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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 Janeiro, 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, 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 Catholic 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 Chicago critic who thought he had scored a point against Sir Wilfrid

Laurier's statement concerning the 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 laud 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, 50,000 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 persecution.

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 of the Reformed Churches of France, 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 historical lie."

The poet who began a set of verses as follows:

"Is this the Lent to keep
Thy ladder lean
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 a thinker 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 his own opinion he counted for nothing in French literature, but he will be

gratefully remembered by many 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 University, 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 Catholicism.

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 oil-wells 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 he attributed to Lord Brougham, but in the whole series of fiery 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 Co. 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 fact of a man being a Roman Catholic has told against him in regard to

judicial 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-Bishop-ridden University will be, in our opinion, 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 Kingdom."

The pulpit agitators who are raising such an outcry 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 organizations 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 ascendancy 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 question is asked if any Catholics are getting 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 Protestants, 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 differently against Catholics.

"I note that the *Spectator* will always protest against appointments given to Irishmen because they are

Roman Catholics.' Very sound. But did the *Spectator* ever trouble to protest against appointments being given to men because they were Protestants? 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 hocus-pocus of electricity or viscous fluids will make a living cell. . . . It will be interesting to you to know that materials belonging to the general class of foodstuffs, such as sugar, and what may also be called a food-stuff, 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 foodstuffs, 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 bacteriology or anything smaller or greater. There is an absolute distinction between crystals and cells. Anything that crystallizes can be made by the chemist. Nothing approaching to the cell of a living creature has ever yet been made. The general result of an enormous amount of exceedingly intricate and thorough-going investigation by Huxley and Hooker and others of the present age, and by some of their predecessors in both the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries, is that no artificial process whatever can make living matter out of dead."

Mr. Wilson Fox, Deputy Comptroller-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. 6d. 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. 0d., 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. 5d. 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. There is no hope of higher wages for the underfed workman except in some such policy as that outlined by Mr. Chamberlain.

The Greatest Trust in the World.

(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 greater power than in the history of men has been exercised by 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 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 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 change, details change; but when the facts of these actual conditions are 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 feudal 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 unknown, it comes there 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 controls prices and regulates traffic in a thousand markets. It changes conditions and builds up and pulls down industries; it makes men poor or rich as it will; it controls or establishes or obliterates vast enterprises across the civilized circuit. Its lightest word 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, infrangible monopoly; 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 the price of every ham, 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 local or special trades. It owns steam and electric railroads, it owns the entire trolley-car service in several cities, and is acquiring the like property elsewhere. It owns factories, shops, stock-yards, mills, land and land-companies, plants, warehouses, politicians, legislators, and Congressmen.

It defies Wall Street and all that therein is. It terrorizes great railroad corporations long used to terrorizing others. It takes toll from big and little, it gouges millions from railroad companies, and cuts 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 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.

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 Colorado and the cotton-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.

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, 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 to control the price of every loaf of bread. Its operations have impoverished or ruined farmers and stockmen, destroyed millions of investments, caused banks to break and men to commit suicide, precipitated strikes, and annihilated 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 their offices or homes, to speak a word that this power would not approve of, and multi-millionaires, railroad magnates, and captains of industry quail before it.

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 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

a thousand lives where the Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Companies. Reaching out, absorbing industry after industry, augmenting and building, by great brute strength and by insidious, intricate, hardly discoverable windings and turnings, day and night this monstrous thing grows and strengthens until its grip is at the nation's throat.

I am quite well aware that my words may seem extravagant to the generality of readers; to those who know the history and actual operations of the American Beef Trust they will 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 men that are exercising this incalculable power upon the lives and destinies of their fellow-creatures, are not bad men; as the world goes, they are very good men. They operate one of the most cruel and oppressive monopolies; they would not knowingly be cruel or unjust in any affair of personal conduct. The business they conduct is merely piracy on a gigantic scale; they are themselves kindly, generous, and upright. Like other men they have been driven along by an economic evolution beyond their knowledge or control. They are as certainly the victims of conditions as are the people on whose family tables the American Beef Trust grows fat.

