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Fifty-third Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, April 13, 1905.

No. 15.

CASKET. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13

English is becoming more of an international language every day. The negotiations for the surrender of Port Arthur were carried on in that lan-

Carleton County, Ontario, containing forty-seven Orange lodges and no High School, is vociferous in its opinion that there should be no separate schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Poor Borden!

Some three thousand Catholic ladies are now devoting themselves to teaching catechism in Paris and the suburbs, their pupils numbering over thirty thousand. Their example may be heartily commended to the women of other parts of the world. Priests and Sisters can do a great deal, but they cannot do everything.

"I wonder if the time will come," asks the brilliant and epigrammatic essayist, Gilbert K. Chesterton, "when Science will be remembered only for its iniquities, as we of the North remembered Catholicism only by the Inquisition? The tourist's guide points to the Iron Virgin and says in effect, 'That is Popery.' Will some future tourist's guide point to the torpedo and say 'That was science?'

Mr. James Davenport Whelpley is one of the first authorities on the subject of emigration and he states the result of misgovernment of United Italy in language quite as emphatic as THE CASKET has ever used: "Sicily is practically depopulated, and from some of the Italian villages over eighty per cent. of the people have gone to the United States to escape what really amounts te slavery and results in mental and bodily starva-

Rev. Joseph Spillmann, S. J., who died recently at Luxemburg, was a novelist of considerable ability. Three of his books, "The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon," a story of Babington's plot to free Mary Queen of Scots: "A Victim of the Seal of the Confessional," built upon the true story of a French priest who went to New Caledonia for a murder which he knew of through the confessional, and was not released until the murderer on his deathbed made public confession; and a story of the siege of Jerusalem, were translated into English. The first named is the best of the three.

If Miss Edith Sichel's characterisation of Louise Michel, in the Fortnightly Review, be within measurable distance of the truth, then the Red Virgin of Montmartre was a remarkable example of a lost vocation. Her unusual talents for imparting knowledge and unbounded devotion to the poor and suffering would have found their proper developement in a community of teaching or nursing Sisters. But the grandfather who reared her was a Voltairean unbeliever, and though she was always on the friendliest terms with priests and nuns, the stamp which the wax of her mind had received in childhood was never removed.

Two sterling Catholic laymen have recently died in the persons of Vice-Admiral Sir Hilary Andoe, K. C. B., late Admiral-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and Sir Martin Gosselin, K. C. M. G., British Ambassa-

were noted for their devotion to the liturgical services of the Church, Sir Hilary, in particular, sharing Mr. Gladstone's contempt for "oncers." Another naval officer, Rear-Admiral James Hammet, Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, was on his way home to be received into the Church, when he was seized with a fatal illness at Florence and his First Communion was his Viaticum. Admirals Andoe and Hammet, in addition to their other honours, held the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life at

A Filipino student, Digno A. Alba by name, attending the New Jersey Normal School, received a letter from a lady missionary inviting him to become a Protestant. His reply contains a sentence which we must quote for our readers:

"There has always been freedom of all religious worship in all the Philippine Islands ever since their discovery; and the Holy Bible has always been an open book in all the Philippine Islands, just the same as the Constitution of the United States has always been an open book in America." ways been an open book in America.'

In conclusion he promises to pray for her, "that you may be converted and live and die a good Catholic woman," and tells her that he is sending her some Catholic pamphlets. Bravo! young Filipino.

Dr. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations," after being out of print for half a century, has been republished. Stevenson's prayers have been much lauded, but this is immeasurably superior both in thought and lan-

40 Lord, my Maker and Protector, who hast graciously sent me into this world to work out my salvation, enable me to drive from me all such unquiet and perplexing thoughts as may mislead or hinder me in the practice of those duties which Thou hast required. . . . And while it shall please Thee to continue me in this world where much is to be done and little to be known, teach me by Thy Holy Spirit to withdraw my mind from unprofitable and dangerous enquiries, from difficulties vainly curious, and doubts impossible to be solved. Let me rejoice in the light which Thou hast imparted, let me serve Thee with active zeal and humble confidence, and wait with patient expectation for the time in which the soul which Thou receivest shall be satisfied with knowledge.'

The five thousand Catholic students attending the State universities of Germany have their own clubs, where they will not be subject to dueling or compulsory drinking laws nor obliged to listen to ranting infidels. Against their undoubted right to have such clubs the Evangelical Alliance has stirred up the Protestant students, and the latter demanded of the Government the suppression of the Catholic clubs, going so far in one case as to refuse to attend lectures unless their demand was granted. They put forth the demand in the name of academic liberty! This shows a fine idea of tolerance and fair play in young men who are under the broadening influence of what is supposed to be the finest system of education in the world. The Prussian Minister of Education, while admitting that he did not like to see Catholic clubs, felt compelled to say that any interference with them would be the worst possible offence against academic liberty.

An interesting case in regard to the ownership of a pearl was lately decided by the Supreme Court at Hamburg. The pearl, valued at more than \$750, was found in her mouth by a woman who was eating oysters in a restaurant, whither she had been taken to lunch by a male escort. The woman claimed the pearl, her escort supporting the claim, but the proprietor of the restaurant sued to recover the "lustrous calcareous concretion" (for so the dictionaries call it), on the ground that shells, like chicken bones, were, according to immemorial custom, left with the proprietor, and are a source of profit to him. The court decided against the proprietor on the intelligible ground that, if his claim were valid, then the ownership dor to Lisbon. Both served their back to the dealer who supplied the there as anywhere else. By the con-

who took the pearl oyster from its not control the country districts; and bed. But it awarded the pearl, not to the men who are responsible for the the woman, but to her male escort, who had paid for the oysters. Doubtless the man was surprised, and, one at least would hope, greatly taken aback; for would it not be ungallant of him to take out of the woman's mouth what he had given her in the first instance to put there? But we should be disposed to take higher than sentimental ground, and to dispute the decision of the court on the plea that a gift is a gift, that, on being formally accepted, it transfers ownership, and that therefore the woman who had accepted the gift of the oyster lunch became exclusive owner of the oyster given her to eat, together with all and sundry its contents. What say our legal luminaries?

The Ottawa preachers are particularly active in the campaign against separate schools. One of them, an Anglican, says, "Let religious instruction be confined to the Church and the home." At the risk of being flippant, one is tempted to use the slangy exclamation: "Chestnuts!" Thoughtful men among our southern neighbours have begun to recognize that a generation reared in secular schools does not go to church, and has no religion in the home. More than this: it has no reverence for anything in heaven above or on earth below; and the idea of honesty has become so meaningless to it, that business men are asking for a revival of religious education in order that they may be able to find young men whom they may trust as employees. In Australia, where the schools are even more thoroughly secular than in the United States, a Royal Commission has been trying to devise some ways and means of checking the alarming moral decadence which has followed upon a thirty years' course of such education. In view of these indisputable facts, we may say that another Ottawa preacher, a Unitarian, who tells his congregation, that "A child's morality is determined, not by his belief in the Trinity, or the infallibility of the Bible or the divinity of Christ, but by his natural impulses, his social environments, the habits of obedience, respect and industry he is taught at home and at school, the ideals that are lived out before him in his community," is talking buncombe. But here comes a Peterborough preacher and says: "Our Canadian public schools are not godless." Then what are they? "Christian," he will reply. If they re Christian, they must be either Catholic or Protestant, and they are certainly not Catholic. That they are either godless or Protestant, is what we have always maintained. In either case, we Catholics do not want to have anything to do with them; therefore, wherever the law will permit us, we will use our own share of the educational fund for the support of Catholic

Lincoln Steffens has told the story of the political situation in Rhode Island in a recent number of McClure's Magazine. The conditions there are in many respects similar to those which have from time to time been exposed in many other States. Rhode Island badly needs the services of a Jerome, a Lane, or a Folk; and the political atmosphere would be wholesomer for their operations. One important difference, however, appears between the make-up of the Rhode Island political machine and that of the other American States. Many people have supposed that if the vicious elements which congregate in large cities could be deprived of their preponderating influence in politics, the simple character of the people of the agricultural communities would tell up strongly in favour of honest government. It has also been supposed by many that if adventurers who are needy could be dispossessed in favour of men of means and of business-like ideas, that that would go far to bringing about honest government. Rhode Island has had both of those advantages, if advantages they be, yet things of the pearl might as well be carried have worked out just about as badly

shame of Rhode Island are not needy adventurers, but men of wealth and of prominent social position. At the bottom of most political dishonesty there is selfishness; and selfishness is not confined to men of cities, nor to men in needy circumstances. Modern communities need more than the pulling down of the structures of crime and rascality; they need building up from the bottom. It is well enough to talk of law; but law is properly effective only when it is the will of a majority; and when the people of a community, or a majority of them, give way to dishonest temptations, laws against dishonesty get scant heed in that community. The public conscience must be kept alive, if any effective work is to be done for good and honest government.

The Toronto Globe characterizes Mr. Roger's report of his mission to Ottawa as "the most infamously mendacious paper that ever issued from a man holding a reputable public position." Yet Protestant ministers in Toronto the Good went off at half-cock the moment the report in question was published in the newspapers. "Rev. Canon Cody," we quote from the Montreal Star, "said that he considered that it would be the duty of the Prime Minister to do his duty and resist any such dictation." You see the Canon literally went off at halfcock. A man under excitement seldom opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. Rev. W. J. McKay, editor of the Canadian Baptist, being asked his views by a press correspondent, blurted out, the very first thing, "If the country wants a revolution it will get it mighty quick." For the sake of reputable journalism, we trust this clerical editor had the decency to be ashamed of himself after his wrath had time to get below the boiling point. "We'll mutiny," say the Roman citizens in the play. But then,

great Caesar fell. O what a fall was there, my countrymen! It strikes us, too, that McKay is not the master of persuasive speech that Mark Antony was. All the same, if we Canadians should wish at any time to indulge in the pastime of a revolution (against ourselves), he is ready to get one up for us, and get it up mighty quick." But really it is Mr. McKay who wants a revolution - of thoughts in his mind before discharging them. The sage advice of Polonius he would do well to take to heart, and give his "thoughts no tongue," at least until he has taken pains

To allay with some cold drops of modesty his "skipping spirit." But perhaps the most ludicrous ebullition of this tempest in a tea-pot is the threat of County Master Fred Dane, of the Orange Lodge of Toronto, "We will from this time on be most aggressive. Since when have Orangemen ceased to be most aggressive-with their mouths? Ins't this just what Orangemen are for? The only unaggressive Orangeman known to fame is the-dead Orangeman.

Badgered by political opponents as few Prime Ministers have been, the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour has found time to prepare for the press a third and enlarged edition of his "Essays and Addresses." The first edition was published a dozen years ago; the present one contains addresses which he has delivered within the last two years. Mr. Balfour is a philosopher and a Christian, if not precisely a Christian philosopher. His skepticism, like that of Descartes, is merely provisional, to be used as an instrument in ascertaining truth. In his "Foundations of Belief" he deals stunning blows to materialism, and in some of the essays of the present volume he is equally hostile to positivism,-that chilling system of belief which holds out no better motives for well-doing and endurance than that the race will be the better of our good deeds and hardships in the ages to come after we have passed away. How delicate yet how keen is Mr. Balfour's satire when he says: "The cultivation of emotions at high ten- unworthy of Mr. Bergeron.

country with distinction, and both oysters, and finally to the fisherman stitution of that State, the cities do sion towards humanity, deliberately dissociated from the cultivation of religious feeling towards God, has never yet been practised on a large scale. We have so far had only laborating experiments. There has been no attempt to manufacture in bulk." The same thought is developed more fully, and with an eloquence of which Mr. Balfour is a master when he chooses, in the following passage:

"The 'religion of humanity' seems specially fitted to meet the tastes of that comparatively small and prosper-ous class who are unwilling to leave the dry bones of Agnosticism wholly unclothed with any living tissue of re-ligious emotion, and who are at the same time fortunate enough to be able to persuade themselves that they are contributing, or may contribute, by their individual efforts to the attainment of some great ideal for man-kind. But what has it to say to the more obscure multitude who are ab-sorbed, and well-nigh overwhelmed, in the constant struggle with daily needs and narrow cares; who have but little leisures or inclination to consider the precise role they are called on to play in the great drama of 'humanity,' and who might be puzzled in any case to discover its interest or its importance? Can it assure them that there is no human being so insignificant as not to be of infinite worth in the eyes of Him who created the Heavens, or so feeble but that his action may have consequences of infinite moment long after this material system shall have crumbled into nothingness? Does it offer consolation to those who are in offer consolation to those who are in grief, hope to those who are bereaved, strength to the weak, forgiveness to the sinful, rest to those who are weary and heavy-laden? If not, then, what-ever be its merits, it is no rival to Christianity. It cannot penetrate and vivify the inmost life of ordinary hu-manity. There is in it no nourishment for ordinary human souls, no comfort for ordinary human sorrow, no help for ordinary human weakness.

Britain may pride herself on her wonderful material prosperity; to our mind her greatest pride ought to be in the possession of public men who can find leisure amid the cares of state to think and write such books as these.

