. I. P.

At Arisaig, or Monday, Mar. 25th, after an illness of ten days, Sarah, wife of Alexander McDonald, aged 57 years. The news of the sudden death of her only son at British Columbia seriously impaired her health, and her weakened constitution could not long with stand the effects of a vioient cold which developed into pneumonia. Deceased was of a kind hearted and charitable disposition and her loss will be sadly felt by her friends. May her soul rest in peace.

In New York City, on the 19th inst. Danier.

soul rest in peace.

In New York City, on the 19th inst. Daniel Forrers (Duncan's son), of brain fever in his twenty-ninth year. The deceased, who formerly belonged to Marydale, this County, was wively known for his numerous sterling qualities, and his many friends will learn with sorrow of the death of this excellent man and practical Christian. He leaves a sorrowing young widow to motro her irreparable loss. He was fortified in his last moments by the rites of the Church. His remains were interred on the 22nd inst., in Boston, to which place his widow belongs. R. I. P.

in his last moments by the rites of the Church. His remains were interred on the 22nd instituted in Boston, to which place his widow belongs. R. I. P.

At Georgeville, on March 22nd, Margaret Gillis, daughter of Dan Gillis, Pictou, in the 21st year of her age. Deceased was a grand child of John Heffernan, and was brought up in this family. Her illness, which lasted for about two years, she bore with christian resignation. Of a sweet disposition, she was beloved by all who knew her and leaves many kind friends to mourn her loss. She was consoled by the last rites of the church and died as she had lived in peace with her Divine Master. May her soul rest in peace.

At Mabou, Mar. 23rd, 1905. of pneumonial Mary Ann. daughter of Catherine and D. T. McDonald, Superintendent Inverness Asylum. Born at Woburn, Mass., Sept. 11th, 1883, she was but twenty-one years of age. The time alloted to her was but short. The last rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a devout member prepared her to meet her God. Modesty and gentleness, fairest ornaments of Christian womanhood, were her chief characteristics. The funeral was largely attended. She leaves to mourn her loss two brothers, her parents and the many friends she made through her hindly disposition. R. I. P.

The people of Black River, Mabon, C. B., were grieved and perceptably saddened on March 11th, when the news of the death of Mr. JOHN BEATON, J. P., one of Mabou's most respected and highly esteemed residents, became known. From Coal Mines. Mabou, where he was born on March 6th, 1831, Mr. Beaton went to his present homestead, Black River, where he brought to the actions of his simple daily life the true characteristics of so many "of the men of the old school"—a loving solicit ude for the family that came to bless his fireside, a zealous devotion for the Church that gave him his greatest consolation, an unsellish endeavour for the promotion of the best interests of friend and neighbour. A'ways a prominent and reliable man,he took an active interest in the affair ward. Funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Father Mc waster, in St Mary's church. May he rest in peace.

#### Cook Wanted.

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

E. P. WHITE,

#### GEMS LITTLE

are valuable possessions, always worth their full value. Gates' Little Gom 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 tew 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 cenc bottles, 40 pills to a bottle. Get a trial bottle from your dealer.

Sold everywhere by

MIDDLETON, N. S.

#### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

110 Branches in Canada, the United and England.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

H. JEMMETT, Manager.

# NEW SPRING GOODS

ARRIVING AT THE

# West End Warehouse.

We have already received

15 Cases Boots and Shoes,

6 Cases Ready Made Clothing for Men, Youths and Children,

6 Cases Men's Hats and Caps.

16 Cases English & Foregin Dry Goods

including Dress Goods, Muslins, Millinery, Laces and Lace Curtains,

5 Bales Carpets, 15 Rolls Linolium, 5000 Rolls Wall Paper,

Eelgant Designs.

We have an eleborate display of : :

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The Character of the Popes

We have seen that the specific faith. and the specific morality of Christianity, as established at Nicwa, were care fully guarded and energetically pro-moted by Pope Damascus L, and that, according to witnesses as far suspicion as Baur, Bancroft and Martineau, if Christianity was not, by the triumph of Arianism, converted into a modified Paganism, Damascus has a fair share of the praise.

fair share of the praise.

We have seen, according to the judgment of non-Catholics as pronounced as Fiske, Godkin (or some contributor invited by him), David Muller, and a good many Protestant historians besides, that the Church, under those influences of which Gregory the Seventh was the chief exponent, experienced a profound and long enduring moral and spiritual revival, and seems to have been saved by Hildebrand from sinking into a gulf of hereditary stagnation, like that which is commonly supposed to have long prevailed in Russia. prevailed in Russia

We have seen that the Republican correspondent's angry designation—apparently made much at a venture among the papal names—of the thirteen Popes called Innocent as "the culpable Innocents" turns out whimsically at variance with history, even as represented by the active and energetic Protestantism of Herzog-Plitt's encyclopedia. This surrenders to him Innocent IV. and Innocent VIII., and does not make a very hard fight over the two yielding Innocent X.; but can the two yielding Innocent X.; but can not possibly be interpreted as viewing any one of the remaining ten Innocents as liable to the dishonorable title of culpable,

We have seen that Innocent the Third, who to all appearance is in this writer's mind the head and front of Innocentian "culpability," is presented by Herzog-Plitt as scarcely inferior in personal excellence to Innocent XI. himself, while over the grandeur and scope of his Christian aims the Lutheran writer waxes enthusiastic. Which shall we heed, this thorough German, Lutheran scholar (if Calvinistic, the case is made only the stronger), constrained, in writing for such a publica-tion, to measure every word, or this heedless and not overscrupulous correspondent, who seems to have no deeper knowledge of Church history than is afforded by the current manu-als of prejudiced Protestantism, and who seems restrained from downright virulence, not by knowledge, or a judi-cial temper, but by the instincts of a gentleman, which of course do not al-low him to write like a Lansing or a John Christian?

