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Fifty-third Year.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6

If our readers wish to know something of the Beef Trust, whose rapacity President Roosevelt is trying to curb, let them read Charles Edward Russell's article on another page.

In 1805 there were only ten churches and thirty-five priests in the territory now included in the city of London. To-day there are a hundred and fifty churches and five hundred priests.

John Hay has taken a vacation from the State Department at Washington. and will probably not return to it. We should have preferred to see him swept out by a wave of Catholic indignation.

The new Earl of Kenmare is descended from a convert on both sides, his mother having been a daughter of Lord Charles Thynne, who began his ecclesiastical career as a Canon of Canterbury and ended it as a Catholic priest.

Monsignor Tonti, Papal Nuncio at Rio Janerio, who last year successfully arbitrated a territorial dispute between Brazil and Bolivia, has now been invited to act as third member of an arbitration board to settle a dispute between Brazil and Peru.

Four hundred and sixty-four Irish martyrs of the penal days are likely to be beatified this year. The Holy Father is taking pains to expedite the process, and Ireland will no longer be reproached with having no saint since Laurence O'Toole.

A despatch telling of the death in Toronto of Rev. Edmund Burke Lawler, the pioneer Catholic missionary in Ontario, says that he took his name from his uncle, Bishop Edmund Burke, of the Reformed Churches of France, the first Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Bishop Burke was not an Apostolic Delegate, in the technical sense of that title, but a Vicar-Apostolic, as a bishop is called whose field of labour is not yet a regular diocese.

"The West is characterized by a spirit of brotherliness and fair play," said Canon Cody at the mass-meeting in Toronto, "and even if it is dominantly Protestant, still it must be remembered that one of the very fundamental principles of Protestantism is toleration and justice to all creeds.' The Catholics of Manitoba are still of opinion that they did not get justice when their schools were suppressed; and their brethren of the new provinces can scarcely be blamed for refusing to rely on anything less solid than Federal legislation.

Mr. Richard Davey, the well-known journalist, points out in letters to several English papers that the proposed sale at public auction of a Catholie church in the Avenue Hoche, Paris, is an affront to two friendly nations. This church was built by the contributions of English and American Catholics living in Paris, and when it was about to be sold a year ago for arrears of taxes, Mrs. John W. Mackay, widow of the Commercial Cable magnate, gave \$5,000 to save it. If it were a Protestant church, there can be no doubt that the British and American ambassadors would intervene to prevent the sale.

The Ave Maria thus corrects a

Laurier's statement concerning the gratefully remembered by many relative morality of Canada and the United States: "Everyone who has examined the question knows that, while our population is to that of Canada as sixteen to one, our murders and divorces are to hers as one hundred and sixty to one, and our lynchings to hers as sixteen hundred to nothing. It won't do for our publicists to land irreligious education to the skies, and then grow fretful at legitimate criticism of its logical social outcome.'

Of the 330,000 Catholic Uniates in Russian Poland, 250,000 conform outwardly in a greater or lesser degree to the Orthodox church. But 80,000, denominated by the Holy Synod "Refractories" are enduring all the hardships suffered by the Irish in the penal days rather than deny their faith. Different governor-generals of Poland have recommended that these people be permitted to follow their conscience, but their recommendations have gone unheeded. Last May, 56,-000 of them signed a pathetic address to the Pope which has only lately been published. While not rejoicing in Japanese victories, we may see in the Russian disaster in Manchuria a just retribution for religious persecu-

Dr. William Barry's article on "Agnosticism and National Decay" in the March Contemporary, in which he claims that by the express admissions of its most distinguished exponents, the creed of negation tends to materialize and debase civilization, draws the following comment from the Spectator: "Dr. Barry's outlook strikes us as unduly pessimistic; but it is impossible to deny the eloquence and literary skill with which he has formulated his indictment." Whether we agree with all Dr. Barry's opinions or not,-and at times he does seem to touch the limits of the hazardous, -we feel pleased to know that he gets a respectful hearing from people who rarely listen to what a Catholic priest has to say,

Abbé Gayraud, one of the Breton deputies in the French Chamber, said in a recent debate on the separation of Church and State: "Give us what the Central Council of the Reformed Churches demand, and I would accept it. Give us complete liberty of worship, the buildings necessary for its exercise, pensions for the dispossessed clergy, and complete liberty of ritual association; give us all that, in the terms indicated by the Central Council and I shall be the first to join with you in voting for separation." This the Government will not grant, however, and moreover they are determined to put it on record that it is the action of the Vatican which necessitates the separation. M. Ribot, who has been twice Prime Minister of France, calls this statement "an his-

The poet who began a set of verses as follows:

* Is this the Lent to keep Thy larder tean And clean From fats of meat and sheep?"

and ended them thus:

" To show a heart grief-rent; To starve thy sin, Not bin; And that's to keep thy Lent."

was, in spite of his clerical cloth, notoriously a bon vivant. His argument is often repeated, and generally by people like himself who keep Lent neither in the one way nor in the other. Our answer to the argument is the divine words: "These things you ought to have done and not to leave those undone."

Jules Verne is scarcely receiving the credit he deserves. He was really athinker in advance of his time. When he wrote "Around the World in Eighty Days," he described a feat then regarded as impossible; "Five Weeks in a Balloon" was a long anticipation of the dirigibility of air-ships; "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" appeared when submarine boats were only a romantic dream. In Chicago critic who thought he had his own opinion he counted for nothing fact of a man being a Roman Catholic

grown men as a wizard who delighted their boyhood and gave them a vast deal of valuable information in connection with an exciting story.

Professor Jenks of Cornell Universicy, being invited to advise the Chinese Government on the missionary problem, has suggested that it would be inadvisable to tolerate any religion which imposes on its members implicit subjection to ecclesiastical authority in faith and morals, while It would be advisable to engraft on Confucianism certain portions of the teaching of Christ. In plainer words, the Professor advises that Protestantism be tolerated and Catholicism proscribed. Mr. Gladstone, in his latter days, said that if Catholic Emancipation had not been carried in 1829 it could not be carried now. If there are many Jenks among the educated non-Catholics of to-day, we believe Gladstone was right. It is the spirit of Jenks which opposes separate schools. Public schools for all are to be fostered, in the expectation that they will wean Catholics from their religion; separate schools are to be discouraged, and if possible proscribed, because they nourish a robust Cathol-

The State of Kansas has taken legislative action looking to the encouragement of competition with the Standard Oil Company in the Kansas oil fields. At first the Company retaliated by quitting the oil business in that State, and as they owned all the pipe-lines the private owners of oilwells were left in a bad position. The Company subsequently reconsidered its action, and went back; doubtless it saw the storm coming. Seventeen States have wired to Kansas for a copy of its bill. President Roosevelt, pursuant to resolution of his legislators, has ordered a thorough investigation of the business of the Standard Oil Company. There have been investigations in the past, but Roosevelt is the kind of man from whom better results may be expected. And so the war is on between the financial magnates and the long-suffering public who have been their dupes and slaves. The result would not be in doubt, were both sides equally in earnest. But are they? The public are fickle and good-natured, and do not always follow up a victory. The Standard Oil people have not those weakening defects in their mode of operating. The people may forget; but Standard Oil never forgets.

Supposing that Mr. Borden's argument against the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill were sound he should have said to himself remedial legislation is now a dead letter in the law, for this I chiefly blame Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers, but I must also blame the Ontario wing of my own party. Seeing that it is a dead letter, however, I feel bound in equity if not in law to vote for a bill which guarantees to the religious minority of the new provinces those educational rights which if deprived of by provincial legislation they never can regain. If he had only done this he might then have assailed the Premier not only in that sentence of Macaulay's which heattributed to Lord Brougham, but in the whole series of flery sentences which we reprinted last week. But Mr. Borden spoke under pressure. If Mr. Bellcourt was hasty in using the term we do not think he need have withdrawn it so promptly. He might have asked does Mr. Borden doubt for a moment that if he voted for this bill he would be called upon at once to resign his seat for Carleton Words were not needed to create a moral pressure. The son who knows that if he takes a certain course of action his father will turn him adrift in the world is under pressure as well as the other who has been definitely warned that such a penalty is hanging over his head.

The Spectator cannot have carefully studied the facts when it says it does not believe that of recent years the scored a point against Sir Wilfrid in French literature, but he will be has told against him in regard to given to Irishmen because they are Chamberlain.

udicial appointments in Ireland, or even to appointments in the Castle. The fact is that there are fewer Catholics on the bench in Ireland to-day than there were twenty-five years ago. Only last year the most eminent barrister in Ireland died a simple advocate. He could scarcely have escaped being called to the bench if he had been a Protestant. Such facts are not explained away by saying, "No doubt for the higher appointments the number of Protestant nominees is larger than that of possible Roman Catholics, because the number of well-educated Irish Roman Catholics is smaller than that of well-educated Irish Protestants." However, the Spectator is quite just when it remarks upon this inequality: "This is an evil which we should like to see abated by the creation of a Roman Catholic University." And, in reply to a correspondent who thinks Irish Catholics should be satisfied with Maynooth, it says:

The Irish Roman Catholic leaders desire to have a University not merely with a Roman Catholic atmosphere, but also with the fullest academic prestige. We hold that as they ask for this they have a right to have it. The fact that this priest-and-Bishopridden University will be, in our opinion within a price of the control ion, anything but an ideal seat of learning, is not material. The Irish Roman Catholics have a right to have the thing they want, and not the thing we think they ought to want,—provided, as in the case of a Roman Catholic University, that thing can be given them without encouraging the disintegration of the United King-

The pulpit agitators who are raising such an outery throughout Canada against religion in the schools, would do better to meditate on the words of Dr. Thraendorf, Professor of Education in the University of Jena. "Can it be to the interest of the State," asked this distinguished German Protestant, "to disregard the wishes of Christian families and congregations?" And he answers his own question by saying: "It is indisputable that the welfare of the State depends on the health of its separate organs-that is, on that of families. In its own interest, therefore, it is impossible for the State to take a course through which family life is injured. Anything which injures all individuals cannot possibly be useful to the State. For the State is nothing in itself, but is only the sum of individuals. Nor can it be in the interest of the State to injure the life of religious organisations at the root, as on the health of that life rests the power and health of the national life. Where the spirit of religious indifference, the spirit of negation, gains the upper hand, there the life of the nation sickens in its innermost core. If the State, because it is not of any religion, will not allow children to be of any religion so long as they are in school, it adopts the old tyrannical principle of 'Whose the region, his the religion,' and falls below the moral level of Frederick the Great, who said, 'It is oppression if we deprive fathers of freedom to educate their children as they wish; it is oppression if we send children into a school of natural religion when their fathers desire that they shall become Catholics like themselves."

Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the Irish Protestant whose recent "Life of Thomas Moore" has been so highly praised by the critics, writes as follows to the Spectator concerning Protestant ascendency in Ireland:

"It is quite true that in parts of Ireland where Catholics are in a large majority no Protestant has much chance of being elected dispensary doctor. It is equally true that before local government, when the nomination was in Protestant hands, no one thought of appointing a Catholic.

'It is quite true that at meetings of railway companies, &c., the quesgetting promotion. But when we are told that over ninety per cent, of the salaries above £200 a year in connection with a given line goes to Protest ants, the inference is plain, — that Protestants are unfairly favoured. I asked the question of a Protestant who had been employed as an engineer by a principal company in Ireland, and his answer was that unquestionably the company did different's

against Catholics. "I note that the Speciator will always protest against appointments

Roman Catholies.' Very sound. But did the Spectator ever trouble to pro-test against appointments being given to men because they were Protest-ants? I have no doubt it honestly believed a reasonable presumption to exist that a Protestant was a better man. Certainly, we Protestants in Ireland were always brought up in that belief. At present many of us, even those who are not Nationalists, begin to wonder whether Sir Antony MacDonnell may not have been as enlightened in making appointments as, for example, Mr William Moore."

Mr. William Moore, Conservative Member for North Antrim, was for the last two years Parliamentary Private Secretary to Chief Secretary Wyndham.

When Professor Loeb held the chair of physiology in Chicago University, he came very near discovering the secret of life several times, so he said. Now he has discovered it at the University of California; we have his own word for it. True, some severe critics are saying that even if he did succeed in artificially fertilizing sea-urchin eggs, he did not create the eggs themselves, and is therefore as far away as ever from proving that man can do what has hitherto been thought possible only to the Almighty. Against the pseudo-science of this boastful German it is well to set the words of a veteran scientist who is noted for his modesty as well as for his achievements. Lord Kelvin, in a recent address to the medical students of St. George's Hospital, London, said:

"Do not imagine that any hocuspocus of electricity or viscous fluids will make a living cell. It will be interesting to you to know that materials belonging to the gener-al class of foodstuffs, such as sugar, and what may also be called a foodstuff, alcohol, can be made out of the chemical elements. But let none of your youthful minds be dazzled by the imaginings of the daily newspapers that, because Berthelot and others have thus made toodstuffs, they can make living things, or that there is any prospect of a process being found in any laboratory for making a living thing, whether the minutest germ of batteriology or anything smaller or greater. There is an absolute distinction between crystals and cells. Anything that crystallizes can be made by the chemist. Nothing ap-proaching to the cell of a living reature has ever yet been made. The general result of an enormous amount of exceedingly intricate and thoroughgoing investigation by Huxley and Hooker and others of the present age, and by some of their predecessors both the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries, is that no artificial process whatever can make living matter out

Mr. Wilson Fox, Deputy Comptrolfer-General of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, has lately given out some statistics showing the condition of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom. The average weekly wage for the whole of England is 18s. 3d., about \$4.50. Allowing 13s. 64d, for the food consumed by a man with a wife and four children, 1s. 6d. for rent, 1s. 9d. for light and fuel, 3s. for clothes, and 6d. for the man's club. there is a deficit of 2s. 0id., or fifty cents, "without allowing for any expenditure on beer, tobacco, and household requisites." In Ireland, the case is worse still. The average wage is 10s, 11d., not quite \$3.00, and the average family expenditure for food alone is 10s, 5%d. The Spectator's comment is: "It is not quite clear, unfortunately, how the agricultural labourer manages to live." Afterwards it hints that he may manage to keep himself and his family from hunger if he has a little garden of his own, and sets his children to work at an age when they should be going to school. Its sapient or, as we think, fatuous conclusion is: The moral of the whole Report is the transcendent importance of cheap food." If the farm hand cannot now earn enough to live on, when food is as cheap as it possibly can be, the moral is that he needs higher wages. And higher wages he cannot. get under the present free-trade policy which permits the surplus products of the protected and State-aided industry of other nations to be dumped upon the shores of the British Isles. Thereno hope of higher wages for the underfed workman except in some such policy as that outlined by Mr.