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 having ever tolerated it.

Because the foundations of the American Beef Trust that now ramifies in 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 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 monopoly is only repeated with more disastrous results. The utterly illegal, utterly indefensible, utterly unjust and anarchistic rebate—is it not 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 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? 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 railroad companies that they are paid; 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 except in the matter of names. The rebates are not called rebates; they are called Private Car charges, but they are rebates pure and simple, and by their means, and none other, this Imperial Power has been created.

In the succeeding chapters of this narrative I hope to tell the whole amazing story of these illegal operations.

To understand enough of them for 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 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 narrowly 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 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 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 sub-tropical 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 of men were engaged in it.

The most spectacular of these profound evolutions was in the meat industry. Originally the nation's tables

were supplied with meat by local butchers, or where local supplies were insufficient, as in the large Eastern cities, Western cattle were shipped alive (in the trade term, "on the hoof") 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 apace; the number of firms engaged in it rapidly increased. 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 condition.

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 2,206,185 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 unrelenting competitors whose combats overshadowed lesser rivalries.

From this condition came the next inevitable step in economic development. The big houses began to absorb the little ones, and to cease from contests among themselves on the primary 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 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 confronted exactly the barrier that John D. Rockefeller faced when he was building up the Standard Oil Company, and they seized exactly this same club to beat their way through it.

The Inter-State Commerce Act had lately forbidden the Rockefeller rebates. 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 insidiously introduced the practice of making small charges for the ice used, and private car companies coming into existence (these being in many cases the personal "grat" of railroad officers and directors) easily effected an arrangement by which the railroads paid an insignificant charge for the use of the cars. Each of the agreeing packers owned thousands of refrigerator cars. They went to the railroad companies and demanded a heavy mileage compensation on these cars. The railroads demurred. The packers instantly produced what may be called the Big Pistol. That is to say, they had a weapon so full 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 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 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

two cities. Therefore, on every car shipped to New York the agreeing gentlemen obtained a rebate of \$7.50. Of the competing or ungentlemanly 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 hereafter.

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 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 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 high finance, this office-boy corporation suddenly appeared as the "holding company" for the agreeing gentlemen. 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. It advanced the prices of its fertilizer and other products. It raked the producer and it raked the consumer, and 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 instruments were the refrigerator car and the Big Pistol. When the gentlemen agreed, the refrigerator cars possessed 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.

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

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

Puttner's Emulsion

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 you.

Be sure you get PUTTNER'S, the original and best Emulsion.

Inverness Railway & Coal Co., Inverness, Cape Breton,

Miners and Shippers of the celebrated Inverness Imperial Coal.

SCREENED, RUN OF MINE, SLACK.

First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes.

COAL! COAL!

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels

APPLY TO

Inverness Railway & Coal Co. INVERNESS, C. B.

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

PLANT LINE.

DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

Sailings Commencing Nov. 16th

SS. HALIFAX

HALIFAX to BOSTON, Wednesday's 8:00 A. M. From Boston Saturdays at Noon.

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

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

For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax.

H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1905, A No. 727.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

Between CHARLES N. WILKIE and W. PELL CUNNINGHAM, doing business as Wilkie & Cunningham, Plaintiffs;

AND JEREMIAH DELOREY and ELIZABETH DELOREY, Defendants.

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

Wednesday, the Twelfth day of April,

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

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

LAND,

situate, lying and being at Tracadie, in the County of Antigonish aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the North by the road leading from the Cross Road at Tracadie to the residence of Michael Gorman; on the North-west by lands of Leon Delorey, and on the South and East by lands of William 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. 1888, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 47 at pages 458 and 459.

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

D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff in and for the County of Antigonish

E. LAVIN GIBBOIR, Of Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiffs.

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

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTONIOISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtilty into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful motivations, 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 Brunetiere could possibly believe every Catholic dogma. When a correspondent pointed out that this was applying dishonestly to Brunetiere, 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 nutshell. The public schools are expected to Anglicize and Protestantize 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 their fathers. The plan failed egregiously. Catholics either ignored the national schools or took possession of them and made them their own. Archbishop Whatley's failure should be a warning to all those in Canada who are trying to imitate his policy.