Mr. Henri Bourassa spoke very

plainly, according to his custom, on the Autonomy Bill. It was well to remind certain people that the hierarchy whom they are now denouncing so bitterly have saved Canada for Britain on more than one occasion, and that it is extremely doubtful what condition the North West would be in today if it had not been for the influence of the late Archbishop Taché. It was also well to remind them that there is much more heard from Protestant pulpits to-day, as in 1896, about the burning question of education than is heard from Catholic pulpits. There can be little doubt that the Protestant laity would be much more indifferent about the question than they are, if it were not for the Protestant minis-try and for what Mr. Bourassa very happily named the "yellow hierarchy. Yet plain as was the speech of the Member for Labelle, it was as remarkable for what it suggested as for what English - Canadians it said openly. English - Canadians know that the influence of the French-Canadian bishops was thrown against the rebels of 1837. If Colonel Sam Hughes's threat of armed rebellion in the North West if the Autonomy Bill becomes law has not been answered by similar threats from Quebec, it may very well be that Ontario has the hierarchy to thank for it. Again, English-Canadians have heard of Mr. Tardivel's dream of a French-Canadian republic on the banks of the S.. Lawrence. Naturally enough, they do not wish this dream to be realized. Then they had better let the French-Canadian expand and not confine him to the province of Quebec, as they will certainly do if they deny him the right to have schools in which his language and his religion may be taught. To keep the French-Canadian out of the North-West will greatly increase the possibility of a Quebec Republic. This thought, it seems to us, may be read between the lines of Mr. Bourassa's speech. Mr. Foster's speech was such might be expected from the man who played traitor to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and whose naturally saturnine disposition has not grown any sweeter during eight years of exile from office. His attempt to stir up dissatisfaction in Quebec with one hand, and in the North West with the other, was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Bergeron was almost as bad, except that he in-tends to vote for the bill. In his desire to belittle the value of the educational clauses, he ignores the fact that it is the Catholic teacher that makes the Catholic school, and not the half hour of catechism per day. To deny Sir Wilfrid Laurier credit for the good work he is doing now, because he failed to do his duly in 1896, is a policy

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T. P. TANSEY

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

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

BRANCH OFFICERS.

The quarterly reports have been received from a number of the Branches and the following are the names of the officers appointed by those who have reported:

St. Joseph's, Glace Bay. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. McDonald, P. P.; President, Rev. Maurica Tompkins, C. C.; Vice-President, W. F. Carroll; Secretary, C. J. Tompkins; Fin. Secretary, James R. Dinn; Treasurer, Thomas Casey; Marshall, John J. McDougall; Asst. Mar., Peter McNeil; Doorkeeper, Hector McNeil.

St. Andrew's, Dom. No. 1. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. C. W. Mc-Donald, P. P.; President, Alex. Lee; Vice-President, John D. McKay; Secretary, Wm. Hinchey; Fin. Secre-tary, Neil McNeil; Treasurer, Joseph Guthro; Marshal, Stephen Arsenault; Asst. Mar., Thomas Corbet; Door-keeper, Wm. Bennett.

St. Mary's, East Bay. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. M. McKen-zie, P. P.; President, Dan. J. McIsaac; Vice-President, Stephen Gillis; Secre-tary, Angus McIsaac; Fin. Secretary and Treasurer, John H. McDonald; Marshal, Roderick Campbell; Asst. Mar., James McDonald; Doorkeeper, John A. McDonald.

Immaculate Conception, Mainadieu. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. J. Walsh, P. P.: President, James B. Campbell; Vice-President, David Lahey; Secretary, D. Scott; Fin. Secretary, John McDougall; Treasurer, Edward Hall; Marshal, Thomas Lahey; Asst. Mar. James W. Burke; Doorkeeper, Thos. Nash., St. Andrew's, Reserve.

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. McInnis, P. P.: President, Phillip Kelly; Vice-President, Peter D. McIntyre; Secre-tary, Lewis W. MacNeill; Fin. Secre-tary, Joseph F. McLeod; Treasurer, Ronald Nicholson; Marshal, Michael McMillan; Asst. Mar., Alexander Mc-Eachren; Doorkeeper, James Brophy. St. Vincent de Paul, McKay's Corner.

St. Vincent as Paul, McKay's Corner.

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

St. George's, Lingan,

Owing to irregularities the Grand Council found it necessary to suspend this Branch, which was done on March 20th, and on the same day it was re-organized by the Grand Vice-Presi-dent and the Grand Secretary and the

dent and the Grand Secretary and the following officers appointed:
Spiritual Adviser, Rev. George McAulay, P. P.; President, James Cummings: Vice-President, Michael J. Burke; Secretary, Walter Petrie; Fin. Secretary, Wm. Kelly: Treasurer, Lorenzo Reach; Marshal, Leo. Burke; Asst. Mar., Joseph Kelly; Doorkeeper, Joseph Hall.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At a regular meeting of the Holy Redeemer Branch, Whitney Pier, recently held the following resolution was unanimously adopted

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite Wisdom has suddenly called away from our midst to his eternal reward our late Grand Spiritual Adviser and revered pastor of St. Joseph's parish, North Sydney, the Rev. Father hisholm, D. D.

Resolved, that the members of Holy Redeemer Branch of the League of the Cross with heartfelt serrow tender Right Rev. John Cameron, D. D., Bishop of Antigonish, and brother priests of the diocese their sincere sympathy in the great affliction which has befallen them, earnestly praying that God may receive his soul into everla-ting bliss, the reward justly due to his self-sacrificing discharge of the duties of a priest of the Catholic Church.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded THE CASKET for publication.

RAYMOND KEATING, SNR., A. A. MCINTRYE, RODK. MCDONALD.

Saving His Liver.

The London Outlook, among some fragmentary data in connection with the African War, gives more infor-mation as to Mauser bullets. The writer is a woman who belped the doctors in dressing wounds. She

The work of the bullet is wonderfully clean. A man had had one through the neck, apparently without serious damage. Another had his forehead pierced. Again, a bullet found its way harmlessly through the stomach, and another passed into the bone of a leg and out again without causing breakage. The men described a shot as resembling a heavy blow from a sledge-hammer, and some-times declared that they could keep on fighting for several minutes after being hit.

One case, where the bullet had gone through the lower part of the lung, puzzled the doctors very much; for they failed to understand how the

ver had been avoided.
"I think you must be a total abstainer," said the doctor to the Gordon

Highlander.
"I am. sir," he replied.
"Well, that is what saved your

Manufacturer Association Supplies.

Abstention from liquor had kept the liver so contracted that it had escaped the line of the bullet.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Casket: DEAR SIR,—Some time ago I noticed more than one letter in your paper, in which writers called attention to the scant, or even scurvy courtesy we Catholics receive at the hands of non-Catholics, in the matter of political preferment, etc. Why not keep it up? And yet I don't believe in talking to a post, not a hitching post, no, but a post of honour. Gilleashwig Antrom, possibly an ancestor of mine, having listened to the minister until a pack of dogs, rowing in the centre aisle, took his attention, left us something good when he said "Moran ga radh us beagan ga dhianamh,"—plenty being said but nothing doing. This was his characterization of the sermon. This autonomy bill, if the trains are dug out yet, you heard of it. Well, its education clause has fired the heather, and all the Grograms and more than and all the Grograms and more than all the Majorigrams, accent on the ultimate if you prefer, are up with rationes quia and rationes quod against it. I won't say that the fourth Strophe of the only elegy in the "Vicar of Wakefield" names any or all of these routers, but I will say that they remind one of panthers pouncing on the quarry, for which idea I am indebted to Pope, not which idea I am indebted to Pope, not the Pope of Rome, because of the title he gave a book, "The Hind and Panther." Here's church union. Poor Y. Get to thy quill. Here's one basis of union. Every one of the one hun-dred and forty-one, census 1901, non-Catholic seets are one in one particular Catholic sects are one in one particular at least. They are non-Catholic, and now we have one proof, though we have always known it. Catholics in Que-bec give Protestants full swing in their own school, and Senator David is man enough to acknowledge the rights of Catholics to similar treatment by Protestants out West. He says: "There can be no doubt that the people of the provinces about to taken into the Confederacy . . . were by the Act of Confederation, and by the act of 1875, confirmed for all time in their right to separate schools. If that is the case, and if, as cannot be controverted, the Roman Catholics deem separate schools as essential to the proper education of their young, why should the Protestant majority in this Dominion oppose the extension of the principle. He says that if separate schools are not efficient as public schools then Catholic children alone will suffer. As to leaving the matter of education at the discretion of the provinces the Hon. gentleman says: "Such a course would have been all very well had there been no separate schools in the Territories at the time of their admission as prov-inces. These having been established in times past, there remained but one course for the Government to pursue and that is to confirm the existing state of affairs." Very fair, that, for one non-Catholic.

"As a Protestant of Quebec," says Rev. D. Shaw, I feel that the Protes-tant minority here has not only justice given it, but it enjoys many positive advantages from the present system in their province." Very good. Of course he keeps clear of saying anyhing in favor of minorities elsewhere. He knows on what side his bread is buttered even though he could acknowlede that separate schools is a

blessing. "All very good."

There is much to be feared that our co-religionists in the west will not get their rights even though the bill foreshadows a measure of justice. All the True Blues and Blacky Blacks will toe the line and fight like demons rather

than see Catholics get their dae.

Now while this school question is agitating our minds, turn we us to the Nova Scotia Toronto, New Glasgow. In that "True Blue" centre, Catholics support two systems of schools, and the "Blues" think that it is quite fair. There may be other school sections in N. S. where Catholics are denied to participate in the public funds, but of New Glasgow I know. In spite of the minority perennial (not annual) fight for justice the inspired council, or shall we say the "Holy Synod?" refuses to listen to their demands. Now et's make an experiment and do something as well as say something. Here one hundred dollars, and let others come forward with a few more spondulax, that's some denomination of money. What I want to do is this, Let the Fathers of New Glasgow levy taxes as usual. Let Catholics who can get out of it refuse to pay taxes. Householders and property owners would have their property levied on if they refused. I think though there ought to be enough "freemen" in New Glasgow to give the council a lesson. Let them refuse to pay school rates, or if need be all town assessments. Let them go to jail. Let us support their families while they are there. The loss of taxes and the board bill may figure up a sufficiently large sum to open the eyes and perhaps the hearts of those unjust bleeders. In meantime would THE CASKET print for us the number of Protestant ratepayers of N. G., and Catholic ditto. Amounts paid by Protestant and Catholics for public and Sisters' schools the control of Protestant and Catholics for public and Sisters' schools, the number of Protestant and Catholic pupils and teachers in all schools, the number of Catholic ratepayers who could afford to refuse payment of school rates. Now let's try to do something. SOMEBODY SURE,

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best and Most Popular.

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

It is essentially a time of "giving-up," a giving-up which should include not only certain unnecessary, if harmless, indulgences, but also those evil or unpleasant habits and propensior unpleasant habits and propensi-ties which have been growing and in-creasing during the year. Without irreverence it may be said to be a splendid opportunity for a complete spiritual spring-cleaning, when bad habits, like carpets, may be thoroughly beaten, and the earthly lumber that crowds the soul be routed out and crowds the soul be routed out and

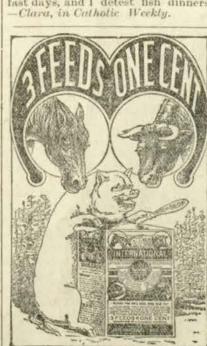
finally disposed of.

The girl who sleeps too long in the morning would perform a wholesome act of self-discipline and piety by resolutely getting up, in spite of desperate repugnance, and assisting at daily Mass during the seven weeks, or such of them as remain. The edifying such of them as remain. The editying practice having been pursued for so long will hardly be abandoned with the advent of Easter, but may lead to the foundation of a life-long habit, which will afford her much strength and consolation and be for her a source of great spiritual gain. If she has not been accustomed to say the Rosary the recital could now be profitably began; but on no account must she load herself with many vocal

Tongue and temper should be kept in check; irritation, anger, unkindness, and other predominant failings resolutely fought and overcome, and self conquered in the thousand daily happenings that will come to upset the best resolutions. Not that these evils should be tolerated or indulged at any period; but the present time of penance is peculiarly appropriate to the vigorous disciplinary measures so necessary to lift our "worser selves" to a higher level of spirituality. The indolent girl should infuse a spirit of cheerful alacrity into the performance of the work she is obliged —so unwillingly—to do, and instead of complaining over the hardness of her lot—as is the habit of most in-dolent people who love nothing better than doing nothing—she should try to appreciate the blessing of being saved from the sin of idleness into which she would inevitably fall if left to her own devices and without the com-pulsion either to help others or to earn

pulsion either to help others or to earn her daily bread.

There are other simple practices, which, though quite usual, seem nevertheless unfamiliar to many. Numerous persons abstain from all unnecessary letter-writing, and from all visiting or receiving of visits, so far as it is possible to do so, and, of course, dances, theatres, and kindred anusements are scrupulously avoided amusements are scrupulously avoided by those to whom Lent is the real religious institution the Church in-tends it to be. Girls, and those who are no longer girls, but who yet retain the sweet-tooth of their youth frequently abstain from sweets and chocolates during the entire period, and give the money thus saved to some deserving charity. Others a little less strong in their self-denial allow themselves indulgence in their favourite sweetment on Sundays only. Restriction in the matter of reading is also valuable. A family of girls, with ample leisure and intensely devoted to reading (novels, unfortunately, for the most part), made it an invariable practice to read nothing during Lent but works of a religious nature. It was really a severe trial. but it did them an immense amount of good, and helped considerably to counteract the pernicious influence to prevent the softening of character and not unfrequently of principle, that usually follow constant and in-discriminate indulgence in light literature. There is no limit to the matters which may be made the sub ject of self-denial and mortification by those who really desire to find them, and the many persons who do not wish to voluntarily undertake any extra disciplinary measures should at least accept the ordinary penitential observances in the proper spirit, and not salute each day, as many do, with such unedifying exclamations as: wish Lent were over! I can't bear fast days, and I detest fish dinners!" -Clara, in Catholic Weekly.



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A STRAGGLER OF '15. (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle thinks this the best of the many short stories he has written.) Continued from last issue, Norah stood watching the brisk

CONAN DOYLE'S BEST STORY.

figure of the young doctor and pond-ering over these new responsibilities which had come upon her. When she turned, a tall, brown-faced artillery-man, with the three gold chevrons of sergeant upon his arm, was standing, carbine in hand, at her elbow.