He does not seem to know even what Catholics mean when they say that the faith and morals of the Church have, by divine Providence, been kept intact under the guardianship of Damasus and the Gregories, of the Clements and the Benedicts, and even under that least estimable of the Inno-cents, Innocent VIII. He seems to imagine that they believe Christian faith and morals to have been kept from failing by a continuous blaze of transcendent holiness in the papal

Now Catholics believe and affirm no such thing. True, the chair has been filled by a large number of eminently excellent men. In our examination of the Innocents alone, under the sharp light of Protestant investigation, we have seen that Innocent the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, were all men who could be trusted to see to it that the Christian doctrines of faith and morals should suffer no mutilation or corruption under them, and no discredit from their example. I know no reason to doubt that very much the same result would appear if we examined any other papal name (unless it were the Johns), if we re-viewed the Gregories, the Clements, the Benedicts, or the Urbans. As to Pius, Pius III. (who reigned but a month) was a good man; Pius V., that intense hater of Protestantism is described by Ranke as a man of singu-lar devoutness and benevolence, whose very aspect is said to have brought Profestants over, and whom I see, Mr. Lilly has finally acquitted of complicity in the plots against the life of Eliza-beth. It is to Pius V., then only cardinal and inquisitor, that we chiefly owe the re-establishment of Savonarola's good name.

Pius VI., not to speak of his cordial approbation of the democratic doctrine of government, was of a charac-ter the simple impression of which, on his visit to Vienna, says the Edinburgh Review, chiefly brought about, in the end, the surrender of Joseph the Second's anti-ecclesiastical schemes, while, dying at last in a French Jacobinical prison, he may fairly be called a martyr. Of Pius VII. Herzog-Plitt says in

substance (I have not the volume now before me), that if piety, purity, disinterestedness, benevolence, make a good Pope, conjoined with patience and resignation under outrage and insult, and with a thoroughly forgiving temper towards his oppressors, then Pius VII. is one of the best of all the

Pius VIII, is described by Herzog-Plitt as a good man, whose over-anxious conscientiousness brought about the too speedy collapse of his

already broken health.

Of Pins IX., the eminent French
Protestant, Edmond de Pressensé,
plaintively remarks, that his deep
plety, and the absolute unwordliness of his aims, together with the extraordinary length of his pontificate, were what chiefly assured the victory of Infallibillism. Nippold very wrathfully declares the same. I half believe that if Nippoid could have had his way, he would have hanged Pope Mastai on the charge of "pernicious piety and detrimental disinterestedness, to the great disadvantage of the true Lutheran religion." I really do not think that Pius IX. would have

been able to spell out his character been able to spell out his character (all of whose aspects I do not pretend to admire) he had a cordial love of goodness, wherever he found it in Catholic or Calvinist, Jew, Moslem, Buddhist, or Brahmin; I will not say in Liberal Catholic. The Unitarian Dorothea Dix declared that at Rome has found here becaused that at Rome she found her benevolent aims chiefly promoted by Pius IX., and next after (tell it not in Gath!) by Cardinal An-

Pius X, we have before us, and I need not ask whether Catholics are ashamed of him. I see that Mr. Booth Tarkington insists that, however it may be with infallibility in general, being South is infallible by a special Pope Sarto is infallible by a special personal grace.

Of course it can not be supposed that Of course it can not be supposed that of the 261 incumbents of this highest of human offices, all, or the major part, have been ideal exemptars of it. Ideal men and women are the rare exception everywhere. Yet we have been surprised in reviewing simply the thirteen Innocents, by help of an authority so little tenuted to exceed the authority so little tempted to excess of eulogy as Herzog-Plitt, to find our-selves authorized to describe ten of them as men well on a level with the responsibilities of their place, while as to innocent the 2nd, the 6th, the 7th, the 13th, the Protestant biographer rises to a friendly warmth of companies to a friendly warmt mendation, and as to Innocent 3rd, 11th, and 12th, to enthusiasm. As I have said, take almost any other papal name, and we are likely to come to very much the same conclusion. There is no specific excellence implied in the name of Innocent.

On the other hand, turn to the list of English kings, or Scottish, or French, or Spanish, or German, or Swedish, and do we come out from our explorations with a sense of pleased surprise at finding the general level of Christian worth higher than we had expected? The very suggestion would

make us smile. On the other hand, an unworthy incumbent of the Papacy stands from the background of expected holiness with a blackness of aspect com-pared with which an evil king only ap-pears grey. Roderick Borgia himself was neither better nor worse than any other Italian sovereign of that dread-ful time, but in the chair of Peter he causes us to shiver with horror. There have been evil men besides Judas in the world, but they were not Apostles, and they did not betray the Redeemer.

