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Fifty-third Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, April 20, 1905.

No. 16.

THE CASKET. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 20

A careful English estimate concludes that the Japanese had half a million men at Mukden, and that they outnumbered the Russians two to one.

M. Combes' Separation Bill would have confined the federation of associations for worship to the limits of one department and thereby have crippled Protestant church work altogether. The bill at present before the Chamber allows the federation to extend to ten departments, but even this does not satisfy the Reformed Churches which declare that their numbers are so scattered that nothing less than a national federation will enable them to carry on their work.

Mr. Roslyn D'Ouston, an English Protestant, after spending eleven years in the study of the Fathers for the purpose of comparing their citations of the Gospel with the manuscripts which we now possess, all of them much later than those from which they quoted, has published a volume entitled "The Patristic Gospels." One hundred and twenty of the Greek and Latin Fathers from the second to the tenth century have been consulted; also, twenty-six Latin versions of the Gospel, dating from the second century, have been collated with Greek editions. It is noteworthy that his study of those ancient manuscripts has led Mr. D'Ouston to prefer the Catholic to the Protestant reading in such cases as "Hail full of grace" and "Woman, what is that to me and

When Lord Mountmorres set out for the Congo as representative of the London Globe, we quoted his interview with a Catholic bishop whom he met on the steamer. Now he has returned and reports that after six months study of conditions in the Free State, his conclusion is that "Nowhere in our own colonies in Africa that I know of will one find natives more contented, more loyal, or better off in their general conditions then in the districts which I have just named: while the work that has been accomplished by the devoted pioneers of the Independent State during the eighteen short years which have elapsed since the first white man set his foot in the northern portion of the State can scarcely be believed by any that have not seen it." In another portion of the State, however, not controlled by the Central government, but by the Anglo-Belgian India-Rubber Company, commonly called the "Abir," he found evidence of cruelty to the natives. Now let the would be reformers assign the blame where it properly belongs, and note that the harsh-dealing Company is "Anglo"

A writer in the Fortnightly Review describes the English school question in language which deserves to be studied by those in Canada who denounce denominational schools and yet protest that the public schools must not be godless:

"The popular view seems to be that you may teach what is called un-denominational religion at the expense of the ratepayers, but that it is a great breach of the law of liberty and justice to teach more dogmatic forms of be-lief. How can this position be de-fended? If it is wrong to teach the religion of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, how can it be right to teach the religion that satisfies Dr. Clifford? It is true that the religious

leader of the passive resisters may be more general, less dogmatic, and, to use one of the phrases of the day, less highly specialised than the religion of the others, but that is no answer to the objections of the denominational-The Anglicans and the Catholics are ratepayers as well as the Noncon-formists. If a religion which satisfies the last is to be taught at the expense of the ratepayers, why not the religion which pleases the two former. This is an issue which the Liberal leaders will have to face and solve. There is only one clear and straight way out of the one clear and straight way out of the difficulty, and this is to confine the function of the State to purely secular instruction; but if a Liberal Government proposes this solution of the question, they will, I fear, have most of the Wesleyans and many of the Nonconformists denouncing it as a Godlass system of education." Godless system of education.

The Separation Bill presented to the French Chamber by Premier Rouvier provides that all church property shall be handed over to associations similar to our church wardens or Anglican vestry committees, which shall be regulated by the drastic Law of Associations. All churches, chapels, seminaries, clergy houses, etc., confiscated at the Revolution are declared to be still the property of the State, which shall give the use of them free of charge to the new associations for two years, and then rent them for ten years more. At the expiration of twelve years, the State may grant a new lease to the associations for worship or may divert the buildings to other uses. It thus may happen that the boastful Masonic prophecy that their infidel principles would one day be preached from the pulpits of France's ancient cathedrals will be fulfilled. But the clauses which are most likely to be an instrument of persecution are those which decree heavy fines and imprisonment for the minister of religion who shall ontrage or defame any public servant, or try to influence the votes of electors, or provoke his hearers to resist the laws, or arouse one class of citizens against another. If such a law were now in force in England, Dr. Clifford would be liable to a fine of \$600 and one year's imprisonment for stirring up resistance to the Education Act. Yet English Nonconformists will applaud a law which inflicts similar injustice on the Catholic clergy of France. And we may be sure that it will be applied with the grossest unfairness and on the flimsiest pretexts.

It would not surprise us greatly to hear some one lay down the theory before long, that religion is music, and that if the clergy would save souls they must abandon mere talking and praying, and get to work with cornets, trombones, pianos, jewsharps and the like. A recent magazine has an article in which an unconscious humorist talks as follows:

"Good, wholesome recreation is first cousin to religion. The refreshing of the body goes a long way to-ward giving the soul a chance. Because it has become a purveyor of these things to its people, because it runs employment bureaus and loan associations, lodging-houses, wood-yards and day-nurseries, the church has abandoned none of its dignity. Because it has directed its energies toward the 'uplifting of the whole man instead of a fraction of him, it has lost no whit of its spiritual power.

"There are clergymen who say that one day the church will go back to its first and greatest mission, which is to preach. There are others with deeper wisdom and farther sight, who shake their heads and say, 'Never!' "In the church of to-morrow will be

found centered the various forms of the social life of the community, Club-rooms, Christian Association Club-rooms, Christian Association rooms, and halls for various purposes will no longer be required. In a small city of from twenty to thirty thousand people, the duplication of churches and other buildings for public use, where the money must in each case come from about the same men, is in every case a drain upon the private resources that should be spent in providing extra comforts or even luxuries for the individual families. The member of the coming church will know no distinction between his church life and his ordinary pursuits. Whatever he does now, with a clear conscience, outside the church, and very likely many other things as well, he will then take into the church building. It will be the most cheerful, attractive place in town, always open, and the center of every kind of helpful influence.

See the simplicity of it. The moneyteaching which commends itself to the changers will not be driven out of the quotes the eminent German Protest-

temple. The modern idea is against ant, Professor Hauck, whose History of anything so narrow as that. The man who wants to pray, may pray; and the man who insists on letting his devotion take the form of a showerbath or of exercise on the horizontal bar, shall be permitted to work his way to heaven by that route. It would require a Twain or a Dooley to do justice here; but humorists are not always as reverent as one could wish; and religion is too grave a matter to be joked about. But if religion were not the solemn, grand, tremendous thing it is, a man might give rein to his sense of the ludicrous when contemplating the "Everyday Church Work" about which so much is being written just now.

John Morley, reviewing L. T. Hob-

house's "Democracy and Reaction,"

in the March Nineteenth Century, quotes him as saying that the most potent intellectual support of the reaction against humanitarianism has been given by Darwinism, "the belief that the time-honoured doctrine Might is Right' has a scientific foundation in the laws of biology. Progress comes about through a conflict in which the fittest survives. It must, therefore, be unwise in the long runhowever urgent it seems for the sake of the present generation-to interfere with the struggle. We must not sympathise with the teaten and the weak, lest we be tempted to preserve them. The justice, the mercy, the chivalry, which would induce the conqueror to forbear from enjoying the full fruits of his victory, must be looked on with suspicion. It is better to smite the Amolekite hip and thigh, and let the conquering race replenish the earth." This is an indictment of Darwinian and Spencerian evolution which will be familiar to the readers of THE CASKET, though we have never drawn it up as effectively as Mr. Hobhouse does. That Mr. Morley agrees with him is evident from the words: "The exploration of this, the deepest reaching of all the causes of reaction against the humanitarian movement of better times, is the most substantial of the contributions of this volume to social thinking. It is a rigorous and scientific argument against the biological view that since men are animals the laws regulating human development must be identical with those we observe in the breeding of shorthorns or of fan-tailed pigeons." 'The political order must conform to the ethical ideal of what is just," says Mr. Hobhouse. "The State must be founded on Right." Unfortunately, humanity anguided by an authoritative religious teacher goes very far astray at times in its notions of right and wrong; and neither Mr. Hobhouse nor Mr. Morley is willing to accept any religious teacher as having authority. It is amusing to find the author of "Democracy and Reaction 'counting the new Protectionism among the foes of the humanitarian spirit. But

Another idea which we have ventured to put forth once or twice is thus expressed with epigrammatic force by Gilbert Keith Chesterton in his introduction to a book of Maxim Gorky's, just published: "There are no English revolutionists because the oligarchic management of England is so complete as to be invisible."

Mr. Hobhouse is the Secretary of the

Free Trade Union.

Rev. Herbert Thurston, S. J., has been publishing in the Tablet some extremely valuable papers on the practice of Confession in England before the Norman Conquest. Dr. Henry Charles Lea of Philadelphia, who, by his deep study of mediaeval records,squint-eyed study, however, -has got himself recognized by many non-Catholics as an authority on the subject of Confession, Celibacy and such matters, denies vehemently that anricular confession was a practice of the Church before the Lateran Council of 1216. Dr. Jessopp, the English historian, follows Lea with the utmost confidence. Father Thurston demolished their positions pretty badly a year ago, and now returns to the attack with fresh ammunition. He

the Church in Germany is held to be a work of sober and solid learning and without a rival in all that concerns the ecclesiastical institutions of the early Middle Ages. Dr. Hauck believes that the practice of confession was already general in Ireland in the sixth century, and was thence introduced into Germany by St. Columban. The same view is taken in the new edition of that standard work, Herzog's Protestant Encyclopædia. If Columban was an Irishman, Willibrord, Boniface and Alcuin were Englishmen, and they preached and taught in Germany the practice of confession which they had learned at home. The English practice may be learned from Cynewulf, the Northumbrian poet who wrote about the year 750; from the Dialogues of Egbert, Archbishop of York, in the middle of the eighth century; from the Penitential ascribed to St. Bede; from the homilies of Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester at the Conquest. "Public penance was entirely in the hands of the bishop," says Father Thurston, but it was laid down as a matter of ecclesiastical law that every parish priest ought to possess a "scrift-boc," that is a "shrift-book" or confessionbook containing a table of sins with the various penances to be assigned by the confessor for each sin. And that not merely overtacts but even the secret thoughts of the heart were considered matter of confession is sufficiently proven by the questions in the Penitential above referred to, which, whether it be the work of Bede or not, is certainly not of later date than the ninth century. Thus does the huge fabric of Dr. Lea's uprearing crumble to the ground.

A writer in the Outlook, discussing the condition of women in Cuba, tells us, as we might expect, that under Spanish rule "the masses of the female sex in Cuba were doomed to a dead level of mediocrity, ignorance and degradation." As to mediocrity, we fancy it is the lot of the masses of men as well as of women in every country on earth; ignorance we observe is believed by this writer to be synonymous with illiteracy,—a very great mistake to suppose; and degradation apparently means that Cuban men thought women should stay at home and not go out and "hustle" for a living by under-bidding men in man's proper occupations as they do in the United States. Nevertheless, we are informed by this writer, who is certainly not prejudiced in favour of the old régime, that under it not a few Cuban women attained distinction. And he instances Senora Marta Abreu de Estevez, who established so many free schools, hospitals, etc., in her native place that the Spanish Government decorated her. And Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda went over to Spain and astonished the literati of Madrid with her poetry, novels and dramas. Nor are we told that any effort was made to repress these strong-minded women as would certainly have been the case had their environment been as unfavorable as the Outlook writer would have us believe. But when he tells us that the vasa majority of Cuban men have yet to learn the respect due to women, he gives himself the lie direct, since two pages later he declares that, Before 1868, when the frightful ten years' Cuban insurrection commenced, vice and immorality were almost unknown among the native women of Cuba," Only in the seaports was the social evil to be found, and there it was imported from abroad. "The island, as a whole, remained sound, and Cuban women led singularly pure, clean, and virtuous lives." No country of which this is true can say that its men do not know how to respect women. But the revolutions of 1868-1878 and 1895-1898 changed all this, which may help to explain to some people why the Church is on principle opposed to revolutions. Since 1899, according to medical testimony, "throughout the island the vicious white Cuban woman exceeds both the colored and the foreigner." Political liberty is a very fine thing, but there are many who think it too dearly purchased at such

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.

We are so accustomed to its recur-

ring days and seasons of feast and fast that the Christian Year seldom strikes us as something deserving attention as a whole. It is really a wonderful structure, like one of those middle-age Gothic cathedrals that defy modern builders. To perpetuate Christian thought and life in beautiful forms of stone and marble required art and zeal; but to take the shifting element of time and write them upon it in characters more enduring than stone or marble required something more than art and zeal. It is like writing the Life of Christ upon the sky. The unbeliever simply cannot. avoid thinking of His Birth at Christmas, or of His Resurrection at Easter, or of His Passion in Holy Week. At Christmas the Stable of Bethlehem is everywhere in evidence. The Christian Year is a planetary system revolving round the Sun of Justice, the Sacrifice of the Mass being its force of attraction. The very best short commentary on the meaning and spirit of its various parts is found in the Missal. The Prefaces of the Mass are marvels of brief but deep suggestiveness. They tell us that it is meet and just, right and salutary, at all times and in all places, to give thanks to Almighty God; and that during the Christmas season and at Corpus Christi we should reflect how, by the mystery of the Word made Flesh, a new ray of glory has shone upon the eyes of our minds, making God known to us visibly in order to draw us to love things invisible; and during the Epiphany and its octave, that when the only begotten Son appeared in the substance of our mortality He revived us by the light of His immortality; and during Lent till Passion Sunday, that by bodily fast on our part God restrains vice, uplifts our minds, grants strength and reward through Christ our Lord; and during Passion Time, that Christ established the safvation of mankind in the wood of the Cross, that life might thence arise whence death had come, and he who had overcome through the tree of Paradise should be overcome by the tree of the Cross; and on Easter Sunday and till the Ascension, that Christour Passover is sacrificed, for He is the true Lamb that took away the sins of the world; dying He conquered death... and rising again he restored us to life: and from Ascension Thursday till Pentecost, that after His Resurrection Christ appeared openly to His disciples. and whilst they looked on was taken up into Heaven, that He might grant us the fellowship of His Godhead: and during Pentecost Sunday and its octave, that ascending above all the heavens and sitting at the right hand of God, Christ poured forth the promised Holy Ghost upon the children of adoption; and Holy Trinity Sunday and generally on Sundays throughout the year, that God the Father with His only begotten Son and the Holy Ghost is one God and one Lord: not in oneness of person, but in trinity of person in one substance; for that which, by revelation, we believe of the glory of the Father, the same alsowe believe of the Son, and the same of the Holy Ghost, without difference or distinction; that distinct Persons, one in Essence, and equal in Majesty, be adored in the confession of the true and everlasting Godhead; and on feasts of the Blessed Virgin, that we should praise, bless, and extol God on this feast of blessed Mary ever Virgin who conceived the only begotten Son by the Holy Ghost, and, the glory of her virginity still enduring, brought forth into the world the Everlasting Light, Jesus Christ our Lord; and on feasts of the Apostles and Evangelists, we beseech the Everlasting Shepherd not to forsake His flock, but to keep it under His continued protection through His blessed Apostles, that it may be growered by the continued protection through His blessed Apostles, that it may be governed by those rulers whom, as the vicars of His work, He has given to preside over it as Pastors and on these and all other feasts and festivals the Preface chants thanks giving to Almighty God through Christ our Lord, through Whom the Angels praise, the Dominations adore, and the Powers fear, His Majesty; the Heavens also and Heavenly Forces and the blessed Scraphin glorify that Majesty in common exultation.