"Good morning, miss!" said he, raising one thick finger to his jaunty yellow-banded cap. "I b'lieve there's an old gentleman lives here of the name of Brewster, who was engaged in the battle of Waterloo?"

"It's my grand-uncle, sir," said Norah, casting down her eyes before the keen critical gaze of the young soldier. He is in the front parlour."
"Could I have a word with him, miss? I'll call again if it don't chance

to be convenient. "I am sure that he would be very glad to see you, sir. He's in here, if you'll step in. Uncle, here's a gentleman who wants to speak with you."

"Proud to see you, sir-proud and glad, sir!" cried the sergeant, taking three steps forward into the room and grounding his carbine while he raised

his hand, palm forwards, in a salute. Norah stood by the door with her mouth and eyes open, wondering whether her grand-uncle had ever, in his prime, looked like this magnificent creature; and whether he, in his turn, would ever come to resemble her grand-uncle.

The old man blinked up at his visitor and shook his head slowly. "Sit ye down, sergeant," said he, pointing with his stick to a chair. "You're full young for the stripes. Lordy, it's easier to get three now than one in my day. Gunners were old soldiers then, and the grey hairs came quicker than the three stripes."

"I am eight years' service, sir," cried the sergeant. "Macdonald is my name—Sergeant Macdonald, of H Battery, Southern Artillery Division. I have called as the spokesman of my mates at the gunners' barracks to say that we are proud to have you in the town, sir."

Old Brewster chuckled and rubbed his bonny hands.

"That were what the Regent said," he cried. "The ridgment is proud of ye,' says he. 'And I am proud of the ridgment,' says I. 'And a damned good answer too,' says he, and he and Lord Hill bust out-a-laughin'.' "The non-commissioned mess would

be proud and honoured to see you, sir," said Sergeant Macdonald. "And, if you could step as far, you'll always find a pipe o' baccy and a glass of grog

awaitin' you."

The old man laughed until he

"Like to see me, would they? The dogs!" said he. "Well, well, when the warm weather comes again I'll maybe drop in. It's likely that I'll drop in. Too grand for a canteen, eh? Got your mess just the same as the orficers. What's the world a-coming to at all!"

"You was in the line, sir, was you not?" asked the sergeant respectfully. "The line?" cried the old man with shrill scorn. "Never wore a shako in my life. I am a Guardsman, I am. Served in the 3rd Guards—the same they call now the Scots Guards. Lordy, but they have all marched away, every man of them, from old Colonel Byng down to the drummerboys, and here am I a straggler-that's what I am, sergeant, a straggler! I'm here when I ought to be there. But it ain't my fault neither, for I'm ready to fall in when the word comes.

"We've all got to muster there," answered the sergeant. "Won't you try my baccy, sir?" handing over a sealskin pouch.

Old Brewster drew a blackened clay pipe from his pocket and began to pipe from his pocket and began stuff the tobacco into the bowl. In instant it slipped through his fingers and was broken to pieces on the floor. His lip quivered, his nose puckered up,

and he began crying with the long, helpless sobs of a child.

"I've broke my pipe," he cried.

"Don't, uncle, oh, don't," cried Norah, bending over him and patting his phile based as a compared to the compa his white head as one soothes a baby. "It don't matter. We can easy get

"Don't you fret yourself, sir," said the sergeant. "Ere's a wooden pipe with an amber mouth, if you'll do me the honour to accept it from me. I'd be real glad if you will take it." "Jimini!" cried he, his smiles break-

"Jimini! cried he, his smiles breaking in an instant through his tears." It's a fine pipe. See to my new pipe, Norah. I lay that Jarge never had a pipe like that. You've got your firelock there, sergeant."

"Yes, sir; I was on my way back from the butts when I looked in."

"Let me have the feel of it. Lordy, but it seems like old times to have one's hand on a musket. What's the manual, sergeant, eh? Cock your firelock—look to your priming—present your firelock—eh, sergeant? Oh, Jimini! I've broke your musket in halves!"

halves!"

"That's all right, sir," cried the gunner, laughing; "you pressed on the lever and opened the breech-piece. That's where we load 'em, you know."

"Load 'em at the wrong end! Well,

well, to think o'that. And no ram-rod, neither! I've heered tell of it, but I never believed it afore. Ah, it won't come up to Brown Bess. When there's work to be done you mark my word and see if they don't come back

"By the Lord, sir," cried the ser-geant hotly, "they need some change out in South Africa now, I see by this mornin's paper that the Govern-ment has knuckled under to these Boers. They're hot about it at the non-

the Dook; the Dook would ha' had a

word to say over that!"
"Ah, that he would, sir," cried the sergeant; "and God sent us another like him. But I've wearied enough for one sitting. I'll look in again, and I'll bring a comrade or two with me if I may, for there isn't one but would be proud to have speech with

So, with another salute to the veteran and a gleam of white teeth at Norah, the big gunner withdrew, leaving a memory of blue cloth and of gold braid behind him. Many days had not passed, however, before he was back again, and during all the long winter he was a frequent visitor at Arsenal View. He brought others with him, and soon, through all the lines, a pilgrimage to Daddy Brews-ter's came to be looked upon as the proper thing to do. Gunners and sap-pers, linesmen and dragoons, came bowing and bobbing into the little parlour, with clatter of side-arms and clink of spurs, stretching their long legs across the patchwork rug, and hunting in the front of their tunics for the screw of tobacco or paper of snuff which they had brought as a sign of their esteem.

It was a deadly cold winter, with six weeks on end of snow on the ground, and Norah had a hard task to keep the life in that time-worn body There were times when his mind would leave him, and when, save an animal outcry when the hour of his meals came round, no word would fall from him. As the warm weather came once more, however, and the green buds peeped forth again upon the trees, the blood thawed in his veins, and he would even drag himself as far as the door to bask in the life-

giving sunshine. "It do hearten me up so," he said one morning, as he glowed in a hot May sun. "It's a job to keep back the flies, though! They get owdacious in this weather and they do plague me

"I'll keep them off you, uncle," said Norah.

"Eh, but it's fine! This sunshine makes me think o' the glory to come. You might read me a bit o' the Bible, lass. I find it wonderful soothing. "What part would you like, uncle?"

"Oh, them wars,"

"The wars?" "Ay, keep to the wars! Give me

the Old Testament for chice. There's more taste to it, to my mind! When parson comes he wants to get off to something else, but it's Joshua or nothing with me. Them Israelites was good soldiers—good growed soldiers—good

diers, all of 'em."
"But uncle," pleaded Norah, "it's

all peace in the next world."
"No, it ain't, gal."
"Oh, yes, uncle, surely!"
The old corporal knocked his stick

irritably upon the ground.
"I teil ye it ain't, gal. I asked par-

"Well, what did he say?" "He said there was to be a last fight. He even gave it a name, he did.

The battle of Arm-Arm-"Armageddon."
"Ay, that's the name parson said,
'specs the 3rd Guards'll be there, And the Dook-the Dook'll have a

word to say."

An elderly, grey-whiskered gentleman had been walking down the street, glancing up at the numbers of the houses. Now, as his eyes fell upon the old man, he came straight

"Hullo," said he: perhaps you are Gregory Brewster?"
"My name, sir," answered the veter-

"You are the same Brewster, as I understand, who is on the roll of the Scots Guards as having been present

at the Battle of Waterloo? "I am that man, sir, though we called it the 3rd Guards in those days. It was a fine ridgment, and they only

need me to make up a full muster."
"Tut, tut, they'll have to wait years for that," said the gentleman heartily;
"but I am the colonel of the Scots Guards, and I thought I would like to have a word with you."

Old Gregory Brewster was up in an instant with his hand to his rabbit-skin

cap.
"God bless me!" he cried; "to think of it; to think of it; to think of it."
"Hadn't the gentleman better come in?" suggested the practical Norah from bahind the door.

from behind the door. "Surely, sir, surely; walk in, sir, if I may be so bold."

In his excitement he had forgotten his stick, and as he led the way into the parlour his knees tottered and he threw out his hands. In an instant the colonel had caught him on one

side and Norah on the other.
"Easy and steady, said the colonel, as he led him to his armchair.

"Thank ye, sir: I was near gone that time. But, Lordy, why, I can scarce believe it. To think of me, the corporal of the flank company, and you the colonel of the battalion. Jimini! how things come round, to be

"Why, we are very proud of you in London," said the colonel. "And so you are actually one of the men who held Hougoumont?" He looked at the bony, trembling hands with their huge, knotted knuckles, the stringy throat, and the heaving, rounded shoulders. Could this, indeed, be the last of that band of heroes? Then he glanced at the half-filled phials, the blue liniment the nair-filled phials, the olde infilment bottles, the long-spouted kettle, and the sordid details of the sick-room. "Better, surely, had he died under the blazing rafters of the Belgian farmhouse," thought the colonel.

"I hope that you are pretty comfortable and happy," he remarked after a pause.

after a pause.

"Thank ye, sir. I have a good deal of trouble with my toobes—a deel of trouble. You wouldn't think the job it is to cut the phlegm. And I need my rations. I gets cold without 'em. And the flies! I ain't strong enough fects and cleans at the same time. com. mess, I can tell you, sir."

"Eb, eh," croaked old Brewster.

"By Gosh! it wouldn't ha' done for to fight against them."

"How's the memory?" asked the

colonel.

"Oh, there ain't nothing amiss there. Why, sir, I could give you the name of every man in Captain Hal-

dane's flank company."
"And the battle—you remember it?"
"Why, I sees it all afore me every time I shuts my eyes. Lordy, sir, you wouldn't hardly believe how clear it is to me. There's our line from the paregoric bottle right along the snuff-D'ye see? Well, then, the pill box is for Hougoumont on the right, where we was; and Norah's thimble for La Haye Sainte. There it is all right, sir, and here were our guns, and here, behind, the reserves and the Belgians. Ach, them Belgians!" He spat furiously into the fire. "Then here's the French where my pipe lies, and over here where I put my baccy pouch, was the Proosians a-comin' up on our left flank. Jimini! but it was a glad sight to see the smoke of their

"And what was it that struck you most, now, in connection with the whole affair?" asked the colonel.

"I lost three half-crowns over it, I did," crooned old Brewster, "I shouldn't wonder if I was never to get that money now. I lent 'em to Jabez Smith, my near rank man, in Brussels. Only till pay-day, Grig, says he. By Gosh! he was struck by a lancer at Quarter Bras, and me with not so much as a slip o' paper to prove the debt! Them three half-crowns is as good as lost to me.'

The colonel rose from his chair laugh-

"The officers of the Guards want you to buy yourself some little trifle which may add to your comfort," he said. "It is not from me, so you need

not thank me."

He took up the old man's tobacco
pouch and slipped a crisp bank-note

"Thank ye kindly, sir. But there's one favour I would like to ask you, "Yes, my man?"
"If I'm called, colonel, you won't

grudge me a flag and a firing-party?" "All right, my man, I'll see to it," said the colonel. "Good-bye; I hope to have nothing but good news from

"A kindgentleman, Norah," croaked old Brewster, as they saw him walk past the window; "but, Lordy, he ain't fit to hold the stirrup of my Colonel Byng."

It was on the very next day that

the corporal took a sudden change for the worse. Even the golden sunlight streaming through the window seemed unable to warm that withered frame. The doctor came and shook his head in silence. All day the man lay with only his puffing blue lips and the twitching of his scraggy neck to show that he still held the breath of life. Norah and Sergeant Macdonald had sat by him in the afternoon, but he had shown no consciousness of their presence. He lay peacefully, his eyes half-closed, his hands under his cheek.

as one who is very weary.

They had left him for an instant, and were sitting in the front room where Norah was preparing the tea, when of a sudden they heard a shout that rang through the house. Loud and clear and swelling, it pealed in their ears, a voice full of strength and

energy and flery passion.
"The Guards need powder," it cried, and, yet again, "the Guards need

The sergeant sprang from his chair and rushed in, followed by the trem-bling Norah. There was the old man standing up, his blue eyes sparkling, his white hair bristling, his whole figure towering and expanding, with

eagle head and glance of fire.
"The Guards need powder," he thundered once again, "and by God they shall have it!"

He threw up his long arms and sank back with a groan into his chair. The sergeant stooped over him, and his face darkened.

"Oh, Archie, Archie," sobbed the frightened girl, "what do you think of him? The sergeant turned away.
"I think," said he, "that the 3rd
Guards have a full muster now."

THE END. Worth Saving.

The people of Belgium evidently believe in training their children in habits of economy. Possibly no better method of convincing the young folks of the wisdom of looking after small things could have been found than that resorted to in the public schools of Brussels. The Outlook gives the result of the experiment:

Some time ago the children were requested by their teachers to gather up all the waste and apparently useless articles that they could find on their way to and from school, and to deliver them to the respective teachers.

For eight months the work of collection went on. Such objects as tin-foll, tin cans, paint-tubes, bottles capsules and refuse metal were especi-ally looked after. The result was astonishing. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin-foilrewarded the children's efforts, together with twelve hundred pounds of metal scraps, four thousands four hundred pounds of bottle capsules, and old paint-tubes that, in the aggregate, weighed two hundred and twenty

But it was when the articles were disposed of and the money applied to useful objects that the full force of this economy was manifest. The proceeds completely clothed five hundred poor children and sent ninety invalid children to recuperation colonies, and there was a goodly balance left to be distributed among the sick left to be distributed among the sick

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinScarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is a most dangerous and frequently fatal disease, even when the attack seems mild. It is extremely treacherous. It is apt to leave the patient affected, sometimes for life, by some disorder or weakness of the organs. It is violently con-

For all these reasons it is always necessary, when the case is ascertained to be one of scarlet fever, first to have the most careful treatment by a physician; secondty, to give close attention by nursing to the condition of the patient; thirdly, to isolate and quarantine most rigidly; and fourthly, when recovery has taken place, to cleanse and disinfect the room which the sick person has occupied, and destroy every article which cannot be cleansed that might give lodgment to germs of the disease.