Country Harbour Branch Railway.

To The Editor of The Casket:

SIR,—The Mayor of the Town and the Warden of the Municipality have shown their active interest in the welfare of this County by calling a public meeting and taking steps by which our rights re railway construction have been placed before the Government.

The only answer, so far as we have yet learned, vouchsafed by that body 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 the contract and to adhere to the Melrose-New Glasgow branch, thus giving the death blow to the Antigonish-Country Harbour line, forever.

We submit, however, that no matter 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 clearly 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 certainly should have equal power to legislate in the general interests of the people by amending acts in the proper direction.

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 thousand dollars. This saving alone, at the ordinary subsidy, would enable the Government to subsidize fully fifty-three miles of railway in other parts of the Province. Is not this fact alone worthy of the most serious consideration of the Government and custodians of the Provincial Treasury? It certainly should, if that body be governed by the sound principle of always appropriating public funds so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

The above plea, I urge upon our legislators from a provincial standpoint, 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 satisfied. 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-Guysborough 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. R. 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 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 thousands more applied at the rate of \$5000.00 per mile to the building a system of railways round about it, but outside 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 expenditure 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 that scheme, very modest?

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

This would certainly be a more sensible and equitable railway arrangement, as it would be doing justice to the whole of the eastern mainland, as formed by Antigonish and Guysborough 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 interests of any company.

What we ask for is not in our own interest 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 POPULLI.

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 Louisbourg.

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 citizens.

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.

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 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 ten hours.

The Dominion Coal Co. with the purpose of securing larger and stronger 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 machines. The coal is blown out with a smaller expenditure of power. A 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 Trethewey 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 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 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.

HIGHLAND NURSERY.

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants

CARNATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

Orders for Funeral Designs in Crosses, Wreaths, Anchors, Pillows, Etc. Promptly Attended to.

TELEPHONE 189.

WM. CHISHOLM, - - - New Glasgow.

A. KIRK & Co.

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

Early Spring showing of

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

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

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

STYLISH SPRING COATS.

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

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

\$10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00.

Ladies' Separate Skirts

in all Colors and Styles.

About our Millinery Department.

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

ROOM PAPER.

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

Trunks, Suit Cases, Valises, Telescopes, Etc.

A large assortment to select from, all prices.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY and PROMPTLY FILLED

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

A. KIRK & CO.

General News.

Maurice Barrymore, the actor, is dead.

The Prince of Wales underwent a surgical operation last week.

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

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

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

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

Deaths are occurring in Boston and New York from cerebro spinal meningitis, and are said to be caused 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 collision 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 recovered from a mine at Carbondale, Illinois, wherein there occurred an explosion on Monday. Several more bodies are believed to be yet entombed.

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 concerned 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 \$200,000. 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 supposed to have started the fire.

A well known citizen and soldier of the American Republic died at Montreal on March 30th, in the person of General Edgar McMullen, who was President of the Ottawa Valley Electric Railway. It was McMullen's brigade that saved the day for the Union 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 will 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 motors that are to be used on the division 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 postponed 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 anticipated 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 Springhill.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel & 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.

The trial of the band of forty burglars at 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.

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 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 principally because of the serious drains 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 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 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 Novoured 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 accomplish his sacred duty to the Emperor and the fatherland. The enemy cannot hold out before Russian valor and reinforcements are coming unceasingly from Russia. May God help in the coming battles."

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 resigned her position to accept one on the staff of Mt. St. Bernard, Antigonish.

THOMAS W. CHISHOLM, 147 Cambridge street, Charlestown, Mass.

Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beaulieu, Antigonish.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

It consists of 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent Intervale, yielding hay of prime quality.

It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber, Poles, etc.

It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair.

For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS W. CHISHOLM, 147 Cambridge street, Charlestown, Mass.

Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beaulieu, Antigonish.

Acknowledgments.

(Many acknowledgments crowded out.)