Such is the Christian Year, am authentic reflection of the worship offered by the Catholic Church in due-proportion of parts. Our Lord is all in all, the beginning and the end.

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The Rebellion of the '45.

BY CHAS. CHIS. V.

The Highlanders are not by nature passive, slow, calculating, or too shrewd. Their evident reluctance to come at his call troubled Charles exceedingly. Yet it would have been better for them if they had remained sulken at home, indeed much better, for, had they heeded their own wise seers, who foretold them doom and death, it is not improbable that they would have at this writing, their language and ways preserved free from the influence of the South, and their beautiful hills would not be, as they are now, a chain of sheep-pastures where Saxon lords herd their ewes in order that they may keep a fine house in town. Besides, it is evident, that their clanship which so distinguished them from all other nations, would be maintained, at least, in a demo-cratic twentieth-century way. Their clanship was their glory, that which made them picturesque and uncommon, and in concert, a power which England herself has since had reason to appreciate, for it is often said that there never was battle honorable to Britain, since the Union, where the tartans did not show or the pibroch The Cameron men were an acquisi-

tion that the Prince might well be proud of, for they were a powerful clan, famed from the days of their earliest progenitors for prowess in battle. Furthermore, the name of Lochiel, associated with the movement, was likely to influence the lesser chieftains who were his faithful allies in the feuds which he waged, after the custom of the times, against the Campbells and other neighboring families. But there were others whose support was of equal moment. Mac-Leod of MacLeod and Sir Alexander McDonald of Sleat, two of the strong-est men in the Hebridies with joint forces, aggregating over three thousand, did not come at the summons. Though the families were Jacobite, and ever ready for action when the honor of Stuart was assailed, they did not evince any desire to come out in a hurry on this occasion, and it is said that MacLeod, in correspondence with Duncan Forbes of Culloden, characterized the rising as a "mad rebellious attempt," and later assured the Lord President that he would not have the slightest connection with "these madmen," re-ferring to those who had already drawn sword for the Prince. This was another blow to the cause, the defection of the men of the Hebridies, but Charles had now, by bitter experi-ence, learned how to bear disappointment like a man. He took up his abode among those who loved him best, lonned the national garb, and ingenuously tried, though hampered by his soft Latin accent, to pronounce the conventional greetings in the Gaelic. It was his frankness and his cordial communion with the meanest that were around him, that endeared him to all. Many were the deeds of valor done later by these rude unlettered hillsmen, who came down from their fastnesses, to support the light-haired boy, who had come so far, in face of such danger, to stand in his father's

The Gael, most hospitable, fond of home and kindred, is fiery withal, and the Union with England was regarded by him as a sort of slavish subjugation, relation with Lowlanders that was displeasing and altogether unnecessary. And every man of them had an idea that it would, one day come to pass that they should have the Stuarts back again, an event which is yet un-recorded. The Disarming Act was one of the agents that excited this national ill-will. There is a story among the papers of the First Re-bellion which shows properly the degree of love which the Highlandman had for his South'ron brother. A certain person, named Murray, from the nether country, had dared to purchase Ardnamurchan for its valuable lead mines. The cannons of Fort William frowned menacingly over this broad estate and Murray thought that none, not even a madman, would venture to outrage him in his holding. Unhappy day when presumptious Lowlander succeeded to confiscated Highland acres! The buildings of Ardnamurch were razed to the ground, the cattle were lifted and driven away, and the herdsmen were shot down with im-punity. This is illustrative of the sympathy that existed between the two races in those stormy days. And in the time of Charles Edward this spirit of vengeance was still among the clansmen.

A proclamation was now issued by the Prince, announcing the object of the war, and setting forth that all who had taken up arms against the House of Stuart since the time of James the Second would be granted a free pardon, provided they would immediately swear fealty to the new king and quit the service of the Elector of Hanover. A free Parliament would be summoned, and civil and religious privileges would be settled, confirmed and secured. These and other promises were embodied in the document which was widely circulated, read, and generally ap-

proved. The Royalists in the North were now becoming alarmed at the aggressiveness of the Prince, and the Eng-lish governor of Fort Augustus detailed two companies of Royal Scots n command of Capt. Scott to Fort William to guard that stronghold in case of attack. When within a few hours march of the fort, Scott and his regulars were met face to face in the narrow ravine of Spean Bridge by an armed body of Keppoch's Highlanders and the Camerons. A flerce fight followed. The hillsmen discharged their

expert surgical aid. This engagement led the clansmen to have more confi-dence in themselves and news of the battle and the outcome, soon passed over the hills to other settlements, favorably impressing all who heard, and actuating many an undecided one to wet the *skean dhu* and prepare speedily for the great clash of arms that was now inevitable.

THE CASKET.

To be continued.

Old Almanacs.

He who thinks that an old almanac is dry and worthless is, beyond all doubt, a stupid man. The evidence of his stupidity is the fact that he holds a positive belief about a matter that he has never looked into. I have a few old almanacs in my possession and k find them both interesting and useful. It is really a pleasure to read them and think over their contents. Let us look into the Nova Scotia Almanac for 1840. It was evidently compiled by an Englishman, for it begins thus: "The twenty-third day of April is sacred to St. George, one of the seven champions of Christendom, and the tutelar Saint of England; a knight-errant who was celebrated for many marvellous feats of chivalry, one of which was his desperate combat with a dreadful, fiery, flying dragon, covered with impenetrable scales. In this encounter George never came so near getting a beating, but he fixed the dragon at last; he pinned him to the earth with a spear and slew him. St. George was born in Cappadocia. He was beheaded by the Emperor Dacian in 287 A. D.

On the 5th page I find the following direction for preventing milk from turning sour: "To each quart of milk add fifteen grains of carbonate of soda; this addition will not affect the taste of the milk, and it promotes digestion.

In 1840 January began on Wednesday, February on Saturday and March on Sunday. The year ended on a Thursday. It is sometimes very de-sirable to know on what day of the week a certain event happened. It might be a profitable exercise, then, for youngsters who are studying arithmetic to start with Sunday, January 1, 1905, and prove by figures that the year 1840 began on Wednes-

On the 14th page we are told that the Reform Bill was introduced March 1, 1831, that Lord Collingwood died March 7, 1819, that William III died March 8, 1702, that Jonathan Edwards died March 22, 1758, that Queen Eliza-beth died March 24, 1603, that Robert Bruce was crowned March 25, 1306, and that James I. of Britain died March 27, 1625. On the 16th page we are told that the battle of Culloden was fought April 16, 1746, the battle of Lexington April 19, 1775, and the battle of Fontenoy April 30, 1745.

From page 35 we learn that in 1840 Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Camp-

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, that S. G. W. Archibald was Speaker of the House of Assembly, that Joseph Howe, William Annand, Hugh Bell and T. Forrester were members for Halifax: John Holmes, Thomas Dickson and H. Hatton for Pictou; Alexander McDougall and R. A. Forrestal for Sydney; W. F. Des-barres and Hugh McDonald for Guysborough; L. Kavanagh and L. O. C. Doyle for Richmond; William Young for Inverness; and J. B. Uniacke and E. M. Dodd for Cape Breton. Brenton Halliburton was Chief-Justice, and L. M. Wilkins, William Hill, and W. B. Bliss assistant justices. J. W. John. Bliss assist ston was Solicitor-General. The fol-G. Smith, John Fraser, Abraham Patterson, W. Mattheson, David Mc-Lean, R. McKay, James Carmichael, John Olding, G. McLeod, H. Hatton, D. Crichton, John Holmes, Kenneth McLean, Adam Carr, James Fraser, J. R. Smith, Robert Murray, E. Smith, G. Campbell, Peter Ross, and Alexander McKenzie. In Sydney County, now Antigonish,—John Cunningham, Angus Gillies, Alexander McDonald, M. D., R. N. Henry, James Randall, Hugh McDonald, Joseph Symonds, W. C. Highliby, Gaussia Resupent W. C. Hierlihy, George Brennan, A. Fisher, R. Forrestall, A. Ogden, Robt. McDonald, and A. Smith. In Guysborough County—Joseph Marshall, R. M. Cutler, W. Taylor, C. Archibald, spect.

with a claymore. It took but a few minutes for Capt. Scott to make up his mind that it would be wise and well to surrender. Eighty-two prisoners were taken and treated with great humanity, the wounded being granted by the following statement of the compact to the compact of t Atward, W. Bent, J. D. Hadley, J. A. Hudson, W. O'Heffernan, and D. Dobson. In 1841 the following additional justices of the peace appear in Pictou County: D. Hockin, John McKay. D. McDonald, George McLeod, William Fraser and Adam McKenzie. There were no additions in Sydney or Guysborough. Possibly these counties were more easily kept in order than than Pictou.

than Pictou.

In 1840 J. W. Harris was Sheriff of Pictou, E. H. Harrington of Sydney, Murdoch McLean of Guysborough, John A. Fuller of Rickmond, George C. Lawrence of Inverness, and J. W. Weeks of Cape Breton. In Pictou the lawyers were Thomas Dickson, Henry Blackadar, M. J. Wilkins, E. Roach, David Mattheson, J. Fogo, and Daniel David Mattheson, J. Fogo, and Daniel Dixon. In Antigonish the lawyers were John Thomas Hill, Alex. Mc-Dougall, E. H. Harrington, Archibald McQueen, Stewart Campbell, and C. McQueen, Stewart Campbell, and C. F. Harrington. Guysborough was evidently in a good ethical condition; at any rate it had only one lawyer within its bounds, W. F. Desbarres. The Cape Breton lawyers were W. C. Delaney and James Turnbull in Arichat, Henry P. Hill in Port Hood, and E. M. Dodd, W. E. Smith, D. N. McQueen, G. Halliburton and J. McQueen, G. Halliburton and McQueen, G. H McQueen, G. Halliburton and J. Mc-

Keagney in Sydney.

Among the land surveyors in 1840 were John Spry Morris in Halifax, Peter Crearer and John Holmes in Pictou, A. Thompson in Antigonish, and J. McKenzie in Inverness.

In 1840 the priests in Eastern Nova In 1840 the priests in Eastern Nova Scotia were the Rev. James Doyle in Pictou, the Rev. W. McLeod in Arisaig, the Rev. Colin McKinnon in St. Andrews, the Rev. Simon Lawler in Guysborough, and Revds. John Quinnan and Pere Francois in Tracadie. The priests in Cape Breton were Rev. J. B. Miranda in Arichat, the Rev. P. McKeseney in L'Ardoise the Rev. McKeagney in L'Ardoise, the Rev. Neil McLeod in Red Islands, the Rev. John Grant in Bras d'Or, the Rev. Henry McKeagney in Sydney, the Rev. M. Dourland in Cheticamp, the Rev. Alex. McDonald in Judique, the Rev. Alex. McLeod in Broad Cove, and the Rev. J. D. Drummond in Louisburg. The Right Reverend Wil-liam Fraser—the first field-maashal of Nova Scotia as Donald Vamie styled him—was Bishop of Tanen and Vicar-Apostolic of Nova Scotia. He resided in Antigonish. The ministers of the Presbytery of Pictou in connection with the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia were the Revds. John Mitchell, William Patrick, William Miller, Thomas Trotter, John McKinlay, Angus McGillivray, Hugh Ross, David Roy, John McCurdy, James Ross, and John Campbell. The ministers of the Kirk Presbytery of Pictou the Revds. John McRae, Alexander McGillivray, Donald McConnachie, John Stewart, Hugh McKenzie, and Donald McIntosh. The ministers of the Presbytery of Cape ministers of the Presbytery of Cape Breton were Messrs. James Fraser, Alexander Farquharson, Dougald Mc-Kichan, Peter McLean, John Gunn, and Norman McLeod. The Baptist Church had the Rev. John Whidden in Antigonish and the Rev. Hezekiah Hull in Guysborough. The Episco-palian Church had the Rev. Charles Elliott in Pictou, the Rev. T. C. Leaver in Antigonish, Rev. Charles Shreve in Guysborough, and the Rev. Shreve in Guysborough, and the Rev.

C. Inglis in Sydney.
In 1840 the distance by the post-road from Halifax to New Glasgow was 98 miles from New Glasgow to Arisaig 28 miles, and from Arisaig to Antigonish 17 miles. The road over Brown's Mountain was shorter by ten miles, but it was scarcely fit for a carriage.

The predictions regarding M. John-On the first week of February there ston was Solicitor-General. The following persons were justices of the second week was to be cold and windy. The third week was to bring forth rain or snow. Of the fourth week it is said, "Stormy about this time.

Hector McLean, chieftain of the McLeans of Kingerloch, was senior heir to his father in 1801. He sold his estate, and came to Pictou in 1812. Murdoch McLean, Sheriff of Guys-borough, was his eldest son. Murdoch was born in March, 1807. He married Elizabeth Cutler, by whom he had a large family. Robert, his second son, resides in Lynn, Massachusetts, and is the present chieftain of the Macleans of Kingerloch.

I trust that I have now shown that an old almanac is a useful thing, and should be treated with becoming re-A. Mc. S.

Professional Cards

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Residence, Church Street, Antigonish.

TOD CATE

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

HOUSE FOR SALE

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

INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL, INVERNESS, C. B.

New House, Airy Rooms, Nice Sea View, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connec-

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

No. 56 Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, " 20 Express for Hallfax, . . . 12.97 " 85 Express for Sydney, 1856 " 19 Express for Sydney, . . 13.11 All trains run by Atlantic Standard time-Twenty-four o'clock is midnight

Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.

Moncton, N B., Nov. 18th, 1904.

