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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-third Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, May 4, 1905.

No. 18.

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MAY 4.

An English newspaper informs us that at a recent murder trial in Cork the Crown challenged several jurors on the ground that they and the accused man were Freemasons. If jurors, why not judges?

The Rev. R. S. Hawker, the Cornish vicar who wrote poetry worthy to rank with that of Crabbe, and who was received into the Church on his deathbed, once attended a political meeting where a speaker raucously proclaimed: "I will never be priestridden." Mr. Hawker tore a page from his note book, scribbled some lines and handed them up to the orator. They read as follows:

"Thou ridden! no! that shall not be, By prophet or by priest! Balasm is dead, and none but he Could choose thee for his beast."

All the reviewers we have read blame Jack London for having created a monster in Wolf Larsen. They do not seem to recognize that if the commonly received theories of evolution of man were true, and religion were well out of the way, the skipper of the Sea-Wolf, with his magnificent physique and a mind full of appreciation of Browning and Herbert Spencer, would be the finest type which humanity has yet produced. Why should he not kill or maim his crew if their opposition annoyed him or their sufférings amused him? Take Christianity out of the world to-day and there is no answer to the question.

When Jules Verne was publishing his "Tour of the World in Eighty Days" as a serial story in the columns of Le Temps, he received many tempting offers from French, English, and American steamship companies to select one of their ships to bring his hero home. But his sense of literary honour would not permit him to do so. We wonder whether Mr. James M. Barrie gets his tobacco free for allowing a passage from one of his books to be used as an advertisement for a certain smoking mixture. We thought M. Verne had never been out of France, but it appears that he visited England once or twice, and crossed the Atlantic on board the Great Eastern.

At a meeting of the Irish Church Missionary Society held lately in Liverpool one of the officers remarked that the Protestants of Ireland had no liberty because the Roman Catholics were in control and were trying to oust them out of the country. This seems a bitter joke, in view of the facts which we have often laid before our readers. Another said that his heart bled to see the poverty of Ireland and he wished that the unhappy country had some of Liverpool's prosperity. Yet we venture to believe that not in the most barren part of Connemara can be found such degraded and debased poverty as in the same city of Liverpool. The Irish peasant's faith, which these gentlemen declare to be the source of all his misfortunes, makes him lift his eyes to heaven the more trustfully when his earthly lot is hardest, whereas his English brother in similar conditions has no better consolation than to curse those who are better off than himself.

When Mrs. Humphry Ward's second last novel was published, we remarked that her rise in the social sphere that character, or making some com-seemed to have destroyed her moral that character, or making some com-ment on it whereby it is made to stand, companions, but his orders are strict, principles set down as established, for that her rise in the social sphere

sense, which had survived the loss of her religious faith. The appearance of her last novel leads us to make the same remark, only more emphatically. With her moral sense has gone her originality,-as completely as Charles Loyson's eloquence vanished at his marriage. Her second last novel,-we prefer not to name it, -was only a rehash of some filthy French memoirs; the present one is a modernized and corrupted version of an episode in the life of one of those frail beauties who pestered Byron with their attentions as soon as he became famous, and about whom he inquired in a letter to Moore, using a vigorous English monosyllable, however: "How are the meretrices of Mayfair?" No doubt there are some of this sort in Mayfair to-day just as there were a hundred years ago, and Mrs. Ward, proud of having gained the entry to their houses, feels she must spice her stories pretty strongly to please her newfound friends. Mrs. Edward Wharton is doing something of the same kind for the smoking, drinking, gambling "divorced set" of America. It is curious that in English - speaking countries the "scrofulous" novels should be written by women.

The Rev. Walter Howard Frere, Superior of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection, has written for the new History of the Church of England the volume which deals with the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Of the Puritan movement he says: "The movement was not one for liberty of opinion or practice, but merely for the substitution of a new coercive system in place of the old one." Upon which the Athenaum makes the following comments:

"This is admirably said. There is still, in spite of all the work that has been done, a lingering superstition that Puritanism was in its essence a movement towards freedom and tolerance, so that it is well to have the truth once more stated. Freedom was the result of the internecine quarrels between the sects, or rather of the fact that no one party was able to exterminate the other. It was not the deliberate conquest of a party devoted to reason, but the fruit derived by all parties from the failure of others. Least of all was it the crown of the militant Presbyterianism of Cart-wright and Travers, for whom the cardinal use of religion was the power to excommunicate their adversaries, its main comfort the doctrine of arbitrary reprobation, and a chief dogma the belief that Scripture ordered the

were merely disorderly clerics.

"We have no love for Puritanism; it was intolerant, opposed to culture, in its own way very superstitious, and as authoritative and scholastic as Duns Scotus.'

The archdiocese of Toronto has a diocesan inspector of separate schools, the Rev. H. J. Canning, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in that city. Father Canning had a long experience as a teacher before beginning his studies for the priesthood, and is thoroughly fitted for the task imposed on him. We have before us an instance of the systematic way in which he fulfils his duties, in a printed report of the results of the diocesan examinations on Christian Doctrine and Bible History. Twenty-seven schools were brought into competition, and the publication of the average made by each school, with the names of the pupils making the highest percentages, must arouse a healthy spirit of emulation. Commenting on the examinations, Father Canning gives the following excellent advice to teachers:

"In learning Bible History experience shows that children very often carry off only hazy ideas of the characters, places, and events spoken of in Holy Scripture, and thus little benefit arises from the study. This is not as it should be, and in order to meet the difficulty the teacher should remember the methods so successfully used in teaching profane history, and should make these methods do service in imparting the truths of the Bible. He hould make frequent references to the map in order to locate places visited, and to trace the journeys made by our Lord and His Apostles. Next to visiting the places themselves, this is the best way of knowing and remem-bering them. No important character should be passed over without giving the children some distinctive mark of

out in their minds separate from the many others mentioned. In studying the New Testament History, the chil-dren should be told where they will find the same matter in their Testaments, and should be encouraged to read it as there narrated. This serves not only to familiarize them with the Scriptures, but also to arouse their

Lastly, as we are obliged not only to know about God and His revelations, but also to obey and love Him, we should wherever possible, draw a moral from the Bible History, and especially a state of the ally we should make it serve as proof, example, and illustration, in teaching Christian Doctrine."

The report concludes with the announcement that the next examination, for which the usual prize is offered by his Grace the Archbishop, will take place on the 16th of June,the previous one was in December,and that in Christian Doctrine the questions will be taken from the last seventeen chapters of Butler's Catechism, and from the Scriptural Catechism, while in Bible History they will be taken from pages 127-253 of Gilmour's text-book. This is an admirable way of carrying on religious instruction, and we should be glad to know that it was followed in other dioceses which have separate schools.

Mr. Charles Hagberg Wright, the Librarian of the London Library, received part of his education in Russia, and speaks of the literature of that country from first-hand knowledge. Writing in the Nineteenth Century and After of the popular stories to which the present war has given occasion, he says:

"The short stories dealing with the war seem to show that the Christianity of the writers, if not of the soldiers, is not merely formal, but is carried out in action. They do not glorify war as the one carrier worthy glorify war as the one career worthy of a hero, but rather dwell on its horrors. They breathe no spirit of ambition, nor do they speak of contests in which the Russian gets the better of the Japanese. War is treated as a horrible business, which, however, brings out some of the nobler sides of humanity, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the men and officers. They are not written from the 'stop the war' point of view directly, possibly they might have been suppressed if they had been. The language in which they are written seems to be purposely simple, for fine writing would be lost on the classes to which they are intended to appeal. The stories, in fact, are snapshots of some incidents. They do not trace the history of any hero through a campaign. The Japanese, as has been pointed out, are throughout treated in a favourable light, and the only per-sons treated outside the pale of humanity are the Chunchuses, who are considered as devils in human form. The Russian soldier is a pathetic figure in them, long-suffering and patient, but brave, very superstiti-ous, and capable of a good deal of religious sentiment.

In one place the Japanese are represented as firing on the Red Cross flag, but the explanation is offered that perhaps they did not see it. Again, on Easter Eve, the Russian soldiers are shown to be deeply moved at the approach of the great festival. Their thoughts go back to the last celebration at which they assisted at home. Just then, some of the sentries bring in a Chunchus, - Chinese bandit,whom they have captured. He is one of four who have been trying to blow up a bridge with lyddite. The secgeant declares that he will surely be shot or hanged. But one of the soldiers suggests timidly: "Yes, I know, sergeant, what you say is correct, but to-day is a holy day, a very holy day, and every soul rejoices. He ought also to rejoice. Let him go. We shall have no blessing if we hang him. Let him go, sergeant."

"Meanwhile the other soldiers were standing silently around with their eyes fixed on the ground, not daring to look each other in the face, as it they were participators in some evil deed. Two or three hours ago their spirits, though expectantly looking for-ward to the dawning of the great day. were sad at being so far away from their homes; but now they felt that the blessed day, the great moment for all Christians, had come. Now all should be peace. And yet they were compelled to share in the death of a human being, on this day above all others, the day of the Resurrection. And one after another they join the first speaker in protesting against an act which seemed to them so wrong and sinful, on such a high holy day.

"The dilemma of the sergeant is

and he himself is afraid of punishment if he disobeys. He looks first at Shalaev, sleeping peacefully, though wounded, on one side of the fire, (he has been wounded by one of the has been wounded by one of the prisoner's companions), and the Chunchus on the other, lying bound and struggling uneasily, and the sergeant temporises and postpones his decision. Meanwhile the soldiers stand around the fire; no one talks, for they feel uncomfortable and unhappy. At intervals the Chunchus begs for pardon, but the soldiers take begs for pardon, but the soldiers take no notice, until at last the silence is again broken by one of the soldiers speaking of the Chunchus's wife and speaking of the Chunchus's wife and children. While he is doing so, Shalaev awakes; and catching sight of the Chunchus bound a few paces off, calls out to the sergeant, 'Sergeant, forgive him, let him go, let him go. It is Easter Day.' The non-commissioned officer still hesitates, however, between duty and love of his felever, between duty and love of his fel-low-man, and it is difficult to say how it would have ended. But just at that moment the captain in charge of the post walks in and decides the matter. The Chunchus is set free.

In conclusion, Mr. Wright asks: 'Does any of our short stories of the late war breathe as a Christian a feeling?" He has no doubt as to the answer. And we have a distinct recollection of the sort of stories which were written for English boys after the earlier wars with the Boers. In literature of a higher order we have Charles Kingsley's horrible caricature of the Spaniards in "Westward Ho." The war-cry of the American soldiers and sailors in 1898 was: "Remember the Maine and to hell with Spain!" Yet we are asked to believe that the people who eagerly read such literature as Mr. Wright has been describing, are besotted and debased.

TRADES-UNIONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The learned English Benedictine,

Abbot Gasquet, has a most interesting article in a late number of the Ave Maria on the Guilds of the Middle Ages. "Broadly speaking," he says, they were the benefit societies and the provident associations of the Middle Ages. They undertook toward their members the duties now frequently performed by burial clubs, by hospitals, by almshouses, and by guardians of the poor. Not infrequently they acted for the public good of the community, in the mending of roads and the repair of bridges; and for the private good of their members in the same way that insurance companies to-day compensate for loss by fire or accident." And he quotes Toulmin Smith and Thorold Rogers, generally considered the best authorities on the subject, in support of his statement. Says Mr. Smith: "The early English Guild was an institution of local selfhelp which, before the Poor Laws were invented,"-let us interject, before they were needed, -"took the place, in old times, of the modern Friendly or Benefit Society, but with a higher aim; while it joined all classes together in the care of the needy and for objects of common welfare, it did not neglect the forms and practice of religion, justice and morality." Mr. Rogers is no less emphatic: "It is quite certain that the town and country Guilds obviated pauperism in the Middle Ages, assisted in steadying the price of labor, and formed a permanent centre for those associations which fulfilled the function that in more recent times trade-unions have striven to satisfy." As an instance of how this was done, Abbot Gasquet cites the register of the Guild of Pinners of the city of London, dated 1464, which contains the following articles approved by the Mayor and Corporation: No foreigner to be allowed to keep a shop for the sale of pins; no foreigner to take to the making of pins without undergoing previous examinations and receving the approval of the Guild officers; no master to receive another master's workman; if a servant or workman who has served his master faithfully fall sick he shall be kept by the craft; power to the craft to expel those who do ill and bring discredit upon it; work at the craft at nights, on Saturdays and on the eves of feasts is strictly prohibited; Sunday closing is rigidly enforced. Upon which regulations the Abbot remarks that it is curious to find, four hundred years ago, so many of the

which in our days trades-unions and similar societies are now contending. The statutes of the fraternity founded in 1375 in connection with St. James' Church, London, require first that "all those that are, or shall be, in the said brotherhood shall be of good life, condition and behavior; and shall love God and Holy Church and their neighbors, as Holy Church commands." Provision for needy members is made as follows: "If any of the aforesaid brethren fall into such distress that he hath nothing and can not, on account of old age or sickness, help himself, if he has been in the brotherhood seven years, and during that time has performed all the duties, he shall have every week after from the common box fourteen pence," - about five dollars of our money,-"for the rest of his life, unless he recovers from his distress." Other Guilds agree to give seven pence a week to those in distress, even if the needy person be not a member of the society, "even if he be a thief proven." All of which shows that well-ordered and systematic philanthropy is not a growth of modern days as so many fondly sup-

Letter From Rev. H. P. McPherson.