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A STRAGGLER OF '15. (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle thinks this the best of the many short stories he has written)

It was a dull October morning, and heavy, rolling fog-wreaths lay low over the wet grey roofs of the Woolwich houses. Down in the long, brick-lined streets all was sodden and greasy and cheerless. From the high buildings of the Arsenal came the whirr of many wheels, the thudding of weights, and the bezz and babel of human toil. Beyond, the dwellings of the workingmen, smoke-stained and unlovely, radiated away in a lessening perspective of narrowing road and lwindling wall.

There were few folk in the streets, for the toilers had all been absorbed since break of day by the huge, smoke - spouting monster, which snoke - spouting monster, which snoked in the manhood of the town, to belch it forth, weary and workstained, every night. Stout women, with thick red arms and dirty aprons, stood upon the whitened doorsteps, leaning upon their brooms, and shricking their morning greetings across the road. One had gathered a small knot of cronies around her, and was talking energetically, with little shall titters from her audience to punctuate

her remarks. "Old enough to know better!" she cried, in answer to an exclamation from one of the listeners. ow old is he at all? Blessed if I could ever make out

"Well, it ain't so hard to reckon," said a sharp - featured, pale - faced woman, with watery - blue eyes. "He's been at the battle o' Waterloo, and has the pension and medal to

prove it."

"That were a terble long time agone," remarked a third, "It were afore I were born."

"It were fifteen year after the beginnin' of the century," cried a young-er woman, who had stood leaning against the wall, with a smile of superior knowledge up on her face, "My Bill was a-saying so last Sabbath, when I spoke to him o' old Daddy

"att make it?"
"It's eighty-one now," said the original speaker, checking off the years upon her coarse, red fingers, "and that were fifteen. Ten, and ten, and ten, and ten, and ten—why, its only sixty and six year, so he ain't so

"But he weren't a new-born babe at the battle, silly," cried the young woman with a chuckle. "S'pose he were only twenty, then he couldn't be less than six-and-eighty now, at the

"Ay, he's that-every day of it,"

"I've had bout enough of it," re-marked the large woman, gloomily. Unless he's young niece, or grandniece, or whatever she is, come to-day, I'm off; and he can find someone else to do his work. Your own 'ome first,

says I."
"Ain't be quiet, then, Missus Simpson?" asked the youngest of the group.
"Listen to him now," she answered,

with her hand half-raised, and her head turned slantwise towards the open door. From the upper floor came a shuffling, sliding sound, with a sharp tapping of a stick. "There he go back and forrards doing what he call his sentry-go. 'Arf the night through he's at that game, the silly old inggins. At six o'clock this very old juggins. At six o'clock this very mornin', there he was beatin' with a stick at my door. 'Turn out guard.' the cried, and a lot more jargon that I could make nothing of. Then what with his coughin' and 'awkin' and spittin', there ain't no gettin' a wink o' sleep. Hark to him now!"

"Missus Simpson! Missus Simp son!" cried a cracked and querulous voice from above,
"That's him!" she cried, nodding

her head with an air of triumph. "He do go on somethin' scandalous. Yes, Mister Brewster, sir." "I want my morning ration, Missus

'It's just ready, Mister Brewster,

"Blessed if he ain't like a baby cryin' for its pap," said the young wo-

"I feel as if I could shake his old bones up sometimes," cried Mrs. Simp-son viciously. "But whose for a 'arf of fourpenny?"

The whole company were about to chuffle off to the public house when a young girl stepped across the road and touched the housekeeper timidly upon the arm. "I think that is No. 56, Arsenal View," she said. "Can you tell me if Mr. Brewster lives

The housekeeper looked critically at the newcomer. She was a girl of about twenty, broad-faced and comely, with a turned up nose and large, honest, grev eyes. Her print dress, her straw hat with its bunch of glaring poppies, and the bundle she carried had all a smack of the coun-

You're Norah Brewster, I s'pose, said Mrs. Simpson, eyeing her up and

down with no friendly gaze. "Yes; I've come to look after my grand-uncle Gregory."

"And a good job too," cried the housekeeper, with a toss of her head.
"It's about time that some of his own

folk took a turn at it, for I've had enough of it. There you are, young woman! in you go, and make yourself at home. There's tea in the caddy, and bacon on the dresser, and the old man will be about you if you don't fetch him his breakfast. I'll send for my things in the evenin'." With a nod she strolled off with her

attendant gossips in the direction of

Manufacturer Association Supplies.

Thus left to her own devices, the country girl walked into the front room and took off her hat and jacket.

He chuckled hoarsely to himself, and the long, stringy sinews of his

It was a low-roofed apartment with a sputtering fire, upon which a small brass kettle was singing cheerily. A stained cloth lay over half the table with an empty brown teapot, a loaf of bread, and some coarse crockery. Norah Brewster looked rapidly about her, and in an instant took over her new duties. Ere five minutes had passed the tea was made, two slices of bacon were frizzling on the panthe table was rearranged, the antimacassars straightened over the sombre brown furniture, and the whole room had taken a new air of comfort and neatness. This done, she looked round curiously at the prints upon the walls. Over the fireplace, in a small square case, a brown medal caught her eye, hanging from a strip of purple ribbon. Beneath was a slip of newspaper cutting. She stood on her tiptoes, with her fingers on the edge of the mantlepiece, and craned her neck up to see it, glancing down from time to time at the bacon which simmered and hissed beneath her. The cutting was yellow with age, and ran in this way:

"On Tuesday an interesting cere-mony was performed at the barracks of the 3rd Regiment of Guards, when, in the presence of the Prince Regent, Lord Hill, Lord Saltoun, and an asssemblage which comprised beauty as well as valour, a special medal was presented to Corporal Gregory Brewster, of Captain Haldane's flank company, in recognition of his gallantry in the recent great battle in the Low-It appears that on the evermemorable 18th of June, four com-panies of the 3rd Guards and of the Coldstreams, under the command of Colonels Maitland and Byng, held the important farmhouse of Hougoumont at the right of the British position. At a critical point of the action these troops found themselves short of powder. Seeing that Generals Foy and Jerome Buonaparte were again massing their infantry for an attack on the position, Colonel Byng despatched Corporal Brewster to the rear to hasten up the reserve ammunition. Brewster came upon two powder tumbrils of the Nassaudivision, and succeeded, after menacing the drivers with his musket, in inducing them to convey their powder to Hougoumont. In his absence, how-ever, the hedges surrounding the position had been set on fire by a howitzer battery of the French, and the passage of the carts full of powder became a most hazardous matter. The first tumbril exploded, blowing the driver to fragments. Daunted by the fate of his comrade, the second driver turned his horses, but Corporal Brewster, springing upon his seat, hurled the man down, and urging the powder cart through the flames, succeeded in forcing a way to his companions. To this gallant deed may be directly at tributed the success of the British arms, for without powder it would have been impossible to have neld Hougoument, and the Duke of Wellington had repeatedly declared that had Hougoumont fallen, as well as La Haye Sainte, he would have found it impossible to have held his ground. Long may the heroic Brewster live to treasure the medal which he has so bravely won, and to look back with pride to the day when in the presence of his comrades he received this tribute to his valour from the august hands of

the first gentleman of the realm. The reading of this old cutting increased in the girl's mind the veneration which she had always had for her warrior kinsman. From her infancy he had been her hero, and she remembered how her father used to speak of his courage and his strength, how he could strike down a bullock with a blow of his fist, and carry a fat sheep under either arm. True that she had never seen him, but a rude painting at home, which depicted a square-faced, stalwart man, great bearskin cap, rose ever before her memory when she thought of

She was still gazing at the brown medal and wondering what the "dulce et decorum est" might mean, which was inscribed upon the edge, when there came a sudden tapping and shuffling upon the stair, and there at the door was standing the very man who had been so often in her thoughts.

But could this indeed be he? Where was the martial air, the flashing eye, the warrior face which she had pictured? There, framed in the door-way, was a huge, twisted old man, gaunt and puckered, with twitching hands and shuffling, purposeless feet. A cloud of fluffy white hair, a red-veined nose, two thick turts of eyebrow and a pair of dimly questioning, watery-blue eyes — these were what met her gaze. He leaned forward upon a stick, while his shoulders rose and fell with his crackling, rasping breathing.
"I want my morning rations," he

crooned, as he stumped forward to his chair. "The cold nips me without 'em. See to my fingers!"

He held out his distorted hands, all

blue at the tips, wrinkled and gnarled, with huge, projecting knuckles

"It's nigh ready," answered the girl, gazing at him with wonder in her eyes. "Don't you know who I am, grand-uncle? I am Norah Brewster from Witham. "Rum is warm," mumbled the old

man, rocking to and fro in his chair, "and schnapps is warm and there's eat in soup, but it's a dish o' tea for me. What did you say your name was?" "Norah Brewster,"

"You can speak out, lass. Seems to me folk's voices isn't as loud as they

"I'm Norah Brewster, uncle. I'm vonr grand-niece come from down Essex way to live with you." "You'll be brother Jarge's girl! Lor', to think o'little Jarge having a oirl."

throat jerked and quivered. "I am the daughter of your brother George's son," said she as she turned

the bacon.
"Lor', but little Jarge was a rare 'un," he continued. "Eh, by Jimini, there was no chousing Jarge. He's got a bull pup o' mine that I gave him when I took the bounty. You've heard him speak of it, likely?"

"Why, grandpa George has been dead this tweny years," said she,

pouring out the tea.

"Well, it was a bootiful pup—ay, a
well-bred un, by Jimini! I'm cold for
lack of my rations. Rum is good, and
so is schnapps, but I'd as lief have tea He breathed heavily while he de-

vonred his food.
"It's a middlin' goodish way you've come," said he at last. "Likely the stage left yester-night."
"The what, uncle?" "The coach that brought you."

"Nay, I came by the mornin' train." "Lor' now, think o' that! You ain't afraid of those new-fangled things! To think of you coming by railroad like that! What's the world a-comin' to?"

There was silence for some minutes while Norah sat stirring her tea and glancing sideways at the bluish lips and champing jaws of her companion.

"You must have seen a deal of life, uncle," said she. "It must seem a long, long time to you!

"Not so very long, neither. I'm ninety come Candlemas, but it don't seem long since I took the bounty. And that battle, it might have been yesterday. I've got the smell of the burned powder in my nose yet. Eh. but I get a power of good from my

He did indeed look less worn and colourless than when she first saw him. His face was flushed and his back more erect.

"Have you read that?" he asked, jerking his head towards the cutting. "Yes uncle, and I am sure you must be proud of it.

"Ah, it was a great day for me! A great day! The Regent was there, and a fine body of a man too! 'The ridgment is proud of you,' says he. 'And I'm proud of the ridgment,' says. 'A damned good answer too!' he to Lord Hill, and they both bust out a-laughing. But what be you a-peepin' out o' the window for?"

"Ob, uncle, hore's a regiment of soldiers coming down the street, with the band playing in front of them.'

"A ridgment, eh? Where be my asses? Lor' but I can hear the band, as plain as plain. Here's the pioneers an' the drum-major! What be their number, lass? His eyes were shining and his bony,

yellow fingers, like the claws of some fierce old bird, dug into her shoulder. "They don't seem to have no number, uncle. They've something wrote on their shoulders. Oxfordshire, I

think it be. "Ah, yes," he growled, "I heard as they'd dropped the numbers and given them new-fangled names. There they go, by Jimini! They're young mostly, but they hain't forgot how to march. They have the swing-ay, I'll say that for them. They've got the swing."
He gazed after them until the last

files had turned the corner and the measured tramp of their marching had died away in the distance.

He had just regained his chair when the door opened and a gentleman "Ah, Mr. Brewster! Better to-day?"

he asked. "Come in, doctor! Yes, I'm better, But there's a deal o' bubbling in my chest. It's all them toobes. If I could but cut the phlegm I'd be right. Can't ye get me something to cut the

The doctor, a grave-faced young man, put his fingers to the furrowed blue-corded wrist.

"You must be careful," he said; you must take no liberties. The thin tide of life seemed to thrill rather than to throb under his finger.

The old man chuckled, "I've got brother Jarge's girl to look after me now. She'll see I don't break barracks or do what I badn't ought to; why, darn my skin, I knew something was amiss!

"With what?"

"Why, with them soldiers, You saw them pass, doctor-eh? They'd forget their stocks. Not one of 'em had his stock on." He croaked and chuckled for a long time over his discovery. "It wouldn't ha' done for the Dook!" he muttered. "No, by Jimini! the Dook would ha' had word

The doctor smiled. "Well, you are doing very well," said he. "I'll look in once a week or so and see how you are!" As Norah followed him to the door he beckoned her outside. "He is very weak," he whispered. "If you find him failing you must sead for me."
"What ails him, doctor?"