"MEATS THAT SATISFY"

The state of the s

When the Cook does not come

everything goes right if the pantry is stocked with

Laing's Canned Meats

40 different kinds - for breakfast, luncheon, dinner and tea. Substantials and delicacies. A tasty dish to tempt every appetite. No trouble to prepare. Most of them ready to serve when the can is opened.

Put in half a dozen cans of Corned Beef, Cambridge Sausage and Soups. The first test will prove the economy and convenience of

The Laing Packing @ Provision Company, Limited. Montreal.

Laing's Canned Goods. Your grocer has all kinds. Ask for Laing's. (Joseph C Lincoln, in Everybody's Magazine, "But," says Cap'n Jonadab and me together, jest as if we was "readin' in concert" like the youngsters do in school. "But," we says, "will it

work? Will anybody pay for it?"
"Work?" says Peter T., with his fingers in the arm-holes of the doublebreasted danger-signal that he called a vest, and with his eigar tilted up till you'd think 'twould set his hat-brim afire. "Work?" says he. "Well, maybe 'twouldn't work if the ordinary brand of canned lobster was runnin' it, but with me to jerk the lever and sound the loud timbrel-why, say! it's like stealin' money from a blind cripple that's hard of hearin'."

"Yes, I know," says Cap'n Jonadab.
"But this ain't like startin' the Old
Home House. That was openin' up a
brand-new kind of hotel that nobody ever heard of before. This is peddlin weather prophecies when there's the Gov'ment Weather Bureau runnin' opposition-not to mention the Old rmer's Almanac, and I don't know

how many more," he says.

Brown took his patent leathers down off the rail of the piazza, give the ashes of his cigar a flip - he knocked 'em into my hat that was on the floor side of his chair, but he was

too excited to mind—and says he:
"Confound it, man!" he says.
"You can sling more cold water than a fire-engine. Old Farmer's Almanac! This ain't any 'About this time look out for snow business. And it ain't any Washington cold slaw like 'Weather for New England and Rocky Mountains, Tuesday to Friday: cold to warm; well done on the edges with a rare streak in the middle, preceded or followed by rain, snow, or clearin'. Wind, north to south, varyin' east and west.' No siree! this is to-day's weather for Cape Cod, served right off the griddle on a hot plate, and cooked by the chef at that. You don't realize what a reg'lar dimemuseum wonder that feller is,"

Well, I suppose we didn't. You see, Jonadab and me, like the rest of the folks around Wellmouth, had come to take Beriah Crocker and his weather notions as the reg'lar thing, like baked beans on a Saturday night. Beriah,

But there! I've been sailin' stern first. Let's get her headed right, if we ever expect to turn the first mark.

You see, 'twas this way:

"Twas in the early part of the May follerin' the year that the "Old Home House" at Wellmouth Port was opened. You remember me tellin' you how Cap'n Jonadab Wixon fell heir to his A'nt Sophrony's place at the Port, and how Peter T. Brown hove in sight and got us to open the shebang asia summer hotel, with corded beds and husk mattresses and home cookin' and all that? And you remember, too, how Peter hooked on to Ebenezer Dillaway's daughter and got engaged to her? Old Dillaway, I'm talkin' 'bout-the feller that runs the "Con-solidated Cash Stores," and is as rich as dock mud and as full of notions as a peddler's cart.

Well, me and Jonadab was afraid the "Old Home House" was goin' to lose its manager, 'count of Peter's marryin' the Dillaway girl and startin' in to help the old man run the "Cash Stores;" but the weddin was put off for a year, and Peter agreed to be an "Old Homer" until fall, anyhow. Of course we was glad, for summer board-ers ain't like fo'mast hands, and soft soap is better'n a handspike for keepin'

In May, the place was all painted up, decks holy-stoned, bunks over-hauled, and one thing or 'nother, and the "Old Home" was all taut and shipshape, ready for the crew—boarders, I mean. Passages was booked all through the summer and it looked as nrough the summer and i if our second season would be better'n

Then the Dillaway girl-she was christened Lobelia, like her mother, but she'd painted it out and cruised under the name of Belle since the family got rich-she thought 'twould be nice to have what she will be not be not been seen to have what she will be not been seen to have what she will be not be not been seen to have what she will be not been seen to have what she will be not been seen to be not be be nice to have what she called a "spring house-party" for her particu-lar friends 'fore the reg'lar season opened. So Peter—he bein' in that condition where he'd have put on horns and "mooed" if she'd give the order—he thought 'twould be nice, too, for a week it was "all hands on dock!" sittin' ready for the "house deck!" gittin' ready for the "house-

Two days afore the thing was to go off the ways Brown gits a letter from Belle, and in it she says she's invited a whole lot of folks from Chicago and New York and Boston and the Lord knows where, and that they've never been to the Cape and she wants to show 'em what a 'quaint' place it is. "Can't you git," says she, "two or three delightful, queer, old 'longshore characters to be at work 'round the hotel? It'll give such a touch of local

color," she says.
So out comes Peter with the letter.
"Barzilla," he says to me, "I want some characters. Knowanybodythat's

"Well," says I, "there's Nate Slocum over to Orham. He'd steal anything that wa'n't spiked down. He's about the toughest character I

can think of, offband, this way."
"Oh, thunder!" says Brown. "I
don't want a crook; that wouldn't be
any novelty to this crowd," he says. "What I'm after is an odd stick; a feller with pigeous in his loft. Not a lunatic, but jest a queer genius—little queeier than you and the Cap'n here."

After a while we got his drift, and I and frills like a yacht happened to think of Beriah and his chum, Eben Cobb. They lived in a little shanty over to Skakit P'int and got their livin' lobsterin', and so on. Both of 'em had saved a few thousand | was all down on her, of course, 'cause dollars, but you couldn't git a cent of it without givin' 'em ether, and they'd she had city ways and a style of outside of which was engraved in two native dialects a short account

gein' to be. And he could do it, too, better'n anybody I ever see. He'd smell a storm further'n a cat can smell fish, and he hardly ever made a mis-take. Prided himself on it, you under-stand, like a boy does on his first long pants. His prophecies was his idols, so's to speak, and you couldn't have hired him to foretell what he knew

was wrong, not for no money.

Peter said Beriah and Eben was jest the sort of "cards" he was lookin' for and drove right over to see 'em. He hooked 'em too. I knew he would; he could talk a Come-Outer into b'lievin' that a Unitarian wasn't booked for Tophet, if he set out to.

So the special train from Boston brought the "house-party" down, and our two-seated buggy brought Beriah and Eben over. They didn't have anything to do but to look "picturesque" and say "I snum!" and "I swan to man!" and they could do that to the skipper's taste. The city folks thought they was "jest too dear and odd for anything," and made 'em bigger fools than ever, which wa'n't necessary.

The second day of the "party" was to be a sailin' trip clear down to the life-savin' station on Setuckit Beach. It certainly looked as if 'twas goin' to storm, and the Gov'ment predictions said it was, but Beriah said "No," and stuck out that 'twould clear up by and by. Peter wanted to know what I thought about their startin', and I told him that 'twas my experience that where weather was concerned Beriah was a good, safe anchorage. So they sailed away, and sure enough, it cleared up fine. And the next day the Gov'ment fellers said "clear" and Beriah said "rain," and she poured a flood. And, after three or four of such experiences, Beriah was all hunky with the "house-party," and they looked at him as a sort of wonderful freak, like a two-headed ca'f or the "snake child," or some such out-

So, when the party was over, 'round comes Peter, bustin' with a new notion. What he cal'lated to do was to start a weather prophesyin' bureau all on his own hook, with Beriah for prophet, and him for manager and general advertiser, and Jonadab and me to help put up the money to git her goin'. He argued that summer folks from Scituate to Provincetown, on both sides of the Cape, would pay good prices for the reel thing in weather predictions. The Gov ment bureau, so he said, covered too much ground, but Beriah was local and hit her right on the head. His idee was to send Beriah's predictions by tele-graph to agents in every Cape town each mornin', and the agents was to hand 'em to subscribers. First week a free trial; after that, so much per

And it worked—oh, land, yes! it worked. Peter's letters and circulars would satisfy anybody that black was white, and the free trial was a sure bait. I don't know why 'tis, but if you offered the small-pox free, there'd be a barrel of victims waitin' in line to come down with it. Brown rigged up a little shanty on the bluff in front of the "Old Home," and filled it full of barometers and thermometers and chronometers and charts, and put Beriah and Eben inside to look wise and make b'lieve do somethin'. That was the office of "The South Shore Weather Bureau," and 'twas sort of That sacred and holy, and 'twould kill you to see the boarders tip-toein' up and peekin' in the winder to watch them two old fools quintin' through a telescope at the sky or scribblin' rubbish on paper. And Beriah was right 'most every time. I don't know why -my notion is that he was born that way, same as some folks are born lightnin' calculators — but I'll never forgit the first time Peter asked him how he done it.

"Wall," drawls Beriah, "now to-day looks fine and clear, don't it? But last night my left elbow had the rheumatiz in it, and this mornin' my bones ache, and my right toe-j'int is sore, so I know we'll have an easterly wind and rain this evenin'. If it had been my left toe now, why-

Peter held up both hands.
"That'll do," he says. "I ain't askin' any more questions. Only, if the boarders or outsiders ask you how you work it, you cut out the bones and toe bus'ness and talk science and temperature to beat the cars. Understand, do you? It's science or no eight-fifty in the pay envelope. Left toe-j'int!" And he goes off grinnin'. We had to have Eben, though he

wasn't with a green hand's wages as a prophet. But him and Beriah stuck by each other like two flies in the glue-pot, and you couldn't hire one without t'other. Peter said 'twas all right-two prophets looked better'n one, anyhow; and, as subscriptions kept up pretty well, and the Bureau paid a fair profit, Jonadab and me didn't kick.

In July, Mrs. Freeman—she had charge of the upper decks in the "Old Home" and was rated head chambermaid-up and quit, and bein as we couldn't git another capable Cape Codder jest then, Peter fetched down a woman from New York; one that a friend of old Dillaway's recommended. She was able seaman so far's the work was concerned, but she'd been good-lookin' once and couldn't forgit it, and she was one of them clippers that ain't happy unless they've got a man in tow. You know the kind; pretty nigh old enough to be a coal-barge, but all rigged up with buntin'

Her name was Kelly, Emma Kelly, and she was a widow—whether from choice or act of Providence I don't know. The other women servants

rather live like Portuguees than white men any day, unless they was paid to change. Beriah's pet idee was foretellin' what the weather was was concerned. She'd whoop through was concerned. She'd whoop through the hotel like a no'theaster and have everything done, and done well, by two o'clock in the afternoon. Then she'd be ready to dress up and go on parade to astonish the natives.

Men-except the boarders, of course -was scurce around Wellmouth Port. First the Kelly lady begun to flag Cap'n Jonadab and me, but we sheered off and took to the offin'. Jonadab, bein'a widower, had had his experience, and I never had the marryin' disease and wasn't hankerin' to catch it. So Emma had to look for other victims, and the prophet-shop looked to her like the most likely feedin'

And, would you b'lieve it, them two old critters, Beriah and Eben, gobbled the bait like sculpins. If she'd been a woman like the kind they was used to—the Cape kind, I mean—I don't s'pose they'd have paid any attention to her, but she was different from to her; but she was diffrent from anything they'd ever run up against, and the first thing you know, she had 'em both poke-hooked. 'Twas all in fun on her part first along, I callate, but pretty soon some idiot let out that both of 'em was wuth money, and then the race was on in earnest

She'd drop in at the weather-factory long in the afternoon and pretend to be terrible interested in the goin's on

"I don't see how you two gentle-men can tell whether it's goin' to rain or not. I think you are the most wonderful men! Do tell me, Mr. Crocker, will it be good weather to-morrow? I wanted to take a little walk up to the village about four o'clock if it was."

(Concluded next week).

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 say stoore bros., Eddon, Iowa. "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." There is no question but this medicine is the best that can be procured for coughs and colds, whether it be a child or an adult that is afflicted. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all drug-

Montrose's Heart.

The duke of Montrose, who has been yachting in the West Indies and who has now arrived in the United States on a visit of some duration, is anxious to discover the whereabouts of the heart of the most famous of all his ancestors, James Graham, marquis of Montrose, which, regarded as the talisman of his family, disappeared in France at Boulogne after the most extraordinary vicissitudes about 100 years ago and is believed to be hidden away at the present moment in some private collection of curios, relics, and bric-àbrac in the United States, still inclosed in that wonderful little steel case made of the blade of the great Montrose's sword.

The Marquis of Montrose, it may be remembered, after fighting bravely for King Charles I., was taken prisoner by the forces of parliament, sentenced to death, and executed at Edinburgh in 1650 under circumstances of great indignity. The body, after hanging three hours to the gallows, was quartered in accordance with the sen-tence, the head being set up on a pike at the Tolbooth. While the limbs were dispersed in various parts of the kingdom, the arms being sent to Dundee and to Aberdeen, where they were nailed up above the principal city gates. The dismembered trunk was inclosed in a "little short chest" and buried on the Boroughmuir, which was the usual place of execution and of burial of the worst criminals, a place of evil reputation, little sought by day and much shunned at night.

Montrose, before his death, had be-queathed his heart to his niece by marriage, Lady Napier, to whom he was passionately devoted. On the night after the execution Lady Napier caused the trunk to be dug up and the heart to be removed and brought to her by trusty and devoted adherents, She then had it embalmed and inclosed in a little steel case made of the blade of her hero's sword, and placed the case in a fine gold filigree box which had belonged to her husband's kinsman, John Napier, the inventor of logarithms. Shortly before her death Lady Napier dispatched the casket to the son of the marquis and his suc cessor, who was living in exile in Hol-

In some way or another, probably through robbery, the heart was lost and all hope of recovering it had long been given up when a friend of the Graham family recognized the gold Graham family recognized the gold filigree box containing the steel case in a curiosity shop at The Hague. He purchased the relic at once and returned it not to Lord Montrose, but to Lord Napier. On the death of the fifth Lord Napier it passed into the keeping of bisonly surviving daughter, Hester, afterwards Mrs. Johnson, whose husband was a commodore of the reval navy. the royal navy.

While on a voyage out to India, with his wife and her possessions on board, the commodore's ship became engaged in a fight with a French man-of-war. and during the course of the engage ment a splinter struck the casker, shat tering the gold filigree box containing the heart, but fortunately leaving th sealed casket intact. In India Mrs. Johns on caused a clever goldsmith to construct a gold filigree box in the place of the one destroyed, and this in turn was placed in a silver urn, on the outside of which was engraved in of Montrose's life and death.