Scarlet fever, or scarlatina, is so common a malady that most mothers have some experience with it. It is a true eruptive fever. In its early stages the symptoms are nearly identical with those of measles and smallpox. But the eruption has some peculiarities which enable the physician to distinguish the diseases apart, and a physician should always be called for any eruptive fever.

There is no medicine which will act directly upon the poison of the disease, and all efforts must be directed to careful nursing, protection from expo sure, keeping all the functions of the body in good working order, and watching for possible complications.

After the rash has disappeared there is a more or less general peeling off of the skin. It is when this process is taking place that there is need of the greatest caution; for the dead skin is recognized as one of the most common mediums for the spread of the disease. The germs may remain inactive for years, and then com-municate infection to a whole neighborhood.

This is the chief reason why all toys that have been handled by a scarlet fever patient should be burned, the furniture most patiently cleaned, the walls of the room repapered, or carefully rubbed down with moist bread, and all possible means taken to disinfect the quarters occupied.

Above all, follow exactly and submissively all rules laid down by the physician and the board of health.

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A corpulent German came rushing into the Circuit Court one morning before court was called and said:

"I vant to git varrant for a man to

"Well, my man, you don't come to this court to get warrants in cases of that kind. If you want the dog killed you should go to a police court," said

The German started to leave, when the judge inquired in an interested

"Did the dog bite you?"

"Yeas, he bit me. "Well, was the dog mad?"
"Vas de tog madt? No, I vas madt."



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The following, from an English paper, will be enjoyed by speakers who have found themselves called upon to address audiences already wearied by excessively long speeches:

A certain man was invited to speak at a local gathering, and being nobody in particular, was placed last on the list of speakers. Moreover the chair-man introduced several speakers whose names were not on the list, and the audience was tired out when he said, introducing the final speaker,

Bones will now give us his address."
"My address," said Mr. Bones,
rising, is "551 Park Villas, S. W., and
I wish you all good night."

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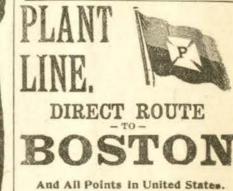
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THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

THE TEUTONIC NATIONS.

While the Church is fighting for her life in France, we turn with well grounded hopefulness to her position and prospects among the Teutonic peoples. There are about thirty millions of German Catholics in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and America. There are over five millions of Flemish and Dutch Catholics. How many millions of Anglo-Saxon Catholics there are in the British Empire and the United States there is no way of estimating even approximately. In Europe the German, Flemish, and Dutch Catholics are, in some respects, the best organized bodies in the Church. In the matter of universities, associations, religious publications, social and political influence, and the habit of co-operation between priests and laymen, they are well equipped. But the gradual change in the direction of Catholic ideas and practices among vast numbers of Teutonic Protestants which has been effected in little more than one, generation is even more suggestive of a great future for the Catholic Church. There are now thousands of Anglican ministers who are teaching their congregations both doctrines and practices which would have been scorned and scouted as Popery in the same parishes less than fifty years ago; and those congregations are willing learners. We are accustomed to think of German Protestants as given over to rationalism: and of course this way of regarding them is only too well founded in the case of large numbers; but among a people so deeply religious as the Germans this wave of rationalism could not fail to provoke resistance and reaction, and when Protestants resist rationalism and secularism they turn instinctively to Catholic ideas and Catholic practices for support. The strength of this reaction in Germany is vouched for by the great rationalist leader, Adolf Harnack, who describes it with a painful sense of regret and at times with bitter words. In his lecture on the present position of Protestantism he says :-

What we in Germany call the evangelical conception of a Church has almost vanished; and if anyone in practical life ventures to remind people of it, he is cried down as an unpractical dreamer. The majority of our influential clerical newspapers, with which must also be reckoned one or two political journals, go to work with ideas which are quite Catholic these Church newspapers I have been reading regularly now for several years, and in all its countless references to the Church, I cannot remember ever to have come across a single passage in which full justice was done to the seventh article of the Augsburg Confession. On the other hand, it generally speaks as if the Church of Jesus Christ were simply the ecclesiastical institution, with its majorities, its doctrinal regulations, its equip-ment—so long as the Church is active

... "The Church speaks," "the Church demands,"—these are the ex-pressions which are used towards the State and towards people of other opinions, as though we had to do with the Voice of God and the Voice of the World. So sure of its goal, and so victoriously, and with such elemental force, does this process of the Catholicizing of the evangelical conception of a Courch advance, that our ecclesiastical authorities have evidently great difficulty in standing out against it. Now and then they censure this or that erroneous doctrine with the circumspection and the wisdom which long ecclesiastical experience provides; but in the face of the profound transformation which is taking place under their very eyes in the conception of the Church they are almost powerless. The reason of this is that the conception is gradually acquiring the authority of a new dogma, and seems to be indissolubly bound up with the religious feelings of the majority of the devout. Such feelings every form of ecclesiastical government must respect. . . . The Catholicizing of the conception of the Church is the most powerful of the radical transformations which Protestantism is undergoing. But some of the most important consequences of these transformations are asserting themselves with independent strength. I have observed above that in the Protestant Churches of the present day

'heology has been pushed into the

background, because of the desire to

find a broader and less disturbed basis. All the more keenly, then, is the authority of the Creed promoted. But in what sense? In the same sense in which the Catholic Church demands a respect for Tradition, together with a respect for the Scriptures. ... Hand in hand with this changed atti-tude towards the Creed goes the at-

tempt to produce complete uniformity in the services of the Church through the agency of ecclesiastical police, and the doctrine to be taught as though it were a liturgical programme. This is a tendency which is absolutely opposed to the old idea of Protestantism; but we are already in the midst of a liturgical Catholicizing of our Churches. . . . Along with these main changes there are plenty of symptoms which indicate the fatal approximation to Catholic forms. In a very un-Protestant fashion the Sacrament are being separated from the Word, and, side by side with it, are being en-dowed with a special and mysterious dowed with a special and mysterious value. The puritanism of Protestantism is being rudely assailed by such expressions as "the holy vessels," and many others of the same sort, as well as by the kind of sanctity which is beginning to be attributed to things used in addition sancting and its forms and seadivine service, and its forms and sea-sons. Descriptions of Church visita-tions and other ceremonies are given in a tone as though the matters in hand were of hierarchical institution. The ministry is, in a very suspicious fashion, elevated above the other ranks and classes of Christians. People have a fondness for speaking of the chief ministers of the Church as "Chief Shepherds," and would gladly see them invested with the glory and dignity of Catholic bishops; their pub-lic appearances are described as though it was God's appearance. were God's messenger come to visit the congregation; and at their graves, as the newspapers assure us, prayers have been offered that God would hear for the sake of His servant.

Harnack goes on to describe effects of this movement in other spheres of religious activity. The German Protestants who are moving in this direc tion he calls "the dominant party," and it is significant that he finds the strength of the movement in "the religious feelings of the majority of the devout." The attitude of conscious hostility to the Catholic Church may remain for a long time apparently as strong as ever. The movement may even find favor with many of them as a means of combatting the Catholic Church. But the spread of truth works in favor of the Catholic Church, in spite of hostility in those who adopt her ideas and her methods. God prepares the ground; the Church will reap the harvest in due time. We may cite one incident as an indication that this whole movement in England and in Germany is from God. It was in 1827, Pope Leo XII. felt that courses of sermons in English should be delivered regularly in Rome for the benefit of English residents and visitors. He selected a church, furnished it at his own expense, and then looked round for a preacher. His choice fell upon a young priest who was fast developing into an expert in Biblical research and historical criticism, A work of deep Oriental learning had already gained for him the applause of the learned, both Catholic and Protestant. His life-work in that line seemed fixed. His love of books and of retirement, a natural shyness which he never quite overcame, his inexper ence of the world-everything made it difficult for him to accept the task imposed by His Holiness. Nothing short of a positive command from one who would not be disobeyed could have made him change. "It would be impossible to describe the anxiety, the pain, and trouble which this command cost for many years after "-so he has said himself. But without that command, as far as we can see, the Oxford Movement would not have given us Newman and Menning and their associates; nor would there have been anyone capable of bringing together without disastrous conflict the old generation of Catholics in England and the new influx of converts. For that young priest became Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, instead of becoming Cardinal Wiseman, Prefect of the Congregation of Studies in Rome. He tells us that if the call to an active life from a life of study had not come then, it would never have come with effect. Years before the Oxford Movement was even visible, by direct action of the Holy Father, and with special thought of England, the one man needed was prepared. All this was plainly providential far beyoud the immediate object which the Pope had in view. Through him God provided the reaper because He had sown the seed. A worthy object of fervent prayer is the issue of this movement among the Teutonic peo-

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Johanah McDonald begs gratefully to acknowledge the kind sympathy of the many friends who, on the occasion of the death of her son James, did so much to support herself and family in their severe bereavement. Mrs. Johannah McDonald,

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

If certain public speakers and writers in Ontario and Manitoba were not so anxious to damage the Laurier administration at any expense they would readily recognize that there was not need of collusion between the Premier and the Apostolic Delegate, to explain the incidents made public last week. Monsignor Sharetti reads the newspapers. Doubtless he saw that the press both of Quebec and Ontario credited Sir Wilfrid Laurier with still having a desire to carry out the pledges which he made in 1896, and failed to fulfil, to restore to the Manitoba minority the rights of which they had been unjustly deprived, and with endeavoring to accomplish this desire by refusing the prairie province an extension of its boundaries unless its school legislation were amended. The Delegate heard this affirmed by friends as well as by enemies of the Premier and denied by no one. The Manitoba Government had been begging Archbishop Langevin to use his good offices with Sir Wilfrid on their behalf, and the Archbishop had advised them to seek Monsignor Sharetti instead, who was on friendly terms with Sir Wilfrid, whereas he himself was not. What was more natural than that the Delegate should, entirely of his own accord, but with the hope of acting as a friendly mediator between two conflicting Governments, lay before the Attorney-General of Manitoba the conditions which he knew would satisfy the minority of that province, and which must therefore satisfy Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who would certainly accept as final any compromise to which the minority were entirely agreed, and since the Manitoba ministers already suspected that it was this dissatisfaction of the minority communicated to the minority in the territories which stood between them and boundary extension, what wonder that Monsignor Sharetti, sharing their suspicion, should have suggested that an amendment of their school law might facilitate the attainment of the object for which they had come to Ottawa. No formal agreement, nor even a tacit understanding, between the Delegate and the Federal Government was necessary for this. His Excellency's action was what is technically called officious, not official. Of course he did not see that he was placing in the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's political foes a weapon which might be used with tremendous effect against the Government, and for this he is now accused of maladroitness by those who would have called his action a master-piece of diplomacy had he persuaded Manitoba to adopt his suggestion. There can be no denying that if Monsignor Sbaretti's plan had succeeded he would have rendered Canada the greatest possible service, a service for which Canadians of all classes, Liberals and Conservatives, Protestants and Catholics, should owe him gratitude forever. But as the old voice has it, a patriot is a rebel who succeeds, a rebel is patriot who fails. The voluntary mediator often ends by incurring the displeasure of both the parties whom he has attempted to serve. The deplorable feature of the case is that the journals like the Toronto Mail and Empire, in the hope of making political capital of the incident, should assert over and over again that Monsignor Sbaretti was brought to to this country that he might bargain for the next instalment of separate school legislation from Manitoba, that he might negotiate for further separate school concessions, that he might exercise supervision over certain phases of our legislation, that he might have a voice in the disposal of the North-West territories. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has openly declared the reason why he and a number of his colleagues requested the Holy See to send a representative to Canada and that reason was not to dictate his policy in school matters, for that policy had already been framed and had been steadily pursued to the present day. Sir Wilfrid's policy was to redress the grievance of the Manitoba minority but not by remedial legislation. His reasons for this were three in number. First, because remedial legislation was the policy of the Conservatives whom the Liberals expected to overthrow as they did by opposing it. Second, because Sir Wilfrid hoped to effect the redress by milder means, and third because he believed remedial legislation would stir up too much bitterness in the country. We opposed his policy in 1896 and the event has proved that we

were right. The milder measures

failed and remedial legislation would

not have stirred up half so much

bitterness as the tortuos methods to

lation is no longer possible and we consider that any power within the limits of the constitution should be rewhich the Manitoba minority are still suffering or at least to save their brethren in the new provinces from sharing their fate. Reviewing the matter from a non-partisan standpoint as we do we see that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pursued a consistent course, a course shaped not in Rome nor in the palace of any Canadian bishop but in the councils of his own party. We wish the course had been in another direction, not an op-

which Sir Wilfrid has had recourse posite direction, but one leading, as are now doing. We approve his remedial legislation would have led policy in 1905 because remedial legis- directly instead of circuitously, to the same end. But that is no reason why we should dany Sir Wilfrid the merit of conrage, of tenacity of purpose and vived to remedy the injustice under of a genuine desire to accomplish

Pure maple wax, maple sugar and maple syrup at M. L. Cunningham's,

Candles. — Paschal, triple, votive, wax, stearine and parafine candles received at Bonner's this week,

Seeds! Seeds!-C. B. Whidden & Son have just received fresh seed, comprising white Russian, white Fife and red Fife wheat, Banner and 20th century oats., etc. etc.

A.KIRK&CQ.

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The Leading Dry Goods Store.