EXTRACT. HOTEL HASSLER, NAPLES, April 7th, 1905.

When I last wrote, we were steaming along to the Azores. The weather was delightful, there was not a ripple on the water; in fact the steamer had not made even one plunge since she left New York. We mailed our letters at the Azores; that is to say, all our mail matter was packed into a barrel and thrown overboard. A boat picked up the barrel with its precious contents, and, forwarded it by first steamer to America. We visited the far-famed rock of Gibralter, and re-mained there three hours viewing the rugged scenery of that unique fortifi-

We are now at Naples "O'dolce Napoli," and shall remain here till Sunday, when we take the train for Rome. I had the pleasure of seeing at a distance, just a moment ago, Emperor William of Germany, who is here on a visit, and also the King of Italy. I saw them as they left the Aquarium. The royal party rode in an automobile. By the way the Aquarium is a large building in which a countless variety of fishes are kept alive in cases of glass. When kept alive in cases of glass. When the visitor approaches them the fishes rush to the glass, as if to salute him. Or is it that they plead for release from their prison home? The Aquarium

well repays a visit.
I visited Mount St. Helena, an ancient castle, at one time a residence of the King of Naples, now a church, a monastery and a prison. From it a magnificent view of the city can be obtained. I have also visited Pompeii the old city buried in lava from Mount Vesuvius in 79 A. D. Much of the doomed city, as you know, has been unearthed in late years, and one can see there the style of construction of the houses, shops, temples, baths, etc.
But the prettiest thing I ever saw,

and I cannot conceive how anything in the world could be prettier, is the church of "Our Lady of Pompeii." It is built of the purest of granite, the interior perfectly polished. The frescoing and paintings are so exquisite that it is hard for the visitor to leave the enchanting scene.

To-morrow, I go to the Church of St. Januarius, where as you know, a miracle is witnessed every year, on the 19th September. The miracle I refer to, is, of course, "The Liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius. I shall also visit the Dominium M. shall also visit the Dominican Monastery, in which St. Thomas Aquinas lived, and where his crucifix is still to be found-that crucifix which was the constant companion of the great Doctor, and which spoke to him thus one day "Thomas, thou has well written

Vesuvius, as I write is busy at its old work, belching forth volumes of dark smoke, and emitting loud peals of thunder every now and then. shall not go near the old humbug; don't care for Vesuvius. And have not visited the tomb of my old friend Virgil, yes Virgilius Maro, the com-panion of my college days, whose Georgics, whose Bucolics, whose Aeneid are the delight of every student

Aeneid are the deligation of pure Latinity.

The classic spot is two miles distant from the hotel where I stay.

H. P. McPherson.

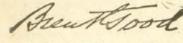
Judge Lafontaine, extradition commissioner, Montreal, gave judgment that a case had been made out against Gaynor and Greene, that they had conspired with Oberlin M. Carter to defrand the United States government and had embezzled from it \$575,393. The offences are extraditable and the prisoners would have to be put on their defense. A writ to have the case taken out of the hands of Lafon-

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

THE DEATH OF THE DRUNKARD.

(Continued from last issue.)

But to return to my tale. On my knocking for admission, the door was opened. I beheld a sad sight. On a bed near the window, half reclining, partly supported in his mother's arms, lay the body of a fine and hand-some young man. His bust was uncovered, and I rarely beheld one that exhibited greater symmetry, or more muscular power. A wide and apparently deep wound below the right breast had been staunched, and the edges brought together by strips of adhesive plaster. He looked, thus recumbent, pale, wounded, apparently dead, like a young gladiator who had fallen in the Roman circus. He had fainted under the probing and dressing of the wound. A surgeon was applying some strong salts of amorphis ing some strong salts of amnonia to his nostrils as I entered. A slight shudder, a twitching of the muscles of the mouth, a low gasping sob, and he recovered.

"Mother," he faintly whispered, "where am I? What has happened?" "Hush, darling! don't speak; you'll be better soon.

"Keep him quiet, my good woman," said the surgeon. "If he is not kept perfectly quiet, I will not answer for the consequences. He must be removed immediately to the hospital. I am going there now, and will send you a proper conveyance.

I beckoned the surgeon to another part of the room, and asked him in a ow tone if he thought there was any

danger.
"No immediate danger," he replied: "but it is impossible to say. As far as I have examined, no vital organ has been touched; but inflammatory symptoms may come on, and then "— with a shrug of the shoulders, and an almost imperceptible elevation of the eyebrows—"I am afraid it will be ser-

He bowed and retired.

The young man had been laid down gently and tenderly on the bed by his mother, and a clean sheet placed carefully over him. I took a chair, seated myself by the bedside, and looked around. The room was tolerably large, and though poorly furnished, exceedingly clean and neat in its arrangements. A few pious prints and a rude ments. A few pious prints and a rude representation of the crucifixion in plaster, adorned the low wall over the mantelpiece. I looked at the mother as she sat on the other side of the bed near the window, rocking herself to and fro with an intense but wordless grief. Her lips moved convulsively, as if in prayer for her son. Every now and then she gave him a quick and searching glance of agonized affection, and the big tears coursed each other heavily down her furrowed cheeks. Herappearance was very prepossessing a kind, and motherly, and intelligent cast of features. If a mother's prayer could prevail with heaven, hers would save her son.

As I gazed and meditated on the scene before me, not venturing to break the silence, and disturb the rest-less slumber into which the wounded man had fallen, I was startled by a loud groan, and a muttered imprecation from the farther corner of the room, now somewhat hidden in the shadow from the increasing gloom of the evening. I made out the outline of a very tall and heavily-built man, seated at a able, over which his body his head and face rested on his hands, which had crushed his hat in the grasp of his muscular fingers. His powerful frame every few seconds shook convulsively, so as to make even the tea-cups on the mantelpiece rattle. His iron-grey hair seemed damp and matted with the agony of repentant sorrow. He was the father who had stabbed his

I went up to him, laid my hand upon his arm and whispered to him for the sake of his poor boy to be quiet. With an impatient jerk he threw my hand aside, raised his bloodshot eyes to mine, and hoarsely muttered, "I have murdered him, and by---they will hang me. No matter, it will serve me right."
The poor afflicted mother crept with

a noiseless step to his side, threw her arms round his neck, kissed him, and burst into tears.

The powerful homicide wept too and long did this sorrowing couple mourn together. A faint groan from the bed arrested their grief. The mother was by her son in an instant. The father, whose right hand and sleeve were still stained with blood, reared himself to his full height, and gazed with heavy and drooping eyelids on the bed. He was a man of herculean proportions, and of vast strength. The face was bold in character, and showed the remains of once handsome features; but the bloodshot eye, its glassy appearance, the swollen, blotchy countenance, the puffy, ashen lip, showed the confirmed and habitual drunkard. He stood the very image of despair. His remorse and agony had sobered him; and by the quiver of his lip, the tremulous tears that gathered and fell from his eyes, I could well see that he would have given worlds to have undone that night's "Father," said the poor boy faintly,

"father come here.

The man staggered to the bedside,

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The man staggered to the bedside, for his limbs bent beneath his trembling frame; threw himself on his knees, and hid his face in the bedclothes.

"Father," said he, "dear father, don't take on so: it may not be so bad with me. I hope I shall get over it. But they shan't harm you, father, whatever happens. I'll say it was an accident. And I am sure it was, for

you never intended, father, to hurt me; it was the drink, father. I'm sure

The man Symmons groaned, and ex-

claimed. "Oh, that cursed d—d drink, it has made me a murderer!"

"Oh, Willy dear!" said the mother

"Cushla ma chree—(pulse of my heart)—God spare you, my child, and may His blessed mother in heaven pray for you!" for you!

I now interposed, prohibiting any further agitating converse, and request-ed the parents to retire to an adjoining room while I heard the poor wounded lad's confession.

That holy consolation was soon over. He had lately been to his religious duties. He and his parents had been residents only a few weeks in my parish, so I was sent for instead of his former director. Happy for him that he had been thus attentive, thus prepared. I left him fully resigned and obedient to the will of God. He thought not of his own sufferings, but grieved over the anguish his unhappy father must feel; and after his confes-sion had been made, prayed me earn-estly to do what I could to soothe his parent—to make him leave off drink-ing and attend to his religion.

I found his parents in the next room
—the father still on his knees, and

wringing his hands in apparently heart-broken anguish. It is a fearful thing at any time to see a strong man weeping; the very effort he makes to subdue his grief causes the tears at length to gush forth with irrepressible violence, even as the pent-up waters dash through the dyke when a breach has been effected. I endeavoured to has been effected. I endeavoured to soothe his grief, and turn his thoughts to a better and holier channel. I made him promise solemnly to abandon drink for ever, and to prepare for the speedy confession of his sins; I held out to him the consolatory effects of repentance, and that his sins, though very great, though very calamitous, would of a certainty be forgiven if he repented, confessed them, and amended his life. I left him in a more tranquil frame of mind. We shall see if he redeemed his promise.

On going down stairs, the landlady of the house invited me to enter her room. I was glad to have a few min-utes quiet and rest, as my nerves were somewhat shaken by the appalling scene I had gone through. I asked her how this melancholy affair took place, and what sort of character the father of the wounded lad bore.

"Oh, sir, I am sorry to say he is a sad drunkard, and uses his poor wife most cruelly. He spends, I believe, all his earnings in drink; and she would have starved long ago, if it had not been for that poor boy up stairs; he has been a good son to his poor mother. God bless him and bring him safe out of this trouble. To-night his father came home drunk as usual, and the first thing he did was to dash the tea-things under the grate. Mrs. Symmons began to cry; and then he damned and cursed her for crying. And ed and cursed her for crying. And then, because she could not leave off crying, he shatched up a knife from the table, and swore he would have her heart's blood if she did not leave off whimpering. Poor William jumped up to protect his mother: there was a scuffle between them, and, as you have seen sir, the poor boy got stabled seen, sir, the poor boy got stabbed. He deserves hanging, sir; and if it wasn't for his wife, I hope he may be hanged; and I think I'd go to see it! She's too quiet for him. Oh, if he was my husband, wouldn't I give it to him -uh no!

To be conti ue l.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At the last regular meeting of St. Andrew's Branch, L. O. C., Dominion No. 1, the following resolution was moved by Brother Frank Stephenson, seconded by Brother John Doucett,

and unanimously resolved: Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from amongst us one of our worthy and esteemed Brothers, John J. Laf-fin, and whereas, by the death of Bro. Laffin this society has suffered a severe

Resolved, that the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community

Resolved further, that whilst sub-mitting to the Divine Will in all things we tender to Mrs. Laffin and children our sincere sympathy in this their hour

of sad bereavement;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of this Branch, a copy printed in one local paper and in the Antigo-nish Casket, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

HECTOR LEE, Pres. Wm. HENCHEY, Sec'y.

A WORD TO THE BRANCHES.

Several Branches at the beginning of the last quarter made default in sending a report of their membership and the officers elected to the Grand Secretary: This is very embarrassing as it is impossible to say whether these Branches are in existence or not, and it is much to be regretted that it is some of the largest and most important Branches that have made default in this matter, such as North Sydney, Sydney Mines, New Aberdeen and Whitney Pier. Some of these and several others have failed to send their quarterly reports for the quarter which ended March 31st, although Branch at the beginning of the year was furnished with blank forms. The result will be that Branches making default will not have representation at the Grand Council, as representation is based on the quarterly reports.

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

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.

10c. All Druggists 400 The School Law.