The urn soon came to be regarded by the natives as something uncanny and the report spread that it was a talisman. Before long the urn and its contents were stolen and for a long time it could not be traced. Ultimately evidence was procured tending to show that it had been sold for a large sum of money to a powerful chief in the neighborhood of Madura.

Years went by and one day Mrs. Johnston's son happened while out shooting to save the life of the child of this Madura chief from death by lay-ing low a tiger with a timely bullet just as it was about to spring. The chief, in true oriental fashion, offered to give young Johnston any-thing he might choose to ask, and Johnston naturally availed himself of the opportunity to beg for the restoration of the urn containing the heart of Montrose. The chief readily complied with his request, and it may be added was later on put to death by the Eng-fish for rebelling against the nabob of Arcot, after having in vain sought immunity by relating his surrender of the Montrose relic.

The Johnston family returned to Europe in 1792, and passing through France on their way to England the members were arrested by the revoluionary government at Boulogne, not before, however, they had time to intrust the silver urn with its inclosures to an Englishwoman living at Boulogne, who promised to keep it hidden until it could be safely conveyed to England. Unfortunately the woman in question died soon afterward, and the Johnston family, after peace had been restored, were unable to find any trace of the silver urn and of the heart.

The search was taken up by the late duke of Montrose, and has been prosecuted with a good deal of vigor by the present duke, everything tending to show that the relic has found its way to this country, and is at the present moment one of the chief treasures of some private collection in the United

The present duke of Montrose, al though not a rich man, would give a large sum for the recovery of this historic relic, which has furnished the theme for some of the most celebrated novels, and should he not be able to furnish the full amount required himself-for he is not rich, as dukes gothere is no true Scotch Graham who would not gladly contribute toward the recovery of the heart of Montrose and to the bringing about of its finding a final resting place on Scottish soil after all its extraordinary wanderings and vicissitudes.

I may add that some ten years ago the duke managed to recover the right arm of the famous marquis of Mon-trose. The left arm had been nailed up above the gates of Aberdeen and had thereupon been taken down and entombed in Lord Huntley's vault until 1661, when it was conveyed thence to Edinburgh, where, along with the head, the legs, and the trunk, it was accorded a grand state funeral and entombment in the Cathedral of St. Giles by King Charles II.

But the right arm, which had been nailed up above the principal gate of Dundee, was not recovered at the time. It seems to have been carried off into England by a Cromwellian officer of the name of Pickering, and it was through his descendants that it came nto the possession of the Grahams of Woodhall, in Yorkshire, who in turn

Wheeler's Botanic Bitters

Biliousness

Headache Constipation Keep the eyes bright

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

At all dealers 35c.

Some of the prepared foods now on the market have been found injurious to children. The reason is that they are not pure. It's this element of purity that is one of the strongest factors in favor of

JERSEY CREAM

It's the thing which makes it such an excellent food for both infants and grown people.

transferred it to the duke of Montrose. The arm is in a mummified condition and the holes through the center of the hand and through the fleshy part of the arm near the elbow indicate that the limb had been affixed in the manner in which it was customary to expose the severed limbs of those executed for high treason.-Marquise de

Cures all Coughs

I Doesn't it stand to reason that as Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has cured consumption, it will naturally cure that cough of yours? Your money back, if it doesn't. Try it to-day. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

The baby should be fat

and plump, and rosy. Growing children need an abundant supply of fat food in easily digestible form.

Puttner's Emulsion

supplies this want:-It is rich, in just the elements needed by the rapidly growing little body. Weak and puny children immediately respond to its gentle and powerful stimulus, and begin to put on flesh and colour. Do not be persuaded to take any other preparation instead of PUTTNER'S.

Farm for Sale.

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

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

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THE CASKET,

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

THE DIVINE TRAGEDY.

The sufferings of our Saviour were not those of an ordinary man. If He had been an ordinary man, He would have felt the suffering of each hour as it came, and not only that, but the suffering of each hour which had gone before, but He would not have felt the suffering of each hour that was to come. Here is the great difference between the sufferings of our Saviour and those of an ordinary man. Kneeling amid the olive trees in the Garden of Gethsemane, He had a clear and distinct foresight of all that He was to suffer. True, He had the same foresight from the moment of His Incarnation: but until now His human soul had always enjoyed the vision of the Godhead, many, perhaps the majority, of those and therefore could not suffer. Now He deliberately drew a veil before that Beatific Vision, and opened His soul labours, and this through their own entirely to a torrent of sorrow.

In the first place, He had a clear and distinct view of all the sins of the world, those committed from the be- How could such a man have the courginning to that moment, and those which would be committed from that moment to the end of time. He was the Garden of Olives, already beginsinless, but He had made Himself ning His passion for the redemption of responsible for sin. If any one of us has ever been believed guilty of some heinous crime which he did not commit, he must know that it is one of the greatest sufferings which the human soul can endure. Let us try to imagine, then, the agony of the soul of Jesus at seeing Himself held responsible for all the crimes of the human race, -all the and of the world.

In the second place, He had a clear ing that night and the next day. He He had loved with a special love; He had called them to Himself; His chief Him, was actually at that moment was offered because it was his own deading a band of soldiers to make Him | will." (Isairs 53: 7). His enemies had in every language. But we should re- come." At last He said: "This is your anember that he had an apostolic soul; otherwise he would not have been called to be an Apostle, We know the others are saints in heaven; but we should remember that he too was intended to be one. Imagine a brokenhearted father and mother who have the ground. eseen the bright boy for whom they had such fond hopes turn out to be a hardened criminal, pursuing a life of mercy. This design was, according to sin only to end it on the gallows; imagine the agony of their hearts at the rain of their hopes; and then we shall "that by death he might destroy him begin to have an idea, a very faint' who had the empire of death;" to idea, of the agony of the soul of Jesus at the foresight of the treachery of ation, "taking away the handwriting Judas. Then He foresaw the shameful of the decree which was against us; cowardice of Peter, Peter to whom He to save that which otherwise would had given the keys of the kingdom of heaven, Peter who was the rock on to seek out and save that which was which the Church was to be built, lost." Peter who was carnest, and honest, too, in professing his love for his Master. Jesus saw this same Peter denying Him not once, nor twice, but three times that very night. He saw all the other Apostles deserting Him, and knew that John alone of the twelve would be found at the foot of the Cross.

Then He foresaw the suffering which He would have to endure from the loss of His reputation, which many a good man would rather die than lose. Jesus had the name of a great prophet, a great teacher, the holiest of men. And God wished all those who were brought now He foresaw that in a few hours His reputation would be torn to shreds and scattered to the winds. Instead in the desert through their own fault. of a great prophet He would be looked upon as a seducer, a hypocrite, an impostor.

He foresaw the contempt which He

a butt for the ridicule of the whole city, a mock king.

He foresaw not only the sufferings of His soul, but those of His body as well. He saw Himself spit upon, buffeted, scourged, crowned with thorns, fulfilling the prophecy of Isaias: "From the soul of his foot to the crown of his head there is no soundness in him." He saw Himself nailed to a cross, dying the most shameful of deaths between two malefactors. He felt by anticipation His last agony, and we may be sure that many and various as are the sufferings of which the human frame is capable, none is so great as that forcible separation of soul and body which we call death. The greater the harmony between soul and body, the greater also must be the violence of the separation. Never were human soul and body so harmoniously united as in Jesus. He felt already the agony of separation, and though He did not die yet, the blood burst forth from every pore and ran down in great drops to the ground.

And then came that other foresight, most sickening and saddening of all. We know how tirelessly some men labour, denying themselves pleasures and even comforts in order that they may provide for their children. Suppose such a man, before beginning his long and weary task, to know that for whose sake he was about to endure so much would never profit by his own fault; that instead of receiving with thanks what be was laying up for them, they would reject it with scorn. age to begin his task and carry it to completion? Yet Jesus, that night in all mankind, knew that many, perhaps the majority of mankind, would not profit at all by His sufferings, but instead would contemptuously refuse the salvation which He had earned for

The human nature which the Son of God took unto himself was like to ours in all things except sin. His human murders, all the lusts, all the robberies intellect was the finest ever created; committed from the beginning to the His imagination the most active; His body the most exquisitely formed. And therefore He had a greater capaand distinct foresight of the torments city for suffering than man ever had He was to suffer in body and soul dur- before. The only support which His divinity gave to His humanity was to saw all that He was to suffer from the | hold it up when it would have fallen of infidelity of His Apostles. These men | itself under the weight of suffering, to hold it up that it might suffer more.

But let us remember that Judas, the work during the three years of His Jews, Pilate, the soldiers, the execupublic life had been the training of tioners, were only secondary causes of them; He had conversed with them in our Saviour's passion and death; the the most intimate manner; He had principal cause was sin. If there had given them wonderful graces, even the been no sin, there would have been no power of miracles. And now He saw | death of the Son of God. Jesus sufferthat one of them was about to betray ed and died of His own free will: "He prisoner. We can scarcely think of tried to seize Him several times, to Judas without a feeling of bitter anger. stone Him, to throw Him over a precipice ; but " His hour was not yet hour and the power of darkness." But even in that hour, He showed them that they could not lay hands on Him without His permission. " Whom seek ye?" "Jesus of Nazareth." "I am He." And they fell backwards to

The fruit of His passion and death responds perfectly to the design of His the Scriptures, to wrest from the devil the power which he had usurped, cancel the sentence of our condemnhave perished, "the Son of man came

Christ died not for a few but for all mankind, "He gave himself a redemption for all" (1 Tim. 2: 6); "He is the propitiation for our sins and for those of the whole world" (I John 2: 2); "As in Adam all die, so in Christ all shall be made alive" (1 Cor. 15: 22). If any are lost, it is because they put obstacles to the merits of Christ's passion. Through their own fault, their own malice, they render useless to their souls the blood which Jesus shed for them. The Redemption may be compared to the deliverance from Egypt. out of Egypt to enter the Promised Land. Only two did so: the rest died If Redemption were what some people imagine it, it would be an encouragement to sin.

If many are lost, it is because they was to suffer before Annas, Caiphas, deliberately refuse to accept the grace Pilate and Herod. He saw Himself of redemption. "God made you with-

bound like a criminal of the worst class, out your co-operation," says St. dragged from one tribunal to another, Augustine, "but He will not save you without it." It is only infants dying after baptism who are saved without any co-operation of theirs. No one who has arrived at the use of reason is saved in that way. Co-operation means sincere contrition, avoiding sin and the occasions of sin, the proper use of God's grace, the practice of prayer, the use of the sacraments, the practice of the Christian virtues. These are the means by which the merits of Christ's passion and death are applied to our souls. Christ has done all that is necessary on His part; it remains that we should do our share. There is no need to try to penetrate the secrets of Providence and ask, "Shall we be saved?" All we need to do is to make good use of the means of salvation, begging God to give us the grace of perseverance.

To keep us in the proper frame of mind, there is nothing better than frequent meditation on our Saviour's passion and death. The thought of God the Son taking human nature in order that He might suffer and die for us is of all thoughts the best calculated to give us an idea of His immense love, It is of all thoughts the best to make us understand the value of our souls which He bought at such a price. is the best to make us understand the enormity and malice of sin which God punished so rigorously. The thought of the Son of God suffering and dying for us is the best to make us triumph over our enemies, the devil, the world and the flesh. The devil tempts us to lespair and presumption; but a glance at the crucifix makes us hope as well as fear. The world and the flesh tempt s to love pleasure and dislike suffer ng; but the crucifix teaches us that it is by suffering and not by pleasure that we shall follow our Lord and save

To meditate with profit on the passion and death of our Saviour, we must fancy that it is just now taking place. Calvary at the foot of the cross. Each of us must say to himself as he looks up at the white figure hanging on the ruel nails: "He is dying for me. s my sins rather than the Roman soldiers which have nailed Him to the cross. My pride covered him with humiliation. My selfish search after every gratification deprived. Him of even a cup of cold water in the agonies of death."

If on any day of the year we make this meditation, surely we shall make it on Good Friday. And having stood in spirit at the foot of the cross, in what spirit shall we go back to our daily occupations? Shall we go as went the Scribes and Pharisees, per-fectly satisfied that they had done their duty? Shall we go as went the Roman soldiers, in stolid indifference, without giving another thought to what they had seen? Or shall we go as went the multitude striking their reasts in sorrow for what they had

"When I shall be lifted up," said our Lord, "I shall draw all things to my self," That multitude, who had climb d the hill of Calvary with murder in heir hearts, went down converted Nor was it another fickle change, like he change from Palm Sunday to Good riday; it was a true converlifty days afterwards we shall find them coming by thousands to be bap-tized, confessing their sins and ready to do penance for them. May the Crucifixion seen by us with the eyes of the spirit be as profitable to us as it was to them when seen with the eyes of the flesh. Then shall Good Friday be to us in very truth the Day of Redemption.

The Messiah.

O Wisdom! that from God's own meuth pro-

ccedest,
Extending far and nigh,
Come to the fainting soul, O Thou that feedest
With Manna from on high.
Thine hunsering children cry
For Thee, the Bread of 'ngels, strong and sweet;
O mighty One, make tirm their tottering feet,
That on Thy strength rety.

O adonal Israel's valiant leader, A modisted of the Loid. Against the powers of sin and darkness dreader Than Michael's flaming sword:

Thy strong, unerring word
That pierces through and through bath filled
with terror
The demon's swarming host of lust and error,
And earth to heaven restored.

O Roo' of Jesse! royal stock that springest
From Virgin pure as *now;
A sign from God of truth and love Thou bringest,
A predge Thou dost bestow
More lusting than the glow
Or burning bush, or Shal's smoking peak,
When from the lowe of glory thou didst speak
The law to men below.

O Key of David! thou that openest wide
The gates of heaven to men;
Nor powers above, nor lords of each, nor pride
Of hell shall coose again.
O hear the glad refrain
Of white-robed myrlads marching towards the
gleaming
Of new born light from pearly arches streaming
O'er mountain peak and plain!

O, Dayspring from on high! Thy light hath

O, Payspring from on high! Thy light hath rives
The blackered pall of night;
And, tinted with the roov hies of heaven,
The dawn suit est it and bright
Before I by hoty light
The darkening snadows brooding o'er the land
Are scattered far nor death nor sin shall stand
Against Thy might.