"Ninety years all him. His arteries are pipes of lime. His heart is shrunken and flabby. The man is worn out.'

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Residence, Church Street, Antigonish. FOR SALE.

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

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

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NOTICE.

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

NTERCOLONIAL

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

No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, " 20 Express for Halifax, 12.27 " 85 Express for Sydney, 18.26 " 19 Express for Sydney, -All trains run by Atlantic Standard time.

Twenty four o'clock is midnight Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the

Maritime provinces. I Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904. ant than l'amburpannes and ruled with a sway as certain. In a country of law, it exists and proceeds in defiance of law. In a country historically proud of its institutions it establishes unchecked a condition that refutes and nullifies the significance of those institutions. We have grown familiar this country with years phases of

in this country with many phases of the mania of money getting, and the evil it may work to mankind at large;

we have seen none so strange and alarming as this of which I write. Names

tyrant in the darkness of the Middle

Ages.
Three times a day this power comes to the table of every householder in America, rich or poor, great or small, known or taken to the table of t

and extorts its tribute. It crosses the ocean and makes its presence felt in multitudes of homes that would not

know how to give it a name. It con-

trols prices and regulates traffic in a thousand markets. It changes condi-tions and builds up and pulls down in-

dustries; it makes men poor or rich as

of others it has a control that for practical purposes of profit is not less complete. It fixes at its own will the price of every pound of fresh, salted, smoked, or preserved meat prepared and sold in the United States. It fixes

and sold in the United States. It fixes the price of every ham, every pound of bacon, every pound of bacon, every pound of lard, every can of prepared soup. It has an absolute monopoly of our enormous meat exports, dressed and preserved. It has an absolute monopoly of the American trade in fertilizers, hides, bristles, horn and bone products. It owns or controls or dominates every slaughter-house except a few that have inconsiderable

cept a few that have inconsiderable local or special trades. It owns steam and electric railroads, it owns the

entire trolley-car service in several cilies, and is acquiring the like property elsewhere. It owns factories, shops, stock-yards, mills, land and land-companies, plants, warehouses, politicians, legislators, and Congress-

It defies Wall Street and all that

It defies Wall Street and all that therein is. It terrorizes great railroad corporations loog used to terrorizing others. It takes toll from big and little, it gouges millions from railroad companies, and cont pieces from obscure shippers. To-day it is compelling a lordly railroad to dismiss its general manager, to morrow it is black-listing and ruining some little commission merchant. It is remorseless, tireless, greedy, insatiable and it plans achievement so much greater than any so far recorded in the history

than any so far recorded in the history of commerce that the imagination flags in trying to follow its future

Chicago and New York.

cùs VALD.

5.

D, C. B. AN,

ailding. Pennsyl. VEW.

g Store, to 4,30,

LL. B.

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Life panies,

H. N. S. Vall, ETC SFACTORY DING. V. S.

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STORE

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through and the

HOTEL,

their offices or homes, to speak a word that this power would not approve of, and multi-millionaires, railroad mag-nates, and captains of industry quail At every step of its progress it has violated national or state law, or both, and with impunity. It has been declared by federal and state courts to be an outlaw and to have no right to exist. It has gone steadily on strengthening its hold, extending its lines, and multiplying its victims. We are accustomed to think that

proceeds of more commodities of daily consumption than all other trusts, combinations, and monopolies together, and the prices of these it seeks to augment for its own profit.

It can make, within certain limits, the price of wheat, of corn, of oats, what it pleases; it will shortly be able control the price of every loaf of bread. Its operations have impoverished or ruined farmers and stockmen, destroyed

ruined farmers and stockmen, destroyed

millions of investments, caused banks to break and men to commit suicide, recipitated strikes, and an-nihilated industries.

So great is the terror it inspires in some quarters that citizens under the constitutional guarantees of freedom

do not dare even in the privacy of

the Standard Oil Company is the ultimate of monopolistic achievement; here is something compared with which the Standard Oil Company is puerile; here is something that affects dustry 'Originally the nation's tables

(Charles Edward Russell in Everybody's Magazine)

In the free republic of the United States of America is a power greater than the government, greater than the courts or judges, greater than legislatures, superior to and independent of all authority of state or nation.

It is a thousand lives where the Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Companies. Reaching out, absorbing and building, by great brute strength and by insidious, intricate hardly discoverable windings and turndent of all authority of state or nation.

It is a greater power than in the history of men has been exercised by ings, day and night this monstrous thing grows and strengthens until its grip is at the nation's throat.

king, emperor, or irresponsible oligarchy. In a democracy it has established a practical empire more important than Tamburlaine's and ruled with a sway as certain. In a country of a sway as certain. In a country of the American Beef Trust they will have it avoids and ruled with appear an understatement of galling and humiliating truths.

And the most singular fact, the fact that should make all of us stop and think, is that the menthat are exercising this incalculable power upon the lives and destinies of their fellow-creatures, are not bad men; as the world gots, they are very good men. They operate one of the most cruel and oppressive monoplies; they would change, details change; but when the laid bare it will puzzle a thoughtful man to say wherein the rule of the great power now to be described differs in any essential from the rule of a fudal. Like other men they have been driven the rule of a fudal. along by an economic evolution be yond their knowledge or control. They are as certainly the victims of conditions as are the people on whose family tables the American Beef Trust

And the instrument that conditions placed in their hand for the making of this tremendous power is a thing so small and simple, so obvious and apparently so easy to eliminate, that the nation seems chiefly to blame for hav-

ing ever tolerated it.

Because the foundations of the American Beef Trust that now ramifles in it will; it controls or establishes or obliterates vast enterprises across the civilized circuit. Its lightest word so many directions and affects so many millions in so many ways rest solely and squarely upon the railroad rebate, and upon nothing else.

Discriminating rates and advantages affects men on the plains of Argentina or the by-streets of London.

Of some of the most important industries of this country it has an absolute, iron-clad, infrancible monopoly;

for the big house against the little, that was the source of this Trust. It was so with the Standard Oil Company; the story of that great monoply is only repeated with more disastrous results. The utterly illegal, utterly indefensible, utterly unjust and anarchistic rebate—is it not strayge that having seen one Old Man strange that having seen one Old Man of the sea rise from this source and be saddled upon us, we allow the same cause to produce another?

True, all rebates, all special advantages all concessions, reductions, and variations from published tariff rates, all preferences of one shipper over another, are condemned and forbidden another, are condemned and forbidden in the Inter-State Commerce act of the United States; no prohibition was ever written into law more expressly and positively than this. In spite of all, the American Beef Trust from its initial stage, as a "gentlemen's agreement," received rebates on all the railroads of the United States, is receiving them to-day, and will continue to receive them for many days to come, law or no law. Does this suggest any reflections to your mind? gest any reflections to your mind? Here is the law as clear, as emphatic as any law ever written, and here is the plain fact of its incessant violation. and from that violation has come the most oppressive and most exacting tyranny of our commerce. Probably in this year of grace the railroads of this country will pay to the American Beef Trust \$25,000,000 in the rebates that are prohibited by law; everybody that knows anything of the subject will know that they are paid; it will appear on the books of the various radroad companies that they are paid; and there will not be raised one hand

It fixes the price that the grower of California shall receive for his fruit, and price the laborer of New York shall pay for his breakfast.

It lays hands upon the melon-grower of Georgia, and compels each to share with it the scanty proceeds of his toil. It can affect the cost of living in Aberdeen and Geneva as easily as in Chicago and New York.

present purposes we must go back to the history of one of the most useful inventions of man and one that in thirty years has revolutionized the system of distributing and indeed of Chicago and New York.

It has in the last three years increased, for its own benefit, the expenses of every householder in America. It control or influences the prices of one-half the food consumed by the nation. It has its share in the proceeds of more commodities of daily consumption, than all other trusts.

producing the perishable food commodities of the country.

Before 1874 the population centres in the United States were supplied with fresh meat, fresh vegetables and fruit from their own immediate neighborhoods, an arrangement that nar-rowly restricted the variety and seasons of production, and often the supply. Thirty years ago a very able man invented and perfected a freight car that could be used as a travelling car that could be used as a traveling refrigerator; that is, one having unusually thick or double sides, bottom, and top, and supplied with ventilators and ice-tanks. So soon as this invention was found to be practicable, an enormous change took place in the most important national industry. Fresh meat began to be transported to great distances, fruit was brought in great distances, fruit was brought in perfect condition across the continent, vegetables were carried from the South to the North in the middle of winter; all differences of climate were practically obliterated. Households in New York were as well supplied with subtropical products as households in New Orleans. An extensive demand for variety in market products developed; new markets were created; the business of farming in many parts of the country underwent astonishing transformations; a new and tremendous industry, that of handling and distributing these products, came into being; millions of dollars and millions

were supplied with meat by local butchers, or where local supplies were insufficient, as in the large Eastern cities, Western cattle were shipped to New York the agreeing gentlemen obtained a rebate of \$7.50. Of the competing or ungentlemanly cities. Western cattle were shipped alive (in the trade term, "on the hool") in cattle cars. With the introduction of the refrigerator car all this changed. The dressed-meat traffic was created. Instead of sending cattle East to be slaughtered, the slaughtering was done in the West, chiefly in Chicago, and the dressed-meat product was sent East in the refrigerator cars. The industry thrived apaze; the number of firms engaged in it rapidly increused. Chicago became the slaughter-house of the continent. Refrigerator cars swarmed on all the railroads. Local slaughtering was largely abandoned before the fierce and successful competition of the new system.

Every important slaughtering (also called packing) house in Chicago built and maintained its own line of refrigerator cars to transport its meat products. Many railroads also supplied themselves with like cars. For the use of these latter no charge was made. The railroads were under obligation as common carriers to deliver in good condition the goods that they handled, The refrigerator car was merely an appliance to ensure delivery in good

Year after year the use of refrigerator cars increased, year after year increased also the importance of Chicago, as the centre of the meat industry. The number of cattle slaughtered (or packed) in Chicago rose from 21,712 in the year ending March 1, 1874, to 2,200,-185 in the year ending March 1, 1890.

The industry began to outgrow its original home. First Kansas City, then South Omaha, then other points were seized by Chicago firms for branch establishments. Gradually, out of the ruck of many competitors emerged four men whose commanding intellects and natural ability dominated the situation. These were P. D. Armour, Gustavus F. Swift, George H. Hammond, and Nelson Morris. Each was at the head of a great firm; all were bitter and unresting competitors whose combats overshadowed lesser

From this condition came the next inevitable step in economic development. The big houses began to absorb the little ones, and to cease from con-tests among themselves on the primary bases of harmony of interests. That bases of harmony of interests. That is to say, the four came to a kind of "gentlemen's agreement" and suppressed, more or less among themselves the competition that is always inimical to good sound profits.

There was, to be sure, plenty of competition from other sources. There were many comparatively powerful houses that could not be bought and that would not enter into monopolistic.

that would not enter into monopolistic agreements like "gentlemen," and of course the four united houses could not make much headway toward the beneficent control of the markets until these disturbing elements were out of the way. In other words they con-fronted exactly the barrier that John D. Rockefeller faced when he was building up the Standard Oil Com-pany, and they seized exactly the same club to be at their way through it. The Inter-State Commerce Act had lately forbidden the Rockefeller re-

lately forbidden the Rockefeller re-bates. The agreeing gentlemen found a way around that slight difficulty. In the beginning, as I have said, the

refrigerator cars had been transported without charge. But after a few years the railroad had gradually and insidi-ously introduced the practice of making small charges for the ice used, and private car companies coming into ex-istence (these being in many cases the personal "graft" of railroad officers and of commerce that the imagination flags in trying to follow its future possibilities.

It fixes, for its own profit, the prices the farmer of the West shall receive for his cattle and hogs, and the prices the butcher of the East shall charge for his meat.

Tadroad companies that they are pain; and they are pain; and there will not be raised one hand anywhere to enforce the law and stop the payments.

This is the literal fact. There is no attempt to disguise the lawlessness the butcher of the East shall charge for his meat.

The price of the train of the unit of the pensation on these cars. The railros demurred. The packers instantly produced what may be called the Big Pistol. That is to say, they had a weapon so foll of peril to any reluctant railroad that no manager or president could contemplate it without abject terror. The nature of this weapon is too complicated to be exweapon is too complicated to be explained in detail here; I need only say that its first shot would mean comparative ruin to the freight business of any road it happened to hit. At the mere sight of it the railroads surrendered at discretion. Managers and presidents tumbled over one another in their haste to make submission. The required concession was mission. The required concession was readily obtained and the agreeing gentlemen were paid by the railroad companies three-quarters of a cent for every mile the agreeing gentlemen's cars were hauled.

That concession did the business. Chicago is approximately one thousand miles from New York by any of the main travelled routes between the

houses some had no refrigerator cars some had a few, some had contracts with private car lines, some used the refrigerator cars of the railroads. Naturally these houses got no rebate; naturally also they began to find it impossible to do business against the competition of the agreeing gentlemen who were provided with that useful concession and in longer or shorter time one after another gave up the fight, got the best terms it could, and sold its business to one or another of the agreeing gentlemen. Some few houses were left in nominal existence; these presently became useful adjuncts to the agreeing in a way to be described

The field in Chicago and all the West was now practically clear. In the meantime similar tactics had been employed elsewhere. Once there had been great slaughtering and packing industries in the East; as those of John P. Squire & Sons, the North Company in Boston, and smaller local packers in other cities. Most of these firms found in the company in Boston in the company in Boston, and smaller local packers in other cities. Most of these firms found in the company in the c it impossible or highly inexpedient to attempt to oppose agreeing gentlemen armed with the big club of a rebate. With the rebate, Chicago dressed meat could be landed in Boston for less than the Boston cost of slaughtering. One after another these companies were gathered in until it came that the agreeing gentleman owned every considerable slaughtering plant (with one exception) in the entire East. Most of their new purchases they promptly

closed down.