1905 MILLINERY OPENING

> Hats, Bonnets.

Novelties.

- AND -

THURSDAY. FRIDAY

AND -

SATURDAY

APRIL 20TH, 21ST AND 22ND,

A. Kirk & Co.'s.

- AT -

Our Workroom is still under the Management of MISS WELLS.

THE USUAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO YOU.

Some De Se al la Contraction de Se d

General News.

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Cambridge by three lengths.

The Railway Department has given contract to the Soo Company for 10,000 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial.

On 6th inst. the eleventh floor of a new 12 storey apartment house New York, fell under a load of ashes and carried down all the floors to the

A movement is on foot to establish a large carriage shop in Amherst, which it is proposed will be second to none in Canada. It is said that the Company will have a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

On the 7th the Allan Liner Bavarian on the to the Ahan Liner Bavarian arrived at Halifax from Liverpool with 1504 passengers and the mails. Most of the passengers are British bound for the Canadian West.

Rev. Father Devlin, one of the priests conducting the mission at St. Joseph's, North Sydney, took ill on Monday of last week, and on Thursday had to leave for Halifax.

The newspapers state that the dis-tress in Andalusia, a province of Spain, continues to increase. Thousands of persons are in a famishing condition and are unable to help themselves.

The bricklayers employed by the N. S. Steel Company at Sydney Mines have received an increase of pay. They will hereafter get 45 cents an

Mr. Oliver, M. P., for Edmondton, Alberta, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in succession of Mr. The election will take place on the 3rd inst. A bill has passed the Federal Parliament granting running rights to the Intercolonial Railway over the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Coteau and over the Canada Atlantic system and

its branches from Coteau to Georgeian The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott told the Yale, Hartford and Union theological students, at the opening of a convention, that Americans were a lawless people and that the greatest need of that country to-day was an earnest obedience to law.

Double-tracking on the Grand Trunk, west of London, will begin at once. That part of the line between Komoka and Strathroy will be first undertaken, and it is expected that this portion will be completed within

The hill station of Dharsmal, India, was practically razed to the ground by was practically razed to the ground by an earthquake. The native quarter was entirely obliterated, and many of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Most of the houses in the European quarter were wrecked and nine persons killed.

In Brighton, England, election Mr. Villiers, the Liberal candidate, received 8,209 votes, against 7,302 for Mr. Loder, thereby converting the Conservative majority of more than 1,200 at the last election into a minority of 817. Mr. Loder has represented the constituency since 1889.

A serious wrecked occured on the I. C. R, at George's River, twenty miles west of Sydney on Tuesday 11. Traffic in both directions was blocked. No one was injured in the wreck, which was caused by a number of cars of a special freight train leaving the track.

Three hundred miners at Westville stopped work last Thursday because a hostler in the mine named Reid was discharged by the underground manager. The men are still out, though a conference between representatives of the men and the mine manager took place on Tuesday. It is thought, however, the difficulty will be easily settled and work resumed at once.

Premier Bond introduced in the legislature of Newfoundland a bill to increase the stringency of the bait act against American fishermen. The government also has despatched the revenue cruiser Fiona with Inspector O'Reilly and Magistrate Avery and a force of regular preventive officers to begin a campaign against American fishing vessels which may attempt to secure bait in these waters.

Hon. Messrs Turgeon, Bellechasse; Tessier, Rimouski, and Roy, Kamour-aska, the three members of the Gouin Ministry whose re-election was rendered necessary by the recent shuffle in the Cabinet, were re-elected by acclamation. It was not expected that there would be any opposition and the nomination day proceedings were not attended by any excitement. Mr. Gouin was opposed. His opponent lost his deposit.

It is officially announced that the British diplomatic mission to Afghanistan has concluded an agreement with the Ameer, and is returning to India. Nothing is known of the terms of the agreement, but it is opined, more or less speculatively, that it includes an extension of railways and telegraphs across the Indo-Afghanistan frontier, and the strengthening of the British and Afghan relations in other

Danger from a new and unexpected quarter threatens the citizens of Montreal. It is nothing less than the des-

Paris where he will meet President In the great Inter-University race on the Thames, with large crowds in attendance, the Oxford crew beat is paid at London to the suggestion from some quarters on the continent that the King's visit to France may be preliminary to an Anglo-French alliance. Although King Edward's trip to the Mediterranean was arranged some time ago no steps were taken to secure a meeting with Loubet till after Emperor William's visit to Tangler. The meeting therefore is accepted here as in some measure intended to emphasize Anglo-French solidarity.

Over 400 subscribers must pay the balance of their stock to the assignees of the defunct Wiarton Bee Sugar Company of Ontario. This is the effect of a judgment delivered by Chief Justice Meredith against John Jarvis, a Bruce County farmer. Some time ago the concern collapsed, with liabilities mounting to every large. liabilities amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. Jarvis still owed \$14.75. He claimed that he was not actually a shareholder until his agreement had been completed, but Official Referee MacDrew held that he became a shareholder on signing the agreement to take stock and Chief Justice Meredith in explicit terms confirmed the judgment of the official referree.

"Prince Edward Island has lost, in normal population, 18,000 souls in the last decade," said Father Burke to the Star. "This year the exodus is great-er than ever; men are leaving the country by thousands, and this is a state of things which cannot be allowed to continue — our province must not be decimated." Father Burke, must not be decimated." Father Burke, in company with Hon. Joseph Read, Hon. A. B. Warburton and Messrs. J. E. B. McCreadie, Neil McQuarrie, K. C., and Frank Hartz, comprised a delegation which met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding, to urge on them the imperative necessity of proceeding at once with the construction of a tunnel connecting the island with the mainland. "For sixty continuous days this winter," he sixty continuous days this winter," he continued, "the steamers made no crossing and we were forced to depend on the altogether inadequate service by ice boats and sledges. There are now 400 cars of freight for Prince Edward Island, blocking 60 miles of railway tracks in Nova Scotia. There are 200 cars of hay for which our cattle are starving, and because of the congestion of the cars, the Nova Scotia cattle are also without fodder.

Signor Marconi and his bride are expected to go through to Glace Bay to-day. The new wireless station at that place is nearing completion, and Mr. Marconi wishes to test it. The Marconi company has spent \$200,000 Marconi company has spent \$200,000 on the station, but progress had been delayed owing to the severe winter. Should the equipment not be completed within the time expected, Mr. Marconi will proceed to Newfoundland, where the government of that colony are interesting themselves in several stations on the coast. He is convinced that within a short time wireless messages will be sent from Glace Bay to sages will be sent from Glace Bay to Cornwall, England, and that still greater distances will be covered. He explained that the appliances now being fitted up at Glace Bay are much more powerful than those connected with the first station, hence his confidence in the result. Marconi adds that when the Glace Bay-Cornwall ex-pectation is realized he will attempt the extenstion of the service to Gib raltar and other Mediterranean points. As regards the propsed local service, he said that the projected stations on Sable Island and at Halifax would be installed this summer. After this their attention would be turned to cross country enterprise. He hoped that before the year was out they would place Halifax in communication with Winnipeg and Vancouver by wireless telegraphy.

Cape Breton Notes.

John Buchanan has been elected warden of Victoria county.

Robert Henry O'Callaghan, a young man living at Glace Bay, has been advised that he has been left a large and valuable property in England by

Fertilizer-Bowker's celebrated fertilizer and pure bone meal, for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Obituary.

It was with profound regret the community learned on Friday morning, the 7th inst., that James P. McNeil was dead. Hopes for his recovery were entertained to within a few days of his death when it became apparent that he was gradually weakening and that the end could not be far off. Throughout his long illness of four months he was ever patient and resigned and as the end drew near it found him strong in Christian faith and hope. His truly was a beautiful death, calm and painless as if passing into a deeper sleep—a fitting close to a life bright in shining example. It would indeed be difficult to record

a just appreciation without appearing to exaggerate. Nor shall I here dwell on the many loveable traits that en-deared "Jim" to all who knew him. Let me but pay this simple and heart felt tribute to the friend ever unobtrusive, generous, thoughtful, to the son and brother devoted and affectionate, to the young man conscientious and

to discontinue his studies on account

of failing health,—the rest is known. His funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest ever seen in Antigonish, and was in itself an eloquent tribute to the esteem in which he was held. Eternal rest grant him, O Lord, and let Thy perpetual light shine upon him.

Candles. — Paschal, triple, votive, wax, stearine and parafine candles received at Bonner's this week.

Acknowledgments.

John McEachern, Teacher, S S Cape
George,
DW McEachern, Mulgrave,
L McBachern, Mulgrave,
L L McDonald, Mulgrave,
J 50
Wm McDonald, Mulgrave,
J 50
L L McDonald, Mulgrave,
J 50
L L McDonald, Glermont,
J 60
Patrick Ryan, Canso,
John N McDonald, Clermont,
A F Gillis, Miscouche,
Mrs A J Bubar, Sherivrooke,
Secy L O C, Main a Dieu,
Rev A Roy, St Joseph's
Secy L O C, Main a Dieu,
Rev A Roy, St Joseph's
Alex V Uhisholm, Cambridgeport,
Most Rev Mgr Begin, Quebec,
John W Ghisholm, Cambridgeport,
Rev W Mc O Thomson, New Glasgow,
Rev B Mgr Begin, Quebec,
John W Chisholm, Lismore,
A A McDonald, Roxbury,
Rev W Mc O Thomson, New Glasgow,
Rev D D Chisholm, Heatherton,
Rev D D Chisholm, Heatherton,
Rev Chisholm, Ashdale,
A McDonald, Janues River Stalion,
A McDanald, Sylvan Valley,
A C Cameron, Sal S Brings,
A C Cameron, Sal S Brings,
A C Cameron, Sal S Brings,
A C McDonald, Janues River Stalion,
Dr Coady, Newton,
Alex McDonald, Janues River Stalion,
Dr Coady, Newton,
Alex McDonald, Janues River Stalion,
Dr Coady, Newton,
Alex McDonald, Ja R Station,
Chas Mattle, Mattie Settlement,
J G McDonald, J R Station,
Chas Mattle, Mattie Settlement,
J G McDonald, Ja R Stalion,
Dr Coady, Newton,
A Do McIntyre, Boisdale,
A McDonald, Addington Forks,
A Berrasons, Yonkers,
A Blee Rogers, Hingham,
Rev D O'Sullivan, Keatville,
D O'Sullivan, Keatville,
D O'Sullivan, Keatville,
D O'Sullivan, Keatville,
D McIntyre, Boisdale,
Marie S McLeod, Lewer L'Ardoise,
Marie S McLeod, Lewer L'Ardoise,
Mamie McDonald, Inverness Asylum, P O, 20
M A Doyle, Melford,
Josa M McLean, Marshy Hope,
Marie S McLeon, Hungham,
P Leo S myth, Grand Mere.
Marie S McLeon, Lewer L'Ardoise,
Mamie McDonald, Inverness,
D A D McIntyre, Boisdale,
A Doyle, Melford,
D S A D Doucett, Grand Anne,
D O'Sullivan, Keatville,
D O'Sullivan, Keatv

DEATHS.

J M Brough Biggs,

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

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

At Puri Brook, on March 28, Hughie, beloved child of MALCOLM AND MARY ANN FRASER,

At St. Joseph's, on the 3rd April, CATHERINE MARY, aged 4 months, beloved child of Jno. C. and Cassle MacDonald.

At his home, on Church Street, Antigonish, on the 7th inst, JAMES P. MCNEHL only son of Mrs. Johannah McDonaid, in his 26th year. Fortified by the last rites of Holy Church be passed peace-fully to his reward. May his soul rest in peace. At South Boston, Feb. 11th, 1905, Hugh Mc-INNIS formerly of Fairmont, Antigonish, aged 66 years, leaving a wife, 4 sons and 4 daughters to mourn his loss. He was consoled in his last moments by the rites of the Catholic Church.

At L'Ardeise, C. B., on April 6th, after three weeks filness, WILLIAM MARTELL, in the 45th year of his age. Consoled and strengthened by the last Sacraments he calmly passed away, leaving a sorrowing wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a good and affectionate husband and father. R. I. P.

At Margaree Forks, on March 25th, one of our most esteemed clitzens in the person of Donald Chisholm, in the 88th year of his age, after a short tilness. His many good qualities won for him the respect of all. The concourse of people that followed his remains to its last resting place bore testimony to the esteem in which he was held. He leaves a son and three daughters to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

At Marydale, on the 1st inst. after a lingering

At Marydale, on the 1st inst, after a lingering liness, borne with exemplary patience, and strengthened by the devout reception of the Sacraments of the Holy Church, ELLEN, aged 55 years, beloved wife of DAN MACDONALD, and daughter of the late Thomas Sears, of Copper Lake, this, county, leaving a sorrowing nusband and two sons, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended in their bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

On the 1st inst, at Falrmont, Murdock Mc.

ment. May her soul rest in peace.

On the lst inst, at Fairmont, Murdock McLellan, one of our oldest and most respected
citizens, in his 84th year. Upright, honourable
and industrious, he won the esteem of all who
knew him Consoled by the last rites of the
Holy Catholic Church he caimly passed away to
his eternal reward. After a Requiem Mass he
was interred in Lakevale cametery. He leaves
five sons and two daughters to cherish the memory of a good Christian parent. May he rest in
peace!

truction of their shade trees which is now pending. Danger lies in the dread white-marked tussock moth which has ravaged the parks of all the big American cities, stripping their trees of foliage, and which it has cost thousand of dollars to check though they have not as yet been entirely exterminated.

Kind Edward started to join Queen Alexandra at Marseilles by way of

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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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.

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H. JEMMETT, Manager.

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We have already received

15 Cases Boots and Shoes,

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

6 Cases Men's Hats and Caps.

16 Cases English & Foregin Dry Goods

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

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

Eelgant Designs.