O King of national the desired of ages,
The reign of fearls past;
The empire, long foretold of saints and sages,
Of love has come at last,
Not with the trumpet blast
Of worldly pomp, with gold and purple sheen—
Within the heart shrine decked with wealth

A nobler throne Thou hast

Emmanuell O King, whose law eternal
Disposeth all things well,
From realms unspeakable of light supernal
Usto the depths of hell.
And all Thy glary tell—
The subbeam's more, Thy law and power
xtoling,
And through the vast abysis the planets rolling
The sounding chorus swell.

-REY. A. THOMPSON, D. D.

Cape Breton Notes.

The assessment of North Sydney for the current year is \$1,988,750.

Supreme Court sat at Sydney from Tuesday to Saturday afternoon. Judge Graham presided. About twenty civil cases were disposed of.

The Hub colliery, which has been laid up for repairs, commenced hoisting coal yesterday. A foundation is being laid for a new compressor. The pit is now in first-class condition for the summary and the summa the summer's work.

The Cape Breton Iron and Coal Company have accepted tenders for the erection of a railway station, hotel, general officers and resident manager's residence at Broughton, C. B., where the Company's property is. The work of construction will commence at once. The hotel is to be very commodious.

Horace Mayhew, Chester, England, president of the Cape Breton Coal, president of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway company, is in Sydney on business in connection with the company's colleries at Broughton, near Port Morien. In an interview Mr. Mayhew stated that they had decided upon the erection this summer of a steel bankhead and the installation of the Babcock boilers, air compressors and other facilities to be used in connection with the production of coal at the mine, work upon which will begin as soon as practicable. He says they propose expending \$200,000 or \$250,000.

The greater portion of Springvale, Maine, was destroyed by fire, on Fri-day, the loss being estimated at about \$3,000,000. Fire apparatus sent by the Portland Fire Department, fortunately arrived in time to save the whole town from destruction.

A.KIRK&CQ.

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

1905 MILLINERY OPENING

> Hats. Bonnets.

- OF

Novelties.

- AND -

THURSDAY. FRIDAY

SATURDAY

AND --

APRIL 20TH, 21ST AND 22ND.

-- AT -

A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Our Workroom is still under the Management of MISS WELLS.

THE USUAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO YOU.

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General News.

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Archie Jamieson, aged 18, was accidentally killed in a mine at Stellar-ton on Monday.

Four boys were killed in a crush at the en rance of a theatre in Indian-apolis on Monday. The panic was caused by a cry of fire.

A gas buoy exploded on the Government steamer Scout at Kingston, Ont., on Monday. Four men were killed and several were injured.

A despatch from Lucknow says it is reported there that a second earthquake has wrecked Sultanpur, province of Oudh, and Kuhl, province of Punjab, and that there has been great loss of

H. B. Ames, M. P. Montreal, and R. A. Pringle, M. P., Corpwall, Ont., both Protestants and Conservatives, are supporting the government on the North-West Provinces Bill.

Commissioner Jullundur reports as a result of his investigation that he estimates the fatalities resulting from the recent earthquake in the Kangra district, India, at about 10,000 and in the Palambur district at about 7,000.

A C. P. R. express train from St. John to Montreal was wrecked near Bancroft, Me., Tuesday night. Two passengers were hurt. Full particu-lars are not known, the railway officials being very reticient.

Ambassador Porter has cabled to Washington announcing the successful result of his long and difficult search for the grave of Paul Jones in St. Louis cemetery, Paris. The body is in a good state of preservation, considering that the interment took place more than one hundred years ago.

The American Furniture company's factory and the electric light station at Oxford were destroyed by fire Friday night. The fire started on the third story of the large factory from some unknown cause, at 10.30, and nothing could be done to save the building or contents. building or contents.

Five persons, it is reported, were killed and a number injured by a train collision on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway at Kingsley, Kansas, A train was standing at the station when another train ran into it from the rear. Both trains were east bound. The wrecked cars were partly

A deplorable accident happened at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., on Monday night. The home of Charles Boucher, farmer, was destroyed by fire, and seven of his eight children lost their lives. The mother in en-deavoring to rescue her children suffered from the flames and her life is dispaired of.

The New York Americansays bonds aggregating \$790,000,000, the greatest railway issue ever made, must be marketed by the Union Pacific to consummate its merger with the New York Central and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, according to details of the underwriters now made public. The total mileage of the system will be 37,244.

A message from Victoria, states that the Britsh Columbia Government Saturday, on the eye of prorogation, put through the House of Assembly measures imposing restrictions re-garding the immigration of Japanese and forbidding their employment on public works in the province. The bills thus introduced on the last day of the session, were put through all stages at the one sitting.

Arthur Laster, who is under sentence to be hanged on Friday next at Paterson, N. J., made a desperate from goal shot the deputy sheriffs on the death watch, James Sutton and Jas. Crooks, but failed to get away, and was finally clubbed into unconsciousness by policemen whom the deputies called to their aid.

A despatch from Penetanguishene. Ont., says: "A crime of remark-able brutality was perpetuated at Penetanguishene when Mrs. Desroches and her fourteen-yearold daughter Annie were chopped down with an axe, their bodies stripped of every stitch of clothing, and then thrown into a hole under the floor used as a cellar. Alexis Desroches has con-fessed to the killing of the two, his wife and step-daughter.

The Federal Grand Jury at Portland, Oregon, has indicated fifteen well known men of Oregon and Washingtor on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government of a portion of its public lands. Those indicated in-clude State Senator R. A. Booth, manager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Com-

Hippolyte Reynand, alias Count de Rosdante, was charged at Bow Street Court, London, Eng., with fraudulent bankruptcy in France to the extent of £400,000. He has carried on amazing financial transactions. At the time of his arrest he was worth £250,000 made in speculation on the London Stock Exchange. He lived some years in Canada, but does not seem to have found there much scope for his financial genius, for he returned to Paris and opened the Credit Internationale, almost next to the Rothschilds' bank, on a capital of £2 all he possessed.

Bishop Casey was met at the station at St. John on his arrival from Rome on Sunday by all the Catholic societies short address and gave his people the pontifical blessing. He was pre of Viadivostok to Tokio.

sented with a purse of twenty-two hundred dollars, and Father Meahen, who accompanied him to the east was presented with a purse of twenty-one hundred dollars.

In the Newfoundland legislature Premier Bond intimated that the government intends adding to the bill excluding American fishermen from British waters an exclusive clause for the suspension of the act by a decision of the governor and council at any time they may be convinced such a course would be in the interest of the colony. This statement is taken to mean that the government is in possession of information which indicates the prospect of some arrangement being reached in the United States senate with reference to the Bond-Hay

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Scottish churches recommends that the Free Church should hand over to the United Free Church all the property it cannot itself adequately administer. As it is admitted that the former can only utilize a small proportion of the churches, manses and money handed over by the recent and money handed over by the recent decision of the courts the recom-mendation if accepted by the Government will mean the restoration of a large part of the property to the United Free Church. Legislation will be necessary to give effect to the recommendation, but little if any opposition is expected to it. opposition is expected to it.

Word comes from Coffeyville, Kansas, that a race war has narrowly been avoided there as the result of an assault by a negro upon a white woman. Fearing a clash between the two races, the mayor issued a procla-mation ordering that all citizens disarm and at the same time swearing in special officers. Since the attack on the woman the negroes have been armed against the lynching of any innocent negroes. An attempt to disarm several blacks resulted in a dozen revolvers being levelled at Chief of Police Smith's head. Other negroes rushed to the scene but a body of whites stopped them with levelled rifles. The leader among the negroes was choked into insensibility and the others were subdued. Many arrests were made. The negro who committed the assault is still at large. mitted the assault is still at large.

A complete record of all the financial transactions of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, its relations to other corporations and a full list of the society's employes, including all its officers, together with a statement of the salaries and emoluments received by them, is asked of the society's president, James W. Alexander, in a letter sent to him by Henry C. Frick, chairman of the investigating committee, appointed by the directors. The letter to Mr. Alexander was approved at a meeting of the investigating committee, at which Messrs, Harriman, Bliss, Ives, Ingalls and Frick were present. In asking for the information Mr. Frick writes, the committee does not intend to limit its investigation to the questioning of the society's officers, but that separate and independent examinations will be made by the committee and its ex-

A despatch from St. John, N. B., April 13, says that a disappearance, as mysterious as it is unaccountable, occurred from the steamer Yarmouth on its outward trip from that city to Digby, and the relatives of Robert H. Pendrigh, of Yarmouth, N. S., fear for the worst. Mr. Pendrigh, who had been visiting in this city for a day or two, left on the Yarmouth to return to his native place. He had been in company with his brother, James Pendrigh, engineer on the Yarmouth, up to within a short distance from the Nova Scotia coast. He had then gone to the saloon, and it was not until ten o'clock, as the boat was blowing for the Gut, that he was missed. A search of the vessel was made but in vain. It is thought that in some way he fell overboard, though no one actually saw him on the outer decks of the boat.

War News.

The location of the second Baltic fleet is not known. The naval ex-perts are guessing when and where the expected naval battle will occur. Reports by vessels arriving at ports in the far East would indicate that the squadron is proceeding in several

Japan will make a strong protest respecting the alleged breaches of neutrality by France in allowing the second Baltic squadron to remain overtime on the Cochin China Coast.

Admiral Rojestvensky's last tele-gram before leaving Nossi was singu-larly laconic and eloquent. He wired: pany; his brother, Henry J. Booth, receiver of the Roseburg Land Office, and Rev. Stephen W. Turnelle, of Rosenburg.

"IT will not telegraph again before the battle. If I am beaten you will learn it through Togo. If I defeat him I will announce it to you." The telegram is accepted as meaning that the Rus-

sian admiral seeks victory or death.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Times says that a private telegram from Gunshu Pass says positive infor-mation has been received that a large Japanese force is heading toward Kirin outposts and that another large force of Churchuses is proceeding north be-yond the range of the Russian right. The Japanese are driving the villagers into the Russian lines, causing great confusion. The message adds that an important engagements is expected in

a few days.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Times says that a telegram from Vladivostck reports that five Japanese officers disguised as navvies with two bands. The procession to the palace included thousands of people. After a formal reception in the cathedral the bishop delivered a information in regard to the defences were caught photographing the defences. They were summarily hang-

Acknowledgments.

Stephen McPhie, Glen Morrison, \$2 00
Donald A Chishnim, Antigonish, 1 00
Dr W Macdonald, 1 00
Alex McDonald, Monk's Head, 1 00
Colin McIstosh, Lower South River, 1 00
Patrick Pendergast, Port Morien, 4 66
Mrs Edward Venedam, Boston, 1 00
A Chisholm, New York, 1 00
Chas H Landry, Pomquet, 30
Rod D Chisholm, Glassburn, 1 00
Mrs Rod C Chisholm, St Andrews, 1 00
Alex J McDenald, Lakevale, 1 00
Alex J McDenald, Lakevale, 1 00
A R Chisholm, Briley Brook, 1 00
Rev T F Scanlan, Grafton, 3 00
A R Chisholm, Edmonton, 1 00
Rev Wm L Heynen, Nanalmo, 1 00
Allan McDonald, Roxbury, 1 00
Allan McDonald, Roxbury, 1 00
Mis And Chisholm, St Stephenvale, 1 00
Alex McEachern, Sea Side, 1 00
Micheal Levangle, Harbor au Bouche, 1 20
H K Stopford, Swam River, 1 00
Mrs Angus Chisholm, Big Island, 1 00
Mrs Joseph DeBasio, Providence, 2 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 2 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 2 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 1 00
A Gillis, Pinevale, 1 00
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C M B A, Loggieville, 1 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 1 00
C M B Chisholm, Bridgeport, 1 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 2 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 1 00
C M B A, Loggieville, 1 00
John McNemars, Sydney, 2 Hugh A DeLaney, Pleasant Valley, Luke Savage, Lourdes,

DEATHS.

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

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

At Glenora, C. B., April 8th, 1905, William A. Lamey, aged 63 years, leaving a wife, one son and three daughters to mourn his loss Fortified by the last rites of Holy Church he passed peacefully to his reward. May his soul rest in peace.

rest in peace.

At Grand Lake, Sydney, on April 1st, EDWARD L., son of Michael and Ellen Kyte, aged 23 years. After receiving the last rifes of the Holy Catholic Chucrch, he peacefully passed away, leaving a father, mother, three brothers, and a sister to mourn the loss of a loving son and brother. R. I. P.

At the N. S. Hespital, Hallfan, April Sth, of bright's disease, Marr, the beloved wife of JOHN MCDONALD (Lapt.), of Meadow Green, aged 52 years. The deceased made many friends by her Christian and charitable disposition, she was fortified by the Sacraments of the Church. A bereaved husband and one daughter mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At fairmont, Apt., on Sunday, 9th list, after

control. A bereived ausoand and one daughter mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At Fairmont, Ant., on Sunday, 9th inst, after suffering from paralysis six years, SARAH, wife of ANGUS McPhersons. She leaves a sorrowful husband, one son and one dau hier to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother. Fortified by a devout reception of the last Sacraments she calmly passed away. Her interment followed a Requem High Mass. May she rest in pencel.

At Big Marsh on the lith inst., after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation, Sarah, widow of the late Hugh McDonald, aged 87 years. She was of a kindly disposition and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. After receiving the last rites of the Church she peacefully passed to her reward. She leaves four sons, one daughter and a great many grand children and preat grand children to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace!

At Amagnadeez Pond, C. B., on the 16th

Church he p esed peacefully away. R. I. P.

At Dunmore, on Saturday, 15th inst., ANGUS
D GILLIS, at the age of 64 years. His likess,
extending over a peric d of several months, was
borne with that edifying patience peculiar to
the true Christian, and being futly fortified by
all the consolations of the Church, the final
summons found him ready. He leaves a family
of two sors and two daughters to mourn the
loss of an ever kind father, as well as oumerous
reatives and friends to regret the death of a
good neighbour and citizen. After a Requien
High ** ass, celebrated by Very Rey. Dr. MacDonald, V. G., P. P., on Monday, 17th, his
remaits were interred, in the family plot, South
River Cemetery. ** ay his foul rest in peace.

At Erinville, Guysboro Co., Thomas Walsh,

River Cemetery. way his toul rest in peace.