This was the condition of things about 1900. The next two or three years saw radical changes. The few years saw radical changes. The few Chicago packing-houses that had not been bought outright by the gentlemen had passed secretly under their control. These were now organized in the National Packing Company of the happy state of New Jersey, with office boys for directors and a microscopic capital. When the time was ripe, by the familiar legerdemain of ripe, by the familiar legerdemain of high finance, this office-boy corpor-ation suddenly appeared as the "hold-ing company" for the agreeing gentle-men. In other words, the Beef Trust

was regularly and formally launched.
Being now the only buyer of cattle
and the only seller of meat, the
Trust began a series of thoughtful operations that have reached from every farmer to every dinner-table, and taken tribute all the way. It put down the average price of medium cattle from \$6 a hundred-weight in September, 1899, to \$4.50 in March, 1904; and in the same period it put up the retail prices of dressed meat about twenty per cent. It raked off profit at every stage of the decline of the price of cattle and at every stage of the ascent of the price of meat. advanced the prices of its fertilizer and offal products. It racked the pro-ducer and it racked the consumer, and resolutely between stood resolutely between them, gathering toll from each. It advanced day by day further into the field of production and day by day laid hold upon new victims. It disclosed gradually a gigantic plan to control the price of every edible thing grown in this country, and to control it for its own dividends.

In all these operations the chief

In all these operations the chief instruments were the refrigerator ca and the Big Pistol. When the gentle men agreed, the refrigerator cars pos-sessed by each house naturally passed Continued on page seven

JERSEY CREAM NEVER SOURS.

It is always ready for use.

It is prepared from cows' milk of unsurpassed richness and purity.

Its flavor will strongly commend it to all consumers.

It is sold by every grocer.

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Coughing is Serious

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

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 FOR COUGHS, COLDS, GRIPPE,

Bronchitis, Consumption, &c., we strongly recommend

Emulsion Puttner's

For over thirty years this great remedy has been used all over the Maritime Provinces with most admirable results. Thousands testify to its curative powers. Multitudes of sick have been made well, and valuable lives saved. It will cure

Be sure you get PUT-TNER'S, the original and best Emulsion.

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Miners and Shippers of the celebrated

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First-class both for Domestic and Steam COAL! COAL!

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Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B. JAMES KENNA, Local Agent.

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Sailings Commencing Nov. 16th SS. HALIFAX

HALIFAX to BOSTON, Wednesday's S.00 A. M. From Beston Satur-lays at Noon.

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

Turough tickets for sale, and baggage checked by agents Intercelonial Railway.

For all information apply to Plans Lina America at Halifax.

H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
Between CHARLES N. WILKIE and
W. PERL CUNNINGHAM,
doing business as Wilkie &
Cunningham, Plaintiffs;
AND
JEREMIAH DELOREY and
ELIZABETH DELOREY,
Defendants

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

Wednesday, the Twelfth day of April, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made 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 twenty-four acres, more or less, said lands having been conveyed to the said Jeremiah Delorey by Nicholas Delorey and Mary Delorey, his wife, by deed dated the 15th day of February, A D. 188, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 47 at pages 458 and 150.

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

D. D. CHISHOLM.

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.

Bowman's Headache Powders Safe and Reliable. Cures All Headaches Promptly. In Powder and Wafer Form, 10 and 25 Cents.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET.

WAL IS HED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY (LIMITED) M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Verms: \$1,00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the wordly spirit which enters with the greatest subfilty 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 provails in the ag in which we live; and these are powerful motations, full of danger and in perpetual action upon us.—Cardinal Manning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

WHY WE WANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Toronto Star has grasped the reason why Catholics are not satisfied with the public school system, though they often endure it in silence because they cannot better the matter by talking about it. Of course, if our non-Catholic fellow-citizens were convinced that such a school system would, in a few generations, turn Catholics into Protestants, they would all recognize the force of our objection, however desirable they might think such a result would be. They do not believe, however, that such a result would come to pass. At the same time they do believe that if our children were to attend the public schools they would grow up "liberal Catholics." And here is where they fail to understand us. They think a man can be a Catholic in the same way as he can be a Protestant, by accepting certain doctrines of the Church though not necessarily all that she teaches. A few months ago the Outlook expressed its doubt whether so intellectual a man as Ferdinand Brunetière could possibly believe every Catholic dogma. When a correspondent pointed out that this was applying dishonesty to Brunetière, Dr. Abbott said he could not see it in that light; he thought a man would be perfectly justified in joining the Catholic Church if he were able loyally to accept the bulk of her teachings. Yet every Catholic knows that such a man would not be a genuine member of the Church at all, and could not secure admission to her communion except under false pretences. The celibacy of the clergy is not a dogma of the Church; it is merely a rule of discipline. So is the refusal of the cup to the laity. Yet if any man were to deny the Church's right to enforce these rules of discipline on her clergy and laity, he would not be a Catholic at all. This is something which non-Catholics do not seem to be able to understand. A well-known magazine writer says that the first thing the Pope of the future must do is to bury Infallibility. The other day a Peterborough minister wrote a letter to the papers in which he quoted Michael J. F. McCarthy as an Irish Roman Catholic who did not believe in clerical control of education. Mr. McCarthy may, for some reason or other, choose to call himself a Catholic still, and in the eyes of Protestants he may continue to be one of the "liberal" sort, but in the eyes of Catholics he has long ceased to be a Catholic at all. And he is a product of the kind of education with which Irish Catholics are often told they should be satisfied, for he is a B. A. of Trinity College, Dublin. Trinity has turned out some excellent Catholics, like the late Lord Russell and the present Lord Justice Mathew, but those of our young men who study in its halls are more likely to be of the McCarthy type. Alberta and Saskatchewan should not have separate schools, said Editor Willison of the Toronto News at the recent mass meeting in that city, because only national schools will "insure the unity of race and creed in the new provinces." There we have it in a nurshell. The public schools are expected to Anglicize and Protestantise the French - Canadians of the North-West. No doubt it would promote national unity if all the people of the Dominion were of one language and religion, but you cannot Anglicize a French-Canadian without doing violence to his cherished traditions and his constitutional rights, and you cannot Protestantize a Catholic without doing violence to his conscience. An abler man than any of the clergymen who have been attempting to dictate a system of education for the North-West, devised a system of national schools for Ireland. which under profession of undenominationalism were intended to wean the young generation from the faith of young generation from the faith of their fathers. The plan failed egreg-iously. Catholics either ignored the national schools or took possession of them and made them their own. Arch-bishop Whatley's failure should be a warning to all those in Canada who are trying to imitate his policy.

Country Harbour Branch Rallway.

To The Editor of The Casket: Sin,—The Mayor of the Town and the Warden of the Municipality have

shown their active interest in the wel-fare of this County by calling a public meeting and taking steps by which our rights re railway construction have been placed before the Govern-

The only answer, so far as we have yet learned, vouchsafed by that body to our representations, has been that. to our representations, has been that, it would make no promises in this connection until the charter, now held by the present company, had expired. This may mean much to us, or it may mean nothing. So far as we can gather from it, it means that should the company succeed in procuring the necessary funds, it shall be allowed to proceed with the construction of the work as now outlined in anowed to proceed with the construc-tion of the work as now outlined in the contract and to adhere to the Melrose-New Glasgow branch, thus giving the death blow to the Antigo-nish-Country Harbour line, forever. We submit, however, that no matter whether this converted

whether this company or another builds the "Nova Scotia Eastern Railway," the present contract should be first so amended that the shorter and more direct route from Antigonish to Country Harbour be substituted for

the Melrose-New Glasgow line. This change should be effected not only in the interest of the Counties of Antigonish and Guysborough, but in the interests of the Province. That the Government cannot do this is incredible, for surely it cannot have placed itself so completely under the thumb of any corporation to which it itself has given legal existence, as to be unable to make a slight change in the terms of the original contract as is learly in the interest of the whole Province, or have placed itself in so humiliating a position as to be unable

to right a wrong.

We understand the company has had its charter lately extended for the second time. If it has power to favour the company to this extent, it certainy should have equal power to legislate in the general interests of the people by amending acts in the proper direc-

In the interests of the Province, allowing the subsidy of \$5000.00 per mile and a difference of mileage of 34, in favour of the Antigonish-Country Harbour route, the Government would save one hundred and seventy thous-and dollars. This saving alone, at the ordinary subsidy, would enable the Government to subsidise fully fiftythree miles of railway in other parts of the Province. Is not this fact alone worthy of the most serious consideraion of the Government and custodians of the Provincial Treasury? It cer-tainly should, if that body be governed by the sound principle of always ap-propriating public funds so as to do the greatest good to the greatest num-ber. The above plea, I urge upon our legislators from a provincial stand-point, and confidently bring it to their notice as one which they cannot, with any show of reason, overlook.

But apart from this, I also urge that the County of Antigonish has peculiar claims that cannot justly be lightly passed over, in connection with the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway scheme and claims which they mean shall not be ignored by our Government without being very reasonably resented. It may thoughtlessly be alleged that we have the I. C. R. passing through the County and that we should thus be atisfied. It also passes through Pictou Co., and through the central part of it, whereby it affords that County infinitely greater convenience in the way of accommodation than it affords the people of Antigonish Co., passing as it does along the Northern shore of the County, at a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles from the most important agricultural settlements thereof, and settlements by the way much further removed from it than are the sections of Guysboro Co, east of the Town of Antigonish, through which the projected Dartmouth-Guys-borough road is destined to run. This, then, is the only railway accommodation in sight for us, so far as this railway scheme, in its present form, provides, while Pictou County is already riddled by railways north of the I. C. Again, has the Government of the Province any right to place the section of I. C. R. running through our county, because it could not avoid it, as an asset against us? Most decidedly it has not, as I shall presently prove. The Provincial subsidy paid towards the Eastern Extension, now forming part of the I. C. R., has been refunded by the Canadian Government to the Province, and so far as Antigonish County is concerned, it is not indebted to the Provincial Treasury today for one dollar of railway assistance. Not only this, but the very large amount paid by the County of Antigonish for "right of way" at the time, an amount it was compelled to pay by virtue of that Railway Act, is included in the amount received by the Province from the Federal Treasthe Province from the Federal Treasury, for the Dominion Government contends, and I think justly, that it has refunded all legitimate claims in connection with its purchase of the "Eastern Extension Railway."

Shall the County of Antigonish be satisfied now to remain passively inactive and contented and see this money and many hundreds of thous-

money and many hundreds of thousands more applied at the rate of \$5000.00 per mile to the building a system of railways round about it, but ontside of it, practically consigning it to eternal isolation, so far as future prospects of railway accommodation would be possible? Not only is the County of Guysborough assured by the terms of this Railway Act of a provincial subsidy of \$5000.00 per mile towards a line throughout its whole length, from its Western boundary to the Strait of Canso, but that act as it now stands, grants the same subsidy to a branch line from Melrose, in the

western part of it, to New Glasgow, in Pictou County, in order to carry the whole trade of the former away from its nearest neighbour, the County of Antigonish. This public expendi-ture would probably be no less than one million dollars in favour of Guysborough, Halifax and Pictou Counties. while Antigonish County is not allowed to participate in the scheme, or in any other, to the extent of one dollar. To any reasonable mind, lay or legislative, is not our demand for about thirty miles in connection with about thirty miles, in connection with that scheme, very modest?

If New Glasgow and the southern section of Picton Co, must be considered in this scheme, let a line be built from New Glasgow, tapping the Dartmouth-Guysborough road further west say at west, say at some point in the vicinity of Musquodoboit. The saving effected by the adoption of the Country Harboar-Antigonish line, as above shown, would enable the Government to subsidise fifty-three miles of such a road.

This would certainly be a more

sensible and equitable railway arrange ment, as it would be doing justice to the whole of the eastern mainland, as formed by Antigonish and Guys-formed by Antigonish and Guys-borough Counties, an object that should be inseparable from the "Nova Scotia Eastern Railway" project, and one which its very title implies. We are, in effect, told to wait, with

no assurances, much less promises. We shall wait and watch, but meanwhile insist upon our rights. We would also gently hint that, we consider the bounden duty of a government is to conserve the best interests of the people before the chartered in-terests of any company.

What we ask for is not in our own

interes; alone, though this would be ample justification; it is also in the interests of the whole Province in so far as it contributes to Provincial railway enterprises.

The duty of the Government is clear in this connection. Will it truly and justly discharge it, or will it not? Vox Popula.

Dunmore, Apr. 3, '05,

Cape Breton Notes.

The Cape Breton coast is surrounded with drift ice. It prevented the Bruce from entering Sydney harbour and she was obliged to go to Louis-

The new public clock recently installed in the Sydney Post Office tower by the Dominion Government was started last week with appropriate ceremony. Mayor Fullerton set the pendulum in motion and speeches were delivered by himself and other

Great catches of herring have been made through the ice at East Bay, C. B., during the past month. As many as a thousand fish are brought up in one net, and those with more than one net are frequently unable to remove all the fish from the ice. A ready market is being found for the herring at North Sydney from where it is shipped abroad. it is shipped abroad.