We have an eleborate display of : :

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Ready-to-Wear Hats

The newest the English and American markets can supply.

Millinery Opening will be announced in due course.

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Scientifically combined in the form of agreeable and pala-

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One of the most reliable preparations yet introduced to the public for the immediate Relief and Cure of loughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarse ness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asth-ma, and all diseases of the Throat

Taken with Cod Liver Oil in the first stages of Consumption, it will be found invaluable.

For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts, or by mail on receipt of price. Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMI-CAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

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BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.

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onfectioners also have them, buy the best

Open Air and Night Air.

The most interesting phase of present day medicine is the open air treat-ment of respiratory diseases. From a state of mind which confined all patients suffering from diseases of the lungs to close rooms, thoroughly pro-tected from all changes of temperature, there has come a development of medical opinion that insists on the greatest possible amount of fresh air consistent with the absence of drafts and of posi-tive discomfort of high degree to the patient. The results obtained fully justify the practically universal medical agreement in the matter, and the death rate from consumption has been more materially reduced thereby than by any other form of treatment ever suggested. Asamatter of fact there are not a few zealous, tho not over-enthusiastic, sanitarians and specialists in tuberculosis who look forward with confidence to the time, now not so distant, in their opinions, when consumption will cease to be one of the most deadly enemies of the race and will be no more dangerous than are now other plagues of the past whose pre-valence has been overcome by modern

Very few people probably realize to what an extent medical teaching has gone in the matter of the formulation of the open air treatment for tuberculosis. Camps in the Adirondacks, in which the temperature on winter days is 20 degrees below zero, are now familiar enough, tho sleeping with open windows high up in the Alps, where patients wake in the morning to find that a coverlet of snow has drifted in over the bed during the night, and that that is why they are so especially snug and comfortable and have slept longer than usual (a frequent experience) may seem extreme. There are those who consider damp-ness worse than cold, as it is certainly a source of much more immediate discomfort. To them it may be a sur-prise to hear that in one of the largest London hospitals the open balcony is sometimes used as the continuous dwelling place, night and day, winter and summer, of tuberculous patients suffering from the most serious forms of the disease. The fog and damp of a London winter are proverbial, yet far from being injured by it, patients suffered less from the more annoying symptoms than before. One of them wasting away with frequently repeated pulmonary hæmorrhages which no medical means had availed to stop was kept out on the open balcony all dur-December, January and Febuary, and had no hemorrhage after the first few A sufferer from the severer form of pleuritic pains, a most intractable and discouraging symptom, had an equally favorable experience. Patients who are inclined to have fever do especially well when kept constantly in the open air.

It is not alone in tuberculosis, but also other respiratory diseases, that the open air, under what would be usually considered discouraging circumstances, has been found eminently beneficial. In pneumonia, which has of late come to be the worst scourge of life in large cities, it is especially salu-tary. One distinguished American physician has declared on several occasions that if he were a sufferer from oneumonia he would prefer to have his bed placed under a tree in the park, even in the depth of winter, than in the best appointed hospital in the city. Once during the Civil War a snowstorm delayed the transportation of patients and tents, and a number of pneumonia cases were treated in the open field, covered only by army blankets. The mortality of that special epidemic—for nothing is clearer now than that pneumonia is sometimes mildly epidemic-was the lowest of any set of pneumonia cases that oc-

If in these serious illnesses fresh air is of so much benefit, when as a consequence of the lowered state of vitality the healthy reaction especially to cold resh air might sometimes be missed, it is easy to understand that the same medium is of great importance for the preservation of health. This principle preservation of health. This principle is becoming ever clearer in the minds of sanitarians. The old feeling of aversion to night air, especially because it is supposed to carry all sorts of miasms with it, is now recognized as absolutely without any good foundation. As has been well said, the only fresh air at night is the night in the principle. fresh air at night is the night air. Instead of being more dangerous than day air, it is actually more salubrious. Night air in large cities, particularly does not contain as a rule so many dust participles as day air, because there is not so much traffic, with movement of truck, carriage and trolley to disturb the dust. It is the dust particles to which microbes cling that

make the air dangerous. The old prejudice with regard to night air was not without apparently good foundation. Malarial diseases were acquired much more readily at night than during the day. It was almost inevitably fatal for a foreigner to be out on the Roman Campagna at night, tho he might visit it with comparative impunity during the day. We now know by absolute demonstration that this was because the malaria carrying mosquito did its stinging during the the night, but especially just after sundown, and this was the time that was considered most dangerous, Properly protected against mosquitoes, however, one who has never had mal-aria may venture on the Roman Campagna without any danger, and Englishmen have lived there night and day making the demonstration. As for malaria so for yellow fever, and it must not be forgotten that so late as but little more than half a century ago yellow fever ravaged the Northern as well as the Southern cities. The disease is mosquito borne and night is the dangerous time. No wonder our grandfathers, and especially our ob-servant grandmothers, dreaded the

night air and transmitted the tradi-

tion of its balefulness.

Now this is a thing of the past. If fresh air is good for the ill, it is quite as good or even better for the well. The increased incidence of disease in large cities is exactly proportional to the lack of fresh air. Cities are healthiest where population is thinest and where the greatest attention is paid to ventilation. There are well grounded opinions that the recent increase of pneumonia in all our large cities is due to a great extent to the al-most hermetical sealing of our houses in the winter time and to the dryness of artificially heated air, which keeps the lungs in a constant state of irritation, thus rendering them susceptible to infections. For children is this especially true. The lowered resistive vitality of children in asylums and other charitable institutions is largely a matter of restriction of that living in the open air which is so natural and necessary for children.

THE CASKET.

Undoubtedly all the world and its relatives would be benefited in health by a leaf from the book of the modern open air treatment of consumption. healthy occupations are which keep people outside most of the time. The ideal occupation for a young man with incipient consumption, in the condition sometimes called threatened with consumption, would be that of motorman on an electric car, with an open platform, if it were not for the jar and exertion of so frequently applying the brake. Just inasmuch as people can be be tempted to live more in the open will the average of health improve. Cold does not cause "colds." Nansen and his men at the North Pole did not suffer from respiratory affections, but several of them were down with grippy "colds" within a short time after their return. Dampness is not an active factor in the production of disease when there is adequate protection of the body by clothes and when the food is abundant and nutritious, and there is no abuse of stimulants. Old tradition should not be allowed to have weight in the face of modern carefully collated observa-Windows should always be open in sleeping rooms, no matter how cold or damp the weather, and if care is taken to have dry, abundant bed clothing and a warm room to dress in there not only need be no fear of evil consequences, but the health will always be better, and any tendency, particularly to respiratory diseases, the most frequently fatal affections of this stage of civilization, will surely be obviated .- The

THE MASTER MECHANICS' PURE TAR THE MASTER MEADIAGNESS TO SUPPLY MADE TO THE MASTER MEADING THE SUPPLY CHARACTER MEADING THE MEADING THE MEADING THE MEADING THE MEADING MEADING THE MEADING M

Independent.

The Beginnings of Mill Hill College. One day, as I was leaving Archbishop Manning, he suddenly said to me: want you to go down to see Herbert Vaughan's new little house at Mill Hill, where he is beginning his Foreign Missionary work. I confess I don't know how he will succeed, but it was a favourite idea of Cardinal Wiseman's, and he himself is full of faith man's, and he himself is full of faith and energy about the undertaking." I asked: "How far it was off?" and when he told me I exclaimed: "But I have no carriage now in London, so how can I get there?" He replied: "I did not mean to-day, but when you return to Town." Well, when I left him I suddenly felt that I had better go at once and return home by a later train, and so chartered a hansom and started. The horse got as far as Hendon and there stopped exhausted and could go no farther. I found that Mill Hill was only three miles farther on, so I told the cabman to feed and rest his horse and come and meet me later, as I would go on foot. I did so, and Dr. himself opened the door and "Where on earth did you exclaimed: come from?" I told him, and he said: "But there's not even a cart here to take you back to London!" I reassured him, and said I only wanted to see the house. I found that the only room which could be said to be furnished was the dining-room, which he had turned into a chapel and put in it the portable Altar he had used during his begging tour in America. There was literally nothing else in the house, and no beds. He and the student slept on the floor. I took measurements of one room and undertook to furnish that, The strange thing was that during that month, without any appeal from him, or any communication from me, all our mutual friends were moved to go down to Mill Hill and supply the most urgent needs. One gave beds; one lamps; one cups and saucers; one knives and forks; one plates and so on. The results of which was, that by the end of March his prayers to St. Joseph had been answered and the house was able to receive a certain number of students. Still, their hardships were very great. A Jesuit friend of mire gave them a retreat a month or two later, and when he was leaving, could not refrain from saying to them. to them: "You lead a very hard life here; how is it I have never heard a single complaint? One of them answered; "Father! how can we complain? Look at Dr. Vaughan. If we have a blanket to our beds, he has none. If we have butter to our bread, he has none, and so on, all day long; yet he has been used to all the com-forts of life!' This is strictly true; and unless one gave enough for the whole community, he would never keep anything sent to him for himself, as I know by painful experience. The following year the dining-room Chapel became too small for the increasing number of students, and they came in a body to Dr. Vaughan, imploring him to get a temporary iron Chapel, as it would be useless to build a stone one when plans were already on foot for building the present Foreign Missionary College, Dr. Vaughan obtained estimates and found that the simplest one would cost £200. He told his men

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of his difficulty and urged them to pray for one to St. Joseph. The very day their novena closed, he received the £200 from two people who knew nothing whatever of their special need, and one of whom had, before, flatly refused any assistance to the Foreign Missionary Work. — Lady Herbert, in Illustrated Catholic Mis-

Bigotry Punished. In the same suburban district (of

Edinburgh,) was a large convent called St. Margaret's. The inhabi-tants of the capital of Scotland were like all the test of the Presbyterians in their various branches, rampant in their bigotry against all that was Catholic, and nothing vexed them more than the existence of this convent with its secluded sisters and aristocratic pupils in their Calvinist neighborhood, so they were ever on the watch for some plausible means of attack. The nuns had bought a large pig for family use. Now, there are few animals that can utter more excruciating noise than a pig. So when the cart containing the brute, securely tied up in a sack, stopped at the great entrance door, it took three or four strong men to get the pig within the convent grounds. The door was immediately closed amid the unearthly screeches and squalls of the new visitor, but not before some passersby, respectable merchants or professional men on their way from their villas to their places of business, had time to witness the struggle and to hear the screams of one who, they imagined, was a captured lady about to be inmured as an unwelcome guest in the terrible prison of a convent. They shook their heads at one another, and then proceeded on their way. But the following morning two of the chief newspapers of the city had lead-ing articles of considerable length giving the history of the capture and imprisonment of a victim of the cupidity of those infamous nuns, whose presence was such a disgrace to the community at large. The Bishop, without delay, consulted an eminent Catholic lawyer who resided in Edinburg, and took an action for libel of one thousand pounds each against the proprietors of these two papers. In due course of time the trial came on, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The judge spoke in scathing language of the slanders which had been printed and circulated over the entire country

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by the two newspapers and condemned by name the authors of these false reports. He even added that if the Bishop had claimed five thousand pounds as damages against the papers, instead of one thousand, he would gladly have given him all.—Rev. L. C. P. Fox. O. M. I. in Donahoe's for March.

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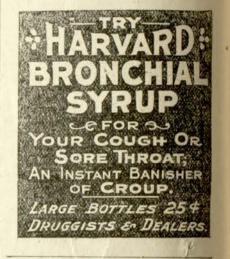
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An exchange notes that some lawyers, bathing at Santa Cruz, were chased out of the water by a shark. They were much cast down by the lack of professional courtesy.



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For further particulars and terms apply to MRS. ISABELLE CAMPBELL

Old Gulf Road, March 6th, 1905.

Bishop Hedley's Lenten Pastoral.

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Church, and its pastors and sacra-ments. But it is necessary to make one most important observation. The one most important observation. The spiritual life can never be really separated or dissociated from the living church of God. The organisation of the Catholic Church is divine. But it is not a mere organisation. It is the instrument of the Holy Spirit for the ministration and diffusion of light and grace. No holiness can be true or and grace. No holiness can be true or real which knowingly rejects the min-istly of the Church. No aims or pur-poses in Christian aspiration, no means or methods in Christian practice, can be safe or harmless which are not warranted and blessed by the perpetu-al Guardian of the truth. Without her venerable sanction, there must be exaggeration and inadequate comprehension; there must be that danger of falsehood which always accompanies the free play of sentiment and feeling;

the free play of sentiment and feeling; and there is sure to be, in many cases, absolute fanaticism.