To The Editor of The Casket:

SIR,-There was "Somebody Sure," SIR,—There was "Somebody Sure, in last week's Casker, that New Glasgow Catholics are supporting "two systems of schools." That writer may be sure also that ere long Catholics in all towns were bigotry predominates the same result may be expected. Already an agitation exists in more than one town in Cape Breton calculated to compel Catholics educated in high school subjects in convents to attend mixed high school institutions, particularly those who pass their examinations satisfactorily in grade nine. This is the thin end of the wedge to bring convent schools down to the level of the New Glas-gow convent. Let "Somebody" be sure to enquire about convents in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and he will find that Catholics sending their children to convent schools are supporting "two systems of schools" in other places also. But Catholics in New Glasgow can boast of having an excellent school, which may be to them even worth the double taxation,

While the treatment of a Catholic school in New Glasgow by the au-thorities there does not commend itself even to fair minded Protestants, there are many, very many school districts in Nova Scotia, which are treated by our educational system worse than even New Glasgow con-

In 1903-1904, out of 1,817 school seqtions, as many as 240 were without school, being 61 more than the previous year. A large number of these school sections are in the cities, towns, villages, and thickly settled centres of population, well able to maintain schools, with less taxation than the law imposes on sparsely settled rural districts. At least one fourth of the school sections outside of centres of population are without school, and last year no less than 240 school sections were taxed directly for the support of schools in more highly favoured sections, and the projection of the projection vincial grant and the County fund, to which these schools would be entitled if in operation, are subdivided among their competitors in the centres of population. It is very unjust to tax any citizens of any denomination of Christians for "two systems of schools," but it is simply outrageous to tax 240 school sections in Nova Scotia—generally very poor sections—for the benefit of well-to-do sections, in thickly settled districts.

Fifty years ago there were very few school sections vacant. When the present school system came into operation forty years ago, a strong feeling against the compulsory taxation caused many vacant school sections, which are lately increasing to an alarming extent.

Forty years ago, there were but few if any female teachers engaged in rural districts. On the authority of educational reports seventy-five per cent. of the schools in rural districts are now taught by little girls, and no less than 240 school sections have no

schools. Twenty years ago no less than 238

B male teachers were employed, and the majority of them were employed in rural schools. Last year, there were only 115 B male teachers em-ployed in Nova Scotia, and not one of them was employed in any of the rural schools in eleven Counties of the Prov-

On the teaching staff in the division of Antigonish and Guysboro, 83 class D. teachers were employed, of whom 13 held only D Provincial, and the whole staff consisted of 157 teachers, of whom only 32 were males, and 125 females

The object of public schools in Nova Scotia was to improve the condition of our common school education, particularly in sparsely settled rural districts, as centres of population were presumably able to take care of themselves. The effect seems to be the destruction of education in at least 240 of the school sections in Nova Scotia. The centres of population have possibly no financial reason to complain, as 240 poor sections contribute to the support of their schools. But the fact is, that 240 school sections outside of New Glasgow also suffer seriously by an unjust school law. H. Cameron. Mabou, April 17th, 1905.

The United States will build three scout cruisers, two of which will be fitted with turbine engines.

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TYBURN'S WAITING.

The train was rounding the curve between the tunnel and Basic. As it passed the dirt hole which sloped an eighth of a mile up the mountain side, several passengers rose leisurely and began to remove their baggage from the racks. One women was already at the foward door of the car, where she had hurried as soon as the train emerged from the tunnel. She held by the hand a boy of nine or ten. Both appeared a little frightened.

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As the train swung round toward the station the door opened suddenly and a man came in from the smoker. His baggage lay on the end seat, and he had picked up and thrown an overcoat across his arm before he noticed the woman and child whom the opened door had forced back. He swung the door shut with a quick thrust of his foot.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "I did not notice you were there."
"Oh, 'twa'n't nothin'," the women

answered. "I seen you comin' an' jest stepped back. The train stops at Basic City, don't it?"

"At Basic, yes. The 'City' has not been used much since the boom broke."

He gathered up his umbrella and valise, and placed his suit-case near the door, where it would be convenient the moment the train stopped. "You have not been here lately?"

"Not in more'n ten years. It was a busy place then, buildin's goin' up everywhere, an' streets full of car-

everywhere, an' streets full of carriages, an' folks that was buyin' an' sellin' land. I lived jest in the aige of the mountains before it started—when there wa'n't but two houses an' a depot. My folks are still there, I

s'pose."

There was a slight break in the voice, and for the first time he looked at her, and with surprise. The weak, tired voice had quavered like that of old woman, and the face had been half hidden by a sunbonnet. Now, as it was raised for a moment toward as it was raised for a moment toward him, he saw that she was scarcely more than a girl, but, oh! so pitiful and wan and wistful in spite of the joy of home-coming which was shining in her eves. The cheeks were sunken and colorless, and the eyes were inclosed by rings of toil and independent and colorless. inadequate nourishment; but behind the dark circles and colorless cheeks he could see the ghost of what had been unusual beauty a few years

before.
"You live here?" she asked timidly,
as she saw the more kindly look come to his face.

"Then mebbe you known some of my folks?" eagerly. "Mose an' Sarah Hindy, in the aige of the mountain jest up the railroad? Ma ain't more'n

forty-five, an' pa 'bout the same. They can't be dead."
"Mose Hindy," repeated the man musingly; "seems to me I have—oh, yes, they moved from here seven or eight years ago, I believe—felt bad about their daughter, I heard." Then, curiously: "Are you the girl? Why did you not write?"

The sunbonnet sank a little. "They couldn't have read if I did," the quavering voice said, brokenly. "An' I never learned how to write, either. Our folks never set much by books. But I-I 'lowed to find 'em jest the same, livin' in the same house. An'—an' Mary Creecy; is she here? She used to be my girl friend."

"Yes; she married the foreman of my factory, and her brother Tyburn drives for me, I expect he will be at the station waiting. Here we are

As he spoke, the train came to a stop, and he placed a restraining hand upon the woman's arm to keep her from lurching forward. Then he

helped her to the platform.

Tyburn was at the foot of the steps.

"Give me your bag, Mr. Healy," he said. "The carriage is jest the other end of the depot. "We'll—" then he caught sight of the face inside the sunbonnet—"Kitty— Katharine Bale!" he ejaculated. Where'd you come from?"

"Over the mountains-to see my folks," she answered; "an-an' this gentleman says they're gone."

"Yes, a long time ago," harshly. Then, "Is he with you?" "No; he died 'most a year ago. started home jest as soon's I could earn money 'nough to pay for the buryin' an' get here."

Tyburn's eyes went over her swiftly. then he caught one of her hands savagely in his and held it up so he could examine the swollen, discolored

knuckles and horny fingers.

"Darn him!" he said, fervently, under his breath. "Did he make you do this?" Then, without waiting for an answer, and as though conscious of the people around: "Here, come round to the end of the depot, Kitty. I want to talk a little."

He turned and strode to where he

He turned and strode to where he had left the carriage, forgetful of his employer's presence. The woman fol-lowed slowly. Mr. Healy hesitated a moment, then went briskly to the cor-

ner.
"Tyburn," he said "I have a number of telegrams to send off, and may be detained a half hour or more. In the meantime you would better take this lady to her destination. She does not look very strong. Then come back for me."

Tyburn scarcely appeared to hear

"Kitty," he said, and now the anger in his voice was mingled with a yearning tenderness that brought a sudden mistiness to the woman's eyes, "you must tell me a few things. Why didn't you write-or get somebody to do it for you? It almost killed your pa and ma.

"I-I did try to, Tyburn, but he wouldn't let me, an' beat—" She stopped suddenly, her lips closing muckly, as though to catch and hold

back the escaping words.

"Beat you!" bitterly. "Go on."
But the woman shook her head.
"I didn't mean to tell that, Tyburn."
she said, gently. "I was thinking of ma an' pa. He was my husband.
After a while—when he got hurt.
An' he's dead now. We won't speak.

about him."
"Yes," savagely, "we will speak
about him jest this once, then forget
him for always. You were a plump girl when you went away from here, an' the handsomest in all the country round—an' now!" Then, abruptly: A man who works hard outdoors all the time don't get hands rougher than yours. "Twas field work?"

She remained silent.
"Twas field work," he repeated, relentlessly, "an' the hardest kind. An'

lentlessly, "an' the hardest kind. An'
—an' that devil kept you at it, an' beat
you, an' took every cent you made for
whiskey an' other things. He was the
beginnin' of that kind of man when
here, only he wore good clothes
an' girls couldn't see it. An' he
wouldn't let you write home, an' beat
you for tryin' to?" he looked at her inuniversity his face lowering and balequiringly, his face lowering and bale-

But the woman still remained silent; only now her head had sunk lower and the sunbonnet was drawn over her face. Tyburn's hand reached forward grimly to lift it before he noticed that she was crying. Then all his anger and bitterness dropped away like the mask it was, leaving his strong fea-

tures working curiously.

"Kitty, Kitty, girl," he said, huskily.

"I was tryin' to be worse than him. We won't never speak of it any more. We'll jest talk of when we was children an' played on the mountain side together. Now get in the car-

She drew back. "I ain't nowhere to go, Tyburn," he answered simply. "Ma an' pa she answered simply. "Ma an' pa have gone. I must look for work first, an' if I can't find it here I'll have to try other places. Only I can't ever go back again, not over the mountains,' and she shuddered.

"I shall take you straight to sister Mary's," Tyburn said, looking away in order to keep his voice steady. "She married a well-to-do man an' has a nice home. I board with her. The first thing to do is to get you stronger. You tremble like an old woman when you walk. Afterward you can talk about work if you want to, Get in."

One evening, four months later, Tyburn and Kitty were walking up the plank sidewalk from the post-office. In these four months Kitty had gained much of the beauty and form which had been promised by her girlhood. Her cheeks were beginning to fill out and color was coming into them, and there was a new light and a stronger purpose in her eyes. The quaver had gone from her voice also, and instead of the sloping shoulders and hesitating gait she now walked erect, with quick, confident movements. And yet she had not altogether rested during these four months, for she had insisted on taking the burden of housework from her friend's shoulders. It was just being home, she said.

As they walked along she was telling her companion of new plans. That day she had secured employment in the blanket factory, and would com-mence work the next morning. Ty-burn listened quietly until she finished, then broke out:

"You know there ain't no need for it, Kitty. You know I've been waitin' for you to get strong so I could say the same thing I did before—before you met him. It didn't seem right to persuade you when you first came, you was so weak an' tired. But now you're strong again an' know your own mind. An', Kitty," his voice trembling in spite of his efforts at self-control. "I've been waitin' a good many years. I've never felt to marry nobody else."

Her head rose impetuously, to stop him.

"But you must think to marry somebody else, Tyburn," she said, earnestly. "You're too good a man to be wasted that way. An' you must stop thinkin' of me, for it can't ever be, after—after what's done gone by. I'm goin' to work hard an' try to make up for things, but I can't marry. I ain't much, but I couldn't be so mean as to harm a man like that. Now, Tyburn, please," touching his arm as she saw the grim amusement on his face, "don't make me go on feelin'
I've ruined your life. There's Nellie
Bocup. She likes you, an'—"
Tyburn laughed aloud.
"No use talkin' that way Kitta"

"No use talkin' that way, Kitty," he interrupted, "I want you, an' if I can't have you now I'm willin' to wait—a while. When it gets too hard I shall grab you up an' run so fast an' far you won't be able to get breath to

say no."

"I'm sorry, Tyburn." There were tears in Kitty's eyes, but her voice was firm. "I shan't ever marry any man to hamper him. I've gone ag'inst what I knew was right once, but I won't any more, not if I die. It won't be no use for you to wait an' ask me

There was much sickness in Basic that fall, malignant typhoid, and one by one the poorer portions of the town were put under quarantine. Then one evening Tyburn belped what he thought to be a drunken man to his home, and the next day the man came down with the fever and within a week was dead. Tyburn did not hear of it until the funeral, but with-in an hour after that he was on his way to the woods, for what he said was to be a few days hunting. But it was to watch himself.

One morning early, before the people had begun to appear on the streets, he staggered to the sidewalk outside

his sister's yard fence.
"Mary, oh, Mary!" he called. Then,
when she appeared at the door:
"Don't come any nearer. You know
that empty cabin up by the big rock,
where we walk sometimes?"

"Well, I want you to send some food an' water there soon's you can. I've got the fever. Wait," raising his voice a lit le bitterly as she withdrew hurriedly into the house, "there ain't a mite of danger this far, not for you nor the children. I won't go near the cabin till you get the things in, so it'll be safe. I'll stay off in the woods a couple of hours. But please hurry, for I'm beginnin' to lose sense of

"Tyburn!" It was a quiet but per-emptory voice from an upper widow. Tyburn raised his eyes and tried to

fix his mind on what he saw there.

"Hello, Kitty," he said, dreamily,
"that you? Better go in an' shet the
winder. Mebbe the wind's blowin'

that way."

"Tyburn," the voice said slowly and distinctly, "can—you—go—straight—to—the—cabin—by—yourself?"

"Course," indignantly, "straight's an arrer. But I'll wait two hours."

"No," peremptorily, "you must go at once, straight. I will se 'bout the food an' averything necessary, an' will. food an' everything necessary, an' will have a doctor there 'most as soon as you are. An' I'll have a nurse. I'd make you come in here, but there's your sister an' her children, an' there's children in both the next houses. So mebbe 'twouldn't be best. Now go, straight, straight to the cabin."

Tyburn raised his hand to his fore

head undecidedly. But the voice had been clear and incisive, and just now ti was easier for him to obey than think. So he nodded vaguely, and started up the sidewalk. Kitty watched him anxiously for some minutes. But in spite of his wavering steps he was heading toward the cabin. He would reach it all right. Then she hurried downstairs. Mary met her at the foot.