On the 29th of March a broken wheel on a box car loaded with steel from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company caused a wreck of a special reight train on the I. C. R. near freight train on the I. C. R. near Cleveland siding, ten miles from Point Tupper. None of the train hands were injured, but several loaded cars were demolished, including two cars of steel, which was being shipped to the West. The accident caused a blockade of traffic in that district for

The Dominion Coal Co. with the purpose of securing larger and strong-er coal have decided upon the introduction of shearing machines. The machines cut a "slot" about three inches wide from roof to floor of the room, after the undercutting has been done by the ordinary mining ma-chines. The coal is blown out with a smaller expenditure of power. number of companies have had expert operators with various makes of mining machines making tests at the Dominion Coal Co. collieries for some time. Choice has fallen upon the "Little Hardy," an English machine and a considerable number of these will be introduced at the various collieries during the summer.

In the case of Allan Loney, tried at Cornwall, Ont., for killing a man named Laurin in a hockey game, the prisoner was acquitted by the jury. The charge was manslaughter.

A nugget of almost solid silver, 25 inches long, 12 inches wide and 2 inches thick, weighing 80 pounds and valued at about \$380 has arrived at the offices of Director of Mines Gibson, Toronto, from the Trethewy Cobalt Silver Mine, near Cobalt, on the Temiskaming. Railway, from which neighborhood, since the discovery of veins there, some \$200,000 worth of ore has been shipped. There are as yet no details of the new discoveries of Cobalt silver ore on the line of the railway, but they are reline of the railway, but they are reported very rich.

The directors of the Dominion Coal Company have made an agreement with the banking interests for the reorganization of the company's finances. The company will issue \$5,000,000 bonds and \$3,000,000 preferred stock, and with the proceeds all the present bonds, preferred stock and indebtedness to the Dominion Steel Company will be taken up. It is intended that the \$5,000,000 bonds shall be at five per cent, interest and will be issued at par, while the new The directors of the Dominion Coal will be issued at par, while the new three millions issue of preferred stock will be at seven per cent. interest and will be redeemable at 120.

The young man who wants every late kink in his suit will find what he wants here, \$4.00 to \$15.00. Palace Clothing Co.

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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.

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Mines, wl

General News.

Maurice Barrymore, the actor, is

The Prince of Wales underwent a a surgical operation last week.

Hon. Lomer Gouin, the new Premier of Quebec, will be opposed for re-elec-

The new Allan turbine steamer "Victorian" arrived at Halifax last

Sydney is to have a grand carnival next summer. Active committees have been appointed to arrange for a

The liberals have decided not to contest Toronto Centre, the seat in the commons which is vacant through the death of Mr. Clarke.

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Deaths are occurring in Boston and New York from cerebro spinal meningitis, and are said to becaused by germs from the filthy streets.

An inquiry was held last week at Halifax into the collision between the "Parisian" and the "Albano." Both steamers have been sued, The Allan line steamer Parisian,

which sunk at the dock as a result of a ollision at the entrance of Halifax harbour, has been floated.

In the trial of the personation charges in connection with the election last November in St. Antoine division, Montreal, the jury disagreed. Mr. J. W. Johns, who was manager

of the defunct Bank of Yarmouth, was arrested on Monday at the instance of the Federal Government.

The bill to amend the Liquor License Act, by prohibiting the sending of packages of liquors in Scott Act Counties, was killing in committee of the Legislative Council.

The Manitoba Government has made peremptory demands on the Federal Government with respect to its boundaries, and asks for an immediate answer.

Thirty-seven bodies have been re-covered from a mine at Carbondale, Illinois, wherein there occurred an explosion on Monday. Several more bodies are believed to be yet en-

Though Montreal capitalists were only notified one day in advance that they were to be given an opportunity to subscribe to the Japanese war loan of \$150,000,000, yet by 10 o'clock next morning, they had subscribed \$15,000,-000, a tenth of the entire loan.

Indictments have been again drawn up at Winnipeg against various returning officers and deputies con-cerned in the disfranchisement of voters in the late Dominion elections, and also against R. E. A. Leech, liberal organizer for the province and others concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Smith, sister and brother-in-law of the Patterson girl charged with murder at New York, have been arrested. They were not present at the first trial. Smith is stated to have bought the revolver which Miss Patterson used, or is accused of using.

The entire business section of Marion, Kentucky, has been wiped out by fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,-The fire started in a livery stable and fanned by high winds soon spread to the surrounding buildings. A match dropped by a smoker is sup-posed to have started the fire.

A well known citizen and soldier of the American Republic died at Mon-treal on March 30th, in the person of General Edgar McMullen, who was President of the Ottawa Valley Elec-President of the Ottawa Valley Electric Railway. It was McMullen's brigade that save the day for the Union belp in the coming battles." on the field of Gettysburg. Later on he was captured and in turn escaped from the famous Libby Prison.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is looking for business in the two Southern Republics and wil have branches established in the near future in the Capitals of Cuba and Mexico. General Manager McLeod of the Bank of Nova Scotia has just returned to Toronto from Havana after completing arrangements for the opening of a branch in that City.

Three members of the Holiness Society have been holding a series of meetings in Yarmouth. The evangelists were so strong in their language that the citizens took offense and at the close of a meeting last week the evangelists were rotten-egged by a crowd of men. They remained in hiding after the attack until Saturday, when two of them quietly took their departure by steamer for Boston.

The New York Tribune publishes the following: The officials and directorate of the New York Central have decided that if the electric mo-tors that are to be used on the di-vision between the Grand Central terminal and Croton are successful in the future no steam locomotives will be ordered and that as new engines are required electric engines will be ordered, and gradually the entire motive power on the road will be changed from steam to electricity.

By wise counsel the threatened trouble between the company and its miners at Springhill has been post-poned if not averted. The management has consented to the written request of Pioneer Lodge to leave the whole subject open for discussion till the 16th May and an earnest effort will be made to terminate the dispute in a conciliatory spirit. Both sides seem satisfied with the arrangement and a speedy and fair solution is an ticipated without interruption to work

A remarkable rain of fish took place last Thursday night at Springhill Mines, where thousands of small fish.

like minnows, were found by the early miners on the snow covering the field near the Park The miners who had threatened to strike, took it as a promise to them that they would not be left to starve in case the strike took place. It is believed the fish must have been drawn by the clouds from some Southern sea or the Gulf Stream, and carried till the clouds came over

The annual meeting of the sh ar holders of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. was held at New Glasgow. Coal Co, was held at New Glasgow. The report of the directors was adopted. Mr. R. E. Harris, K. C., of Halifax was elected President in succession to the late John F. Stairs, the presidency having remained vacant since the death of Mr. Stairs, The steel furnaces at Trenton are to be removed to Sydney Mines, but it is said there will be little if any reduction in the staff of employees at the former place. former place.

The trial of the band of forty burglarsat Amiens, France, was concluded last week, thirteen of them being found guilty. This band, long terrorized the north of France and was responsible not only for many robberies, but also, it is believed, for at least three murders. The thirteen members of the band found guilty were given heavy sentence, two of them being sent to penal servitude for life and the remainder, including the wife of the leader of the band, being sentenced to hard labor for periods varying from five to ten years. varying from five to ten years.

Every department is fairly bubbling over with new spring styles. Palace Clothing Co.

War News.

Lord Charles Beresford of the British navy, who has just passed through Pittsburg on his way to Mexico, said of the Japanese-Russian war: "The present indications point to a speedy ending of that terrible conflict. I believe that both sides expending of the same and the same an lieve that both sides are ready to listen to a peace proposal, and will gladly accept terms as soon as the proper conditions can be reached. Such a war as has been carried on between Russia and Japan cannot last much longer, for several reasons, and prin-cipally because of the serious drains the battles have made. the battles have made upon the resources of both countries, both in the matter of men and money. The whole world is opposed to the outrageous conflicts that have been brought about in this war. It is shameful to think of the awful slaughter of human beings, and even should the hostile countries show any inclination to continue the fight, it will be but a question of time until other Powers will interfere to prevent any further loss of life in such an atrocious fashion as has characteran atrocious fashion as has characterized all the battles in this fight. As a matter of fact, it seems altogether probable that this will prove the last of the big wars. Nearly all of the bigger countries seem to favor the abolition of such hostilities, and it will be only a matter of time until all international difficulties are adjusted in some other way than by going to war.

General Linevitch has issued the General Linevitch has issued the following address to his troops: "The Emperor has been pleased to appoint me Commander in Chief of the Manchurian Army. In many battles, those of the Rivers Shake and Hun, at Poutloff and Novocred Hills, attacks in front at Kandulisin and Gangu Passes, and the Mukden position such brave men bravely repulsed most serious attacks by the enemy and dealt enormous losses. Let every man ac-complish his sacred duty to the Em-peror and the fatherland. The enemy cannot hold out before Russian valor

Among the Advertisers.

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

Wanted at once-A girl for general housework. Apply at CASKET office. Step in and we will show you a hat of the right block to fit your face. Palace Clothing Co.

Wanted, two girls, one for general housework, another as housemaid. Apply at THE CASKET office. Our hats have all the "dash" and

"go" of the season. Soft or stiff styles \$1.00 to \$3.00. Palace Clo. Co. Any persons having hams to smoke, please send them along. Thomas Brothers.

Wanted, an assistant house maid. Apply to Mrs. D. G. Kirk,

Personal.

Dr. Francis, of Sydney Mines, was in Town on last Saturday. He was returning home from Edinburgh, where he took a post graduate course in medicine.

Miss Lorrie J. Cameron of Mabou, lately a teacher at Glace Bay, has re-signed her position to accept one on the staff of Mt. St. Bernard, Antigo-

FARM FOR SALE

That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situate at Mesdow Green, about three miles from Ballway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm.

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Acknowledgments. (Many acknowledgments crowded out.)

(Many acknowledgments crowde W A Ross, Malignant Cove, Michael ** CNeil, Edmonton, A A McDougall, Spruce, Angus Chisholm, Leadville, Henry Longley, Barra Head, Allan A McDonald, S W Margarce. Thos Kelly, Wolfville, E H McMillan, Bear River, Arthur Copeland, Antigonish, H K McDonald, Point Tupper, John Chisholm, Briley Brook, Mrs Connors, Clydesdale, S D Cameron, McIrose, John Chisholm, Brilev Brook,
Mrs Connors, Clydesdale,
S D Cameron, Melrose,
Rey E J Bannon, Richebucto,
Archie McKenzie, South Cove,
D A McCormack, Leitches Creek,
Sisters Cong de Noire Dame, Whitney Pier, I
Margaret Arcisace, Newton Centro,
Walter Thomson, Yarmouth,
D A McDonald, Fees,
A D McLean, Cross Roads Ohio,
J L McDonald, Fees,
A D McLean, Cross Roads Ohio,
J L McDonald, Glassburn,
Effle Cross, Frasers Grant,
Alex J Beaton, St. Andrews,
Cassie McGillivray, Boston,
May McGillivray,
John McNeary, Canso,
Hugh McDaugali, Granileville,
P A McLellan, Salida,
A C Gillis, Middle Melford,
S J Pelrine, Larrys River,
Angus Chisholm, Kings Head,
G E Patterson, Avondale,
Joseph McPherson, Clydesdale,
John McDonald, Esex,
Angus McDonald, Esex,
Angus McDonald, St. Andrews,
I Isadore Morrel, Monks Head,
John McDonald, Chestnut Hill,
Gremiah Murphy, St Peters,
Joanna McCarthy, L River Inhabitants,
Jos McDonald, Williams Point,
Capt Hugh McDonald, L S River,
L M Keatling, Mulgrave,
Flora McWaster, Dorchester,
D Chisholm, Tracadie,

DEATHS

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

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

At Whitney Pier, March 29th, Dan Josephiged 14 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J.

At Hay's River, of pneumonia, on the 30th March, aged three years and ten morths, bonny little Korr Joseff, son of Mr. AND Mrs. A. K. McDOUGALL. The sympathy of the entire community goes with the parents in the loss of their only child.

At Maple Ridge, on the 25th ult., after three menths of intense suffering, patiently borne, COLIN MCDONALD, in the 5th year of his age. Consoled by the last rites of the holy Church be peacefully passed away, leaving a widow and three children to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Rear Judique Intervale, Inverness Co., C B., on March 25th, 1995, after a short illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, and consoled by the last sacraments, Hugal McINNIS, at the advanced age of eighty four years, leaving a widow, five sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. May his soul rest in peace.

At Margaree Harbour, on the 21st day of March, 1965, Mrs. Maggie McLellan, nee Kennedy, daughter of Archibald Kennedy, and wife of Hoderick McLellan, carpenter, after a protracted illness of five months. The deceased was highly respected and beloved in the community for her virtues and amiable qualities. She left a sorrowing husband, three sens and four daughters to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At Philadelphia, in St. Agnes Hospital, on March 28th, Archibald Daniel Macdonald, aged 38 years Though summoned away in the prime of life, he was consoled by his faith and hope in a better world and died fully resigned to the will of God. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery, Philadelphia. During the last days of his illness, his brother, Dr. A. A. Macdonald, of Boston, was in constant attendance upon him. May he rest in peace!

At Glenora, Mabou, March 28th. FLORA, beloved wife of DONALD BOYLE, in the 63rd year of her age She was the daughter of the late Angus Beaton and Margardt Stuart of Coal Mines Of a family of three sons and five daughters, four of her daughters preceded her to the grave—one of them being a Sis er of the Congregation de Notre Dame. After a year's illness, borne with Christian resignation, she calmly passed to her reward. R. I. P.