But this is not all. There are virtues—emphatically Christian virtues—which, as experience clearly shows, are sure to be lost sight of and neglected wherever the spirit and traditions of the Church are ignored. If there is one virtue that is more distinctive of Christ's Kingdom than another, it is the virtue of lowliness of heart, or Humility. Our Blessed Lord another, it is the virtue of lowliness of heart, or Humility. Our Blessed Lord has pronounced that unless a man receives the Kingdom of Heaven "as a little child" he cannot enter that Kingdom (St. Mark x. 15). If this means anything, it means that a man is not to guide himself in religious matters by his own light, but to be willing and ready to be taught and to be led. It means much more than mere inquiry or the asking for information. People may ask and inquire, may investigate, and take in knowledge, and all the time reserve to themselves the right to judge, to accept, or to reject as they see fit. This is not the Gospel spirit, or the Christian's attitude of mind. Inquiry of this sort, human nature being as it is, will only lead, in religious matters, to will only lead, in religious matters, to divergence, dissension, and the dissolution of the truths taught by Christ. The true Gospel humility means the readiness to be taught, to submit one's judgment to authority, and to guide one's practice by tradition and instruction. It is clear that such lowliness of spirit is impossible and even if possible is impossible and even if possible is impossible and even if possible even if p spirit is impossible, and even if possible, would be unadvisable, without such an instition as the divinely established Church. Outside the Church you certainly do find submission and docility. But it is the submission of the weaker and less instructed minds to those who are better educated and louder in speech than themselves. those who are better educated and louder in speech than themselves. Those whom they obey and follow, differ from others, who also have their following. The leaders boast of their own lights, and do not hesitate, in many instances, to assert that they are inspired by the Spirit of God. Other leaders, who have just as much right to be heard, maintain absolutely opposite views. To what leader the simple, the busy, or the uneducated may attach themselves depends upon such circumstances as locality, opportunity, race, or prejudice. And whilst the leaders, with noisy self-sufficiency, preach their views of the Gospel, and try to extinguish their rivals, the least of their followers is quite prepared, whatever may be his ignorance or his deficiency, to judge and condemn the leader whom he has followed and to deficiency, to judge and condemn the leader whom he has followed, and to transfer himself to the guidance of another. In such a spirit as this, we may venture to say without hesitation it is impossible to enter the King may venture to say without hesitation, it is impossible to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Unless Our Lord has deceived us, and the words of St. Peter, and of St. Paul, are without meaning, only humility, obedience, and the submission of heart and intellect to teaching and instruction, will enable a man to find Christian truth and to be secure in Christian practice.

tion of Holy Scripture, and the wild mangling of the Christian creeds, which are familiar to those who follow the utterances of self-constituted evangelists. To the all-spiritual, unchanging God, they attribute the limits and conventions of the society they live in. Our Blessed Lord is sometimes a mere Man, at others nothing but a name for what they call "salvation." And as for "conversion," they can only cry out and vainly repeat what their fore-tathers have inherited from the evil to the salvation. sources of Luther and Calvin. Conversion, in the Catholic teaching, involves three things at least: the real turning of the heart to God with some kind of flial love, the detestation of all past sin without exception, and the firm reso-lution to avoid sin and the dangerous occasions of sin in the future. How much of this is to be found in that so called "acceptance of salvation" which is preached in Protestantism? Is this anything more than a blind feeling, an unreasoning assurance, or even an empty formula? It is true, Our Blessed Saviour offers salvation to all. But the souls of men are not stones or clods that can be "saved" without their own co-operation. A man must use his reason and exercise his will; his whole nature must exert itself, Divine grace helping; and then the precious Blood of Calvary does its cleansing, and man is reconciled. And when once reconciled, the soul cannot lie down in scurity and idleness. It is the work of many a weary day to un-

do the havoc that a man's sins have wrought in his own heart. Years of The Kingdom of God.

The subject of the present instruction is rather the strictly spiritual side of the Kingdom of God than its eccle-instical organization; rather the interior life of the soul, than the soul is perseverance are required to make conversion, solid and sure.

Above all, that great Sacramental dispensation in which the Blood of Christ is continually applied to the souls for Above all, that great Sacramental dis-pensation in which the Blood of Christ is continually applied to the souls for whom it was once shed, must be used and frequented, even as a man uses his daily bread. Without the Sacrament of Penance, sin comes quickly back to the soul from which it has been cast out. Without the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and the Holy Communion of Christ's Body and Blood, men may talk and make professions, and even excite themselves to feeling, but they cannot long keep the grace and the charity of God in their spiritual being. It is chiefly by that great Sacrament of the Eucharist that Christ is in us,

of the Eucharist that Christ is in us, and we in Him.

It is necessary to bear these truths well in memory when we find ourselves, as Catholics in this country do, in the presence of religious movements which pretend to do without the Church of God. The question of Church or No-Church is so vital a one, that the devil is not unwilling to allow men even to become better, if thereby he can persuade them that allow men even to become better, it thereby he can persuade them that they do not need the Church. When they leave off drinking and swearing, sing hymns and cry aloud, and, in all sincerity, turn to God and their Saviour, these things are good, whether in the Church or out of it. whether in the Church or out of it. But they are not the whole of the religion of Christ. At the best, they are only beginnings—they are first steps in a narrow and hard road. To stop at this point is practically to go back altogether. There must be sure leading, enlightened instruction, and strong and solid help, if a man is to complete the vague aspirations of his pricked conscience by the full reign of sanctifying grace in his soul, and the adequate exhibition of Christian conduct in his life. Even Catholics lose sight of this. There are those amongst us who content themselves with some kind of conversion, at a with some kind of conversion, at a mission for example, and almost wholly neglect the Sacraments, by which alone the effects of a mission which alone the effects of a mission can be made lasting. There are also those who have not even felt what it is to be converted, but who content themselves with living as respectable but only nominal Catholics, never going to Confession, and never approaching Holy Communion. Let such Catholics remember that even their Saviour cannot save their souls unless they co-operate themselves. And let all remember that the Kingdom of God is not a mere name, or a mere doctrine, about which men are dom of God is not a mere name, or a mere doctrine, about which men are to dispute to the end of time. It is visible and recognisable. It rests on Catholic dogma; it is built up of the teachings of Holy Scripture and the practice of the Saints; it lives and flourishes by the Sacraments and ordinances of Christ; and it is a living force and voice in the world through the perpetual Church in which speaks the Spirit of Christ Himself.

There are certain marks by which a

the Spirit of Christ Himself.

There are certain marks by which a Catholic may recognise whether or no he is of the Kingdom of God. As long as he does not deny his faith, he is a Catholic and belongs to the Church. But, as we all know, in order to belong in the full sense to the Kingdom of God, it is not enough to belong to the visible Church. We must, besides, learn the spirit of the great King of that Kingdom, our only leader and master, Jesus Christ. The first mark of this spirit we may confirst mark of this spirit we may consider to be that lowliness or humility of heart of which sufficient mention has been already made. This does not imply that the mind of a Catholic should be listless, inert, and merely subservient, waiting, before he even thinks for his Church to speak Church to What the Church does is rather to ward off error, than continually to dictate. She holds in her keeping a great and splendid system of divine truth, the chief part of which is contained in the Scriptures. This vast treasury of Divine instruction and practice would go to pieces without the Church, but it by no means requires the Church to be always intervening.

A great Cathedral has keepers and guardians, and men are always at guardians, and men are always at work to save it from decay. But none of these persons made it; and the visitor can spend days in examining its glories without ever coming across one of them. The Church did not invent or create Christian truth. It was delivered to her hands. She has to interpret it, to inforce it, and to guard it. So that it is not the Church that men's minds have chiefly to deal with, but that wide, vast and beautiful system which God has revealed and with, but that wide, vast and beautiful system which God has revealed and given into her keeping. The Gospel lowliness of spirit is directed, first and principally, to the revelation of God. But it is directed also to that divinely constituted herald and minister of God, through whom it knows the extent and the true meaning of that tent and the true meaning of that revelation. Comparatively speaking, the Church intervenes in a Christian's mental world very rarely. It is true that the Church is living and active, and that her pronouncements are a feature of the Christian religion. But, compared with the solid, settled, widely extended realm of Christian truth, these pronouncements are few; and fewer still are those which call for any painful exercise of the virtue of obedience. The mind of a Catholic, therefore, provided he recognises what the Church is, and is ready to obey, freely ranges over a magnificent body of truth, and his only fetters are those which hinder him from going wrong; fetters which no rightly reasoning man can hold to be an obstacle to liberty in its true sense. But the sense and feeling of humility are there. The heart bows before its God, and before the ordinance of its God. It is pride and self-sufficiency that are the chief hindrance to the union of man

with God- and the lowliness required

by the Gospel enters into the very

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essence of the spiritual life, holding the human spirit steady and happy in its only true attitude towards its

Creator.

The second mark of those who belong to the Kingdom of God is what may be called unworldliness. This is shown in our living steadily for heaven; in being detached from the possessions, the business, and the pleasures of this life; and in loving the Cross, and gladly taking it up. There are a great many Catholics who could not stand a test like this. Most of us are marching on, contentedly and not stand a test like this. Most of us are marching on, contentedly and without reflection, in the world's army of pleasure seekers. If the word pleasure is too strong, let us call it that simple and straight pursuit of the well-being of self which the world frankly professes to be the purpose of life. Catholics acquiesce very generally in this—although they may not openly profess it. though they may not openly profess it. We work, we play, we seek, we think, with one main object—to be comfortable. with one main object—to be comfortable. We even spend ourselves, we strain, we suffer, to be more comfortable in the long run. Whereas, in the teaching of Christ, what we ought to embrace and love is rather the poverty, the obedience, and the obscurity of Nazareth, and that Cross which unless we take upon our shoulders we less we take upon our shoulders, we

cannot be disciples of Christ.

The third mark of the Kingdom of Heaven is to live in the practice of the ordinances of that Holy Kingdom. No one who does not recognise the Blessed Eucharistic dispensation of Our Lord and Saviour as an essential Our Lord and Saviour as an essential and indispensable influence in his daily life can be of the Kingdom of God. The Holy Eucharist—Sacrifice and Sacrament—is the great means and effective producer of that presence of the Creator within our human life without which we are nothing but self, grossness and meanness. Not to be constant at Mass at Communion

self, grossness and meanness. Not to be constant at Mass, at Communion and at Confession, is to be a deserter from the Kingdom of God. There is one other mark. We are known as followers of Jesus Christ if we lave those whom He loves He known as followers of Jesus Christ if we love those whom He loves. He loves all human creatures, and He has died for all. We cannot belong to Him unless we also love every creature of God, and more especially those who, by reason of their nearness, are called our neighbours. Love includes kindness and help; it implies the duty of forgiveness, and it excludes all injury, whether by deed or by words. Christian love is not a mere external profession or practice, but a disposition of fession or practice, but a disposition of the heart, which is independent of our feelings, and triumphs over our dis-likes. Beginning with those of our own family and household, there is no one that we have anything to do with who must not be in some way the better for our kind words, kind behaviour, carefulness, self-restraint, self-sacrifice, or material and spiritual help. In order to imitate Jesus Christ in His divine charity, we must ont be afraid to deprive ourselves of enjoyments. Especially doth He bless those who prove their loyalty to Him by giving their time, their service, and their means to the seeking out and relieving the suffering poor who would otherwise be overlooked and neglected.

These marks of the followers of the Kingdom of God are offered to all, for consideration during the holy season of Lent. We must either belong to

Jesus Christ or the world. May He give us light to understand how serious is this question, and grace to devote ourselves to Him alone! For the moment we are left to ourselves, and our heavenly King seems to be silent, patient and expectant. He does not separate the wheat from the tares; both must grow up together till the harvest. But the responsibility of separation presses upon ourselves at every moment of our lives. We can-not love the world and the things of the world in this life, and look forward to the Kingdom of God hereafter.—
London Tablet.

Weddings in Wales.

Some quaint customs still survive among the peasantry of South Wales—at least in the remote villages. One of the oldest is the "bidding." When a young man and woman are engaged a circular is printed, known as a "bidding letter," and distributed at market and outside the chapels on Sunday so that all may know of the event. The form is always the same and runs as follows:

"As we intend to enter the matrimonial state we are encouraged by our friends to make a bidding on the occasion at the young man's father's house (here follows the address and date of the entertainment), when and where the favour of your good and agreeable company is most humbly solicited, and whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow on us will be thankfully received, warmly ac-knowledged and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion by your obedient servants.

JOHN EVANS.

All being ready on the day, a party goes to fetch the bride to the bidding, she hides and has to be sought for in all directions but being at last found is excerted in triumph. Her procession is met by that of the bridegroom, and they all repair to the church, where the wedding ceremony takes place, after which all return to the ground's house to make meany and to groom's house to make merry and to

groom's house to make merry and to count the gifts. These are generally in money and vary from a shilling up to half a sovereign.

Each item is carefully entered in a book by the "bidding clerk," together with the donor's name, so that it may be repaid when he or she marries. As all the money will probably not be called in for many years—some not at all, if the givers remain single -the young couple receive a tolerable start in life. Oddly enough, the bridegroom is expected to provide

Cresolene Antiseptic I They combine the germicidal value of C the soothing properties of slippery elm bridegroom is expected to provide

the kitchen clock and table, the glass cupboard and the kitchen dresser, also the bedstead. Each of the young people is supposed to bring half a dozen chairs, the bride's special contribution being the bedding, the crockery ware, the parlour table and a chest of drawers. Things are done methodically in that part of the world.

About Rheumatism.

There are 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 Chambolic and the control of the control berlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale, has met with great success in the treatment of this dissuccess in the treatment of this dis-ease. 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

Clark's Potted Meats

Canadian goods put up by a Canadian for Canadians and others first class in every respect. W. Clark, Mfr. Mon-

Changed His Mind.—A tramp, dirty and ragged to the last degree, called at a house on the door of which was a doctor's sign. A large, rather mascu-

doctor's sign. A large, rather masculine looking woman opened the door.

"'Scuse me, lady," said the tramp,
"but I just called to ask if the doctor
had any old clothes he'd let me have.
You see, I'm kind o' bad off fer all
kind o' clothes, an' I'd be much
obleged fer anything the doctor could
let me have, an' I ain't pertickler as
to the fit."

The woman smiled, and made reply:
"I am the doctor."
"Sufferin' Moses!" ejaculated the tramp, as he made beeline for the gate.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

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

"In Arizona," said an old "alkali,"
"thar is more cows and less butter,
more rivers and less water, and you
kin see farther and see less than in any other country in the world."