"What do you mean, Kitty," she began, wildly; "you're not goin' up there to him, an' then come back to me an' the children? 'Most everybody dies of typhoid this year."

"That's all right, Mary," answered Kitty, soothingly. "I'm not comin' back. You wouldn't have Tyburn to be without a nurse, would you? Only

be without a nurse, would you? Only

you'll have to take care of my boy."
"But everbody dies 'most, an' you'll take it," romonstatrated Mary, hyster-

ically.

"I'm not afraid. My—my husband had typhoid once, an' I nursed him through the fever an' didn't take it. I don't believe I will now, an' I don't believe Tyburn will die. But I must

hurry an' get things ready."

Tyburn did not die. But it was more than three months before he was able to leave his bed and totter across the cabin floor to a seat in the doorway. There he sat a long time, gasping for breath and gazing moodily at the distant mountain tops. Kitty came to him there after she had arranged his bed and tidied the room. "Don't it look good, Tyburn?" she

He did not answer at once, but presently turned to her with a dreary

smile.
"I—I don't know as it does, Kitty."
he replied. "You heard the doctor tell me it would likely be six months before I could being to do any work, an' that my eyes an' hearin' wouldn't ever be quite so good again. That's just the same as if I was gettin' to be an old man." He was silent for some minutes, then added: "An that ain't all, Kitty. It'll take every cent I've got to pay the doctor an' for medicine. You see, before you came I never saved anything. I didn't feel any need. What I got I spent to help Mary an' the children. I've only been puttin' by the four months you puttin' by the four months you was here, before I was sick. What is it?" for she was now standing by his side, her hand upon his shoulder, smiling down into his face.

"Will you marry me, Tyburn!" He gazed at her stupidly for a moment, then his lips began to quiver. "Don't, Kitty." was all he said.

'But I mean it, Tyburn," earnestly. "I said I would never marry a man to hamper him. But I'm strong an' well now, an' you're weak, an' the doctor says I can get all the work I want nursin'. I can be makin' money while you're growin's trong, an', 'lowering her voice a little. "I believe I've always loved you, Tyburn, always. That—that other was only a crazy spell. Why, Tyburn!" her voice suddenly catching and then breaking into a sob.

For the tears were streaming down Tyburn's face now, But he held out his arms.—Frank H. Sweet in Short

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all gone. "Then I think I will let you hold my candy while I run an errand."

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

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Bits of Advice to Boys.

(By Rev. Michael Klasen.)

The other day, while out on a walk, I happened to get in back of three boys from the public school. They were conversing quite boisterously with one another. Among other little incidents which they related concerning their stay at school, one of them in a very boastful manner told how he used to help himself and fill his pockets with colored pencils, when his teacher would send him to the

supply room.
"You bet your life, you're all right," said another of the boys on hearing this. But I said to myself, "Alas! How these boys lack a correct idea of what is right and wrong! How can they praise an act so entirely dis-Where is their sense of justice

This kindness to himself, this act of helping himself to the colored pencils on the part of the boy sent to the sup-

on the part of the boy sent to the supply room by his teacher, I believe we call that stealing; don't we boys? Yes, indeed. Well now, what about that? is stealing wrong? Let us see. What is stealing? Stealing is secretly taking something that doesn't belong to you, contrary to the owner's will. Whether you steal big things or only small ones, it matters not; you steal nevertheless. The only difference is the sin you commit is greater or smaller in proportion. mit is greater or smaller in proportion. There are boys who think it stealing only when they take something very valuable. They, however, are much mistaken. Whether you take an apple from a peddler's wagon or a fine watch from a jeweler's show-case, you steal nevertheless. It's the same with telling lies. Whether you tell a big lie or only a so-called "fib," you lie all the same; you say something untrue to deceive another.

Now, what about stealing? Is it a very bad habit? Truly, it is, boys. And understand me well. I am not speaking of the boy who steals big and valuable things. I do not suppose that you are so ignorant or wicked as not to know that such a boy is ungodly, that such thefts are most sinful. I am, therefore, not talking about such a lad. Of the one who has the bad habit of stealing little things now and then, just as the occasion offers itself, of him am I talking. Of the one who steals a nickel from mama here and a dime from papa there, now a quarter from his big brother, then a few pennies from his sister, a few apples from this peddler and a couple of bananas from that stand, a hammer from this carpenter and a ladder from from this carpenter and a ladder from that yard, some cigarettes from this store and a few boxes of strawberries from that grocery man, of such a boy I am speaking. Is such stealing bad? Yes, my dear boys, it is positively bad. Now, do you hear? Some boys seem to have no conscience at all for committing little thefts, or stealing on a small scale. However, I cannot understand what good reasons they may have to excuse themselves from sin and guilt, so that they can steal with the ease they in fact do steal. Let me ask you, my dear lads. What right has anyone to take something that belongs to another? What claims have you to the goods of another person? None whatever. And

if you have no claims, what right have you, then, to deprive him of his goods? One should think such reasoning alone would convince people of the wrong they do, when stealing another person's goods, though small the thefts may be. Like all other evils also this one is

Like all other evils also this one is committed in various ways. Some boys, for instance, have the habit of stealing money. No penny on the kitchen table, no nickel in mama's pocket-book, no dime in the cup on the pantry shelf is safe, when they are around. Their papa's purse, their younger brother's savings bank, the cash-drawer of their father's store, all these places must be gone through these places must be gone through when they want money. Such boys are real thieves. What's to be thought of them? Of the boy that steals I say, beware! He is liable for anything. I say, beware of him! Entrust him with nothing, never confide in him, believe him not, for he is a dangerous fellow. He will sooner or later show his true colors. I am afraid for such a boy. There is every reason to believe that the habitual boy-thief will turn out very bad and land behind the prison bars some day on account of dishonesty or some great crime. And why do I think so? Because such a boy has a wide con-science as we call it. He can form his conscience to suit himself. The fact that he commits many small thefte that he commits many small thefts and excuses them under all kinds cf pretenses goes to show that he can shape his conscience to suit his own tastes and desires. But, if he can do this in some things, he can do it in all things. Such a fellow is, as I said before, liable for doing anything. He is

not to be reckoned on. Many a man has come to his ruin through dishonesty and in money matters. Money has made many people happy, indeed; but, just as many and even more unhappy. If you let the love for money get the best of you when still young, and let it form your conscience to its own purposes, or even kill the voice of conposes, or even kin the voice of conscience in you entirely, then, you are to be pitied. Your love for money is going to be your stumbling block some day, the cause of your misfortune and misery. I am sorry for

And don't come with any excuses. Don't tell me, for instance, "They're only pennies I have stolen." Boys, I have more hope for the lad who has the misfortune to steal a big amount, than for the habitual penny thief. The former will sooner or later be caught, punished and corrected. The latter will carry on his thefts gradually, and finally will end as a hard-hearted, incorrigible thief and robber.

And again, don't tell me, "My

parents would have given it to me anyhow, had I asked them for it." Oh indeed; had you asked them for it! That is the condition—to ask them for it. Had you asked them, they would have consented. But now that you have not asked them and have taken it nevertheless, you have taken it contrary to their will, contrary to the owner's will. Isn't that stealing? There is no way of getting around it, boys. Be honest! Hands off what does not belong to you!

Miss White-I've never been able to get a good photograph of may face.

Miss Black—Allow me to congratu-

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THE CASKET,

UBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING UOMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance,

There is what is called the wordly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlity 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, MAY 4.

A WOUNDED NATION.

In another part of this issue we quote from Professor Rolfe an interesting discussion of Shakespeare's school days. The school itself, as the Professor notes, has a history of its own, and a most suggestive history. Here was a school founded and managed by a society of common people, the Guild; and in 1547 the Guild was dissolved, its property transferred to the King, and the right of appointing a teacher transferred to one of the nobility. The Crown and the Aristocracy encroached, in this way, upon the rights and the influence of the common people all over England under Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The guilds of those times, or most of them, may be divided into two classes. Many of them resembled our mutual-benefit societies, but with wider scope in social work. The Encyclopedia Britannica describes them thus:

These were the small and numerous societies that sprung up all over the country, in every village, in small and large towns, at different times as the need arose, or for good neighborhood's sake. Their objects included "not only devotions and orisons, but also every exercise of Christian charity, and therefore above all things mutual assistance of the gild-brothers in every exigency, especially in old age, in sickness, in causes of impoverishment—if not brought on by their own folly and of wrongful imprisonment, in losses by fire, water, or shipwreck, aid by loans, provision of work, and burial of the dead. It included further the assistance of the poor and the sick, and the visitation and comfort of prisoners, not belonging to the gild." (Brentano). These societies were composed of men and women of all ranks, and when, as in some instances, they grew into wealth and popularity, kings and princes did not disdain to become guild-brothers. . . . Little parochial guilds met in a room or in members' houses; if the guild was rich enough it had a hall or "guild-Legacies and gifts were made to them, and they lent out of their stock to poor members, or devoted it to some public or charitable object. Schools and churches were founded or helped by these private guilds, as some of the colleges at Cambridge, schools at Coventry, Worcester, Brayles, Slea-ford, Ludlow, Bristol, and elsewhere. Forty guilds at Bodmin (of which only five were craft-guilds) joined in the repair of the church there. Bridges and town halls were repaired.... There were 50 such guilds in the County of Cambridge, 909 in Norfolk, 42 in Bodmin, etc.

The other kind of guild was what is known now as the trades-union. It was called the craft-guild. In organization it resembled other guilds. All the members being of one religion, they had provisions for religious duties and observances. The Britannica says of

As their principal objects, "the craft-gildmen provided for the maintenance of the customs of this craft, framed further ordinances for its regulation (including care against fraudulent workmanship), saw these ordinances properly executed, and punished gild-brothers who infringed them."
"Though the craft-gilds, as voluntary associations, did not need confirmation between the craft-gilds and the confirmation of the confirmation o by the authorities at their birth, yet this confirmation became afterwards of the greatest importance, when these gilds wanted to be recognized as special and independent associations, which were thenceforth to regulate the trade instead of the authorities of the town" (Brentano). . . . Few im-portant towns of Great Britain have been without a more or less number of craft-guilds. London, York, Exeter, Bristol, Coventry, etc., teemed with their life and pageantry.

The people of England, before the Refermation, were therefore organized. The common people were fast gaining the social and political influence which organization gives. "During all this time" (from 1350 to 1500), says Profestor Rogers of Oxford, in his Economic Interpretation of History, "this mass of English labourers, by no means claiming more than a reasonable reward for their services, were thriving under their guilds and trades-unions, the peasants gradually acquiring land, and becoming the numerous small free-holders of the first half of the seventeenth century, the artizans, the master hands in their craft, contractors in the same period for considerable works, planning the solid and handsome buildings in what is known of dence through the country.

this whole vast system of mutual and social help and labor-protection out of existence. Protestants usually regard the suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. as an isolated fact attributable to the iniquities of the monks. But the mutual benefit societies and the trades-unions were treated in exactly the same way. They were suppressed. Their property went, with that of the monasteries, to the Crown and the Aristocracy. Both facts are attributable to the same cause, namely the rising of the rich against the poor. No doubt there were sincere Reformers, and these co-operated in the crushing of the working classes without seeing the effect of their work. They were so taken up with the value of faith alone that they cared little for the good works of trades-unions or mutualbenefit societies. But most of the leaders in England simply used the change of religion as a meaus to acquire wealth and as a cloak to cover their greed. ""At the time of the Reformation," says the Britannica, 'these guilds were abolished in Protestant countries, under pretence of their being superstitious foundations; in Denmark and North Germany their property was devoted to public service, but in England it was handed over to the King and his courtiers, their guild-halls became poor-houses, their pageants were laid aside." The guilds of the working people in England owned, in the aggregate, large tracts of land. If the work of suppression had ceased with the stealing of this and other guild property, the English common people had sufficient vitality to retrieve their position in time. Doubtless the Poor Law system would have becomes a necessity to replace, after a fashion, the social network of suppressed private charities and mutual help; at least until the common people would again organize. But the Reformers then, like the French legislators now, took good care to copper-fasten their work by Acts of Parliament. The Statute known as 5 Elizabeth, cap. 4, regulated the relations of employer and laborer. By this statute, says Professor Rogers, the workingman "was handed over to the mercy of his employer at a time when he was utterly incapable of resisting the grossest tyranny." The object aimed at was threefold; 1st, to break up the combinations of working men; 2nd, to supply machinery of control through the justices in quarter sessions; and 3rd, to increase the supply of peasant or farm laborers by limiting the right of apprenticeship. The new aristocracy had become rich in lands taken from the monasteries and the guilds, and to make these lands more profitable they sought by legislation to make farm labor a necessity to large numbers of workingmen. Of the effect of this Statute Rogers says:

the Perpendicular style, and withal

working with their own hands." One

effect of the Reformation was to sweep

"While the Act of 1495 enabled an artisan, in prices of that time, to procure a certain amount of food and drink with a fortnight's labour at the rates of the statute, and an agricultural labourer to obtain the same with three weeks' labour, the justices' assessment [under Elisabeth's Statute] rarely enabled the peasant to obtain the same qualities with a whole year's abour, and would sometimes have required two years' incessant labour.'