At Big Marsh, on April 1st, after a brief illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, DOUGALD McDonald (Gow), in the Tard year of his age Deceased was widely known and his hiy respected, and led a good Christian life Always of a kind and generous disposition, he will be greatly missed. He leaves 1 son, 2 daughters and a large circle of relatives and triends to mourn his loss. Strengthened by the consolations of the Church, he calmly yielded his soul to God with the firm hope of enjoying a glorious hereafter. After a Requiem High Mass glorious hereafter. After a Requiem High Mass by Rev. A. R. McDonald, P. P., on the morning of April 3rd his body was laid to rest in Mary-vale cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

LITTLE GEMS

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

DINNER PILL

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

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is stuated along the Main Road and but two
miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists
of 150 acres of the finest farming land with good
dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty five
acres is intervale, forty agree pasture, twenty
acres woodland, balance under caltivation.

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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 : :

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

The newest the English and American markets can supply.

Millinery Opening will be announced in due course.

SHOLM, SWEET & CO.



THE WORLD OVER Thousands of Mothers are using

INFANTS' SYRUP

For Children's Adments, you cannot but admit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

In parchasing, see that Dr. Co-derre's signature and portrait is on every wrapper. Boware of the many SVECPS put up in a similar form and made to look like Dr. Coderre's,

Price, sects, per bottle, or by mail on secupt of price. Sole proprietors, The Wingare Chumi-cat. Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,

Spring Term Maritime Business College APRIL 3, 1905.

RATES : 3 MONTH \$10 KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants Maritime Business Colleges

HABIFAN AND NEW GLASGOW,

ever offered the antigouish public-OUR OWN CURING

JOHN FRASER, Munuqui

in all kinds of Granite, Marble and Freestone.

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

Get our prices before placing your order J. H. McDOUGALL, Box 474. New Glasgow, N. S.

West - End Grocery

Provision Store.

Now in Stock:

BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.

ROLLED OATS AND CORNMEAL.

CHOP FEED, MID-DLINGS AND BRAN.

C. B. Whidden & Son Antigonish, N. S.

44-14444444 Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by groces

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

Catholic Emblems in the Home.

Many people talk about "atmosphere" without being able to ex-plain what is meant by or com-prised in the term when it is understood to indicate a moral condition, as it were, and not a particular state of the air which surrounds our earthly globe. The "atmosphere" in which we may find ourselves or which we create around us may be sympathetic or repellant, cultured and artistic, agreeable, or the reverse; but what is of most importance to us is that it should be distinctly and palpably Catholic, or reveal by many external indications the Faith to which we should be proud to belong. One simple means to wards this end is the placing prominently in our homes of pious stood to indicate a moral condition, minently in our homes of pious objects, representations of sacred subjects which will help to keep before our minds those spiritual things we should never forget. But some houses are so utterly bare of all such emblems that one is almost forced to the conclusion that the occupants are ashamed of their religion. What few sacred pictures may exist are of doubtful beauty; they are scrupulously lodged in back bedrooms or little-used apartments, and it would seem to be considered a breach of taste to exhibit them in guest chamber or reception-room. It may, perhaps, be felt, in a country where the majority of the inhabitants are of a different faith from ourselves, that it is better not to risk hurting tender susceptibilities by exposing such subjects to common view, but a great deal may be done without offending any scruples, however great the horror of so-called "idol-worship," and it is besides becoming every day more widely known amongst intelli-gent members of their churches that it is not to the images or objects themselves we pay homage, but to the sacred subjects which they re-The Little Ones. - It should, at least,

be made a particular care to fill and decorate the rooms occupied exclusively by the children with carefully chosen pictures, and those other pious objects best calculated to make a salutory impression on their youthful minds. They will learn reverence and love for the holy things which they see daily before their eyes—the they see daily before their eyes—the meaning of which, in response to baby questions, they hear explained and spoken of with reverent affection, a task which should be the mother's. They will thus receive impressions which shall never be forgarten but will remain more facilities. otten, but will remain ever fresh nd vivid, and be, perhaps a source f hispiration and consolation in the possibly troublous years of after life. Who is it, having passed from a childhood spent in a truly Catholic atmosphere, a home where nursery walls were not disfigured by hance representations of impossible ani-mals, who is it cannot recall with more than photographic clearness the saintly pictured faces that seemed to watch, and even to listen to, all the watch, and even to listen to, all the little happenings of childhood days, and which in some mysterious manner appeared to impose a certain restraint on unwonted turbolence or revolt? The very expressions seemed to change with our moods, and were and and reproving so we were hold and wayward, or gently were hold and wayward, or gently guish themselves from Mexicaus, projected against the Sisters placing any ence was at rest. The importance these "externals" is greater than usually supposed, and it would be it to give them more attention than is commonly bestowed upon suited and frightened the Sisters, and suited and carried off some of the

which would be calculated to give to trangers an indication of her creed cture is found there, and so marked their absence that new servants ntering the house for the first time invariably put down their employers as non-Catholics. And in the matter of literature the same condition exists. No book treating of things piritual finds a place amongst the numerous secular volumes that crowd the shelves, and though a dozen or more magazines and journals of all descriptions are subscribed to, not a solitary Catholic paper is bought. What the cause is, whether due to negligence or design, it would be difficult to discover, but all hints or suggestions on the subject are met with evasion or a vague murmur of "later on." The children, bright, intelligent, lovable little beings, are so ignorant of the things with which most little ones are familiar that they have been heard to refer to pictures of Our Saviour as "that man," tures of Our Saviour as "that man," and they have, with much pride, fixed brilliant reproductions of their favourite "Golliwogs" over each of their little cots. This provokes a smile from the mother, but it is really regrettable that the children should be deprived of those Catholic surroundings which are so necessary and helpful in encouraging a real spirit of piety, and are especially valuable during tender and impressionable years. The case is, perhaps, an extreme one. Let us hope there are not many like it.—
Catholic Weekly.

Eczema Relieved in a day. - Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this dis-gusting skin disease without fail. It will also care Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind. Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents.—III

Catholics in Social Work.

We who are striving to promote the welfare of society by the spread of Catholic ideas cannot fail to see the woods felling trees, he Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, March 17, 1905.

the advantage of methods which have proved so effectual in securing this end. We Catholics have a great inend. We Catholics have a great inheritance in this matter of social work; and too often that inheritance has been plundered and exploited. If there ever was a time when Catholics were called upon to vindicate their birthright, to assert the principles of Catholic social action, to appears were to be the many to appears were to be the many to appear the social action. principles of Catholic social action, to succour society by the means which our best traditions have sanctioned, that time is the present. To convert England we must, no doubt, in the first place, pray. That is a duty which we are not called upon to enforce in these columns. We take it for granted. We are here concerned with the possibilities of Catholic social action, which we hold to be one of the most effectual means, under God, of bringing back wandering nations to the true faith. wandering nations to the true faith.

Show men that you are interested in their welfare, that you love the poor, that you want to do honest and enlightened work in the cause of order and progress; and show them, too, that you are in this way precisely because you are a Catholic. Then they will come and ask you to tell them something more about a religion which fits in so well with rengion which lits in so well with what is deepest in human needs and highest in human aspirations. Controversy might have only irritated them. It has its place, no doubt, but it is often singularly futile. Few men are coerced by abstract reasoning, still fewer convinced by kicking. And controversy only too often degenerates into a shinning match. It must be combined with the Divine charity of a Canisius or a Francis de Sales if it is to effect solid good. After all, the strength of the Carbolic Church lies in the fact that it is not a mere body of abstractions, or a set of views, but a life to be lived. And of views, but a life to be lived. And that is just what men nowadays are looking for. Let us first attract them by the outer exhibition of the Catholic spirit, and they will soon come to see the inward spiritual beauty and truth from which it springs,—Catholic Weekly.

About Rheumatism,

There are a few diseases that inflict tensive sale, has met with great suc cess in the treatment of this disease, One application of Pain Balm will relieve the pain, and hundreds of sufferers have testified to permanent cures by its use. Why suffer when Pain Balm affords such quick relief and costs but a tifle? For sale by all druggists.

The Arizona Foundling Case,

Our readers will remember that some months ago we gave an accoun-of the methong in Clifton. Arizona, of several Sisters of Charley who had gone there from New York with a Example to Avoid.—A lady who is a practical Cathelle or at least passes as such has never, since an suming control of a homsehold, made an effort to procure for the arborn. This Court has now rendered its defamilies that took forcible possession of them without even the shadow of the authority of the law. The case, however, has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. "It must be remembered," says the Leader of San Francisco, "that these children are Catholics. Many of the families that now hold them are not Catholics. Catholics. Some are not even Christians. It is shocking to think that anywhere in the United States, even in Arizona, judges can be found who will uphold and give color of right to a deed that is branded with intolerance, injustice, violence, and disregard of the most elementary sense of fair play. The Arizona courts have simply put the stamp of their apsimply put the stamp of their approval on the conduct of an ignorant and brutal mob. If the Sisters were deceived by unfounded representations, that certainly is no reason why their lives should have been threatened, and the children, whose legal guardians they were, should have been taken from them by duress and force. It will be hard to convince force. It will be hard to convince fair-minded persons that there is not a seasoning of bigotry in these decisions."- Secard Heart Review.

Indigestion Can't Stay where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them — from almost the first using I have been entirely relieved of the pains of indigestion—I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cts. 112

A Great Screamer.

More than fifty years ago Lachlan McDonald left his home in Strathspey, and went to the shores of Lake Win nipeg. He did not neglect to carry with him his beloved bagpipe, and many an evening it spoke to him of

Sunlight Soap is a well made Soap

The making of soap is no longer a chance mixture of miscellaneous fats. Expert chemists carefully watch and test every step in the making of

Sunlight Soap

The firs and olla must be perfectly pure and at every stage of the process the soap must come up to Sunlight standard. That is why it cleanses your ciothes perfectly, makes your blankers soft and fluffy, does not destroy your most dainty linens or injure your hands.

Sunlight Soap washes equally well in hard or soft water. Your dealer is authorized to return the purchase money if you are not satisfied.



EPILEPTIC



GUARANTEED

Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance,

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

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

would have it by his side, and on one six months I'll look over the stubs," oceasion he had reason to be glad that t was so near.

He was merrily swinging his axe, when he was suddenly surrounded by a party of Indians, who looked very formidable as they drow nearer, gesticulating in a particularly threatening manner. Things began to seem ominous, when a happy thought cares ominous, when a happy thought came to the Scotchman,

Seizing his bagpipe, he blew a blast so loud and long and shrill that the startled red men looked upon him for a moment in consternation, and then took to their brels, never stopping till the thick shadows of the forest hid them from the man who could give

They did not forgot that prelonged cry; from that time the Scatchman was known among them as the "great screamer of the puls faces."

THE WASTER MEDIANDS PURE TAR Shar hade end suffers the eron whate prompt by containing it of greate or, rust, our layers able for machineles, brokens, protoner. From Sample on results of 2 of a postage, albert Toller Scott to Mins, Montreal.

Pemiulne Pinances.

A Philadelphis banker began six

"You are welcome to use these as you are it." he said, "but I want you to write on the stubs just what each check went for. Then at the end of

Wheeler's Botanic Bitters

CURE Biliousness

Headache Constipation Keep the eyes bright

and the skin clear. They cleanse and purify the system.

At all dealers 35c.



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Freeport
Breakwater," will be received at this office
until Friday, April H. 1996, inclusively, for the
construction of a breakwater at Freeport,
Dizby County, N. S., according to a plan and
specification to be seen at the offices of C. E. W.,
Lodwell, E.q., Resident Engineer, Halitax, N.
S., E. G., Millidge, E.q., Resident Engineer,
Antigonish, N. S., on application to the Postmaster 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 structures of Londerers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank,

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, psyable to the order of the Horourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand eight hundred dollars \$1,300.00, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forf-ited if the party tendering decline the contract or tail to complete the work contracted for and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order.

FRED, GELINAS,

The other day the six months came to an end and the husband began his

replied.

Sore Throat and Coughs uple, offective and safe remedy for all threat Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

10c. All Druggists

N. W. W. W.

SECOND CLASS TICKETS.

FROM ANTIGONISH, N. S.,

To VANCOUVER B C VICTORIA, B.C.
NEW WESTMINSTRE, BC. 5080
SEATTLE & TACOMA. 5080

To NELSON, B. C. BOBSON & TRAIL, B. C. ROSSIAND, B. C. GHEENWOOD, B. G. MIDWAY, B C.

On sale dally March 1st to May 15th, 1966. Proportionale Rates to other p Also to points in COLORADO, IDARO UTAH, aleNTANA and CALIFORNIA Call on or write to F. R. PERRY, acting D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. R.

LAND SALE.

1904 A No. 7111.

IN THE SUPREME COURT:

Between ARCHIBALD MacDONALD, Plaintiff; ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, Defendant To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Anti-onish, at the Court-House in Antigonish, on

Tuesday, the 11th Day of April, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreciosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. Macgillyray, ex-officio hisater of the Supreme Court (neins the Judge of the County Court, District No.5) dated the 6th day of hearth, 1905, unless before the day of sale, the amount due the Plaintif herein for principal, jurgest, and costs he paid to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or juto Court.

A Li the estate, right, title, interest, properly claim and demand and equity of redemino of the above named defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or under him since the recording of the mortgage forestosed herein of to, upon, or out of all that certain, lot, precor parcel of land situate, lying and being at You quet River (or Glenroy) in the County of Astgorish, aforesaid and new or formerly describe as follows: Bounded on the South by made of Alian McDonnell; on the East by the lands of John McDonnell (Bugh's soot); on the North by the unbile road leading to Meadow Green Aslands of the being of the late Donnell McDonnell (Glenroy), and on the West by lands of Ducan McDonald (Glenroy), containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less.