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

PERMANETLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—To all men and women who have become enslaved by the soul destroying vice DRUNKENNESS and to those who are on the way to become slaves to drink here is indeed GOOD NEWS. ARCTOS will quickly and permanently destroy all taste for liquor, it is a sure and lasting care as hundreds can testify, can be administered unknown to the patient, quickly restores shattered nerves, tones the appetite and digestive organs and rehabilitates the entire system. ARCTOS is guaranteed to cure, money refunded in case of failure. Price of ARCTO's, two Dollars per treat ment Sent by mall securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing money.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

When the nerves are weak everything goes wrong. You are tired all the time, easily discouraged, nervous, and irritable. Your cheeks are

Sarsaparilla

pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.

"For more than 50 years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. It is agrand tonic at all times, and a wonderful medicine for im-pure blood."—D. C. HOLT, West Haven, Conn.

Weak Nerves

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills, just one pill each night.

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 a teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

PENDLETON'S PANACEA

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

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

Regular doses. A mild dose on going to bed, soothes the nerves and produces sleep. The only safe and positive cure for seasickness. Don't go on a journey, or keep house without it. A doctor always on hand for 25c. \$\int_3\langle\l

enable a man to find Christian truth and to be secure in Christian practice. But these are dead virtues in modern times, except in the Catholic Church. It would naturally be too wide a subject to speak of all the mistakes that leaders and followers are liable to fall into when they are not directed by the teaching authority which God has placed in the world. It would be too long to describe the strange views of God, the distortion and mis-application of Holy Scripture, and the wild

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AMPBELL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders Wanted—A. D. Chisholm, Auction Sale—High A. Delaney. Seeds—D. G. Kirk. Millinery Opening—A. Kirk & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HON. C. P. CHISHOLM, M. P. P., and F. R. Trotter, M. P. P., have returned home from Halifax. Parliament prorogued on Friday.

PROF. HORRIGAN received a telegram at Sydney on Saturday announcing the death of his mother, which took place at Peabody, Mass

ACCIDENT. — Hugh McLean, for-merly of Lochaber, Ant., at present residing in Leadville, Colorado, suf-fered the loss of one eye recently by the explosion of the water guage on an engine near which he was at work.

HYMENEAL.-Mr. A. Hugh McLean of Marshy Hope, Pictou County, and Miss Hannah McLean of Pinkietown were united in matrimony at St. Joseph's on 7th ult., by Rev. J. C. Chisholm, P. P. The bride was assisted by Miss Cassie MacLean of Bailey's Brook, the groom by Mr. Dan Mac-Gillivray of Marshy Hope.

THE HOLY OILS.—The Holy Oils for this diocese will be blessed at Halifax this year by his Grace the Archbishop, and will be brought here by the express train on Good Friday. As it is no longer lawful to send the Oils by mail or express, the reverend pastors are requested to come in person for them, or send a trustworthy substitute to fetch them.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A cow owned by Mr. William Chisholm of Summerside, Ant., gave birth recently to a calf which was certainly most peculiarly formed. It had two heads, two tails, six legs, four eyes, four ears and one body. Two of the legs pro-truded from the back, near the shoulders. The calf is dead.

MEN ARE at work removing the I. C. R. freight shed in Antigonish some 190 feet east. It is now the intention to use the site for the new station building. At first it was proposed to have the new structure immediately west of the present station. Messrs, Rhodes & Curry, the contractors for the new building, will likely commence operations when the site is ready.

THE HORSE RACE mentioned in our last issue, was somewhat inacurately reported. The fact that three heats were run and won by the Macdougall colt, which, by the way, is yet but a two-year-old, is claimed to mean a complete race. Following is the result by heats:

MacDougali's colt, Metre, McIsacc's colt Rita Belle McEachern colt, Fleetstep,

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Glace Bay, is found to be too small to meet the demands on it, and an addition is pro-posed. There was an average of 51 patients in the institution during the month of March, and as the number is bound to grow, the Board of Directors feel compelled to find additional room. Plans are being prepared, and will be submitted at the annual meeting of the Board. The contemplated addition will be 75x45 feet and will cost about \$12,000. It will afford accommodation for 25 more patients. Capt. W. Phalen has donated a splendid

lecture Sunday evening under the auspices of the Catholic Men's Club was given by A. A. McIntyre B. A. barrister, on the British North America Act, with special reference to the constitutionality of the present autonomy bills. Mr. McIntyre argued that those bills were entirely within the

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., Rev. Fr. Gillis, P. P., of Pictou, delivered an instructive and very endelivered an instructive and very en-tertaining lecture in the College Hall before the professors and the College students and the pupils of Mount St. Bernard's Convent. The subject of the lecture was "Science and Re-ligion." The Reverend Father, whilst appreciating the many benefits which science has conferred on the world, was especially severe on those phil-osophers whose aim it is to show that science conflicts with the teachings of science conflicts with the teachings of religion. The theory that man and brute are "sprung from one same cell" as taught by Darwin was ex-haustively dealt with and in very forcible language was shown to be opposed to the law of nature and the teachings of Scripture. At the conclusion a vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Thompson and seconded by Judge McGillivray, was tendered to the learned lecturer.

"THE PROSPECTOR" STRIKESTTRICH. —In reference to an editorial note in THE CASKET of the week before last there comes to us from Montreal a postthere comes to as from Montreat a post-card, bearing the date of March 28 and the following words: "'Shock,' the 'Prospector,' struck paradise to-day." Turning to the Daily Star of the same date we find "Shock's" entry into the land of promise described in these

Shock was greatly disturbed at her

"Mrs. Fairbanks, I could never force your daughter away from you, but I shall always love her. Can I say

more?"
"I have told her," said Mrs. Fairbanks between her sobs, "I will never consent to her marriage with yon."
Shock's heart gave a leap.
"And what did she say?" he inquired

in an unsteady voice,
"She said you would not marry her
without my consent."

'And that is true," said Shock. "And what, then, will you do?" inquired Mrs. Fairbanks. Shock threw up his head, v th j

illumining his face.
"I—we—' changing the pronoun with a sudden ecstasy of rapture, "we

"And how long, pray?" inquired Mrs. Fairbanks, scornfully.
"How long?" He paused as if pondering the question. "Forever!"
"Shock!"

He turned quickly. There at the door, in all her glorious beauty, her eyes [those dark orbs] luminous with the light of love, stood Helen.

"Helen!" he cried aloud, in his survice." You head!

"You heard! Can you? Can

With a movement of ineffable grace she was at his side. He put his strong arms about her. She looked

"Yes, Shock, we can wait—now." THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL finished the work of its April session on Satur-day last. It was a busy week for the Councillors and much important business was transacted. On Thursday the resolution, held over from Wednesday, granting \$300 towards the establishment of a Cottage Hospital was discussed. The amount was granted "provided the promoters of the in-"provided the promoters of the institution raise \$1600 for such purpose and provided that the scheme when fully develped meets the approval of the Council and of the clergy of the County of Antigonish." The italicized words were added as an amendment to the resolution. Friday for a county of County of Council and Cou forenoon the Committee on Collectors Rolls submitted their report which occasioned a prolonged and heated discussion. The report showed that several districts owed the Treasurer large balances. As the law requires such deficits to be re-assessed on the County, Mr. Cameron, of Lochaber, whose collector presents a "clean sheet," was very emphatic in protest-ing against such injustice and insisted upon the enforcing of that resolution of the Council which requires that all districts be responsible for their own uncollected taxes. It was agreed that the bondsmen of negligent collectors be held liable, and with this object in view it was moved "that the Munici-pal-Clerk notify all collectors in arreas to report to the County Treasurer within fifteen days and state whether or not they have issued war-rants in accordance with the law." A motion was made that the Council borrow \$10,000 for the purpose of buying seed in accordance with the Act recently passed by the Legislature. After some discussion a vote was taken which stood 3 for and 7 against. On Saturday forenoon the Council had under consideration the matter of our Railway claims against the Govern Railway claims against the Government. This was occasioned by a bill introduced into parliament by Mr. Longley, and passed, providing for the constitution of a commission to enquire into the claims of Antigonish, Guysboro and Picton Counties in connection with Eastern Extension Parl

nection with Eastern Extension Railway right-of-way. The County Solicitor, Mr. Girroir, was appointed to prepare the case for the County and was authorized to bring to his assistance such help as he thought necessary. The Strathcona com-munication was disposed of by appointing the Warden to confer with

Inspector A. G. Macdonald as to the LECTURE ON B. N. A. Act.-The best means of procuring correct and reliable information regarding the scenery and natural resources of the County, and that might serve as a guide to the tourist or the capitalist. A delegation consisting of representatives from the Board of Trade and the Town Council waited upon the Council Town Council waited upon the Council to solicit a grant in aid of a movement contemplated called the "Old Home Reunion." On the assurance of a liberal grant from each of the two first named bodies the Council voted \$50 for that purpose. The Government grant available for roads and bridges for 1905 is \$3700, about \$190 less than last year's. On motion of the Council

letter and spirit of the constitution. He produced a number of arguments in support of this theory that seemed sound, and altogether the lecture was one which afforded much pleasure and profit to those who heard it.—Sydney Record,

> AUCTION To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of Hugh A. DeLaney, North Grant, on TUESDAY, THE 25TH INST., clock in the after following stock 1 Mare, 13 years old, 1 Horse 2 years old, 3 Milch Cows, 1 fat Steer, 3 years old, 1 Steer, 2 years old, 1 Heifer, 2 years old, 3 yearlings, 1 Riding Waygon and Sleigh, 1 Set Carriage Harness, 1 Set Working Harness, 1 Mowing Machine, and many other articles.

Terms: 1) months on approved notes.
HUGH A. DELANEY. ALLAN McDONNELL, Auctioneer. April 12th, 1905

last year's. On motion of the Council

this amount is to be divided among

the several districts in proportion to mileage of road and its expenditure to be by commissioners appointed by the Council. Mr. Thos. Grant. Under-keeper in the County Asylum, was appointed superintendent at a salary of \$29 per month. The appointment of Underkeeper was left to the Commissioners, with a recommendation that the salary be no more than \$20.

Boston Notes.

The prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in city and environs is causing much alarm, which is increased by the fact that medical men seem unable to understand the disease. The boards of health suggest that all should frequent the bath often, and keep as clean as possible, but no proper pre-ventative is known so far. The patient, have headache at first, suc-ceeded by most violent convulsions and later become oblivious of every thing. It is said that over 80 per cent, of those afflicted, die in the course

forty-eight hours. Henry J. Cunningham, of the Inter-colonial Club and ex-chief of the Cambridge police, lectured on "Organ-ization in Politics" before the Provincial Club of Quincy on the 30th fult.
Mr. Cunningham is of those who believe there is a future for the Canadians in Bay State government. He
can express himself creditably on any
subject being well-informed and very subject, being well-informed and very American. Chas. Chis.

Among the Advertisers.

Wanted. - A girl to assist with general housework. Apply to Mrs

1 car "Banner" and "Victor" chop feed just received and for sale by C. B

Found on Main Street, a sum of money, owner can have it by applying to Thomas McAmis.

War News.

General Linevitch's position has altered for the worse. The general staff fears that the Japanese will be in Harbin within a month. There are rumors that the railway has been cut

near Tzitsihar.

The Baltic fleet has entered the Chinese Sea. It is now thought a naval battle is imminent. Russians at home are hoping for better luck in the probable battle than that which has attended them throughout the war. It is thought, however, that the Russian ships are badly handi-capped by reason of the accumulation of seaweed and other sea refuse on their bottoms. They are reported to be sailing very slow.

The Japs are reported to be moving gainst Vladivostok, and Chinese runners say 30,000 Japanese landed at Dalny on March 28, and it is reported that six additional divisions are formin Japan to operate against Vladivostok.

TENDERS WANTED.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be recived until

Noon, 22nd Day of April, for supplying the following material for C. M. B. A. Hail, Antigonish:

60 M Clear Cedar Shingles, 23 M Extra Cedar Shingles, 6 M Hard Brick.

The brick to be delivered on the C. M. B. A. Hall grounds no later than 1st day of May, and shingles no later than the 15th day of May. By order of Directors.

A. D. CHISHOLM,

Antigonish April 12th, 1905.

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.

NO

W

1

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

I am now offering my entire stock

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

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

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,		91 94		-	\$3.50,	4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and up
Men's Top Coat	ts,			198	\$4.00,	5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and up
Youths' Suits w						\$3.00, 4.00 and up
Youths' Suits w	ith Sh	ort Pant	9,	w	May 111 8	- \$2.50, 3.50 and up
Boy's Suits,	42 (1)	-	-	171	+	\$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and up
Shirts, -			-	-		25, 50, 75, and \$1.00
			-	-	-	25, 50, 75, \$1.00 and un
Bow and String			-	-		- 10 cents each
Rain Coats,				*	-	\$2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and up
Men's Odd Pan	ts,			-	75c.	\$1.00, 1.25 1.50 and up
				SHO		PARTMENT, all new

goods. Admission nothing. Investigate. Remember the word investigate Your money back if you want it.

PALACE CLOTHING

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Seeds! Seeds!

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JUST ARRIVED

A Large Selection of Field and Garden Seeds.

AMERICAN BANNER. 20TH CENTURY. SENSATION.

WHITE RUSSIAN. WHITE FIFE. RED FIFE.

BARLEY, PEAS, CORN, TIMOTHY AND CLOVER Also a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk and packages.

JUST ARRIVED:

ONE CAR NO. 1 FEED OATS. ONE CAR MIDDLINGS AND CHOP FEED. ONE CAR WIRE NAILS.

Always in stock best brands of ONTARIO AND MANITOBA FLOUR. also OAT MEAL, ROLLED OATS. CORN MEAL, and choice GROUERIES.

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

# G. KIRK, Antigonish, N. S.



## The Fit and Style

Accecececececececececec

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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.

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

... THE

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

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

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD

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