When the famine wages thus produced were insufficient to keep the peasant alive, they were supplemented from the poor rate. Hence the otherwise anomalous fact that among the independence-loving people of England one in every thirty-eight of the whole population is to-day a pauper, without counting vagrants and "casual poor," and leaving out, of course, vast masses which hover about the line of abject misery without receiving public relief. When Pope Pius X. was elected, a leading London paper remarked that such an elevation, from a peasant's home to a throne, with all the social refinements which such a position demands, would be quite impossible in England, and attributed this to the fact that civilization is much older in Italy than in England. A more plausible explanation is found in the cruel wound which English civilization received from the Reformation, when most of those in place and power were enabled to grow greater in wealth and position, whilst those who had before but a small share in the good things of this world came in the process to have less," causing "a wide and permanent division in the great body politic." (Gasquet).

J. H. Stewart can supply a limited number of sittings of white Plymouth Rock eggs at 50 cents per sitting of 13 eggs. The stock is A 1. This desirable eggs. The stock is A 1. This desirable breed of hens should be more in evi-

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

Dear Sir :- Please explain through the columns of THE CASKET the meaning of the following from Bishop Spalding's "Things of the Mind":

"If there were no God, ignorance would be bliss, and education a crime.

Thanking you in anticipation. I am, yours truly, GERTRUDE.

The scholarly Bishop's meaning does not always lie on the surface. In writing the words in question he appears to have had in his mind the well-known lines of Gray,

Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.

Suppose there were no God, it would be infinitely better to remain in blissful ignorance of the fact, for life without Him would be as intolerable as it is inexplicable and unthinkable on that impossible supposition.—Casket.

Cape Breton Notes.

The I. C. R. station at McIntyre's Lake, C. B., was destroyed by fire on Monday night, The station master and family only escaped in their night slotker. night clothes.

John Murphy and Martin O'Toole, charged with assaulting Officer Lawson on the 14th of April, were committed to the Supreme Court by Stipendiary McGillivary of Glace Bay.

On Friday night some unknown person entered the shop of C. B. Blackie near the Sydney Hotel, Syd-ney, and cut and destroyed a quantity of goods, including a large number of men's hats, coats and shirts. A few dollars in money and an umberlla are missing. The wanton destruction of goods has caused much wonder and comment.

A public meeting of citizens of North Sydney on Monday night voted to recommend granting the promoters of a dry dock scheme for that town one per cent, on the amount spent in construction, which is estimated to be \$150,000, and 2 per cent. on amount spent in operating the plant for fifteen A resolution was also passed granting free water and exemption from taxation for fifteen years to a wrecking plant to be operated separately from dock scheme

A representative of an old country French firm is at North Sydney for the purpose of giving samples of a new preserved bait to the fishermen calling at that port. He has fitted up com-modious premises at North Sydney, and if the bait proves what is wanted after a wide test his firm will establish a plant for preparing the bait at North Sydney next year. The bait will keep fresh, it is claimed, for sixteen months, thus doing away with the necessity of returning to port every few days for a supply of fresh bait.

Boston Notes.

Mr. Hugh McLean, the Boston athlete, took all the honors in the bicycle events at the Easter games held in Paris recently. It is almost unnecessary to add that McLean comes from Dunmore, in the St. Andrews district, and that he is a wonder on a wheel, hard to approach and harder still to

Wednesday of this week was surely an uncommon day in the calendar of the Provincial resident. The re-union of the Provincial Club was the attrac-tion at Catholic Union Hall; and fur-ther down-town at Paine Memorial, the linemen were entertaining their friends in a good wholesome unconventional way, quite homelike and suggestive of the hospitable east parish picnics and the gathering of the clans. It is an annual event with tnem, and an affair of some expense. Friends, long separated, are again reunited to one another and in the joyous babel of voices one can distinctjoyous babel of voices one can distinctly hear anxious inquiries after the old home and the folks. The Linemen's Annual was a grand success. Likewise was the re-union of the Provincial Club. These two events should occur twice a year; any agency that is calculated to bring together a people with so many interests in common is surely a good thing. Mr. Michael J. Keating, asst. mana-

ger and press agent of Keith's Theatre, died suddenly of heart trouble at his home in this city on the 22nd inst. Deceased was formerly identified with Boston newspapers and occupied at one time a position on the editorial staff of *The Heruld* in his native city of Halitax. Funeral services were held in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Dorchester, and the remains were sent to Nova Szotia for interment in the family lot at Halifax. R. I. P. CHAS. CHIS. Apr. 29, '05.

One of the Halifax papers publishes the following interesting despatch: Clark's Harbor, April 25.-John A. Flett, in his capacity as a delegate of the American Federation of Labor, has come to Yarmouth for the purpose of getting fisherman to form a union under his direction and subject to the labor league which he claims to represent. He has visited some fishing sections in that county with plausible stories of benefits to flow from joining his order. Saturday evening in a meeting at Kelly's Cove he tried hard to annex resident fishermen, but they were too cautious to take stock in it. Attempts will no doubt be made to work up a following in other settlements. It is the duty of the press to warn fishermen ever where against putting their necks under foreign yoke. They already have an act enabling them to organize if they see fit with full corporate powers to transact all necessary business. No order formed by a delegate of a foreign league can have legal standing in this province. His mission is regarded

here as an unwarrantable intrusion. It is hoped no fisherman worthy of the name will allow themselves to be roped in.

May day disturbances at Warsaw, Poland, were accompanied by great loss of life. A procession of workmen carrying red flags were fired into, it is alleged without provocation, by troops of Cossacks, and some 31 persons are re-ported to have been shot and killed, while a number more were seriously injured by being shot. The dead and injured include some women and children who had gathered to witness the demonstration. Later in the day a bomb was thrown among a patrol of Cossacks, killing three Cossacks, one policeman and two ladies who were passing. The soldiers fired a few volleys killing a number of people.

On April 24, the Anti-Graft bill passed both houses of the Wisconsin legislature. Assemblyman Aldridge

warned his colleagues that it would prevent the acceptance of gratuities by parlor car porters and hotel employees, in fact, that it would do away absolutely with the tipping system, but evidently they did not think this would be a great misfortune.

Tenders Solicited.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned

Noon of Wednesday, May 10, 1905, for the purchase of the property at Tracadie, known as the Blue Perperty, consisting of 1 acre of land with dwelling house and barn. The buildings are nearly new, and in first class repair. The property is surrounded by a nice wire fence, and is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of I. U. R. Station, church and school. The land is in good cultivation for garden purposes.

No tender necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to

F. H. RANDALL, Antigonish, N. S.

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Newest Weaves in Fashionable Dress Fabrics = = =

We have a large variety of handsome dress materials to show you in many kinds, colours, and prices. We believe you will find just the material you want and the price you want to pay. Voiles and lustres are the most popular fabrics.

Black Panama Voiles, 42 in. wide, at 60, 80, 1.00, 1 25 and 1.50 Brown, Navy and Grey Panama Voiles, 42 in., at 60, 1.00, 1.25 Black Lustres, 42 in. wide, at - - 50c to 1.25 yd Navy, Brown and Red Lustres, - -50e to 1.00

Jackets, Costumes, Skirts.

Our spring showing of these garments is the finest to be seen. One view of them will convince you of that fact.

Spring Jackets.

A stylish range of tailored Jackets. The pretty fawn shades are all the go, and we show them in 5.00 to 12.00 all goods. Prices from

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We are sure to suit you if you want a nobby costume, 10.00 to 20.00 (all colours, all sizes). Prices from

Cloth Skirts.

We are showing a large range in all colours and 1.50 to 10.00 materials. Prices from

Beautiful Silk Waists.

We feel confident that our range of Silk Waists will please every woman that sees them. The prices we have marked them at are very low for such excellent waists. Seeing them will prove what we say.

Pretty White China Silk Waists, three rows of wide tucks and hemstitching on front, also lace insertion. Price 2.25

Ladies' Waterproofs.

Our stock of Ladies' Waterproofs is now complete, and comprises the latest London productions in the newest materials and shades.

Ask for Perrin's "Auto" Gloves.

Made of chrome tanned waterproof dogskin, easy fitting and washable.

Lace Curtains.

Sterling values in Lace Curtains. Hardly a home that will not want some room refurnished with lace curtains during the turnover of things while housecleaning.

Special Curtain Value: Nottingham lace, good pattern, 54 in. wide, 31 yds long at - - -1.25

We have complete lines in all kinds of House Furnishings.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

General News.

Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated actor, is dead.

Hon. Gideon Ouimet, a former premier of Quebec, is dead.

There is a bill before the British House of Commons to exclude un-desirable foreigners from entering

Laredo, Texas, was visited by a tor-nado on Sunday. Quite a large num-ber of people were killed and much damage resulted.

It is understood that Hon. William Ross, ex-M. P., will be appointed to the senate, vice Mr. Currie of Windsor (N. S.), who declined the appointment.

The situation in Turkish Arabia has become critical. It transpires that only a thousand of the Turkish troops sent to the relief of Riza Pasha reached Sanaa (capital of Yemen) and that these fled thither after sustaining a defeat at the hands of the insurgents.

President Hays, of the Grand Trunk, in an address at Quebec Saturday said that it will take 500 men three years, working all the time, to produce enough cross ties to lay the Grand Trunk Pacific, and after the new road is completed it will add 20,000 men to the railway service of Canada.

The Trans-continental Railway Commission have almost completed the preliminary surveys from Quebec to Moncton. The route will go right through the heart of New Brunswick, passing through Chipman, and it is aid will have a grade of four-tenths of one per cent.

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A pet cat aroused Mrs. Jane Renahan, 63 years of age, of Montreal on 28th, from a sound sleep, by pawing her face. She looked up and saw the gas stove in the kitchen had set fire to the woodwork of the room. In trying to extinguish the flames her clothes caught fire. She is in the hospital in a critical condition.

Burglars entered the Merchants'
Bank of Canada at Lancaster, Ont.,
last week and attacked Herman Van
Metzke, the teller, who was sleeping
on the premises. The teller displayed
great courage, pulling a revolver and
shooting one of the men dead. The
others then decamped. Van Metzke
was a native of Yarmouth, and was
formerly an employee of the Bank of
Yarmouth.

On 26th ult. R. T. McIlreith was elected mayor of Halifax, with a plurality of 295 over Campbell and Rogers. His majority over Rogers is 733, and over Campbell 1465. In ward 2 Prof. Murray of Dalhousie College is elected by 14 majority over E. S. Blackie, druggist. In ward 4 Ald. Hubley is re-elected by 58 over Ex-Alderman

It is reported that the United States government has authorized the construction of certain works on the Milk river, which runs from Montana into the Northwest and then back again to the United States territory, which will have the effect of diverting this stream from Dominion territory. If this be so the Dominion will enter a strong protest to the Washington authorities.

The council of the Halifax board of trade at a meeting on 27th decided to report to the board its endorsement of the proposal of the Ottawa board of trade that the leader of the opposition in the federal parliament be paid a salary equal to that of a cabinet minister. They declined to endorse the payment of a salary to leaders of opposition in the provincial legislatures.

On April 27 twelve men were killed and one fatally injured by an explosion which occured at Eleanor shaft, near Dubois, Pa. The shaft is in an isolated part of the country, and although the explosion occured at 9.35 no word reached the surrounding towns until this morning. The mine is owned by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, and was only opened two

The statement of Canadian banks for March shows an increase in total deposits in Canada of \$5.723,221 chiefly in deposits on demand. Current loans in Canada, showing a normal increase in business, were \$8,117,310 larger than in March, 1904, call loans abroad show a slight expansion, \$361,-357 over February, and are more than five million greater than in March,

Potatoes are being bought at the starch factories of Eastern Maine at 20 to 25 cents per barrel, an average of 12,000 bushels per day being used in Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Fairfield. Even at this rate of consumption there will be many thousand bushels dumped. At this time last season good white stock was bringing two dollars per barrel, delivered at the potato shipping house.

Conditions in the teamsters' strike at Chicago were worse on Monday than at any preceding time. The strikers were in uglier mood, and the rioting was more open and violent and the attack on non union men more frequent and daring than at any time since the beginning of the strike. The chief cause for the increased belliger-ency on the part of the strikers and their friends is the fact that the Employers' Teaming Association brought 1,500 men into Chicago to take the place of strikers. Five men were seriously injured in riots.