- W A Ross, Malignant Cove, 1 00
Michael McNell, Edmonton, 1 00
A A McDougall, Spruce, 1 00
Angus Chisholm, Leadriville, 1 00
Henry Longley, Barra Head, 1 00
Allan A McDonald, S W Anzacree, 1 00
Thos Kelly, Wolfville, 1 00
E H McMillan, Bear River, 1 00
Arthur Copeland, Antigonish, 1 00
H K McDonald, Point Tupper, 1 00
John Chisholm, Briley Brook, 1 00
Mrs Connors, Clydesdale, 1 00
S D Cameron, Melrose, 1 00
Rev E J Bannon, Buxabucto, 1 00
Archie McKenzie, South Cove, 1 00
D A McCormack, Leitches Creek, 1 00
Sisters Cong de Notre Dame, Whitney Pier, 1 00
Margaret McIsaac, Newton Centro, 1 00
Walter Thomson, Yarmouth, 1 00
D A McDonald, Fries, 1 00
A D McLean, Cross Roads Ohio, 1 00
J L McDonald, Glassburn, 1 00
Eddie Cross, Frasers Grant, 1 00
Alex J Beaton, St. Andrews, 1 00
Cassie McGillivray, Boston, 1 00
May McGillivray, " 1 00
John McNeary, Canso, 1 00
Hugh McDaugall, Grandville, 1 00
P A McLellan, Salida, 1 00
A C Gillis, Middle Melford, 2 00
S J Poirno, Larrys River, 1 00
Angus Chisholm, Kings Head, 1 00
G E Patterson, Avondale, 1 00
Joseph McPherson, Clydesdale, 1 00
John McDonald, Essex, 1 00
Angus McDonald, St. Andrews, 1 00
Isadore Morrel, Monks Head, 1 00
John McDonald I Glace Bay, 50
Rev Wm Varelly, Bathurst Village, 1 00
Mrs Neil Stewart, Mulgrave, 5 00
Edward Longley, Fort Hawkesbury, 1 00
Isadore Morrel, Monks Head, 1 00
Jeremiah Murphy, St. Peters, 25
Joanna McCarthy, L River Inhabitants, 1 00
Jos McDonald, Williams Point, 1 00
Capt Hugh McDonald, L R River, 3 00
L M Keating, Mulgrave, 1 00
Flora McWall, Dorchester, 1 00
D Chisholm, Tracadie, 1 00

DEATHS.

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

At Whitney Pier, March 29th, DAN JOSEPH, aged 11 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN J. GILLIS.

At Hay's River, of pneumonia, on the 30th March, aged 10 months and ten months, bonny little HORY JOSEPH, 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 months of intense suffering, patiently borne, COLIN McDONALD, in the 54th year of his age. Ancestral by the last rites of the holy Church he 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, 1905, after a short illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, and consoled by the last sacraments, HUGH 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, 1905, Mrs. MAGGIE McLELLAN, nee Kennedy, daughter of ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, and wife of RODERICK 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 sons and four daughters to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At Philadelphia, in St. Agnes Hospital, on March 25th, 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 26th, FLORA, beloved wife of DONALD BOYLE, in the 63rd year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Angus Beaton and Margaret 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 Sister 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 73rd year of his age. Deceased was widely known and highly respected, and led a good Christian life of a kind and generous disposition, he will be greatly missed. He leaves 1 son, 2 daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends 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 by Rev. A. R. McDonald, P. F., on the morning of April 3rd his body was laid to rest in Maryvale 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. They are put up in 25 cent bottles, 40 pills to a bottle. Get a trial bottle from your dealer.

Sold everywhere by

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

Farm for Sale.

THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm, is situated along the Main Road and but two miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 150 acres of the finest farming land with good dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty-five acres is Intervale, forty acres pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation.

For further particulars and terms apply to C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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

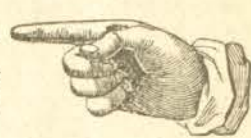
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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 & Foreign Dry Goods including Dress Goods, Muslins, Millinery, Laces and Lace Curtains,

- 5 Bales Carpets, 15 Rolls Linolium, 5000 Rolls Wall Paper, Elegant Designs.