At Frinville, Guysboro Co., Thomas Walsh, in the 33rd year of his rge. He had been ailing in health for some time. During his sickness he continually edificit those around him by his wonderful Christian fortine and admirable resignation to the Holy Will of God. The cheerfulness with which he met death after devoutive receiving the last rites of our Holy Mother the Church, was a consolation to those around him He leaves by him a sorrowing mother, two sisters and two brothers to mourn the loss of a model Christian young man. His remains followed by an unusually large concourse of people, friends and relations, were builed, after a Kequiem Mass, in St. Thomas Cemetery, Salmon River. May his soul rest in peace!

On Monday, April 10th, Mrs. John abrill.

a Requiem Mass, in St. Thomas' Cemetery, Salmon River. May his soul rest in peace!

On Monday, Aprill 16th, Mrs. John a Briel, of Pope's barbor, Halifax Co. The decease had been aiting for more than three months. A severe attack of pleuro preumonia was followed by compileations which resulted in death. Her whole life was passed in the community in which she died. For sixty years had she dived there and by all who kin where was she most life by esteemed. A husband, seven sons and four daughters are left to mourn one who was deeply seated in their affections. She had the privilege of seeing all her children within a short time of her decease. Two sons residing in British Columbia, one of whom had not visited his home for sixteen years, greeted their parents and relatives at New Year. The youngest son and the youngest daughter, who are atterding, the one st. Francis Xavier's College and the other St. Bernard's (envent at Antgonish, seached home the day before their mother's death. Another son, Joseph, who lives at Broad Cove, C. B. arrived in time to assist at the interment. The funeral obes quies were held at the R. C. Church at Tangier on April 13, and the large attendance bespuke the election in which the deceased was hold.

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, L. O. C., East. Bay, held on the 16th inst., the following resolution of condoience was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been the will of God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his eternal reward the brother of our e-tiemed member, Allan Modill'an, and whereas tidlings of the same has reached us.

Mc Mil'an, and whereas lidit gs of the same has reached us.
Resolved, that we extend our sinerre sympathy to Brother Mc Wilian and other members of his family in the great affiction which has befallen them, and trest that he who is the Anthor of all grace and the Source of all good will give them spiritual stringth to bear their sorrow in patience;
Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Brother McMillap, to The Casker for publication and also spread on the minutes of the meeting.

D. Jos. McIsaac, Pres.
Angus McIsaac, Sec.

6

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

118 Branches in Canada, the United and England.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH H. JEMMETT, Manager.

West End Warehouse.

SPRING

We call your special attention this season to our fresh and up-to-date stock of

English, American and Canadian Goods of every description.

Our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

Is well filled with

Ladies' Handsome Costumes. Ladies' Black and Fawn Covert Spring Jackets, Rain Coats, Skirts and Blouses,

all of the newest and most fashionable makes.

Our range of Dress Goods, surpasses anything we have yet handled in design, quality and Price. We would ask you to look them through when making your selection. In light-weight summer goods, Lataska Voile, Linette and Voile Fantaisie, are the leading features.

House Furniture, House Furnishings, and Room Paper.

At this Season of the year most every housewife is thinking how she is going to fix up her house for the coming Summer. She will require Sundry Furnishings to make the house attractive. We wish to say that we can help her to do this. This department has never been better filled with

Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses and Household Furnishings

of every description.

PAPER

The most attractive designs we have yet put in and prices the lowest, 3c. 4c. 5c. 6c. and up to 20c.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

Our Millinery show days are now on

Wednesday, Thursday Friday

of this week. We extend to the Ladies' a cordial invitation to view our extensive Millinery display. All the new things in English, American and Canadisa Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery together with the creations of our own Milliner are on Exhibition.

MAIL ORDERS.

We will be pleased to send to our out of Town Patrons Samples and Prices of any goods kept in stock. Drop us a Postal Card and ask for Samples.

Antigonish, April 18, 1905.



THE WORLD OVER Thousands of Mothers are using INFANTS' SYRUP

For Children's Ailments, you cannot but idmit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is claimed for it. It is safe, pleasant and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

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

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

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF.

Spring Term APRIL 3, 1905.

RATES: 1 MONTH \$10. KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants

maritime Business Colleges. HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW AT :

FRASERS MEAT MARKE

ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING JOHN FRASER, Manager

Monuments and Headstones in all kinds of Granite, Marble and Freestone.

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

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

West-End Grocery

Provision Store.

Now in Stock:

BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

GOOD FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.

ROLLED OATS AND CORNMEAL.

CHOP FEED, MID-DLINGS AND BRAN.

C. B. Whidden & Son

Antigonish, N. S.

This is the ideal beverage for everybody.

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Drink it often and have good health

The Story of a Fall River Mill

It was during the Fall River strike, and Mary was one of the hundred and thirty mill girls brought to Boston by our League to enter domestic service. She had wrenched herself from her forlorn family after a sleepless night of dread. She had braved her first journey to a great bewildering city to begin life all over at thirty-four. She sat in a dark and crowded room, herded with a hundred other "domestics." The old "rounders" and the timid, green Irish and Nova Scotia girls were eyeing her as a "striker," with curi-osity and hostility. The pasteboard dress box and bundle at her feet were the worse for wear and for the rain. She might have been forty-five from her appearance—round shouldered, aniemic and nervous. The strained eyes behind their glasses were excited and alert.

"I can't write," she whispered, as I gave her a record blank to fill. "I never got much schoolin'." There was something peculiarly pathetic in her mortification at this admission and in her efforts to cover her bursting bundles with her dress skirt. I sat down beside her and a few sympathetic questions brought out her

"My mother, she was sick all the time. She worked in the mills in England since she was nine years. I had to stay at home and tend the children at help round ever since I was little. and help 'round ever since I was little. There were four younger'n me. I got a job 'spooler-tender' when I was twelve—there wasn't the law then. I

twelve—there wasn't the law then. I must of been about fourteen when I went to weavin' and I learnt quick. My! but I was proud when I got them first four looms! I liked the mill better than workin' at home. At first the noise is flerce, and you have to breathe the cotton all the time, but you get used to it. Lots of us is deaf—weavers—that's one reason I couldn't get that second girl place. The lady said I couldn't hear the door bell if it would ring, but you never think of would ring, but you never think of the noise after the first, in the mill. Only it's bad one way: when the bobbins flies out and a girl gets hurt, you can't hear her shout—not if she just screams, you can't. She's got to wait 'till you see her. I saw a man hit with his mouth open. His teeth got knocked out and all the roof of his mouth tore. You can't never tell when you will get hit—in the eye some time, most likely!"
"We girls used to talk 'sign-talk'-

with your mouth and fingers, you know—you can have lots of fun that way. We used to sit and crochet, even, right on the floor, betweens watchin the looms. My mother, she watchin the fooms. My mother, she was paralyzed two years before she died. She was awful heavy to lift. We couldn't get no insurance on her, of course. But we have got one hundred and thirty dollars in all on my father and me. It's hard payin' insurance every week. Some weeks you don't get off much cloth. Some weeks don't get off much cloth. Some weeks you only get two or three days' work, when they're 'curtailin'.' Like as not your mill will 'shut down' three months, We ain't got insurance for Ellen—she's next to me. She's twenty-eight now. Tom, he's got insurance for his own. His wife never worked since she got the first child. She since she got the first child. She never had no health. They lived with us, and he's got three children, and he's only twenty-four now. He is a good, sober worker, Tom is. The next brother, he died when he was only two, and my other brother any true. two, and my other brother ain't much for the mills-he ain't much for no work. He never got no bringin'-up; he was 'boarded out' when he was little, and some of 'em gets like that. He goes away lookin' for work 'round in other towns, but he don't make out very well. He's twenty. Father, he is a slasher-tender,' but he ain't done much since madied. He drank some after madied-and before, too, only

more, after.' Here Mary's sister Ellen came in from an unfruitful interview with a lady who wanted a more attractive girl to care for her too small boys. The lady wanted some one who spoke

more quietly and better English.

"Ellen didn't get much school
either," Mary explained, apologetically. "She stayed home so't I could work more steady. She ain't so very smart, but she is steady and she can make pretty good in the mills when she gets the work reg'lar. But she could only get 'sick weavin' ' lots of the time (that's when some one is sick and you take her work till they get back. Lots of the girls has to 'ask out' reg'lar every month or so for a week. They can't stand it).

"Ellen's kird of plain, and you know how it is—the good lookin' girls gets the best chance. Now there's French Charlie, he's one of the 'supers' -he never will take only pretty girls; he takes mostly French girls, too, of course. But French Charlie, he don't cheat you on your cloth; some 'supers' are terr'ble mean that way. You got to fight for your pay after you earn it, and like as not you'll miss a dollar.

"If our family had all stuck together and joined a buildin' club, and Tom he hadn't got married, we could have owned a cottage by now, but we ain't as bad off as my uncleand aunt. got a lot paid on their house and then they couldn't pay for a little while, and the landlord took it all off'n 'emjust like they never put up a cent. Some people makes lots of money that There's a man named Flint, one of the mill men; he just watches, and when you can't pay he puts you out, and keeps all the money, and then he gets some other people and fools 'em the same and—well, he makes more out of that business than you can make at weavin', and that's a cinch. "We saved some, but somethin'

always comes. Sickness is the worst. When you drive on eight looms all the time in busy season you get sort of spent, and you eatch cold easy. In

half the time 'round them mills, and you got to go right out of the mill to your knees in snow. Then like as not you have to wait a long time in the snow for the freight trains to pass. Some of the girls take sick awful sud-den and never get back for their pay envelopes—they go that quick some-times. It was like that when you got so tired 'drivin' at eight looms, and when they gave us twelve looms I didn't see that we could make out to live at all. They talk about the elec-tric stop makin' it easy. The girls say it's harder anyway with twelve looms and you don't make as much. We never seen no electric stops at our mill just got four more straight looms. It makes you crazy watchin 'em. You just try it! But that don't make no matter—there's plenty waitin' at the gates for our jobs, I guess. The Polaks learn weavin' quick, and they just as soon live on nothin' and work like that. But it won't do 'em much good for all they'll make out of it.

They're welcome.

"They say the mills is comin' down in wages 'til we get like in the South.
Well, it is just as well to know about it, and then the smart ones will 'get through' and get a livin' out of some-thin' else, if they can, and leave 'em to beat down the Portagee.

Mary sighed deeply. "It's terrible in Fall River with the strike. You don't hear nothin's else. Every one's spent all they saved (some were good at savin'). You are owin' rent, and if you've 'got a store,' you've got that to pay, too—on nothin'—when the mills opens again. The union was good to us. My brother Tom, he's union. We didn't keep it up lately, Ellen and me, times was so hard. The union helped all they could. They gave us checks on the store sometimes and sometimes things from the farms. We used to get fish and berries when the season was. The Portagees was lucky—them as had the little vegetable gardens. The Salvation Army was good, too. They feed the children, you know. Tom's biggest girl hated to go, she'd rather go hungry; but they all came to it. They'd bring home soun and bread. They'd bring home soup and breadand we got so we needed it bad. I guess that's about what my folks make out on now—'the benefits' Tom gets and the soup and bread. We've got to get a place soon, Ellen and me, and send somethin' back."

Another deep sigh. "Some of the girl's that's workin' out in Boston,

they ain't much struck on it. They say it's terrible lonesome. You ain't as good as the people you live with, and you get terrible long hours—you're just never through. Your 'day out' means pretty near four o'clock in the afternoon before you set in the afternoon before you get to go, and you got no place to go much when you do get out—so far away from every one. 'Taint like Fall River, where you know people. I don't see as there is much hope unless the unions get us up some way. I kind of hate to leave the mills. I worked there all my life. Do you think you can get me and Ellen a place together?"

But we couldn't, and Mary had to go alone as scullery maid in a hotel at three dollars a week.—Gertrude Barnum, in the Independent.

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 Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale, has met with great success in the treatment of this disease. One application of Pain Balm will relieve the pain, and hundreds of sufferers have testified to permanent cures by its use. Why suffer when Pain Balm affords such quick relief and costs but a trifle? For sale by all druggists.

"There is likely to be another Kimberley north of the great lakes," says Dr. Ami, of the Canadian Geological survey. Dr. Ami, is convinced that diamond wealth lies hidden in Canada somewhere between the great lakes and Hudson's Bay. All surveying parties and explorers in the northern part of Ontario should be on the lookout for everything that will show where diamonds are to be found in "place. Dr. Ami has just returned from a trip to the United States. "While in New York on Saturday," said he, "I con-sulted Prof. G. F. Hunz, a gentleman expert in the United States Geological Survey. Prof. Hunz is enthusiastic about the prospects of diamonds found in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, and described by Prof. Hobbs of the University of Wisconsin. Two more specimens have been found lately. The finding of these two speciments in drifts intensifies the interest in the matter, and goes to show futher that diamonds exist in 'place' in Canadian territory north of these states."

Senator De Cologan, the newlyap-pointed Spanish Minister to Washing-ton, is the scion of an old Irish family, whose heads removed into Spain after the battle of the Boyne and became naturalized Spanish subjects.

Adelard Auger, on trial at Hull, Quebec, assizes for manslaughter for killing one Primeau, at Le Rapide de L'Original, was found guilty. Sentence was not passed. On August 9, 1904, Auger, who was intoxicated in a hotel kept by a man named Forget, at hotel kept by a man named Forget, at Papides de E'Original, was going about wanting to fight. A number of those present, including Primeau, pinioned his arms and legs and left him for sometime. When, later, they removed the cords, Auger rushed at Primeau and knocked him down and kicked him in the chin, inflicting in kicked him in the chin, inflicting in-juries which caused death.

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap-Powder is a boon to any home. It downwinter they don't shovel off the paths | teets and cleans at the same time.

All Soap is not Pure Soap

That is the reason why \$5000,00 reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that

Sunlight Soap

contains any form of adulteration, or contains any injurious chemicals. Shrunken woolens, frayed linens and sore chapped hands are evidence that all soaps are not pure soaps.

Sunlight Soap is guaranteed to be a pure soap. Your money back for any cause of complaint. Sunlight Soap is equally good in hard or soft water.

FIVE CENTS 5c.

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EPILEPTIC FITS



GUARANTEED CURE

Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance,

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

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

Interesting statistics are contained | Rheumatic Pains Quickly Relieved. in the 34th annual report of Registrar General for Ontario which supplies re-turns for 1903. The population of the Province on December 31st, 1903, was 2,198,692. Births registered were 48,-712, 25.107 male and 23,671 female. This is a rate of 22.1 per thousand population, which is much below most European countries, and the birth rate of France is not much less, 21.9. During the year there were 782 illegitimate children born, equal to 1.6 per cent. of all the births in the Province. The rate in England and Wales is 3.9 per cent, and in Scotland 0.2 There were 19,830 marriages during the year. Thirty two per cent. of these were solemnized by Methodist clergymen, 20.6 by Presbyterian, 17.2 by the Church of England, 15.9 by Roman Catholics. The number of deaths was 29,666, a rate of 13.4 per thousand population, a small increase over 1902.