The latest of a long series of incendiary fires, which have puzzled the police and fire department of Boston nearly resulted in the death of Mrs. Abbie Fulter, an aged women, who lives on the second floor of a three story tenement at 13 New Lands. An unknown person threw a wad of burning paper through a window while most of the occupants of the building were asleep. The furnishings were ignited and Mrs. Fulter was

forgotton in the rush for safety and was later found unconscious from smoke. A reward of \$1,000 has now been offered by the authorities for the apprehension of the incendaries who have caused so much trouble during the last month.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on April 26, ten miners were instantly crushed to death at the Conyngham mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company, located in the northern part of this city. The men were being lowered into the mine, and when 350 feet from the surface the rope broke and the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 4,000 feet. A rescuing party was at once organized and they found the bodies of the men in the dump at the bottom of the shaft be-neath a mass of debris. They were terribly mangled. Most of the vic-time lived in the vicinity of the mine and when the rescuers brought their and when the rescuers brought their crushed forms to the surface a large crowd was in waiting.

After working 3 hours with sledge hammers and picks, on April 26, 25 men broke into the parish jail at Homer, Ala. and shot Dick Craighead, inflicting wounds which probably will prove fatal. Craighead was charged with the murder of Mrs. Isaac McKee, wife of Craighead's half brother, and her little son. Every telephone and tele-graph wire out of Homer was cut and the rifles of the Claiborne guards were seized before the attack was made. More than twenty shots were fired at the cowering prisoner through the bars of his cell, nearly everyone taking effect. The man's legs, arms, and portions of his body were torn to shreds by the bullets. When Sheriff Kirkpatrick reached the jail he found Craighead still alive Craighead still alive.

Craighead still alive.

Easter has brought to the people of Russia liberty of worship. The decree was published Iast Sunday. The disabilities of Catholics have been abolished as well as those of other Christian bodies and Mohammedans. The Emperor's Easter gifts consist of a series of rescripts and ukases. One announcement remits the peasant arrearages of taxes and back payments on account of lands given to them at the time of their emancipation, amounting to about \$37,500,000. Although no general amnesty for political offenses is granted, pardon will be extended to certain classes of prisoners. The right of religious liberty is a gift of the highest significance, in comparison with which remission of millions of dollars of taxes of the peasantry, a long list of decorations, and six pages of promotions of beaucratic officials are hardly worth comment. of promotions of beaucratic officials are hardly worth comment.

A meeting of shareholders of the International Mercantile agency, a concern which never got beyond the initial stages and which took many thousands of dollars out of the pockets of Halifax men and from a group of capitalists in New Glasgow and other these as wall was held at the Halifax places as well, was held at the Halifax hotel last week. The purpose of the meeting was to hear a proposition by a gentleman who has a new proposal. His plan is for the shareholders to put up pro tata a sum of money to purchase a present going concern, use the equipment of the International Mercantile agency, which is said to be very valuable, and start afresh. The prospect is held out that in this way the International Mercantile agency shareholders stand a good chance, in the course of a few years, of getting their money back. The matter was taken into consideration. Several gentlemen in Halifax lost sums ranging from \$10,000 downwards by the failure of the concern referred to.

Home cured smoked ham, shoulder and bacon; 13 cts. for ham and 11 cts. for shoulder and bacon at A. Kirk &

For sale, - Three farmer's express waggons, and three working horses; Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 25, 1905.

War News.

Nothing of great importance has occurred during the past week in the war zone. The Russian fleet is lying off Sport Bayet (forty miles north of Kamranh Bay) outside territorial

The second reading of the Autonomy bill is likely to take place to-day. It is expected the Government's majority on the question will reach eighty. The matter will likely be constantly before the House until the third reading is accomplished.

Acknowledgments.

(Many acknowledgments crowded Christopher McDonald, Cranbrocke, Michael Kyte, Ashby.
Archie McLeilan, Thorburn, James Kelly, Roman Valley, Mrs J R Gillis, West Duluth, Rev J A Bedard, Greenwood, Charles S Crispo, Boston, Donald McDougall, Mainadieu, Mrs R MoNeil, Sydney, John A Campbell, Glenora Falls, Rev E M Weigel, Ichester, D P McIsaac, Pictou, John McLean, Dorchester, E Purcell, Poit Mulgrave, Miss M Murray, Bay of Islands, Rev J C Chisholm, St Josephs, Rev R McDonald, Crysler, Alex D McDonald, Maryvale, Allan McPrerson, McPherson's P O, Seward McPhee, Ottawa, Mary Dorant, Boston, Wm McDonald, James River, W B McNeil, Mallgnant Cove, D McDonald, Cpper Big Tracadie, Allan Chisholm, Marydale, John H McDonald, St Andrews, DELATES. (Many acknowledgments crowded out.)

DEATHS.

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

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

At Malignant Cove, on April the 20th, JOHN RON*LD, aged 2 months, child of MR. and MRS. ANGUS MCNEH.

At Dunmore, Apr. 27th, after a few hours' illness, MARIA MARGARET, aged 10 months and 21 days, infact child of MARY A. and WM. MCLEAN.

At Traindie, on 30th April, Captain John Petitras, aged seventy three years. Captain John was a good Catholic, a good citizen and a true friend. May his soul rest in peace.

true friend. May his soul rest in peace.

MRS. FREEMAN BEID (nee Mary A. McNeil)
Antigorish Harbour, on Tuesday, the 27th ult.'
in the prime of a modert and blameless life. She bere a painful illness with the utmost resignation, and being comforted by the rites of the Church, she awaited the call of her God with the greatest confidence. A character so amilable could not fail to be missed by all who knew her, but particularly by her sadly bereaved husband, owhom she was a capable, dutiful and loving wife. The sympathetic feelings of the community toward him and her brother and two sisters, as well as regard for the departed one, was manifested by the large funeral on Friday, when she was laid to rest in Lakevale cemetery by the Parish Priest, assisted by the Rev. Rector of the Cathedral, Attigonish.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for New Campbellton Works," will be received at this office until Thursday, May 25, 1995, inclu sively, for the removal, reconstruction of top wharf, construction of retaining wall, pile and crib work extension at New Campbellton, Victo ia County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of E. G. Millidge, Esq., Resident Eng neer, Antigonish, N. S., C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the postmaster at New 'ampbellton, N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

An accepted chaque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500,00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

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

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

FRED. GELINAS,

**** 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.

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H. JEMMETT, Manager.

West End Warehouse.

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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 the 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.

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Show days in this department are over, and have been a decided success. We have never before taken so many orders on our opening days, showing the efforts of the management in this department have been appreciated by good judges of artistic and nicely trimmed millinery. We are adding some new ideas daily and will study the best interests of our patrons so as to please. See our Children's Motor Tweed Spring Caps at 25 cents each.

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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.

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We manufacture good wool into desirable patterns of TWEEDS of the very best quality, such as have built up our business and made our reputation; we then manufacture these tweeds into Clothing of the very latest designs, well trimmed, and well made.

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Is established in Antigonish, to sell these goods as all products of the Humphrey Mills.

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THE WORLD OVER Thousands of Mothers are using

CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP

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

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.

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The man before the desk is paid wages for labor. The man behind the desk is paid salary for knowledge.

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Our courses qualify for an increase in salary. Send for further information to

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Finest Quality TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED.

Also a full stock of GARDEN SEEDS.

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ANTIGONISH, N. S. This is the ideal beverage for everybody

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Drink it often and have good health.

Municipal Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1905.

Council met at 10 a. m. The Warden, Councillors McGillivray and Fraser were absent, being detained by bad roads. There being a quorum present, Councillor McEachren was appointed chairman. Council adjourned to

Council met at 2 p. m.; all present but Fraser who was sick Petition of Archibald V. Chisholm

for statute labour is granted.

Petition of Dan Cameron, Fairmont, for statute labour was read and grant-

A letter from Strathcona to the Provincial Secretary re Emigration,

was read and tabled. Report of committee to lay off a road for McLellans, Big Marsh, deferred for further information.

Councillor McLellan was granted leave of absence during the afternoon. The resignation of Asylum Superintendent read and accepted. Committee on Public Property to visit Asylum re

keeper's effects.
Archibald McPhee, Esq., South
River, was granted a rebate of rates

on \$200 for 1904. Applications from Thomas Grant and F. McLaughlan for position of Asylum Superintendent, were tabled.

Cook at Asylum applied for addition to salary. Application tabled. WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL.

Council met at 10 a. m. All present. Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

Petition of Mrs. Duncan Chisholm, of North Grant, for statute labour was granted.

Report of the committee appointed to appraise damages to land of Widow McGillivray, St. Andrew's, was confirmed. Damages \$11. Councillor for the district was instructed to sell wood left and pay proceeds to'Treas-

Petition of Dan McMaster, Glen Road, for statute labour read, granted half.

Resolution re local hospital, after hearing the committee appointed by the public meeting, deferred to 10 a. m. to-morrow. Council adjourned to 2 p. m.

Met at 2 p. m. All present. The committee on public property recommended paying keeper of asylum \$31.80 for furniture paid for by him-Recommendation confirmed.

The cooks' application for extra wages referred to asylum commission-

Petition of J. J. Sears, Lochaber, for statute labour, granted.
Allan and Peter McDonald, James

River Mountain, petitioned for statute labour. Petition allowed. Report of committee laying off alteration of road at Tracadie confirmed.

No damages. Committee to receive \$1.50. Committee worked during the after-

noon. Met at 5p. m., reported progress, and adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow. THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.

Council met at 10 a. m. Roll called. All present. Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

The following resolution, after some discussion, passed:
Resolved, that this Council vote the sum of \$300 towards the establishment

of a local hospital, provided the promoters of said institution raise the sum of \$1600 for such purpose, and provided that the scheme, when fully developed meets the approval of the Council and of the clergy of the County, passed.
Petition of George McIsaac, B.

Brook, for statute labour, was grant-

A number of accounts were passed and entered up.

council adjourned to 2 p. m. Coxneil met at 2 p. m. All present.

Committee on By Laws reported and after some discussion the Municipal Clerk and Treasurer were appointed to revise the By Laws and report in January, 1906.

The following amounts were added to the amount voted for poor in January: No. 1, \$75: No. 2, \$60; No. 5, \$60; No. 6, \$40; No. 11, \$30.

The Warden, Councillors McEachern and McAdam were appointed com-mittee on settlement with Town.

A motion that the Government grant for roads and bridges be divided according to mileage, passed.

A motion that the Government road moneys be expended by com-

missioners nominated by the Council-lors of the several districts, passed. Council adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow.

FRIDAY, 7TH APRIL.

Council met at 10 a.m. All present, Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

Petition of Michael Punch, of St. Andrew's, deferred from the January meeting, asking to be relieved from paying County rates for supporting an invalid brother, was granted.

Some accounts were passed and council adjourned to 1.30 p. m.

Met at 1.30 p. m. All present.

Doctor's accounts deferred to Janu-

Petition of Alex. Polson, of South River, to be released from paying taxes for 1905, his barn being burnt, was read and granted to the extent of \$1000 valuation.

Petition of Rose Landry, of Tracadie for rebate of rates for 1903, referred to committee on collectors' rolls A motion that the Municipal Clerk

notify all collectors in arrears to report to the Treasurer within fifteen days and state whether or not they have issued warrants in accordance with the law, passed.

A motion by Councillor McGillivray,

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

seconded by Councillor Eachren, that the Council borrow S1000 for the purpose of buying seed in accordance with an Act passed by the Legislature, was lost. Names were called for. For the motion: McGillivray, McEachren, McAdam. Against: McLellan, Fraser, Crispo, Cameron, McDonald, Delorey, and McKersie. McKenzie

Council adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

SATURDAY, STH APRIL. Council met at 10 a. m. Roll called.

All prerent. Minutes of former meetng read and stood approved.

Rose Landry's petition for rebate discussed and deferred to January The Warden and County Solicitor

instructed to look after the interest of the County re E. E. R. R. damages

Report of Committee on collectors

rolls was adopted.
Warden to interview Prof. Macdonald with the view of bringing the capabilities of the County to the notice of capitalists, emigrants, etc., in accordance with Strathcona's suggestions to the Government of Nova Scotia,

\$50 was voted for assisting the Home Week affair.

John Jocelyn's account of \$6.25 for

attending Council, passed. \$3 to be paid Committee Webb of Habour au Bouche for extra services. Thomas Grant, under - keeper asylum, is to be head keeper for the present. Salary \$29.00 per month.

The under-keeper and matron to be arranged by the commissioners. A resolution was read re the support of J. McKenzie, an insane patient in

the asylum. It was deferred to January next.

Council adjourned to 1.30 p. m.

Met at 1.30 p. m. Committee on charities and insane was instructed

to have telephone put in asylum. The clerk to give order for printers' bills when County has funds. District books were confirmed as

they now stand.
Minutes of days, proceeding read and stood approved. Council adjourned. Sine die.