Terms: Ten per cent, denesti at time of calc.

Terms: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County

JOSEPH A. WALL. of Thomson Building, Antigonish, N. S. Soliciter of Plaintiff

Sheriff' Office, Antigonish, 6th March, 19 &

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Application in front of whether to black one th Mrs. Gave

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The Knights of Malta.

Count Guido Thun has just been elected to the grand mastership of the sovereign order of Malta, which I need add has nothing in common with the masonic organization of that name in this country, nor with the Protestant monarchical orders of knighthood of St. John of Jerusalem in England and in Prussia. The real and ancient Order of Malta is the same which has been in existence without interruption since the year 1048, and its knights now, as then, were bound by religious vows to celibacy, and are compelled before they can secure elec tion to show that they have sixteen quarterings on the father's as well as on the mother's side, that is to say, a long row of ancestors who have re-frained from any mesalliance, and who have restricted their selections of a

consort to women with ancestors as blue blooded as their own.

This order alone of all orders of knighthood in existence is recognized as an independent sovereignty and its month of the state of the s grand master as an independent sover-eign prince, and it maintains at the court of Vienna a full fledged embassy, at the head of which is a knight of the order, Count Rudolph Hardegg, who ranks as a full fledged envoy extraranks as a full fledged envoy extra-ordinary and minister plenipotentiary along with the other members of the foreign diplomatic corps. Formerly the order maintained embassies at the courts of France, of Spain, and of Portugal, but now only two of these legations remain—namely: that at Vienna and that at the vatican. The grand master ranks both at home and abroad as a cardinal archbishop and as a prince of the holy Roman empire, and, like the ordinary knights, possesses all sorts of ecclesiastical prerogatives and attributes.

The honors and privileges thus accorded to the order are less on account of its political importance today than in memory of the inestimable services which it rendered in the past. For from the eleventh until the end of the eighteenth century it may be said to have policed the entire Mediterranean. It had its headquarters first on the Islt had its headquarters first on the Island of Rhodes and afterwards at Malta, which it owned, and thence it sent out its galleys in every direction attacking the Moslem pirates, who in those ages infested the Mediterranean, protecting the French, the Spanish, the Italian, and the Austrian coasts from the deventation wides of these from the devastating raids of these dreaded sea wolves, and rescuing Christians, who, taken prisoner either on the European coasts or on board some captured ship had been carried off into Moslem slavery in Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli. The white and black flag of the order was throughout all those hundreds of years welcomed in the south of Europe as a protection—almost the only safeguard—against Mohammedan barbarity and cruelty, and for this reason the sovereign order of Malta should be held in honored remembrance throughout the civilized world.

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Sheriff of

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It was robbed of its possession of Malta by the first Napoleon, when on his way to Egypt, and the then grand master of the order sought refuge at St. Petersburg, where the order was taken under the protection of the grant taken under the gr taken under the protection of the czar. It never recovered its ownership of Malta, which subsequently the English took from the French and hold today, and has today no territory over which it can be said to exercise sovereign sway, although it is enormously rich, possessing vast estates in Austria, Hungary, and Germany. Indeed, its grand master enjoys a civil list of considerably over half a million dollars, while its envoys at Vienna and at Rome are among the most highly paid. Rome are among the most highly paid ambassadors. Cardinal Rampolla is prelate of the order, which is perhaps only right and proper, since he is one of the few members of the sacred college who belong to the old nobility and who is able to furnish the genealogical qualifications demanded of the

The new grand master is a first cousin of that Count Francis Thun who was for a time prime minister of Austria, and who resigned on the death of his wife, to whom he was deeply devoted. She was one of the most prominent and popular figures in Viennese society, in fact, one of its leaders, and she now sleeps her last sleep in the famous family vault of the Thuns at Tetschen. The latter may be described as one of the Elbe gates of Bohemia. The ancient castle of the Thuns is perched nearby on a lofty crag of rock, and in its gardens are over 2,000 varieties of roses. The costle played a great role in the sevencastle played a great role in the seventeenth and eighteenth century wars. The family burial place is not, how-ever, in the private chapel of the castle, which is visible for miles around, but in the Loretto church on the market place at Tetschen, where for several centuries all the members of the grand old house of Thun have been interred.—Marquise de Fontenoy.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best and Most Popular.

"Mothers buy it for croupy children, railroadmen buy it for severe coughs and elderly people buy it for la grippe," say Moore Bros., Eldon, Iowa. "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." There is no question but this medicine is the best that can be procured for coughs and colds, whether it be a child or an adult that is afflicted. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all drug-

Application of the idea.—Gayman in front of the mirror)—I don't know whether to wear a white necktie or a black one this evening. What is good form for a man over sixty?

Mrs. Gayman-Chloroform- Chica-

go Tribune.

In Memoriam.

Lines written by a very dear friend of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald on the death of their beloved daughter Florence.

Sighing zephyrs murmaring softly, Sounds like an echo of chords divine, Touched by unseen angel fingers, Flooding the soul with an infinite calm! Was it the sound of heavenly music Making one grand harmonious strain? Peace be still, the angel whispers, 'Pis the sound of the grand "Amen."

Hear ye not that heavenly echo Ring out on the calm clear air! Child be ready! Jesus calleth, Ministering Angels hover near. Lo! a whisper soft and gentle Like the sighing winds at eve Bends an Angel-face above thee, Hush! be still, her spirit leaves.

In "God's Acre" we have placed her, Laid our darling down to rest, And the sad eved mother watching Prays, Oh God! 'The for the best! Father grieve not, sisters weep not, Brothers mourn not at your loss, Gentle mother, patient watcher, Lay thy sorrow at the cross!

A favourite in the family circle
Was our Florence young and fair,
Swift the summons! sharp and sudden
As "her Angel" sped through air!
Mourn her not this gentle maiden
Teachers, playmates, one and all—
For in heaven dwells our loved one
She has heard that heavenly call!

A pearl is wanting, for the setting Of the Saviour's diadem! Mary whispers, hasten forward Lead "my child" safe unto Him! Patience then ye Christian parents She has only gone before Ave Jesu, Ave Maria Faith has conquered as of yore!

For us mourners it is written
"Learn to sufter and to wait"
Christ has borne the cross before us.
Courage then, and bray aright.
Memorare; dear departed
How we yearn to follow thee
Not for us that joyous summons,
Haste we on to Calvary!

Memorare! white-robed spirit Life is full of care and sin, Mary, open wide the portals Ask that we be taken in! Toll we on, life's burden presses Trod where He has trod before Mary, Mother, se our guardian! Pray for us, yet more and more.

In "God's Acre," Easter lilies!
Lay we on that mound so low,
Not so precious as the Aves,
Breathed for her who lies below,
She has gained a place in Heaven,
Hers the crown so hard to win!
Pure her heart was, get tle, guileless,
Florence! Thou has passed within.

C——, Strathlorne.

Convinced by Printed Testimony of the hundreds of the cured, Mrs. Benz, of 418 E. 8th, street, New York, who was for years a great sufferer from Catarrh, procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and it effected an absolute cure in a very short while. One puff through the blower will clear the head and stop headache, 50 cents.—113

The Greatest Trust in the World. Continued from page three.

under one management, and to all intents and purposes, one ownership. The number of these vehicles was now increased until they comprised eighty per cent, of the refrigerator-car equipment of the country. They were no longer engaged in carrying dressed meat only; they carried all kinds of perishable products, and drove other cars to the junk-heap or the side-track. With many railroads the Trust, backed always by the Big Pistol, made exclusive refrigeratorcar contracts of a nature never heard of before, except in the case of the Standard Oil. The railroads were to carry no perishable articles except in Trust cars if the Trust cared to furnish these; they were to add the Trust charges to their own, collect the whole bill from the consignee, and turn over without deduction the Trust's share. If by chance they used their own or any other refrigerator cars, they were to charge the full Trust rate and de-liver it all into the Trust's treasury just as if Trust cars had been used.

Thus the whole vast produce trade of the country suddenly found itself confronted by a condition under which an irresponsible and intangible power was able to assess whatever charges it pleased for a service once performed free. The Trust steadily adjusted the free. The Trust steadily adjusted the screw and squeezed out an enormous and wholly fraudulent tribute. The refrigerator-car charges began to assume extraordinary proportions. On a car-load of fruit from Michigan to Chicago, for instance, the Trust's exactions were often as great as the total freight bill. Operations were extended in all directions. The Southern fruit and vegetable trade was seized. California fruit came next and the Trust got possession of was seized. California fruit came next and the Trust got possession of the entire traffic by the expeditious method of ruining its competitors. It compelled the railroads to do its bidding in all particulars. It blacklisted dealers that complained. It compelled the shipment in its own cars and at its own rates of products that might have easily gone in ordinary cars. It compelled the railroads to pay mileage rates for hauling its to pay mileage rates for hauling its cars, whether the cars were full or empty. It multiplied its cars, its lines, and its operations. It went into poultry, live and dressed, and absorbed that market. It began to tamper with the trade in dairy products. Wherever its operations extended, the consumer began at once to feel the baleful influence of its presence; the producer became the victim of an elaborate and perfect system by which he was alternately encouraged to extensive production and confronted with ruin by an arbitary and a forced reduction of prices.

Under this system, which of course

took advantage of and shaped itself by the aid of natural conditions, agricultural industries greatly changed. A large part of the Middle West ceased to be a corn-selling, and became a corn-feeding, region. Cattle-fattening became the principal interest. Almost every farmer became a borrower at his local bank to carry on these operations. For a few years the business thrived, the profits were good. Then the Trust arbitrarily forced down the price of cattle; thousands of stockmen | Rheumatic Pains Quickly Relieved. were ruined, banks failed, farm mort-gages multiplied, and a blight fell upon the whole cattle-raising region.

Meantime, neither the producers nor the commission trade ceased to complain. The Inter-State Commerce Commission was deluged with protests. Eleven indictments were found in one federal district. in one federal district. Action was begun under the national anti-trust law, and in different states under state laws. Congress was petitioned, bills were introduced, meetings were held, resolutions were passed.

For reasons that hereafter I hope to

explain in detail, the net result of all this to date is—nothing. In Missouri the state courts found the packers guilty, and fined them \$5,000 each, a sum rather less to them than five cents to the average citizen. The eleven indictments, under instructions from Washington, were never pressed.
The bills in Congress were never passed.
The resolutions and petitions fell unheeded. The federal court at Chicago, by Judge Grosscup, did, on February 18, 1903, hand down a sweeping de-cision declaring the operations of the Trust to be illegal and criminal, and perpetually enjoining it from doing certain specific things. It has continued to do those things six days in every week since, and the injunction has peacefully slumbered.

But while the shippers, the producers, and the consumers of the country have been unable to secure any

try have been unable to secure any attention from Congress, the Trust has easily secured in the Elkins bill a clause that removes its refrigerator car traffic from the law of common carriers, and in the opinion of its lawyers it can now snap its fingers at the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or at any other autherity. It does that anyway, law or no law, but it probably feels it more seemly to have the snapping definitely endorsed by national legislation.

The make-up of the Trust underwent than goes while these areas when the snaps while these areas and the snaps while these areas are snaps.

went changes while these powers were developing. P. D. Armour died, Gustavus F. Swift, really the most remarkable figure in the combination, followed him two years later; advanc-ing age began to tell on Mr. Morris; the great Hammond interests were bought by the Armour estate, and now one figure appears as the master mind of all these gigantic plays. One man, young, cool, ambitious, resourceful, probably the ablest, certainly the most darbaoiy the ablest, certainly the most dar-ing manipulator among all the captains of finance, is now steering the Trust straight toward world-wide dominion. His name is J. Ogden Armour, of Cnicago. No more extraordinary figure has ever appeared in the world's commercial affairs, no man, not even Mr. Rockfeller, has conceived a com-mercial empire so dazzling.

mercial empire so dazzling.

The road to this empire lies first through a tremendous struggle close at hand, probably more momentous in the real affairs of men than any battle-field of modern times. The Trust now owns, controls or dominates every live-stock yard in the United States except two. It has made its plans to gather in these two. The yard at Kansas City it proposes to acquire by killing it for its present proprietors. The owners of the Chicago Stock Yards are to be held up at club point and compelled to sell their property. The Kansas City people will have to submit gracefully; the owners of the Chicago yards are the powerful Vanderbilt and Morgan interests. They purpose to fight for one of the most profitable of their possessions. They are fighting for it now. Slowly these two great forces are settling to such a battle of financial giants as we have live-stock yard in the United States battle of financial giants as we have never been privileged to see. The first point of attack is to be the Private Car, and the next chapter in this series will recount the importance of

made the issue of the first battle. The young man I have mentioned holds now in the hollow of one hand the grain market of the United States. He can make or affect the price of any cereal, of any provisions dealt in by the Chicago Board of Trade. Through the Beef Trust, the Private Car, the Big Pistol, he and his associates are factors in the markets for meats of all kinds, and for most kinds of produce. His possible profits seem limited for the future chiefly by his will. No reason appears why he should not amass in a few years the most colossal fortune in the world, why he should not gather to himself such a power as no other man has ever had; for who has ever controlled the food supplies of one hundred million people?

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.

"When 13 years old, for many months no one thought I could live because of thin blood. But, in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla com-pletely restored me to health." MRS. E. BUCKMINSTER, Vineland, N. J.

Children

Billousness, constipation prevent re-covery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

The excruciating pains characteristic of rheumatism and sciatica are quickly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The great pain relieving power of the liniment has been the surprise and delight of thousands of sufferers. The quick relief from pain which it affords alone is worth many times its cost. For sale by all drug-

Nature Revolts Against High Living and it has set it's seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours.—110



\$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.