We have an elaborate 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.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

March 29, 1905.

Catholic Emblems in the Home.

Many people talk about "atmosphere" without being able to explain what is meant by or comprised 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 repellent, 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 reverent 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 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 intelligent members of their churches that it is not to the images or objects themselves we pay homage, but to the sacred subjects which they represent.

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 salutary impression on their youthful minds. They will learn reverence and love for the holy things which 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 forgotten, but will remain ever fresh and vivid, and be, perhaps a source of inspiration 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 naive representations of impossible animals, who is it that cannot recall with more than photographic clearness the sweetly pictured faces that seemed to 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 turbulence or revolt? The very expressions seemed to change with our moods, and were sad and reproving as we were bold and wayward, or gently approving when our own small conscience was at rest. The importance of these "externals" is greater than is usually supposed, and it would be well to give them more attention than is commonly bestowed upon them.

Example to Avoid.—A lady who is a practical Catholic—or at least passes as such—has never, since assuming control of a household, made an effort to procure for the adornment of her home a single object which would be calculated to give to strangers an indication of her creed. Neither cross, crucifix, statue, nor picture is found there, and so marked is their absence that new servants entering 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 spiritual 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," and they have, with much pride, fixed brilliant reproductions of their favourite "Goliwogs" 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 disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure 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.—H Catholicism in Social Work.

We who are striving to promote the welfare of society by the spread of Catholic ideas cannot fail to see

the advantage of methods which have proved so effectual in securing this end. 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 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.

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 act 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 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 Catholic 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 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 more torture than Rheumatism and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured is, therefore, a bold statement to make, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale, has met with great success 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 trifle? For sale by all druggists.

The Arizona Foundling Case.

Our readers will remember that some months ago we gave an account of the mobbing in Clifton, Arizona, of several Sisters of Charity who had gone there from New York with a number of children from the Foundling Hospital to secure for these children homes among Catholic Mexicans. When they arrived at Clifton a mob of men, who called themselves "white men" to distinguish themselves from Mexican protesters against the Sisters placing any children in Mexican homes, on the plea that such homes were unfit. These men, according to all accounts, acted like curs and blackguards, insulted and frightened the Sisters, and seized and carried off some of the children. The machinery of the law was set in motion by the Sisters for recovery of these children, but the court decided against them. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the Territory. This Court has now rendered its decision which concludes that the best interests of the children would be served by leaving them with the families 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. 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 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 fair-minded persons that there is not a seasoning of bigotry in these decisions."—Secord 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 every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cts. 112

A Great Screamer.

More than fifty years ago Lachlan McDonald left his home in Strathspay, and went to the shores of Lake Winnipeg. He did not neglect to carry with him his beloved bagpipe, and many an evening it spoke to him of the old home beyond the seas. Even in the daytime, when he was busy in the woods felling trees, he

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 fats and oils 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 clothes perfectly, makes your blankets 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.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO



The Sunlight Molds are through their washing by noon—that's the Sunlight way

EPILEPTIC FITS GUARANTEED CURE

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

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

would have it by his side, and on one occasion he had reason to be glad that it 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 drew nearer, gesticulating in a particularly threatening manner. Things began to seem 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 heels, never stopping till the thick shadows of the forest hid them from the man who could give vent to such an unearthly strain.

They did not forget that prolonged cry; from that time the Scotchman was known among them as the "great screamer of the pale faces."

THE WASHINGTON MECHANICAL PURE TALKING MACHINE—this machine is a complete talking machine, capable of speaking in any language, and is a valuable addition to any household. Price, \$10.00. Send for catalogue and sample of the pure talk.

Female Finances.

A Philadelphia banker began six months ago the custom of giving his wife a book full of blank checks which he had properly signed.

"You are welcome to use these as you wish," 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.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-mentioned, and endorsed "Tender for Freeport Breakwater," will be received at this office until Friday, April 14, 1905, inclusively, for the construction of a breakwater at Freeport, Digby County, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of C. E. W. Ledwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., E. G. Millidge, Esq., 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 signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails 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, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 17, 1905.

six months I'll look over the stubs." The other day the six months came to an end and the husband began his inspection.