THE MASTER MECHANICS' PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 20 for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs. Montreal.

"In the Country of the Strenuous Life."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AS UNDERSTOOD IN AMERICA AND MISUNDERSTOOD IN FRANCE.

(By M. Anatole LeRoy Beaulieu.) [In the following paper by that distinguished Frenchman, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the idea of liberty which prevails in the United States is strikingly contrasted with the wild and impracticable theories held by the men who at present control the destinies of France. The paper appeared originally in Journal des Debats of Paris, and was translated for the Review. Our readers will remember that M. Leroy-Beaulieu, at the invitation of Harvard University designs. vitation of Harvard University, delivered a course of lectures here a few years ago .- ED.]

To all those who would know how a reat modern democracy understands iberty-and notably religious liberty. I would say, "Cross the Atlantic, go to the land of Washington and Roosevelt; it is a pilrimage that should be made by all our legislators, above all by those who demand the separation of Church and State.

The United States is the classic land of Separation. If it has succeeded there, if it has given that country re-ligious peace, it is because the United States was formed by liberty and for

To convince ourselves we have only to read "In the Country of the Strenu-ous Life," an observing and lively record of travel dedicated, with his

permission to President Roosevelt.

The author, the Rev. Felix Klein, Professor in the Catholic Institute of Paris, is a noble soul who interests himself in all the great contemporary questions, and who has left in America many friendships of which I have found trace and reaped the benefits. Besides being in the forefront of our young clergy, he has the appreciation and the spirit of liberty; which is to sav that he possesses the key to the institutions and the greatness of the United States.

As priest and as teacher, his attention is particularly directed to religious questions and questions of educa-tion. Are not these, today, the ones most agitated in France, and at the same time those in which we have most to learn from the great Republic,

our senior in democracy and in liberty ! THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CLERGY.

On the and urgent matters the Abbé Klei gives us not merely the results of his personal investigations, of hissojourns in rectories and convents, of his visits to schools and universities but in allowing us to penetrate to the intimacy of American life he shares with us the hospitality of his hosts, he shows us the views and sentiments of Americans of all classes, of all denominations, and of all professions, to begin with the most eminent, from President Roosevelt to Cardinal Gibbons.

Most striking in these rapid tableaux is the resolute optimism of all these Americans; their robust confidence in their institutions and in liberty, that is to say, precisely that which is most lacking in the French. In the United States, faith in liberty is still a dogma which has no doubters, no apostates; and in no domain does liber y appear more necessary and desirable than in religion. Believers or agnostics, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, know that under the Star-Spangled Banner the rights of conscience will be always full and intact.

Bowman's Headache Powders Safe and Reliable.

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priests, ministers and rabis rejoice unanimously in the régime of separation, when, in assuring them all liberty, this régime frees them from the servitude and all the fetters of the old world?

Among this free clergy of America, none is more American and more democratic than the Catholic clergy; and nowhere, perhaps, are bishops and priests of the old faith invested with greater moral authority than in the

great cities of the new continent.

The reasons are understood when we enter with Abbé Klein the modest rectories which serve as episcopal palaces for the great bishops of the new world, or the great convents whose high walls stretch along the avenues of American cities. The place, each day more important, taken by the Catholic Church in the United States, is one of the most striking phenomena to the European observer. It gives the lie—the lie of fact—to the antiquated doctrines of the Jacobins, the slaves of inherited prejudices, who, in their ignorance of the great world, assert the absolute incompatibility of the Church and democracy—two things of which knowledge is almost

equally wanting to them.
It is true that in the White House and Capitol at Washington the separa-tion and neutrality of the State are understood in a manner quite different from that of the Palais-Bourbon. In that classic land of separation, the leaders of the State do not fear to invoke publicly the name of God. Thus, during the last few weeks, President Roosevelt, faithful to the custom of his people, named a day of November for the national feast of Thanksgiving, and recommended to all the citizens of and recommended to all the citizens of the United States to thank the Almighty, each one in his church and according to its rites. The seculariza-tion or as it is now called, the laicization of the State is much less complete or less rigid in the United States than

in the France of the Concordat.

The Abbé Klein shows us, again,
Cardinal Gibbons officially charged, at
the inauguration of the St. Louis Exposition, to call down the Divine bene-diction on the World's Fair and on the American people; for in all ceremonies or civil observances, God is always the first to be invited; and it is often to a Catholic prelate, to a Gibbons, to an Ireland, to a Spalding, that the American Government the American Government confides the charge to invoke the graces of the Most High on the descendants of the Puritans of the Mayflower.

The esteem thus highly testified to these great bishops extends not only to their priests, but also to the religious who in America, perhaps more than elsewhere, constitute a notable portion of the Catholic clergy. The Abbe Klein gives many examples. At St. Louis, for instance, President Roosevelt assists side by side with Cardinal Gibbons, at the maintaining of theological theses in the Jesuit college. On another occasion, in the West, the presidential train was held for a visit to another college of these same Jesuits, denounced in Europe as the indefatigable adversaries of democracy, and he addressed them in this lan-guage: "I should consider myself culpable if I failed in the precepts of our Constitution which teach us to treat all citizens alike, without regard to the manner chosen by each of them to adore Almighty God."

It is thus that the President of the United States speaks to Jesuits. Not content with this impartial profession of toleration, Mr. Roosevelt congratu-lated them on the progress of their work, and ended with these words: "I believe that your pleasure in seeing me in the midst of you is surpassed by that which I feel at finding myself

CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

There are already about two thousand Jesuits in the United States. They are not the only religious order to profit by American liberty. Ancient or modern, all the Congregations of men and women have prosperous establishments there today. Many have founded colleges, universities, "academies," which are accorded civil recognition and in many cases have the right to confer degrees. The Americans do not distrust corporations of any kind, or lay or ecclesiastical mortmain. The freedom of foundations for education, for religion, for charity, appears to them one of the greatest forces of their democracy. It is perhaps in reality the greatest.

Like laymen, priests and religious encounter in their work only material obstacles. To all, as Cardinal Girbons said to me last May, protection is assured equally, not by law, but by pub-

lic sentiment.

Many of the religious houses of the United States, colleges, seminaries, convents, have been founded by French men and women and by French Con-Why be astonished, therefore, that gregations. From the Atlantic to the

Pacific one meets, in almost every State, establishments of these Congregations whose mother-house was in gations whose mother-house was in France and whose superior-general was, even yesterday, a Frenchman: Sulpicians, Lazarists, Marists, Fathers of the Holy Cross, Oblates of Mary, Brothers of the Christian Schools, without counting numbers of the congregations of women; so that, in the American church one finds everywhere the memory and the imprint of France. It was the same, and with more reason, in Canada. The foremost of the American clergy have been educated by these Sulpicians whom the ignorant hatred of our government did not spare, thus depriving France of the legitimate ascendancy acknowledged by all these Orders which were administered from Paris by our compatriots. Everywhere the sectarian spirit loses us friends and patronage, not only in the East where with our own hands we break the secular instruments of French influence, but, as Abbé Klein deposes, in the United States, in Canada, in both Americas, in all those new countries which, if they have not great memories of the past, have promises for the future.

Many of the religious exiles from France have found refuge in the United States, as in Canada. In receiving them, free America remains faithful to her ancient and glorious mission of asylum for all the persecuted of the old world. On this hospitable soil. liberty is neither a meaningless password nor the unique privilege of a faction.

To a French functionary who was striving to make her understand that, if our government closes so many schools, convents and chapels, it is to safeguard liberty, the principal of Bryn Mawr School replied tersely, "In America liberty consists in allowing people to do what they wish.

Our Jacobins may deem it unsophisticated and unprogressive; such is nevertheless the political philosophy of Americans, a practical people, the enemy of all fanaticism, whom the sophists of the old world will not succeed in convincing that liberty rests

upon coercion.
"I have only brought from my journey," Abbé Klein tells us. "a single material souvenir; it is a bronze medal on which is reproduced the famous bell of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, with this legend; 'Proclaim liberty through the land unto all the inhabi-tants!' When shall we at last hear above our heads the emancipating peal which, from one end to the other of France, shall proclaim liberty for all?'

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Very Best.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and want to say it is the best cough medicine I have ever chant of Marlan, Mich. There is no question about its being the best, as it will cure a cough or cold in less time than any other treatment. It should always be kept in the house ready for instant use, for a cold can be cured in much less time when promptly treated. For sale by all druggists.

"No, Willie dear," said mamma, "no more cakes to-night. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?" "Well" replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."

What is the most melancholy tree?

What tree is it that everybody dreads? Birch.



If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."

MRS. DELIA MCWELL, Newark, N. J.

Poor

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Shakespeare at School.

The Stratford Grammar School was an ancient institution in Shakespeare's day, having been originally founded in the first half of the fifteenth century the first half of the fifteenth century by the Guild, an organization which was then at least two hundred years old. This Guild, like other of these ancient societies, had a religious origin, being "collected for the love of God and our soul's need;" but relief of the poor and of its own indigent members was also a part of its functions.

The "craft-guilds," formed by people engaged in a single trade or occupation, were a different class of societies, though in many instances off-

cieties, though in many instances off-

shoots from the religious guilds, and often, as in London, surviving the decay of the parent institution.

A Guild chapel and hall and almshouses were built by the society at Stratford, doubtless where the group of similar structures now standing was

of similar structures now standing was erected about a century later.

The grammar school was kept in the second story of the Guildhall. Attendance was free, the schoolmaster, who had a yearly salary of ten pounds, being forbidden to take anything from his scrib.

In 1547 the Guild was dissolved, but the school was spared, and in June, 1553, it was created, by charter from Edward VI., "The King's New School of Stratford appear Avon" — curiously of Stratford-upon-Avon" — curiously described as "a certain free grammar school, to consist of one master and teacher, forever to endure.'

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The master was to be appointed by the Earl of Warwick, and was to receive twenty pounds a year from the income of certain lands given by the king for that purpose. A part of the expenses of the school is to this day paid from the same royal endowment.

To this school we may imagine your.

To this school we may imagine young William Shakespeare wending his way for the first time on a May morning in 1571. If he was born on the 23rd of April, 1564,—or May third, according to our present calendar,—he had now reached the age of seven years, at which he could enter the school.

The only other requirement for ad-

The only other requirement for admission, in the case of a Stratford boy, was that he should be able to read; and this he had probably learned at home with the aid of a "horn-book," such as he afterward referred to in "Love's Labor's Lost;" "Yes, yes; he teaches boys the horn-book. What is a, b, spelt backward, with the horn on his head?"

The primer of our forefathers, which continued in common use in England down to the middle of the last century, at least, was a single printed leaf, usu-ally set in a frame of wood and covered with a thin plate of transparent horn, from which it got its name. There was generally a handle to hold it by, and through a hole in the handle a cord was put, by which the "book" was slung to the girdle of the scholar. In a book printed in 1731 we read of "a child, in a boddice coat and leading strings, with a horn-book tied to

ing-strings, with a horn-book tied to her side." In 1715 we find mention of the price of a horn-book as twopence; but Shakespeare's probably cost only half as week. half as much.

The leaf had at the top the alphabet, large and small, with a list of the vowels and a string of easy monosyllables of the ab, eb, ib sort, and a copy of the Lord's Prayer. The matter varied somewhat from time to time.

Here is an exact reproduction of the text of one specimen, from a recent catalogue of a London antiquarian bookseller, who prices it at twelve guineas, or a trifle more than sixty dollars. These old horn-books are now excessively rare, having seldom sur-vived the wear and tear of the nurs-

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> ac ec ic oc uc
> ad ed id od ud
> a e i o u
> ca ce ci co cu
> da de di do du In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen, O'UR Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name; thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this Day our daily Bread; and forest as our targets as forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil. Amen.

THE HORN-BOOK.

The alphabet was prefaced by cross, whence it came to be called the Christ Cross row, corrupted into "criss-cross-row," or contracted into "cross-row;" as in "Richard III.," where Clarence says:

He hearkens after prophesies and dreams And from the cross row plucks the letter And says a wizard told him that by G His issue disinherited should be.

Shenstone alludes to the horn-book in "The Schoolmistress:

Their books of stature small they take in

hand, Which with pellucid horn secured are To save from fingers wet the letters fair.

Possibly the boy William, instead of a horn-book, had an "A-B-C book," which often contained a catechism, in addition to the elementary reading

Lit was not a long walk that our seven-year-old boy had to take in going to school. Turning the corner of Henley Street, where his father's house is still to be seen, he passes into the High Street, on which—though the street changes its name twice b fore we get there is the Guildhall, where the school is kept.

It adjoins the Guild Chapel, which is separated only by a narrow lane from the "great house," as it was called, the handsomest in all Strat-ford. The child as he passes that grand mansion, little dreams that

the same to-day as it did when William studied there, except that a plastered ceiling has replaced or hidden the oak

ceiling has replaced or hidden the oak roof of the olden time.