Yet even Alexander VI. never laid hands on a Christian doctrine of faith or morals. Evil as his own example was, he set forth in his teachings precisely the same standard of Christian holiness as any Pope of the martyrages. He extolled Savonarola's piety and sound doctrine, and, says Bishop Creighton, found no fault with the Frate's severest attacks upon himself,

until Jerome proposed his disposition. Next week we will examine more at length this writer's detailed description of Alexander VI., much of which, it is true, is merely historical.—Charles C. Starbuck, in Sacred Heart Review.

Nurse's Good Words. - "I am a professional nurse," writes Mrs Eisner, Halifax, N. S. "I was a great sufferer from rheumatism-almost constant association with best physicians I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power-but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recom-mended—to-day my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured

Pleasant Looks.

A condition of sustained or habitual gravity is not natural, for our impulses are ever prone to carry us towards mirth and joyousness and to the involuntary outward expression of our buoyant feelings. And it will be ever so with the unsophisticated human nature. It is only when misfortune and trouble arrive, or that illtemper, gloom, and bitterness are allowed to seize us, or, as already mentioned, the affairs of the world wholly occupy our strained attention, that smiles and laughter are re-pressed as rigorously as if they were crimes and things to be eschewed at all costs. It is a pity that the worth and beauty of a smiling countenance should not be more widely realised. We readily acknowledge the potency of its charm in others, but it never seems to occur to some of us to try its power ourselves. Even a forced, mechanical smile deliberately assumed with the intention of being agreeable is better than the grim, tight-lipped expression which, unhappily, is so commonly encountered. Although it cannot compare with the sunny glance that comes from a warm heart, yet it is a little advance towards better things, and the effort, oft repeated, may in time lead to an honest and

sincere cheerfulness.

There are, of course, people who assume a forbidding expression and evere demeanour with the intention of keeping the world in general, and their would-be friends in particular, at an icy distance. These persons are hopeless from the point of view of amiability. There is neither hope nor expectation of their reformation in this respect. They enwrap them-selves in a selfish reserve, fearing to be disturbed or inconvenienced by claims on their time, attention, or purse, and being usually in a posi-tion of independence can more or less afford to maintain their sour aloofness. Neither asking nor expecting sympathy or affection, and caring nothing for the esteem or goodwill of their fellows, they pass grimly through the allotted period of their useless lives and go to their graves heartily detested by all with whom they may have come in con-

It cannot be said that they are Lever's Y.Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-



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When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

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Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance,

Nervous Spasms or Convulsions permanontly 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 postively guarantee to effect a cure or refund every cent spent with us in case of failure. Register all letters containing money. Address:

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nnhappy, since their mode of exist-ence is of their own choosing and must, therefore, be in accordance with their tastes and inclinations; but if they are not miserable themselves, they contribute materially to the misery of others if it were by nothing else than the chilling influence of their cold and unpending presence, and un-less they shut themselves permanently between four walls they must mingle

sometimes with the rest of mankind. Even youth in these blase days is apt to become affected by the prevailing influences, but let our girls, at least, resolutely determine to be bright, unselfish, and helpful in spite of dark outlook or gloomy pessimism. They cannot help being so if they steadfastly regard life and its duties from the proper standpoint—the point which sees that the only real misery in the world is sin and its evil consequences.—Catholic Weekly.

Cinnamon - Coated Pills,-Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and de-lightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for ten cents. Their popu-larity is a whirlwind, sweeping com-petitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. - 109

Postmaster General Stanley formed a deputation, headed by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., that to grant their request for a reduction of postage on magazines and periodicals sent from England to Canada to the same rate as charged from the United States to Canada would entail a loss of \$15,000,000 yearly. He said that he appreciated the value of the circulaion of English newspapers, etc., in the Dominion, but it was impossible to adopt such a course. One American Postmaster had denounced the American rate, because it entailed a heavy oss on the United States Post Office In the Convention of 1875 Canada had practically given a bounty to Ameri can publications and any variation in the existing charges should be an in-crease of the American rate rather than a decrease of the English.

Sore Throat and Coughs A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets They combine the germicidal value of Cresc m and licorice, 10c. All Druggists

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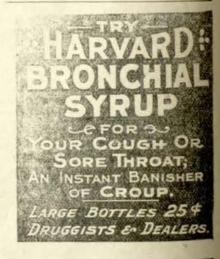
To NELSON, B. C. ROSSLAND, B. C. GREENWOOD, B. C.

ROBSON & TRAIL, B. C. MIDWAY, B. C.

On sale daily March 1st to May 15th, 1905. Proportionate Rates to other points. Also to points in COLORADO. IDAHO-UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA. Call on or write to F. R. PERRY, acting D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B. The reading circle in connection with the ladies auxiliary of the C. Y. M. C. held its first meeting on 15th A splendid address was given by Rev. Father Tompkins on the subject: "A Plea for Good Reading." He condemned much of the cheap and thrashy literature widely read at the

Inexpensive, good and wholesome. Clark's delicious Pork and Beans only cost 5 to 10 cts. a tin. They are a splendid food.