"You say here," he said, "that check \$72 for \$25, went for church expenses. What church expenses were these?" "A new Easter bonnet," the woman replied.

Sore Throat and Coughs A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets. They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOW RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Rate. Includes routes like VANCOUVER B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, PORTLAND, Ore., and rates like \$59.80 and \$57.30.

LAND SALE.

1904 A No. 711. IN THE SUPREME COURT: Between ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, Plaintiff, and ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, Defendant. To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, at the Court-House in Antigonish, on Tuesday, the 11th Day of April, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. Macgillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 6th day of March, 1905, unless before the day of sale, the amount due the Plaintiff herein for principal, interest, and costs be paid to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court. ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above-named defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or under him since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of 16, upon, or out of all that certain, lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Pointe-au-Loup, in the County of Antigonish, aforesaid, and now or formerly described as follows: Bonded on the South by lands of Allan McDonnell; on the East by the lands of John McDonald (Hugh's son); on the North by the public road leading to Meadow Green and lands of the heirs of the late Donald McDonald (Glenroy); and on the West by lands of Donald McDonald (Glenroy), containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less. Terms: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. JOSEPH A. WALL, of Thomson Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiff. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 6th March, 1905.

BABY'S OWN SOAP Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Makes any skin like baby's. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mtrs. MONTREAL.

THE WORLD OVER Thousands of Mothers are using DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP. For Children's ailments, you cannot but admit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is claimed for it. It is safe, pleasant and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and stomach troubles. Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

THE Spring Term AT Maritime Business College OPENS APRIL 3, 1905. RATES: 1 MONTH \$10, 3 MONTHS \$27. KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants. Maritime Business Colleges, HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

FRASER'S GREAT MARKETS are some of the finest. HAMS: ever offered the Antigonish public. OUR OWN CURING JOHN FRASER, Manager. Monuments and Headstones 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 AND Provision Store. Now in Stock: BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES. GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR. ROLLED OATS AND CORNMEAL. CHOP FEED, MIDDINGS AND BRAN.

C. B. Whidden & Son Antigonish, N. S. Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer. Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate Confectioners also have them, buy the best

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off.

The Knights of Malta.

Count Guido Thun has just been elected to the grand mastership of the sovereign order of Malta, which I need hardly add has nothing in common with the masonic organization of that name in this country...

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...

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...

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...

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."

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...

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

In Memoriam.

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

Sighing zephyrs murmuring softly, Sounds like an echo of chorid divine, Fanned by unseen angel fingers...

Hear ye not that heavenly echo Ring out on the calm clear air! Child be ready! Jesus calleth...

In "God's Acre" we have placed her, Lay our darling down to rest, And the sad-eyed mother watching...

A favourite in the family circle Was our Florence young and fair, Swift the summons sharp and sudden...

A pearl is wanting, for the setting Of the Saviour's diadem! Mary whispers, hasten forward...

For us mourners it is written "Learn to suffer and to wait," Christ has borne the cross before us...

Memorare! white-robed spirit Life is full of care and sin, Mary, open wide the portals...

In "God's Acre," Easter lilies! Lay we on that mound so low, Not so precious as the Aves...

Convinced by Printed Testimony of the hundreds of the cured, Mrs. Benz, of 418 E. 8th street, New York...

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...

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.

Under this system, which of course took advantage of and shaped itself by the aid of natural conditions, agricultural industries greatly changed.

price of cattle; thousands of stockmen were ruined, banks failed, farm mortgages multiplied, and a blight fell upon the whole cattle-raising region.

price of cattle; thousands of stockmen were ruined, banks failed, farm mortgages multiplied, and a blight fell upon the whole cattle-raising region.

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...

But while the shippers, the producers, and the consumers of the country 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...

The make-up of the Trust underwent changes while these powers were developing. P. D. Armour died, Gustavus F. Swift, really the most remarkable figure in the combination...

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 battlefield of modern times.

Rheumatic Pains Quickly Relieved.