Clark's Potted Meats.

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

The English language is supposed to be every simple in the matter of genders. But foreigners who trium-phantly handle questions of gender of inanimate things in their own languages often have their difficulties with the English. A Frenchman recently came to grief over his English, "I fear I cockroach too much upon your time, madam," he remarked politely to his hostess, "En-croach, monsieur," she smilingly corrected him. He threw up his hands in despair. "Ah, your English gen-ders!" he sighed.

Sore Throat and Coughs uple, effective and safe remody for all throat

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablots They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and heorice. 10c. All Druggists 409

Farm Figures.-Little Moses was spending his first year at the village school. He had commenced the study school. He had commenced the study of arithmetic, and had gone as far as the subject of "simple addition." Said the teacher one day:

"Moses, if I had one potato, two potatoes, three potatoes and four pota-

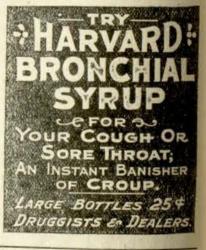
toes, how many would that be?

"Is day big 'taters?" asked little Moses, and without giving the teacher time to reply he added "cause of dey is, dey's mos' a peck."

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

The True Church and the Other.

An Irish priest, a military chaplain. when passing a sentry recently, had some difficulty in remembering the password. In relating the incident he said: "Noticing that the voice of he said: "Noticing that the voice of the sentry sounded decidedly like Tipperary, I asked: 'Aren't vou an Irishman?' 'Begor I am, your river-ence,' he said. 'And tell me,' I con-tinued, 'don't you belong to the true faith?' 'Troth, I don't, your river-ence,' he said; 'I'm a Protestant."'



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FARMFOR SALE.

That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situate at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm.
It consists of 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent Intervale, yielding hay of primes quality.

quality,
It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber,
Poles, etc. It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS W. CHIS HOLM, 147 Cambridge street, Charlestowa, Mask

Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Require, Antigonish



In the Long Island.

Dunc's land sits and keeps the gates of the West, and the wind, frozen on the Arctic wave, comes blowing over the shoulder of the world. Its puny Northern villages lie huddled in morass and bog; and all of the outside world it knows is the sight of the great ships of ocean, warm with white lights, passing to the tropics. It is a land full of futile hamlets, which kindle and stir when the sound of a rare carriagewheel has come to break a moon's monotony: slatternly wives stand in the mud at their thresholds, beside the peat-stack and stare; boys in canvas trousers and Naval Reserve bonnets pursue the fugitive carriage; dogs send up a long ululation; the shepherd on the moor leans on his crook, the peatthe moor leans on his crook, the peat-cutter on his iron, and gaze; the car-riage is gone, but is a thing to talk of round the peat fire of nights when the wind is threatening to lift the thatched roof into the Western Ocean. William Black has described it, but it is not this land; Celtic bards uncountable have raised "the lofty rhyme" about it; nor are such bards yet dead, but live, and their works with them. But pather poyelist nor neet has struck neither novelist nor poet has struck such a true and vital note as did Hakluyt when in his account of Frobisher's second voyage he wrote: "Their houses are very simply builded with pebble stone, without any chimneys, the fire being made in the midst thereof. The good man, wife, children, and other of the family, est and sleep on the one side of the eat and sleep on the one side of the house, and their cattle on the other, very beastly and rudely in respect of civilisation." Hakluyt might have been writing of the conditions of today, and should have added that children in the winter make a breakfast of potatoes, and go to school barefoot through the snow, carrying a peat for the school fire; that women are beasts of burden, and such as have no ponies walk daily, blow high or blow low, four or five miles out to the moor, and a like distance back, for a creel of peats on Saturday a double trip; that men and women walk twenty miles into Stornoway and back to consult an old hag about the witches who are taking the milk of their cows.

Dunc lives in Thule, in a black house,

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that is, a house built of "pebble-stones" and the walls a yard in thickness; the roof-beams treasured as gold, for there are no trees in the Long Island. The history of some of these—once driftwood—has been in the family for generations. It is thatched over with the threshed barley-stalks which have been plucked, not cut, with a single eye to this, and the inner layer of thatch is stripped from the roof in summer and laid to the potatoes, because of the soot. The floor is of clay, and in the midst the fire, built of three walls of peat, the inner a core of red; above the fire a chain; a tall man standing on a chair can touch the roof; yet no eye hath seen where the chain is fastened to the black roof-beam, because of the impenetrable gloom of smoke and soot; no chimney; a small window perchance; and down there the fire glinting on the eyes of the cattle, and lighting up industrious fowls which scrape and pick among the manure. Such is Dunc's house; such are a hundred-and-one other

Dunc long ago was a constable. Not a uniformed official of the Queen, but a servant of the proprietor of the island. Each township had two or three. They saw that at the sowing of seed the cattle were taken to the moor; that the high roads running through the crofts were barred to prevent the intrusion of marauding sheep and the like; that in the late summer the cattle were again taken from the moor and driven to their appointed pasturage on the "machar" (Anglice, "field"); that all the sheep were shepherded by chosen men; in short, they managed the affairs of the various townships, settled disputes, fixed landmarks, for all of which they received five shillings a year and a rod of office. This rod Dunc still possesses; often he had used it to guage milk, with a view to ascertaining the amount of loss due to witches. But the Land League and Crofter Commissions abolished the office, and to-day Dunc is a shepherd, the best in the Long Island, and lives in the main in his master's bothy. It is no idle boast to say he is the best shepherd in the Long Island, for there is not a sheep but he knows, not an ear-mark. Dunc can ascertain the family of any chance stranger by asking him his father's ear-mark. To me he is a passing old man, a wonderful chewer of tobacco, good at folk-lore, and a teller of old tales, scarred like himself. The first time I met him was in the dark, and I knew nothing save that it was the voice of an old man, and the voice was quick and tremulous; and it said, part in broken English, the major part in Gaelic: "If the world be going round, how we no come to the warm countries?" I laughed and tried to explain; but, ah! Dunc, had I known then what I know now of the tragic seriousness of that question, there had been little room

On the morrow at the fank I saw Dunc at the clipping, and his wrinkled face looked out through a gap in his hair, which was the colour of the wool of his sheep. He was barefooted, and wore stockings without soles; his knickers were wholly of patches, and a cloud of hair was setting at defiance an old tam-o'-shanter. Plainly, too, he has shaved but not washed, for the dried soap was on his chin. He asked me to look at his foot, which was festering, and the sore running. I entered into conversation, and this is his story. When the crofters went to Eddinburgh on their trial for their share in the crofter riots, Dunc wentato bear testimony against them. They threatened his life, and these threats he took so much to heart, that on a day it befell that he went down

Princess Street waving his crook, shouting on his collie, calling in Gaelic to his sheep. "And they put me in the asylum," he went on in his curious English—I must translate for the reader—"and washed me and nothing wrong with me; one doctor caught me by the wrist, feeling me, and an-other by the fingers, and they told me I was in my mind, but they would keep me for a month; and I came out clean and fat; I was never so fat be-fore." So sleek and shining, indeed, that he took a wife who bearing him that he took a wife, who, bearing him daughters and a son, died. He sought out a second wife, and in time buried her beside the first; but between the graves is a space of a man's breadth, and there Dunc shall lie. Yet a third wife he sought, but the woman refused his offer, and Dunc again went mad. He was taken to Inverness, and for a space was again fed and washed. His voice rose and fell in the midst of the bleating of the lambs at the clipping on the hillside, and once his eyes looked down upon the graves at the sea. The long tangled grass there is the headstone, or a silly piece of drift-wood, and rabbits and the sheep scrape the sand, and human bones lie exposed. the sand, and human bones lie exposed. His wives are there, and those who swore against him in Court, and drove his reason from its seat, for Dunc is very old, and the last of a race that know not the motor-car. One day on the moor, after drinking his dram, which he prefaced by the Lord's Prayer, he said: "I'll sing a song made by the first man that went to America—his name was MacGreegor." The verses were numerous, and Dunc had never heard of Columbus; Dunc had never heard of Columbus; but he chanted the Gaelic with burn-ing eyes. Followed a song of the ex-pected assumption of regal power in Stornoway by Prince Charlie, and his woe when on a night of rain, at the breaking of tempest, he, hunted, an alien where he had looked for welcome alien where he had looked for welcome and the strength of horses, went forth on the moor to sleep. "And to-day," said Dunc, "they will be making a cairn where he slept; ach!" The exclamation was eloquent of contempt. He put me to bitter shame by asking me where in the Book was the sun a ginder who was Lob's grandfather. cinder, who was Job's grandfather, and the like, Dunc gave the book, chapter, and verse on every occasion. There have been, I believe, similar cases of extraordinary power of memory with men who have been mad. His sons and daughters are scattered over the world; their letters are read to him. And there is one son who never writes, and I wish I knew his history, to tell Dunc. When the rain swept the croft-lands, blinding the sea, and the bothy pane was dim, his son left him to go to New Zealand. Be-cause of the clouded pane and his weak eyes, Dunc went out to the threshold in the rain, and saw his boy go over a bend of the brae—out of his life. And he turned to rekindle the fire against the coming of his daughter from school, for the rain had put it out. Ah! Dunc, "'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that the world in her spinning cannot turn you to the warm lands of New Zealand. Often on the moor he sits alone communing with the old dead, and the memories of ancient things fall upon him,—those things of the night when, as the breathing of the spirit, the unseen sweeps the face of the hills. Below us, like exiles in a far country, lay the ruins of crofters' cots, and full of that memory of things past, Dunc spoke of the time when these hearths sent up the smoke of a village. Far "from the lone shealing on the misty island" Dunc's thin voice rose in the poignancy of the threnody, and the blue eyes filled, as he crooned Gaelic laments for

Living in simplicity, and knowing neither hunger nor luxury, the people were taken and cast into a ship. Down in the dark hold fever raged. The ruins still stand, but the women, the knitters in the sun who sang worldold runes at the waulking, are gone with the children who tended the cattle when these went down to the little rivers to drink, or in the twilight came lowing home from the hill. It was good, said Dunc, that the old folk went to their rest in the place of graves, being too far stricken in years to try new lands, and knew not of a ship which upon the high seas was lightened of its cargo of fever-stricken corpses, and shall not know till there shall be no more sea. A ship pierced with lights and with a clang of the bell, for it was the time of starboard watch, went by the little isles huddled in the rain; the mariners singing seasongs in the watches; an officer whistling at the wheel; and she was away ling at the wheel; and she was away over the bend of the world. The moon came out, revealing Scotland like a long lean ship of war. Away back on lost moors where lonely and strange shepherds dwell, were Dunc and I; from our cyric and hill of solitude we stood at our shealing door and saw the white of overange by to the tropies. the ships of ocean go by to the tropics, but I did not tell Dunc that these ships went to New Zealand. . . And when the pens are no longer bleating, and the hillside is quiet and the scrabbling mists twist up the burns, I think of him, not propounding questions from the Book, and bursting into glee as he reels off chapter and verse; not chanting Gaelic poetry as an old pagan of Greece would Homer, with eyes aflame in his tender womanish face: not running with the lunch-basket before the girls, and leaping in glee; but I think of him on the day when he stood with me long ago on the lone nillside, his grey tartan plaid on his shoulder, his feet naked, and, leaning on his crook, told me with an unheard but felt sob, of how he turned to his cold hearthstone when his son went over the hill in the rain - out of his life. And then in the dark I hear an old man's pleading voice asking why the world does not turn round to the warm countries .- J. M. H. in the

Old unhappy far off things and battles long

The Friendship of Jesus.

Where will you find a friendship so disinterested as that of Jesus Christ? He comes to you laden with gifts. He brings to you joy and interior sunshine. He brings you peace and tranquility of heart. You come to Him, empty-handed; or if you have a gift to offer Him, it is the fruit of His bounty.

—CARDINAL GIBBONS.

If our love were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word,
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord,
—FATHER FABER.

Among the blessings and enjoyments of this life, there are few that can be compared to the possession of a faithful friend, who will defend you when you are unjustly assailed by the tongue of calumny, who will not forsake you when you have fallen into disgrace, who will rejoice at your prosperity and grieve at your adversity, and will add to your joys and diminish your sorrows by sharing in both.

Was ever kindest shepherd
Half so gentle, half so sweet,
As the Svaiour Who would have us
Come and gather round His feet?

You may have friends who possess the qualities of friendship, but Jesus Christ alone possesses them all in a perfect degree. When we were His enemies He made us His friends, and then He surrendered His life for us.

There is plentiful redemption
In the Blood that He has shed;
There is joy for all the members
In the sorrows of the Head.

The friendship of Jesus is constant and persevering. No matter how strong and tender may be the ties of friendship that bind you to others, these friends may be withdrawn from you by force of circumstances, or they may abandon you through infidelity, or they may be removed by death. But no power on earth can separate you from Jesus against your will.

There's no place where earth's sorrows
Are more felt than up in heaven;
There is no place where earth's failings
Have such kindly justice given.

Jesus will be always with you. You may enjoy His company day and night, alone and in public. And how consoling it is to have him with you!

There is welcome for the sinner, And more graces for the good; There is mercy with the Saviour; There is healing in His Blood.

It goes without saying that you should love your Divine Friend as He has first loved you. You should love Him more than any earthly creature, for His love for you surpasses that of any human being.

For the love of God is broader
Than the measures of man's mind;
And the Heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind.

Pining souls! come nearer Jesus,
And oh come, not doubting thus;
But with faith that trusts more bravely
His huge tenderness for us.

For your comfort I can say to you that Jesus is called in the Gospel the "Friend of sinners." He is our friend, for he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.

—CARDINAL GIBBONS.

What can I do but trust Thee, Lord?
For Thou art God alone;
My soul is safer in Thy hands,
Father! than in my own.

-Father Faber.
-Sacred Hearl Review.

Absent Minded.

The palm for absent-mindedness should be accorded to a learned German professor. One day he noticed his wife placing a bunch of flowers on his desk

"What do you mean?" he asked.
"Why," she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Ab, indeed; is it?" said the professor, politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes round, and I will return your attention in kind."

coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat miments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresotenetablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

"Why is a visitor like a bridegroom? Because he comes to adore (a door); gives a ring to the bell (belle); gives his name to the maid; and is sometimes let in."