The New York policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will carry their fight for the mutualization of the company to the legislature, says the World. A bill will be introduced in the Senate and Assembly providing that every policy holder may vote in person or by proxy in the election of directors and further that every holder may be eligible for the office of director in the corporation.



LAND SALE.

1904 A No. 711.

IN THE SUPREME COURT:

ARCHIBALD MacDONALD, Plaintiff: ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, Defendant. To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Anth. onish, at the Court House in antigonish, on

Tuesday, the 11th Day of April, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. Macgillyray, exometo Master of the Supreme Court their the Judge of the County Court, District No. to dated the 6th day of March, 1985, unless be for the day of sale, the amount due the Plaintiff berein for principal, interest, and cosis be paid to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court.

A claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or under him since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein of to, upon, or out of all that certain, lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Pomquet River (or Glenroy) in the County of Atligonish, aforesaid, and now or formerly described as follows: Bounded on the South by lands of Allan McDonnell; on the East by the lands of John McDonnell; on the East by the lands of John McDonnell (Hugh's son); on the North by the public road leading to Meadow Green and lands of the nedrs of the late Donald McDonald (Glenroy), and on the West by lands of Unean McDonald (Glenroy), containing one hundred and twenty-five aeres, more or fees.

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 of Plaintiff. Sheriff' Office, Antigonish, 6th March, 1976.

retorted in kind. So far as I have feets and cleans at the same time. Confectioners also have them, buy the best

Macaulay on the Maynooth Grant.

Continued from last issue. So much, Sir, as to this bill: and now let me add a few words about those by whom it has been framed and introduced. We were exhorted, on the first night of this debate, to yote against the bill, without inquiring into its marks on the ground that ing into its merits, on the ground that, good or bad, it was proposed by men who could not honestly and honourably propose it. A similar appeal has been made to us this evening. In these circumstances, Sir, I must, not I hope from party spirit, not, I am sure, from personal animosity, but from a regard for the public interest, which must be injuriously affected by everything which tends to lower the character of which tends to lower the character of public men, say plainly what I think of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers. Undoubtedly it is of the highest importance that we should legislate well. But it is also of the highest importance that those who govern us should have, and should be known to have fixed principles, and should be have fixed principles, and should be guided by those principles both in office and opposition. It is of the highest importance that the world should not be under the impression that a statesman is a person who, when he a statesman is a person who, when he is out, will promise and profess anything in order to get in, and who, when he is in, will forget all that he professed and promised when he was out. I need not, I suppose, waste time in proving that a law may be in itself an exceedingly good law, and yet that it may be a law which, when viewed in connection with the former viewed in connection with the former conduct of those who proposed it, may prove them to be undeserving of the confidence of their country. When this is the case, our course is clear. We ought to distinguish between the law and its authors. The law we ought, on account of its intrinsic merits, to support. Of the authors of the law, it may be our duty to speak in terms of censure.

In such terms I feel it my duty to speak of Her Majesty's present advisers. I have no personal hostility to any of them; and that political hostility which I do not disavow has never prevented me from doing justice viewed in connection with the former

never prevented me from doing justice to their abilities and virtues. I have always admitted, and I now most willingly admit, that the right honourable Baronet at the head of the Government possesses many of the qualities of an excellent minister, — eminent talents for debate, eminent talents for business, great experience, great information, great skill in the management of this House. I will go further, and say that I give him full credit for a sincere desire to promote the welfare of his country. Nevertheless, it is impossible for me to deny that there is too much ground for the reproaches of those who, having, in spite of a bitter experience, a econd time trusted him, now find themselves a second time deluded. I cannot but see that it has been too cannot but see that it has been too much his practice, when in opposition, to make use of passions with which he has not the slightest sympathy, and of prejudices which he regards with profound contempt. As soon as he is in power a change takes place. The instruments which have done his work are flung aside. The ladder by which he has climbed is kicked down. I am forced to say that the right honourable Baronet acts thus habitually and on system. The instance before us is a not a solitary instance. I fore us is a not a solitary instance. I do not wish to dwell on the events which took place seventeen or eighteen years ago, on the language which the right honourable Baronet held about the Catholic question when he was out of power in 1827, and on the change which twelve months of power not minutely relate the history of the not minutely relate the management of the Whig Gov-manoeuvers by which the Whig Gov-everthrown. It is enough to say that many powerful interests were united against that Government under the leading of the right honourable Baronet, and that of those interests there is not one which is not now disappointed and complaining. To confine my remarks to the subject immediately before us,—can any man deny that of all the many cries which were raised against the late administration, that which most strongly stirred the public mind was the cry of No Popery? Is there a single gentleman in the House who doubts that, if, four years ago, my noble friend the Member for the City of London, had proposed this bill, it would have been withstood by every member of the present Cabinet? Four years ago, Sir, we were discussing a very different bill. The party which was then in opposition, and is now in place, was attempting to force through Parliament a law, which bore indeed a specious name, but of which the effect would to have been to disfranchise the Roman Catholic electors of Ireland by tens of thousands. It was in vain that we argued, that we protested, that we asked for the delay of a single session, for delay till an in-quiry could be made, for delay till a Committee should report. We were told that the case was one of extreme urgency, that every hour was precious, that the House must, without loss of time, be purged of the minions of Popery. These arts succeeded. A change of administration took place. The right honourable Baronet came into power. He has now been near four years in power. He has had a Parliament which would, beyond all

doubt, have passed eagerly and gladly that Registration Bill which he and

his colleagues had pretended that they thought indispensable to the welfare of the State. And where is that bill

now? Flung away; condemned by

its own authors; pronounced by them

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inty.