The excruciating pains characteristic of rheumatism and sciatica are quickly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

Nature Revolts Against High Living and it has set its seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes.



\$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...

Each person buying One Dozen Berliner Maroon Records before March 14th receives a ticket. First ten purchasers will form a committee...

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

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

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 PERMANENTLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—To all men and women who have become enslaved by the soul destroying vice DRUNKENNESS and to those who are on the way to become slaves to drink here is indeed GOOD NEWS.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

E. R. O. Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil CURES Rheumatism. NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO, GOUT, STIFF NECK, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, ETC., ETC.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with 1/2 teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea...

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.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 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.

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 Antigonish.

HYMENEAL.—Mr. J. M. Swaine, now a resident of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Mary McCreehan of Truro, were married at Truro on the 28th inst. by the Rev. Ernest Forbes of New Glasgow. 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 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 Eastern 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 Antigonish route. Notwithstanding the petition was but a short time in circulation there were upwards of 1400 names to it.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, realizing the deplorable conditions created in agricultural districts by the hay famine of last season, are taking measures to aid farmers to purchase seed grain. Premier Murray has introduced 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 a 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 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 Folsom to Charles McCurdy, Crown Land Surveyor of Cumberland Point, dated New York, July 2nd, 1790, in which the writer says he has 350 acres of land at Antigonish which he wished his daughter Glorinah Annah Folsom, who was then living with Mr. McCurdy, 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 retained by Mr. McCurdy 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 located.

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 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.

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

cester and Washington Streets, Boston, on Wednesday evening, April 26th. This event is looked forward to with an ever increasing pleasure, as it furnishes an occasion to reunite the brave 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 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.

THE NOVA SCOTIA EASTERN RAILWAY.—A Montreal despatch to the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"A contract has been signed by the underwriters 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 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 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 Provincial 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 publications issued by the Government, that might tend to the advertising of Canada 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 gentlemen did their part well in presenting the many advantages to the rural districts to be derived from such an institution, 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 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 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 the scheme. He showed the necessity for such an institution in the County and then presented the financial side of

WANTED.
By a young lady, with experience, position as Bookkeeper. Apply, stating salary, to "BOOKKEEPER," care of Casket office.

the proposition. He thought four 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 \$1400 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 possible 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 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 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 voluntary subscriptions and by the efforts of the ladies of the community, from whom he expected much practical 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 consisting of Mr. Gregory, Prof. Macdonald, D. G. Whidden, E. L. Giroir 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 paragraph.

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 Heifer, 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.
Sealed Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, April 10th, at Noon, for the supplying to the Antigonish C. M. B. A. Hall Co. of 100 barrels of White's London Portland Cement.
Also—For the hauling of Stone, Gravel and sand.
Full particulars can be obtained from A. D. Chisholm, Secty. of Directors.
By order of Directors.
April 5th, 1905.

FARM FOR SALE
The valuable farm at the Old Gulf Road, owned by the late Alex. Campbell (son) four miles from the Town of Antigonish, containing 140 acres with two large barns and good dwelling house is offered for sale. The place is in a high state of cultivation with plenty of hard and soft wood on it.
For further particulars and terms apply to MRS ISABELLE CAMPBELL, Old Gulf Road, March 6th, 1905.

Royal Household Flour
takes a great deal of water and must be mixed soft.
Don't forget—too that it should be thoroughly kneaded.

Clearance Sale.
I am now offering my entire stock
AT COST
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.
SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.
J. S. O'BRIEN, - - ANTIGONISH, N. S.

SPRING.
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 Coats, | \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and up |
| Youths' Suits with Long Pants, | \$3.00, 4.00 and up |
| Youths' Suits with Short Pants, | \$2.50, 3.50 and up |
| Boy's Suits, | \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and up |
| Shirts, | 25, 50, 75, and \$1.00 |
| Hats, | 25, 50, 75, \$1.00 and up |
| Bow and String Ties, | 10 cents each |
| Rain Coats, | \$2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and up |
| 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.

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AND POPULAR SHOE STORE
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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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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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It's marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, make the Mason & Risch one of the truly great Pianos of the world.
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