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."

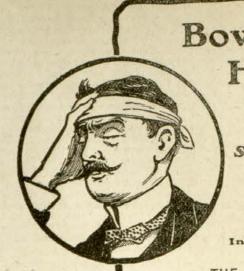
MRS. F. B. HART. Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Sl.00 s bottle.

All druggists.

GOF

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla



Bowman's
Headache
Powders

Safe and Reliable.

Cures
All Headaches
Promptly.

In Powder and Wafer Form, 10 and 25 Cents.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Ltd.

Bread Makers

Is your yeast fresh and healthy? It is useless to expect good broad even with

Royal Household Flour

unless you have good yeast. Warn you flour before mixing it and see that it does not get chilled or overheated during the night. If the dough is allowed to get chilled it drags along all through the day and late in the afternoon; when the housekeeper puts it in the oven, it is still not ready for baking. Mistakes like this are what make had bread.

FARM FOR SALE

The valuable farm at the Old Gulf Road, owned by the late Alex. Campbell (Angus son) four miles from the Town of Antigonish, containing 140 acres with two large barns and good dwelling house, is offered for sale. The place is in a high state of cultivation with plenty of hard and soft wood on it.

For further particulars and terms apply to MRG ISABELLE CAMBRELLE.

For further particulars and terms apply to MRS. ISABELLE CAMPBELL. Old Gulf Road, March 6th, 1906.

LITTLE GEMS

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

DINNER PILL

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

Sold everywhere by

GATES, SON & CO

MIDDLETON, N. S.



STOCK FOOD.

"International is "The Stock Food" and "now is the time" to feed it. For sale wholesale and retail by : : :

Duncan Chisholm
agent for Antigonish and Guysboro

LIQUOR HABIT

PERMANETLY MCURED.

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 cure as hundreds can testify, can be administered unknown to the patient, quickly restores shattered nerves, tones the appetite and digestive organs and rehabilitates the entire system. ARUTOS is guaranteed to cure, money refunded in case of failure. Price of ARCTOS, Two Dollars per treatment sent by mall-securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing money.

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with ½ teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

PENDLETON'S PANACEA

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

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Hugh A. Delaney. Hay at Auction—F. H. MacPhle. Tenders Wanted—Fred Gelinas. Holiday Excursion Rates—I. v. R. Spring Goods—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON had an audience with the Pope on last Thursday. Later he presented Sir Charles Tupper to His Holiness.

THE ARRANGEMENT whereby the stores of the Town are closed on Thursday evenings has been made a permanent one. Hereafter, therefore, they will be closed every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening.

A BASEBALL MEETING will be held in the Antigonish band room this evening at 7.30 for organization pur-poses. All interested are asked to attend. Any who cannot do so, will kindly send in their names, and their fees will be called for in the near

PRESENTATION.—Rev. James Kiely, who for the past five years has been assistant to the parish priest at North Sydney, was on Saturday evening last presented with addresses from the parish and the parish societies and with a gift of three hundred dollars. Father Kiely takes charge of Mulgrave parish this week.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE of the Old Home Week project for Antigonish had a meeting on Wednesday evening of last week. It was decided to ask rates from all lines of steamers and railways having communication between the Maritime Provinces and Boston. The Com-mittee also discussed schemes for en-tertaining visitors and for advertising

A NEATLY PRINTED, well edited and most valuable little book, entitled "Talks With Parents," by Rev. D. V. Phalen, of Antigonish, has just been issued by Mr. A. McNeil of the Suburban. It is a reprint, with additions, of the admirable series of articles under the same title which appeared in THE CASKET some time ago, a number of which were reprinted in considerable part by us. The work in its present form should, and we have no doubt will, prove highly valuable. - Morning

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES, which show the revenue at a number of the post offices in Eastern Nova Scotia, are taken from the Auditor General's report for the past fiscal year:

Peport for the past fiscal year:

Antigonish, \$3,702 01 Mabou, \$756 97

Baddeck, 1 215 67 Muigrave, \$89 36

Caledonia Mines, 593 01 New Glasgow, 9,915 86

Canso, 1,487 89 N. Lochaber, 37 25

Descousse, 262 13 North Sydney, 6,574 50

Canysboro, 1,022 94 Pictou, 6,143 04

Ha au Bouche, Hazel Hill, 440 04 Hawkesbury, 1,048 10

Inverness, 1,255 91 Port Hood, 1,225 18

Lochaber, 459 09 Sydney, 18,25 18

Leuisburg, 1,115 07 Sydney Mines, 2,450 55

ON SATURDAY EVENING a delegation of the parishioners, consisting of John E. McEachren, John Keating, M. J. Keating and William O'Neill, waited on Rev. Father Mullins of Mulgrave and presented him with an address and a purse containing \$100. The address expressed the regret of the parishioners at the expected departure of Fr. Mullins to become pastor of St. Joseph's parish, North Sydney : testified to the benefit of his administration both temporally and spiritually to the community; asked for his prayers, and promised theirs in his behalf. The Reverend Father after Mass on Sunday feelingly replied to the words of the address.

DR. HANNAH, President of Kings College, Windsor, is at present making a tour of the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro in the interests of the College, and will lecture on Japan in MacDonald's Hall, Antigonish, on Saturday evening, April 29th, at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday, at 11 s. m., will address the congregation in St.
Paul's Church. Dr. Hannah, whose
marked success in establishing a
mining school in Sydney is well known
to all, is gifted with unusual eloquence and as he has travelled largely in Japan and the east, a treat may be ex-pected in his lectures.

HERRING FISHING. -An East Bay, C. B., correspondent writes that the herring fishing which had been prosecuted since January 10th from Mc-Adam Point to Hog Island, Eskasoni, was discontinued on the 14th inst. The fish were taken about a half mile from the shore. Thirty people were engaged in the work, and they caught engaged in the work, and they caught about a million. A market was first had at Sydney, but as the supply there grew large prices declined and latterly the herring were sold at Canso. Owing to lack of railway facilities transportation of the fish to market was a great hardship during the bad weather of the past winter. It railroad accommodation was afford. If railroad accommodation was afforded to East Bay and surrounding districts the business would grow.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR ANTIGONISH .-Builders in this Town are now ensured a busy season. Messrs. Rhodes & Curry of Amherst, who have the contract for the new railway station here, are commencing operations on the work and will rush it to completion. The C. M. B. A. Hall Company have begun work on their new hall, and it is expected to be completed early in is expected to be completed early in July. Mr. Dumaresq, architect, Halifax, will be here this week to acquire data for the plans for the proposed Royal Bank building, the site for which was secured a year ago, and it is thought its construction will proceed this season. Tenders are now being invited for May 3rd for the new post office. Judging by the early date on which the tenders are to be in, this struc are will also be erected during the coming summer, though we do not notice in the specifications the date on which the building is to be completed. Generally government promises are long delayed in the ful-fillment. In this particular instance no complaint is possible. When

agitating for a new post office buildagitating for a new post office building, though the necessity for one is admitted, we felt it must be long in coming, and that it could be had only after years of waiting. Our Federal representative, however, took the matter up in earnest, and the thanks of the community are certainly due him for the success he has achieved in this matter and also in that of a proper this matter and also in that of a proper station and other railway facilities here. The new post office must prove a great convenience to the community and to the postal authorities and will facilitate their work. It will also im-prove the appearance of the Town. Speaking of railway facilities, though much has already been done in securing larger and better yardroom, we under-stand that further work is prepared in this line, and that the track and yard is to be raised a couple of feet, thus overcoming the water that lodges about the yard at times.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTER-TAINMENT. — The pupils of Mt. St. Bernard will give a dramatic and musical entertainment in the Assembly Hall of the Convent on Tuesday evening, 25th inst. The entertainments heretofore prepared for the public by the pupils of the Convent have invariably been most interesting and amusing and at the same time highly refined. The coming entertainment ly refined. The coming entertainment it is expected will equal in every respect those of the past, and the patrons will again have a delightful evening. Following is the programme:

PROGRAMME

Overture—"The Gypsies," Op. 29. Schumann
Planos—Misses I Chisho'm, M. Burke, M. S.
Webb, V. Finn, C. King, L. Sears, S. Campbell, A. Mct ennan.
Solo Chorus—" M-mories of Yore," Woodworth
Soloi-t—Miss N. King.

DRAMA—THE COST OF A PROMISE.

DRAMA—THE COST OF A FROMISE.

Dramatis Personae.

Mrs. (onnors—an iovalid, Margaret A. Webb
Mrs. Royalton, a wealthy sister of Mrs.
Connors, Mary nacKenna
Kathleen, Mrs. Connors' daughter,
Kathleen Macgillivray
Granny Tilligen—an apple veador.

Violet V. Finn

Cranny Thilgen—an appie veador,
Violet V. Finn
Ethel Royalton, | Nieces of the late Walter
Lucille Royalton, | Royalton, Eso.,
Alexardera Mackinnon
Mary Chisholm
Madame Felice, a French nurse, Evelyn Doberty
Topsy, a mai. in the Royalton Manslon,
Mary Cameron
Gypsey Sisters, | Clara Fennell
Lita and Loda, Helen Gowen
Alma, a child adopted by the Royaltons,
Dorothy Macgillivryy
Magistrate and Guards,
Groups of little girls.

Act I. Scene I. Killarney, Mas Connov's Cottage

Act I, Scene I, Killarney, Mrs. Connor's Cottage Song-"Dollies"-Misses A. Macdonald, M. Cameron, D. Macgillivray, M. Macgillivray. Act II, Scene I, a Public Park, New York.

Act II, Scene I, a Public Fark, Now You Seigel Instr. Medley Fantasie, Seigel 1st Violins—Mi ses M. S. Webb, M. Chisholm. 2nd Violins—Miss I. Chisholm, M. Burke. Piano—Miss M. A. Webb.

Song—My G andma, The Juveniles

Scene II, a Room in the Royalton Mansion. Instr Marche-Fanfare. Dessauer Pianos-Miss I. Chisholm, V. Finn, K. Mac gillivray, M. A. Webb, M. Brown, E. Power, A. McKinnon, A. King. Reading, selected, Miss C. Fennell

Scene III-A Magistrate's Office. Solo and Chorus-" In Sweet Ki larney." Soloist-Miss M. Webb.

Scene IV-Mrs. Royalton's Drawing Room. Highland Drill. Chorus-"Good Night," St. Cecilia Society

God Save the King.

Among the Advertisers.

C. B. Whidden & Son will have choice fresh beef and pork for the

Found, on the North Grant Road, a lady's fur collar. Apply at Casket

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; 2 Cows, soon due to calve: 1 Helfer, 2 yrs old; 1 helfer, 1 year old; 1 Steer, 1 year old; 2 Pigs, 8 months old. Terms 8 months on approved notes.

SYDNEY HERRICK, Finevale.

HAY FOR SALE. About 30 Tons Good Hay

C. ERNEST GREGORY.

TENDERS WANTED.

Scaled 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. Hallgroun's no later than 1st day of May, and shingles no later than the 15th day of May. By order of Directors.

A D. CHISHOLM, Secty.

Antigonish April 12th, 19 5.

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Personal.

THE CASKET.

Mrs. Charles Seaman, Halifax, is visiting in Antigonish.

Mr. C. F. McIsaac, M. P., arrived home from Ottawa on last Saturday to spend the Easter holidays.

Mr. Ronald McGillivary, Maryvale, and Hector McDonald, Malignant Cove, left on Tuesday for Ladysmith,

P. McF. Carter, medical student, Halifax, arrived at his home in Anti-gonish on Tuesday, the medical term

William Chisholm, St. Ninian Street, Antigonish, has returned from Quebec where was engaged during the winter on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey.

Duncan McKenzie, Town, and Hugh Cameron, Salt Springs, Ant., left for New York on Tuesday.

Mr. C. E. Whidden and Capt. Mc-Farlane are in Halifax fitting out the schooner Ola Balcolm, lately acquired by Mr. Whidden, with new rigging and sails.

The New Brunswick legislature will close this week. The government brought down a proposition to take over the Central railway and operate it by the commission, the province to guarantee further bonds to the amount of a quarter of a million. The government has already endorsed \$450,000 of the bonds, made loans of \$30,000, and paid large sums in subsidies to this line. Another measure authorizes the issue of \$300,000 of bonds for more permanent bridges.

The well known property on Hawthorn St, consisting of one half acre of land, a house which contains 7 rooms with kitchen and pantry, also a barn with stable room for 7 head of cattle. The house is supplied with water from the Town Water system.

NEIL MCINTYRE, Miller, Hawthorn St Antigonish.

NOTICE.

The auction sale advertised to take place on Tuesday, 25th inst., at the premises of hugh A. Delaney, North Grant will not be held. HUGH A. DELANEY.

To be so'd at Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1905,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the barn, on the farm at Salt Springs, owned by the late Walter Stevenson.

10 TONS GOOD HAY. Terms, 6 months' credit, notes with approved

F. H. MCPHIE.

Antigorish, N. S., April 18th, 1905.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAY FARES.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. Local and Through Issue Return Tickets will be so.d going April 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; return ing until April 25, 1905,

AT FIRST-CLASS ONE WAY FARE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS!

Local Issue and to points on the Dominion Atlantic Ry, Midland Ry., Cumberland Ry., & Coul Co., Cape Breton Ry., Co., and the Atlantic Division of the Canadian Pac, ile Ry., at First-Class One Way Fare.

Through Issue at First Class One-Way Fare to Montreal, added to First-Class One Way Fare and One Third from Montreal to points West in Canada

Return Tickets will be sold going April 13 to April 22, both inclusive, returning until May 2, 1905.

CEALED TENDERS addressed to the under

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post
Office Anigonish, N.S., will be received at
this office until Wednesday, May 3, 1965, inclusively, for the construction of a Post Office
Building at Antigonish, N.S.
Plans and specification can be seen and f rms
of tender obtained at the present Post Office,
Antigonish, N.S., and at this Department
Persons tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the
printed form supplied, and signed with their
actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted cheque on a chartered bank made
payable to the order of the Honourable the
Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent
(10 pc) of the amount of the tender, which will
be forfeit d if the party tendering decline to
enter into a on tract when called upon to do so,
or if he fail to complete the work contracted
f.r. If the tender be not accepted the cheque
will be returned

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

Ey order.

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 12, 1975.

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Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 12, 1905.

Clearance Sale.

I am now offering my entire stock

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

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