vehemently supported it when they were on your left hand, they could not think of proposing it from the Treasury Bench. And what substi-tute does the honourable Baronet give his followers to console them for the loss of their favourite Registration Bill? Even this bill for the endowment of Maynooth College. Was such a feat of legerdemain ever seen? And can we wonder that the eager, honest, can we wonder that the eager, honest, hotheaded Protestants, who raised you to power in the confident hope that you would curtail the privileges of the Roman Catholics, should stare and grumble when you propose to give public money to the Roman Catholics? Can we wonder that, from one end of the country to the other, everything should be ferment and uproar. thing should be ferment and uproar, that petitions should, night after night, whiten all our benches like a snowstorm? Can we wonder that the people out of doors should be exasperated by seeing the very men who, when we were in office, voted against the old grant to Maynooth, now pushed and pulled into the House by pushed and pulled into the House by your whippers-in to vote for an increased grant? The natural consequences follow. All those fierce spirits, whom you hallooed on to harass us, now turn round and begin to worry you. The Orangeman raises his war-whoop; Exeter Hall sets up its bray; Mr. MacNeill shudders to see more costly cheer than ever provided for the priests of Baal at the table of the Queen; and the Protestant Operatives Queen; and the Protestant Operatives of Dublin call for impeachments in exceedingly bad English. But what did you expect? Did you think, when, to serve your turn, you called the Devil up, that it was as easy to lay him as to raise him? Did you think, when you went on session after when you went on, session after session, thwarting and reviling those whom you knew to bein the right, and flattering the worst passions of those whom you know to be in the wrong, that the day of reckoning would never come? It has come. There you sit, doing penance for the disingenuousness of years. If it be not so, stand up manfully, and If it be not so, stand up manfully, and clear your fame before the House and the country. Show us that some steady principle has guided your conduct with respect to Irish affairs. Show us how, if you are honest in 1845, you can have been honest in 1841. Explain to us why, after having goaded Ireland to madness for the purpose of ingratiating yourselves. purpose of ingratiating yourselves with the English, you are now setting England on fire for the purpose of in-gratiating yourselves with the Irish. Give us some reason which shall prove that the policy which you are following, as ministers, is entitled to sup-port, and which shall not equally prove you to have been the most factious and unprincipled opposition

that ever this country saw.

But, Sir, am I, because I think thus of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers, to take the counsel of the honourable Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Disraeli) and to vote against their bill? Not so. I know well that the fate of this bill and the fate of this administration are in our hands. But far be it from us to imitate the arts by which we were overthrown. The spectacle exhibited on the bench opposite will do quite mischief enough. That mischief will not be lessened, but doubled, if there should lessened, but doubled, if there should be an answering display of incon-sistency on this side of the House. If this bill, having been introduced by Tories, shall be rejected by Whigs, both the great parties in the State will be alike discredited. There will be one vast shipwreck of all the public character in the country. Therefore, making up my mind to sacrifices which are not unattended with pain. which are not unattended with pain, change which twelve months of power produced. I will only say that one such change was quite enough for one life. Again the right honourable Baronet was in opposition and again he employed his old tactics. I will not minutely relate the history of the of Great Britain and Ireland, I will give my support, regardless of obloquy, regardless of the risk which I may run of losing my seat in Parliament. For such obloquy I have learned to consider as true glory; and as to my seat, I am determined that it never shall be held by an ignominous tenure; and I am sure that it can ous tenure; and I am sure that it can never be lost in a more honourable

> Are You flaunted Day and Night?
> -Mind and body racked and tortured by evil forbodings, gloomy and dull, robbed of that "Divine restorer," sleep, appetite gone, nerves shattered, generally debilitated? This is none too dark a picture for great South American Nervine to obliterate and set up in its stead the glowing tints of the sun of perfect health.-108

A young theologian named Fiddle Refused to accept his degree; "For," said he, "'tis enough to be Without being Fiddle D. D."-

Puck.

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

Explained—"Ma," said Mrs. Malaprop's little boy, "what is antimony?"
"Sh! that's not nice to talk about," replied Mrs. Malaprop. "It's what a lady gets when she's divorced from her husband."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Champion Liniment for Rheumatism.

Chas, Drake, a mail carrier at Chaproulle, Conn., says: "Chamberlain' 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 cainful ailment when this liniment pan be obtained for a small sum. One application gives prompt relief and its continued use for a short time will to be so oppressive, so inconsistent with all the principles of representative government, that though they had by all druggists.

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

### Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pettoral and only one bottle completely cured me."

MRS. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich. for J. C. AYER CO. Lowell, Mass.