LIQUOR HABIT

PERMANETLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—Soul destroying vice DRUNKENNESS and to those who are on the way to become slaves to drink here is indeed GOOD NEWS. ARCTOS will quickly and permanently destroy all taste for liquor, it is a sure and lasting cure as hundreds can testify, 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 mall securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing money.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil

Rheumatism

SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR.

LUMBAGO.

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

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

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

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 250. Regular doses. A mild dose on going to hed, soothes the doctor always on hand for 25c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stock at Auction—Sydney Herrick. Hay for Sale—C. Ernest Gregory. Tenders Wanted—A. D. Chisholm. Spring Goods—Palace Clothing Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE LOBSTER FISHERMEN of the State of Maine are organizing to fight the proposed lobster trust.

EARLY CLOSING. — The stores of the Town will continue closing at 6 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays until further notice.

A CHILD was born on the express train going east yesterday. Both parents were passengers, and were travelling to North Sydney. A physician was summoned at Antigo-

HYMENEAL.—Mr. J. M. Swaine, now a resident of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Mary McCreelman of Truro, were married at Truro on the 28th inst. by the Rev. Ernest Forbes of New Glas-gow. Both the principals were teachers in the St. Ninian Street School, Antigonish, during the years 1903 and 1904.

LE BARRON R. THOMPSON, of St. John, the energetic Travelling Passenger Agent of the Eastern Steamship Company, was in Town last week. The splendid sea-going steamer "St. Croix" of this line is now making two trips per week. Every Saturday evening she sails for Boston direct, arriving there about noon on Sunday thus there about noon on Sunday, thus affording a quick and pleasant journey to patrons of the line. After May 3rd the Eastern Line will make three trips per week from St. John to Boston.

THE PETITION of the people of Antigonish and Guysboro, praying for a subsidy for a branch line of railway from the I. C. Railway at Antigonish to the proposed Nova Scotia Eeastern Railway at Country Harbour, was presented to the Local Legislature last week by Mr. F. R. Trotter, M. P. P. He seconded the prayer of the petition by a number of facts strongly supporting the claims of the Antigo-nish route. Notwithstanding the petition was but a short time in rculation there were upwards of 1400 names to it.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT. realizing the deplorable conditions created in agricultural districts by the hay farmine of last season, are taking measures to aid farmers to purchase seed grain. Premier Murray has in-troduced a Bill empowering Municipalities to borrow money on the request of districts for the purchase of seed grain. The Bill has many safeguards. The amount to be borrowed by each Municipality is limited and the price of the seed obtained becomes lien on the land of the purchaser. There is also a clause permitting the Governor-in-Council to guarantee the loan of money borrowed from a Bank. The loan must be paid in two years.

A Horse RACE took place at Gasper eaux Lake on last Friday. The only entries were three-year-old colts, and the contest was therefore confined to that class. The course was short owing to bad condition of the ice, and was not more than a quarter of a mile. The entries were horses owned by Hugh McDougall Cross Roads Ohio, M. Somers Antigonish, Alex. McIsaac Antigonish, and Alex. McEachern Antigonish. The race was to be best three out of five heats. Only three were run. The McDougall horse won three straight heats and first position. The McIsaac horse had two second places and one third, the Somers horse one second and two thirds. The contest was not concluded, and no decision is therefore given for second place.

THE TOWN OF ANTIGONISH CLAIMED BY A SACKVILLE MAN. - The Sackville Tribune of March 27 contains a copy of a letter from Sergeant Nathaniel of a letter from Sergeant Nathaniel Folsom to Charles McCardy, Crown Land Surveyor of Cumberland Point, dated New York, July 2nd, 1796, in which the writer says he has 350 acres of land at Antigonish which he wished his daughter Gloriah Annah Folsom, who was then living with Mr. McCardy, to acquire when she came of age. The letter further states the land was grants from the Crown to the members of the Folsom family, and was known as lot 10 in the books at Antigonish. The letter was reand was known as lot 10 in the books at Antigonish. The letter was retained by Mr. McCardy until the girl became of age. She perserved it and gave to her grandson, Mr. Charles Ward of Upper Sackville. The latter now announces his determination to secure the rights of his family in the grant, which he states is the land on which the Town of Antigonish is ocated. ocated.

HAY.—The streets of the Town presented an unusually busy appearance on the first days of this week. Teams loaded with hay thronged the station yard, the Main street, and even the back streets. The hay from Quebec is now delivered in small lots, and the arrival of a few carloads therefore attracts quite a number. Yesterday there were 57 teams in the station yard at one time after hay. The quantity ordered by the Committee on December 31, 1904, was 1173 cars. The quantity received at that date was 532 cars. Since 145 cars more have arrived. The Government has certainly endeavored to live up to the promises endeavored to live up to the promises made in respect to the free carriage of hay. The Treasurer has already received \$75,000 for imported hay, truly a large amount to go out of an agricultural County for its most important product. The farmers are meeting with much difficulty in conveying the hay from the railway to their premises because of the bad roads. They are obliged to divide their lots into several small loads. small loads.

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SPRING REUNION.—A committee from the Maritime Provincial Club is bard at work arranging for its twelfth Spring Reunion, which takes place at Catholic Union Hall, corner of Wor-

cester and Washington Streets, Bos- the proposition. He thought four ton, on Wednesday evening, April 26th. This event is looked forward to with an ever increasing pleasure, as it furnishes an occasion to reunite the braw sons and winsome lassies from Nova Scotia. No stone is being left unturned to bring to the affair that atmosphere of pleasurable sociability and hospitality for which the club has always been noted. The beautiful and spacious quarters of the Catholic spacious quarters of the Catholic Union are well adapted to an affair of this kind, while also centrally situated close to the Northampton Street station of the elevated railroad. The committee of arrangements are composed of the following gentlemen: W. D. McDonald, chairman; John D. Cody, A. G. McDonald, John A. Gillis, James McDonald, Joseph Fortune, Michael McPherson, J. J. Jackson, Colin F. McPherson, A. A. McDonald, Allan McPherson. Allan McPherson.

THE NOVA SCOTIA EASTERN RAIL-WAY.—A Montreal despatch to the Morning Chronicle says:—"A con-tract has been signed by the underwriters in London for the entire bond writers in London for the entire bond issue of \$20,000 a mile for the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway and Mr. J. W. Grier, Vice-President of the company, will leave to-morrow for England to close up all matters connected with the work, which means so much to Nova Scotia. The bond issue over the whole road is about \$5,000,000." It is hoped that this information, announcing the success of the present holders of the charter of this proposed holders of the charter of this proposed railway, does not mean, as would be inferred from the Government's reply to our delegate, that our prospects for securing a subsidy for a branch line of railway from Antigonish to Country Harbour have vanished. It has been shown in these columns that the Antigonish route is the shortest the Antigonish route is the shortest, the easiest to construct, and the cheapest on which to carry freight. A letter in to-day's issue shows the claim this County has for railway improvement and how little the Local Government has ever done along this line for us.

THE APRIL MEETING of the Municipal Council took place on Tuesday. All the Councillors were present except Mr. Fraser, of Heatherton, who could not attend on account of sickness. On Tuesday afternoon the clerk read a communication from Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner at London, received through the Provin-cial Secretary, suggesting that steps be taken by the various Municipalities in the Province to furnish descriptive information of a special sort, apart from such information as is furnished through the various official publica-tions issued by the Government, that might tend to the advertising of Cana-da in Europe and elsewhere. For this purpose he recommends particularly that photographs for publication in illustrated journals would be most useful. The communication has been laid aside for further consideration. On Wednesday forenoon a committee of citizens waited upon the Council to solicit a grant of \$300 from that body, as required by law, to guarantee a grant from the Local Government towards the establishment of a local Hospital in the County. Although those gentle-men did their part well in presenting the many advantages to the rural dis-tricts to be derived from such an institricts to be derived from such an insti-tution, yet the Council did not seem disposed to act hastily in the matter. The following resolution was moved and seconded: "Resolved that the Council vote the sum of \$300 for the year 1905 for the establishment of a Cottage Hospital, provided the pro-moters of said institution raise a sum of \$1600 for such purpose, and promoters of said institution raise a sum of \$1600 for such purpose, and provided that the scheme, when fully developed, meets the approval of the Council." This resolution however was not passed, being deferred till 10 o'clock on Thursday. Mr. Thomas Grant, a keeper at the Asylum, and Mr. McLaughlin have applied for the position of Superintendent of the position of Superintendent of the Asylum.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL. — The idea of establishing a Cottage Hospital for the County of Antigonish has been revived. On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Court House to consider the question. The attendance was good. A number of ladies were present. The Mayor was in the chair and D. C. Chisholm, barrister, acted Secretary. Mr. Gregory, barrister, was the first speaker. He spoke from the standpoint of a promoter of from the standpoint of a promoter of the scheme. He showed the necessity for such an institution in the County and then presented the financial side of

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" BOOKKEEPER," care of Casket office.

beds would suffice to start with. From the experience of the existing local hospitals in the Province, he estimated that \$1 per day per bed, or \$1460 per year, would be sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining such an hospital as is contemplated, but in order to have a sum large enough to meet all possi-ble financial contingencies he asked for \$2,000 per year, and proceeded to detail how this amount could be secured. He first proposed to ask the County Council for an annual grant of \$300, the Town Council for \$150. The churches of the County will be requested to devote an annual collection to the scheme. There are seventeen, and he change that the average subto the scheme. There are seventeen, and he figured that the average subscription from each would be \$20.00, or a total of \$340. An existing Act of the Local Legislature provides for a grant of 30 cents per day from the Provincial treasury for each patient in local hospitals, a source he estimated would give in the vicinity of \$400. The last tangible means of revenue he mentioned was the paying patients, from whom would be realized about \$250.00. These several realized about \$250.00. These several sources furnish, according to foregoing estimates, \$1440, leaving a balance of \$560 to meet the desired \$2000. This he felt would be amply met by volun-tary subscriptions and by the efforts of the ladies of the community, from whom he expected much practi cal aid in ensuring the success of the movement. The other several speakers agreed on the great necessity for a cottage hospital in the County and strongly advocated its establishment. Dr. Cameron said the physicians of the Town had held a meeting last week in connection with the proposal and had agreed to give their services gratis to any patients in the hospital unable to pay for them. A committee consist pay for them. A committee consist-ing of Mr. Gregory, Prof. Macdonald, D. G. Whidden, E. L. Girroir and James Kenna were appointed to wait on the County and Town Councils to seek financial aid for the scheme. The Committee appeared before the Municipal Council yesterday. A report of the result is given in another para-

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the subscriber, on MONDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, the following stock: 1 Mare, 12 yrs old; 1 Mare 3 years old; 1 Mare, 2 years old; 3 Cows. soon due to calve; 1 Helfer, 2 yrs old; 1 heifer, 1 year old; 1 Steer, 1 year old; 2 Pigs, 8 months old. Terms 8 months on approved notes.

SYDNEY HERRICK, Pinevale.

HAY FOR SALE. About 30 Tons Good Hay

C. ERNEST GREGORY.

TENDERS WANTED

Sea'ed Tenders will be received up to

MONDAY, April 10th, at Noon, for the supplying to the Antigorish C. M. B. A. Hall Co. of 100 barrels of White's London Port-

Also-For the hauling of Stone, Gravel and Full particulars can be obtained from A. D. Chi-holm, Secty. of Directors.

April 5th, 19 5

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 roft wood on it. For further particulars and terms apply to

MRS ISABELLE CAMPBELL. Old Gulf Road, March 6th, 1905.

Royal Household Flour

takes a great deal of water and must be mixed soft.

Don't forgettoo that it should be thoroughly kneaded.

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learance Sale.

I am now offering my entire stock

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED

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

The Latest Edition just in from England, Canada and United States.

> The fairest flowers that have ever bloomed in the garden of fashions are our

New Spring Suits, Top Coats, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hoisery, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Everybody who reads this will please consider it an invitation to drop in and see us. The new Spring attire is all here, we have kept our eyes wide open and whatever is new and attractive from the best Clothing Designers in the Country will be found here at LOW PRICES. Everybody naturally desires the best they can get for the price, we keep ourselves constantly in position to give it to them, come in and see all about this talk:

Men's Suits, - - - \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and up Men's Top Costs, - - - \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and up Youth's Suits with Long Pants, - - \$3.00, 4.00 and 82.50, 3.50 and up Youths' Suits with Short Pants, Boy's Suits, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and up Shirts, - 25, 50, 75, and \$1.00 25, 50, 75, \$1.00 and up Bow and String Ties, 10 cents each \$2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and up Rain Coats, Men's Odd Pants, - -- 75c. \$1.00, 1.25 1.50 and up

Our bargains still continue in our SHOE DEPARTMENT, all new goods. Admission nothing. Investigate. Remember the word investigate Your money back if you want it.

PALACE CLOTHING

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

HARDWARE

In Stock and to Arrive.

BAR IRON AND STEEL. HORSE SHOES AND NAILS CARRIAGE RIMS, SPOKES, HUBS AND SHAFTS.

CART RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS. SARVEN WHEELS AND SPOKES. IRON AND STEEL AXLES. CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SIDE ELIPTIC AND GEAR.

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS. CARRIAGE PAINT AND VARNISH. WIRE AND CUT STEEL NAILS. BARBED AND PLAIN FENCE WIRE AND STAPLES.

__ A LARGE STOCK OF___

Flour, Meal, Oats, Feed and Groceries

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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

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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.

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... THE ...

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

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