### Coughs, Colds You will hasten recovery by tak-ing one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

The Rebellion of the '45.

BY CHAS. CHIS.

IV.

They were now in Clanronald's country the land of friends and of true hearts. Notwithstanding the prepossessing reports that had been sent to the Continent of the attitude of the clans, MacDonald of Boisdale representing the laird of the district, who, with his men, came with greetings to Charles, had but scant encouragement to give, and prophesied truly that the rising was destined to end in disaster and disgrace. He want we do not be a sea that the rising was destined to end in disaster and the war transport of the sea of the ventured to say, that unless French aid was forthcoming, not a single chieftain would summon his clan to the fray, and that the wisest move he would suggest for the Prince to make would be a speedy return to the land of the lilies. Boisdale was most obstinate in his pessimism, and all the per-suasive art that the Prince could com-mand was lost upon him. It was indeed a most inauspicious beginning but Charles, undaunted, resolved to tramp every wild and gien of the Highlands and canvass recruits for the glorious cause rather than quit at that juncture. Then the La Doutelle pointed for the rugged shores of Inverness. A few hours later they entered Lochnahuagh and landed at Moidart in the neighborhood of

Arisaig. A messenger hastened to apprise Clanronald of the arrival of the dis-Clanronald of the arrival of the distinguished visitor. That chieftain accompanied by a party of lesser lairds came promptly at the summons. While he appreciated the justice of the Stuart claim and wished well for the white cockade, he was loathe to participate in the rebellion because of the fact that the time was incorrect. of the fact that the time was inopportine, arguing with much stress that french help was indispensible in the event of a rising. While Charles was pleading his cause in a vain effort to bring MacDonald out, he observed, standing apart from the group, a tall well built young man dressed in the tartan of Kinloch-Moidart. It was the younger brother of the chief of the younger brother of the chief of that ilk a brother of Æneas the banker. He appeared agitated over the reluctance of his kinsman to espouse the cause of the rightful king, Charles marking the impression he made upon him, rushed forward and extended his

arms suppliantly,—
"You at least will not forsake me?"
he cried.

"I will follow you to the last were there no other to draw a sword in your cause," was the ready reply.

The hesitating chiefs seeing one of their number so ardent in his manifestations of loyalty, were abashed at their unreadiness and MacDonald of Clanronald was the first to pay his re-spects, devoting himself, his family, his clansmen, his broad acres and all to the service of the "rightfu', lawfu' king"

king."
The party having disembarked, Charles, at the solicitation of Clanronald, repaired to the farmhouse of ronald, repaired to the deep glen, re-Borradaile, situated in a deep glen, re-the settlements, in the wildest and most forsaken part of the shire. With him were his seven volunteer officers, known in history as the "Seven Men of Moidart." Æneas McDonald, the banker, one of the seven, turned out, however, to be a seven to be a seven to be a seven to be a seven to be a seven. an unwilling accomplice, for we find him at this stage exhorting the people of Moidart to ignore the call for arms. For commercial reasons he had determined to adopt a middle course, but, as is invariably the case with men of his stamp, he lost that which he should hold most dear, his honor and his good name. But the loyalty of Lochiel shone out and completely overshadowed the banker's indifference. The attachment and devotion of many a chief and his clan to the Prince in the crisis of the '45, is a perpetual compliment to the character of Highland people. Without arms, without money, ill-fed and scantily clad thousands of these hillsmen, forsook their peaceful homes, their wives and children and kinsmen to abide by the dashing young duinneausal who seemed to exert almost mesmeric power over all whose good fortune it was to meet him. The brave Cameron of Lochiel, head of a great clan, was one of those who came to advise Charles to abandon the idea of re-bellion and return to France. He was a man of good sense, and argued that the folly of the scheme would be the downfall of all Jacobite hopes and ultimate death to all who should rise against King George. The Prince, impatient, did not venture to discuss the matter with him, but remarked with a tinge of sarcasm, that galled his listener, that he had come to re-claim his own or perish, and that he was determined to take the field with such loyal ones as he could gather,

and that without delay.

"Lochiel, whom my father esteemed the best friend of our family, may remain at home and learn his Prince's fate from the newspapers," concluded

Charles with sad emphasis. chieftain was affected and o regrets for what he had said. He would join the Stuart array, he and his clan, and all over whom he had in-

To be continued.

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



# \$350 Piano FREE

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

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

No conditions—no extras—are tied to this offer. Berliner Records are sold at the REGULAR RETAIL PRICE. Contest closes March 13th.

Out-of-town customers have the same chance for success as those in Halifax. Mail orders promptly filled. Call or write for full particulars.

J. A. McDONALD PIANO AND MUSIC CO.

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

On account of the snow blockade interfering with arrival of our stock we have to postpone the drawing till April 14th.

# 9\*\*\*\*\*\* \*

PERMANETLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—To all men and women who have become enslaved by the soul destroying vice DRUNKENNESS and to those who are on the way to become slaves to drink here is indeed GOOD NEWS. ARCTOS will quickly and permanently destroy all taste for liquid, 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 treat ment Sent by mail securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing money.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can. 

Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil

# Rheumatism

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA. INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO.

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

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

## COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with 1 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.

Bookkeeper's Position Wanted.
Tenders Sodelied—D. C. Chisholm.
Auction Sale of Stock—Christopher Grant,
Tenders Wanted—Fred Gedinas.
Bress Goods—A. Kirk & Co.
New Spring Goods—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

EDITORIAL MATTER, correspondence, etc., crowded out.

THE SYLVAN Valley Mills have started grinding.

WALDREN'S photo rooms will be open from April 4th till the 8th. ii

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WIll hold its April session next week, commeneing on Tuesday.

THE TREASURER of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully ac-knowledge the sum of \$1 from a friend

FARMERS expecting to ship cattle to St. John's, Newfoundland, first trip this spring will kindly notify C. B. Whidden & Son.

THE MATERIAL for the new C. M. B. A. hall is now being placed on the site, and work of construction will commence just as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

ROBINS WERE SEEN in this locality on the 25th inst. This is considered early for these birds and is an indication of an early spring, which is hopefully expected. THE REPORTS from the Newfound-

and sealing fleet indicate that this year's business will be very poor. Only one vessel has as yet returned. She had a full load. Dr. G. H. Cox, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the Merrimac Tues-day afternoon and Wednesday morn-ing, April 4th and 5th.

THE FULL BENCH of the Supreme Court this week ordered a new trial in the case of Kirk vs. Chisholm, Sweet & Co., tried here in June last, without costs of appeal to either party, costs of

former trial to be costs in the cause. MR. W. J. LANDRY of Antigonish has received word from Ottawa that his tender for the construction of a wharf at Pleasant Bay, C. B., has been accepted. Mr. F. Irish of Bayfield is also a party to the contract. The wharf will cost between \$7,000 and

OUR MANY READERS will be pleased to know that our venerable bishop arrived last Thursday in New York in good health. During his two days' stay in that city he was the guest of the Rev. N. N. Mackinnon, S. J. Father Mackinnon will this year preach a Retreat for the clergy of this

RELIGION IN MANY TONGUES. religious celebration took place at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, recently which was attended by students from all parts of the world, who spoke or chanted in thirty-eight different languages. John McDonald of Maryvale, this County, spoke in

OWING TO THE accumulation of freight on the I. C. R. upwards of fifteen freight trains passed through here on Sunday. There is said to be between 2,000 and 3,000 loaded cars on sidings all along the line awaiting transportation. The fast expresses are not expected to be put on before May as every engine available is in use hauling freight.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—The parish of North Sydney, bereaved of its pastor by the death of the lamented Dr. Chisholm, has been committed to the charge of the Rev. Father Mullins, who has been ministering to the spiritual needs of the Catholics of Mulgrave for the past number of years. He will enter upon his new charge in the course of the coming month. The Rev. Father James Kiely, who was assistant at North Sydney, succeeds Father Mullins at Mulgrave.

FROM A BROCKTON, MASS., paper kindly marked and sent us by a friend in Brockton, we learn that three former residents of this County were employees at the Grover Shoe factory when the appalling disaster which caused such loss of life took place. Fortunately they figure only in the list of injured and accounted for. Dan McDonald fell from a gang room with McDonald fell from a gang room with his machine, and sustained cuts and bruises; Mrs. Thomas Chisholm was buried in ruins and was taken out by men. Mary McDonald, residing on Essex Street, is in the list of employees accounted for.

MR. THOMAS CHRISTIAN, Superintendent of the local Asylum, has tendered his resignation to take effect May 1st. He will remove to Dart-mouth. The County is losing the rvices of a capable, careful and reliable Superintendent, one who has had much experience and practical training in the duties pertaining to the position. During Mr. Christian's incumbency affairs at the Asylum have been very satisfactory, the institute of the state of the satisfactory and the satisfactory and the satisfactory and the satisfactory are satisfactory. tution always being in good condition and the patients and other inmates well cared for.

THE MAYOR returned from Halifax on Saturday last, whither he had gone as a delegate from the Town Council to the local Government in the interest of a proposed new street bridge at the east end of the Town. He reports that the Government have promised to send Mr. McKenzie, Deputy Pro-vincial Engineer, here to inspect the location and make a report on the subject. Mr. Kirk also took up with the Government the matter of the branch line of railway from Antigo-nish to Country Harbour. The Government would not make any promises in respect to this scheme until June next when the extension of time

harter of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway shall have expired.

THE TRUST now being promoted to control the lobster business of the country is reported to be assuming definite shape. The New York Fishing Gazette states "that a despatch from Maine says that the agent of the proposed combine has succeeded in getting the Portland Lobster Co. I. getting the Portland Lobster Co., J. W. Treffethen Co., and F. S. Willard to sign the agreement. These are all big Portland companies and control about half the lobster output of the United States. All the big dealers in Boston are reported also to have signed, and the agent has now gone to Nova Scotia to enlist the Canadian dealers." The Canadian Government has from time to time instituted measures to protect the lobster industry, and it is now hoped such action will be taken as will prevent the profits of the business from going to a syndicate of capitalists in the United

C. B. Whidden & Son, of Antigonish, purchased from the Balcolm Sealing Co. the schooner "Ola M. Balcolm." This schooner is two years old, was built specially for that company, under the supervision of Capt. S. Balcolm. She is very strong, being copper and galvanized iron fastened, copper and galvanized from fastened, and is also copper sheathed. Her measurements are 104 feet length, 25 feet 6 inch beam, 10 feet 3 inch depth. She is a very fast sailer, as such quality is most desirable in vessels intended for the Pacific sealing industry. Owing to the Russian war having intuitionally affected this industry she juriously affected this industry, she has been laid up since last summer, very few vessels having gone out late-ly. As all her sails, rigging, etc., were stored in Forhan's sail loft, Halifax, at the time of the water-front fire last fall, they were all destroyed, and a complete new outfit must therefore be procured. She will be ready for the cattle trade as soon as required. Capt. A. Macfarlane, Antigonish, will command her.

#### Boston Notes.

Dr. John P. Lombard, a prominent Dorchester physician and surgeon of the 9th regt., M. V. M., died on the 20th inst. at his home 1432 Dorchester Ave., of acute heart trouble. He was born at Medford, Kings Co., N. S., and received his education at St. F. College, Antigonish, and at the University of New York. He was an active Knight of Columbus and was quite popular in military circles.

Those who take interest in sports and athletics will find in Spaulding's Athletic Almanac for 1905 a good description accompanied by a half-tone of Mr. Simon P. Gillis of the New York N. W. S. Club, junior champion ham-mer thrower of the world. Mr. Gillis, who is from Margaree, C. B., is a man of prodigious strength, and in the manly art of throwing the weights, he

#### AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the undersigned on

TUESDAY, April 4th,

the following: at 11 o'clock,

1 Horse, 6 years old,

1 Horse, 6 years old,
3 Cows,
4 Yearlings,
5 two-year olds,—3 Heifers, and a pair of
Steers.
A lot of Grain. Wheat and Oats
A number of Poultry, Farming Implements,
Harness, etc.
And many other articles too numerous to list.
TERMS.—Eight months' credit on approved

notes CHRISTOPHER GRANT, Briley Brook F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

## WANTED

By a young lady, with experience, position as Bookeeper Apply, stating salary, to

" BOOKKEEPER."

care of Casket office.

## Tenders Solicited.

TENDERS will be received by the under-

Terms cash.

1

100

Noon of Monday, the 5th Day of April, Next,

for the purchase of the Dwelling House situate near the rallway line at East End of Town, and Formerly owned by the late flary

Mc Master, and now owned by the Town of Antigenish. The building alone is to be sold, and the purchaser will have the privilege of entering on property and removing it.

No tender necessarily accepted.

By order.

D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Clerk.

granted the Company holding the has great possibilities, and it is expect-charter of the Nova Scotia Eastern ed that he will make a new record this season.

The death of Mr. Daniel Forbes formerly of St. Andrews, Ant. Co., took place at his home 421 W. 33rd St. New York City, on the morning of the 19th inst. On the preceding Friday he came home from work apparently in perfect health but before dawn the next morning he was stricken with brain fever. Just a few short months ago, your correspondent was requested to write his marriage notice for THE CASKET, but who on that occasion would have thought of his sad and untimely death at this date. He was a promising bright young man with a smile and a ready greeting for all, a favourite in the Antigonish community here and in New York where he had resided during the past year. Far from the home of his childhood, away along the lonely slopes of Mt. Benedict, near Roslindale, he was laid to rest with all the consolations of Holy Church leaving a widow, father, three sisters and five brothers to mourn their loss R. I. P. Chas. Chis. CHAS. CHIS. Boston, March 23, 1905.

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 Halitax

#### FARMFOR 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 Intervale, yielding hay of primest 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, Reauley, Antigonish,

## 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

WANTED good men to handle International

Stock Food in the different sections of the two Counties. Write for prices and terms.

Duncan Chisholm, Antigopish, March 13.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the underSigned, and endorsed "Tender for Freepoit
Breakwater," will be received at this office
nutil Friday, April 14, 1995, inclusively, for the
construction of a breakwater at Freeport,
Dieby County, N. S., according to a plan and
specification to be seen at the offices of C. E. W.
bodwell, Esq. Resident Engineer, Halifax, N.
S. E. G. Millidge, Esq., Resident Engineer,
Antigonish N. S., on application to the Poetmaster at Freeport, and at the Department of
Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made
on the printed form supplied, and signed with
the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank,
payable to the order of the Honourable the
Minister of Public Works, for one thousand
eight hundred dollars \$1,800.00, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forf-sited
if the party tendering decline the contract or
fail to complete the work contracted for and
will be returned in case of non acceptance of
tender.

The department does not bind itself to ac-

tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, FRED, GELINAS,

100

Department of Public Works. Ottawa, March 17, 1905

# 

I am now offering my entire stock

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED

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

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 \$4.00 \$6.00 7.00 8.00, March price - -25 Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters with High Collar, regular price \$4 00 \$6.00, 7.00 and 8.00, March Price 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 1 Lot Men's Collars, 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

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE

MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

# HARDWA

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.

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

... THE ...

I's marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, make the Mason & Reach 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.