The wainscotted walls, with the small windows high above the floor, are evidently ancient. An old desk, it may have been the master's and some rude forms, or benches, are now the only furniture; for the school was long ago removed to ampler and more convenient quarters. A desk, said convenient quarters. A desk, said with no authority whatever to have been used by Shakespeare, is preserved in the Henley Street house.

What did William study in the grammar school? Not much except withmetic and Latin with pophage.

crithmetic and Latin, with perhaps a little Greek and a smattering of other branches.

His first lessons in Latin were probably from two well-known books of the time, the "Accidence" and the "Sententiæ Pueriles," The examina-tion of Master Page by the Welsh par-son, Sir Hugh Evans, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is taken almost verbally from the "Accidence;" and reminiscences of both books are to be

traced in other of Shakespeare's plays.

The "Sententiæ Pueriles" was a collection of brief sentences from many authors, including moral and religious passages intended for the use of the boys on Saints' Days.

The Latin Grammar studied by William was certainly Lily's, the standard manuel of the time, as long before and after. The first edition was published in 1513, and one was issued as late as 1817, or more than three hundred years afterward. In "The Taming of the Shrew" a passage from Terence is quoted in the incorrect form in which it appears in this grammar.

There are certain people, by the way, who believe that Shakespeare's plays were written by Francia Parency.

plays were written by Francis Bacon. Can we imagine the sage of St. Albans, familiar as he was with classical literature, going to his old Latin Grammar for a quotation from Terence, and not to the original works

Terence, and not to the original works of that famous playwright?

In "Love's Labor's Lost" Holofernes quotes the "good old Mantuan," as he calls him, in a sentence plainly a reminiscence of Shakespeare's schoolboy Latin. The "Mantuan" is not Vergil, as one might at first suppose, and as Mr. Andrew Lang, who is a good scholar, assumes in his pleasant comments on the play in Harper's Magazine for May, 1893, - but Baptista Spagnuoli, - or Spagnoli, - who got the name Mantuanus from his birththe name Mantuanus from his birth-

He died in 1516, less than fifty years before Shakespeare was born, and was the author of Sundry Eclogues, which the pedants of that day preferred to Vergil's, and which were much read in schools. 'The first eclosure begins with the passage quot eclogue begins with the passage quot-ed by Holofernes.

A little earlier in the same scene the old pedant gives us a quotation from Lily's Grammar. Other bits of Latin with which he interlards his talk are taken, with little or no variation, from the "Sententiæ Pueriles," or similar phrase-books.

Schoolboys in that olden time ap-

pear to have been much like those nowadays. They sometimes played truant. Jack Falstaff, in the First Part of "Henry IV.," asks: "Shall the blessed son of heaven prove a micher, and eat blackberries?" Micher, meacher, or moocher, is now obsolete, though the practice it suggests is not; but a contempory diction. gests is not; but a contempory dictionary of provincial words and phrases gives this definition of the word:
"Moocher—a truant; a blackberry

modern schools. Boys who had faithfully prepared their lessons would "prompt" others who had been less diligent. One of these fellows, named Willis, born in the same year with Shakespeare, has recorded his youthful experience at school in a diary written later in life, which is still extant. He tells how, after being often helped in this fashion, "it fell out on a day that one of the eldest scholars and one of the highest form fell out a day that one of the eldest scholars and one of the highest form fell out with" him "upon occasion of some boys' play abroad," and refused to "prompt" him as aforetime. He feared that he might "fall under the rod," but gathering his wits together, managed to recite his lesson creditably; and "so," he says, "the evil intended to me by my fellow-scholar turned to my great good."

How William liked going to school we do not know, but if we are to

we do not know, but if we are to judge from his references to school-boys and schoolmasters he had little taste for it. In "As You Like It" we have the familiar picture of

the whining schoolboy, with his satchel And shining morning face, creeping like snall Unwillingly to school; and in "Romeo and Juliet" the signifi-

Love goes toward love as schoolboys from their But love from love, toward school with heavy

Gremio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," when asked if he has come from the church, replies: "As willingly as e'er I came from school. And the pedagogues of the dramatist are pedants, whom he delights to ridicule. Such is Holofernes, already referred to, and worse than he, Pinch, in the "Comedy of Errors," who is something of a conjuter withal: thing of a conjurer withal:

one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain, A mere anatomy, a mountebank. A threadbare juggier and a fortune teller, A heesy, hollow eyed, sharp-looking wretch, A living dear man

Pinch is not called a schoolmaster in the text of the play, but in the stage direction of the earliest edition (1623) he is described, on his entry, as "a schoolmaster call'd Pinch."
In old times the village pedagogue

some twenty-five years later he will often had the reputation of being a conjurer; that is, of one who could The schoolroom probably looks much exorcise evil spirits-perhaps because

Free Gifts of Toilet Soaps

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and SAVE THE COUPONS.

The Coupons are the same as cash because they can be exchanged for Toilet Soaps for which you have to pay out money every week.

Users of SUNLIGHT and CHEERFUL SOAPS can get their TOILET SOAPS for nothing.

Ask your grocer for particulars or write us for Premium List.

A gift is of little value if it consists of something you have no use for. In exchange for Sunlight Soap Coupons you can get something you need and

use every day.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

sides the priest, who could speak Latin, the only language supposed to be "understanded of devils."

Sooth to say, the schoolmasters of that day were not likely to be remembered with much favor by their pupils in after years. "Whereas they make one schollar, they marre ten," says Henry Peacham, writing at about that time; and he tells of one pedagogue who used to whip his boys of a cold morning, "for no other purpose cold morning "for no other purpose than to get himself a heate." No doubt it warmed the boys, too, but it is not recorded that they liked the

Some of the grammars of the period have on the title-page the significant woodcut of "an awful man sitting on woodcut of "an awful man sitting on a high chair, pointing to a book with his right hand, but with a mighty rod in his left." Lily's Grammar, on the other hand, has the picture of a huge fruit-tree, with little boys in its branches picking the abundant fruit. I hope the urchins did not find this more suggestive of stealing apples than of gathering the rich fruit of the tree of knowledge within. How long William remained in the

grammar school we do not know, but probably not more than six years, or until he was thirteen. In 1577 his father was beginning to have bad luck in his business, and the boy very like-ly had to be taken from school for work of some sort.

As Ben Jonson says, Shakespeare had "small Latin and less Greek,"—perhaps none,—and this was probably due to his leaving the grammar school before the average age. However that may have been, we may be pretty sure that all the regular schooling he ever had was got there. - W. J.

A Good Family Liniment.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries, which are of frequent occurance, there is nothing so good. It soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief from pain, but causes the parts to heal in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood-poisoning is avoided. Sold by all

Call a girl a chick and she smiles; call a woman a hen and she howls. moucher. A boy who plays truant to pick blackberries,"

Idle pupils in those days often "made shift to escape correction" by methods not unlike those known in our methods not unlike those known in our methods not unlike those known in our methods and she safe and she safe she better was a she hatter who had faith to be safe and she safe she hatter was a she hatter who had faith to pick and she safe she hatter was a she hatter who had faith to pick and she safe she hatter was a she safe she hatter who had faith to pick and she safe she hatter who had faith to pick and she safe she had she had she safe she safe she she safe she woman a cat and she hates you, Women are queer.

If you call a man a gay dog it will flatter him; call him a pup, a hound, or a cur and he will try to alter the map of your face. He doesn't mind being called a bull or a bear, yet he will object to being mentioned as a calf or a cub. Men are queer, too.

A Good Suggestion.

Mr. C. C. Wainwright of Lemon City, Fla., has written the man-ufactures that much better results are obtained from the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in cases of pains in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus by taking it in water as hot as can be drank. That when taken in this way the effect is double in rapidity. "It seems to get at the right spot instantly," he says. For sale by all

A class in first year English was re-citing in a West Side school the other

"Who can give me," said the teachwho can give me, said the teacher, "a sentence in which the words 'the bitter end 'are used?"

Up jumped a little girl excitedly, "I can, teacher. The cat ran under the

bureau, and the dog ran after her and



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.

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.

C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish

A TIN **JERSEY** CREAM

COSTS ONLY 10C AND IS A GOOD THING TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

YOUR GROCERS SELL IT

Is considered a necessity by everyone, and yet they neglect to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by the oc-curence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuber-culosis and other diseases. For this pur-pose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

and 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every spring, These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the sum ner exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bot-

MIDDLETON, N. S.

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 169 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent Intervale, yielding hay of primest quality.

It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber, oles, etc. It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, Il in good repair. For further particulars apply to either of the notersinged.

THOMAS W. CHISHOLM,
147 Cambridge street,
Charlestown, Mass. Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beauley, Antigonish

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

C. ERESNT GREGORY.
Solicitor of Miss Alice Whelan



Granger Condition Powders

The only Powder that has stood the test of quality.

Cure Stoppage, Swelled Legs, Bad Blood, Horse Ail, Cough, Thick Water, A blood Tonic and Purifier. At all dealers.

Price 25 ots. THE CAIRD CO., Ltd., Proprietors, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

COTTOTTO COTTO COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS

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

Wool wanted-Palace Clothing Co. Humphrey Clothing. Auction Sale-Allau McAdam. Tenders Wanted-Fred. Gellnas. Tenders Wanted-A. D. Chishoim, New Goods-A. Kirk & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CONCERT.-On Thursday night, May 11th, there will be a concert in the College Hall, the proceeds of which will go towards buying bunting, flags, etc., for the grand celebration next September. As some of the best tal-ent of Antigonish is enlisted, the affair promises to be a rare treat. Among other numbers will be a very laughable farce given by the students.

THE LECTURE on Japan by Dr. Hannah, President of King's College, delivered in McDonald's Hall on Saturday evening last, was listened to by a very small but appreciative audience. The subject was discussed in a very very clear and interesting manner, the learned lecturer leading his audience through from the very foundation of the Japanese Empire up to the present day. Knowing that the object of these lectures is to raise funds sufficient to establish a school of engineering with ing in Sydney, in connection with King's College, Windsor, it is to be regretted that Dr. Hannah's effort here was not attended by better success

MAY SNOW STORM. - The winter MAY SNOW STORM.—The winter weather still stays with us, not apparently being satisfied with its long and severe reign during the usual months of its rule. On Tuesday, May 2nd, a cold north wind and snow-storm prevailed. Though the snow did not acquire any body within the Town, it was otherwise in the country districts. One reliable farmer in Fairmont telephoned us his experience on that day. He came to Town on runners with a load of potatoes and runners with a load of potatoes and returned home by the same means with a load of hay. There was an abundance of snow on the roads with occasional snow drifts, one at least of which was three feet deep. which was three feet deep.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at McDonald's Hall this evening, by Mrs. Margaret McKinnon Cooke, who is endowed with a grand voice, and Mr. Cooke, a clever elocutionist. The North Sydney Herald has the following respecting the entertain-ment given at North Sydney last week: Mrs. Margaret "McKinnon Cooke, of Halifax, thoroughly delighted a large and select audience in Empire Hall on Monday evening. This was the brilliant young artist's first appearance in this town as a vocalist, and while her reputation has preceded her, the manner in which she acquitted herself was indeed an agreeable sur-Her rendition of the many different pieces was exceedingly pleasing. Her voice, a rich contralto, has a most remarkable range and shows splendid culture. Her future is regarded by able musical critics as most promising.

THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL to Nova Scotians is receiving some public consideration. That it should cost so high is not surprising, as it is generally understood all the companies with the exception of the one at Port Hood have combined to maintain a high rate to the Nova Scotia consumer. The people of Antigonish are in a position, we think, to remedy this rievance, so far as they are concerned. The Port Hood Company sells coal at \$2.70 per ton. It costs but 70 cents per ton to deliver this coal at P. E. Island and but 90 cents to Halifax. If some work was done on our Harbour entrance coal could be landed here by water from Port Hood at even a less figure, and the saving on cost of fuel to the community would be about \$1.50 per ton. It is hoped the Board of Trade will inquire into the matter.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of the Town was held last evening in the C. M. B. A. Hall, for the purpose of arranging for a fitting reception of His Lordship Bishop Cameron on his arrival home from Rome. Hon. C. P. Chisholm and Mr. J. A. Wall, barristor, wave chosen chairman and score. ter, were chosen chairman and secretary respectively of the meeting. The wish of the meeting seemed to be that the reception should take the form of a public demonstration, the citizens generally decorating their premises and they with the members of the parish in the outlying districts to parish in the outlying districts to join in a procession and escort His Lordship from the Station to the Cathedral, where he will be presented with an address. Several committees were appointed to arrange the details of the reception along the above lines. The Citizens' Band have already kindly offered their services. A number of haggines will also join in the procession. bagpipes will also join in the procession.

LUMBER IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Western Star, Bay of Islands, Nfld., says: "A milling concern styled the Deer Lake Lumber Co. has lately been organized, and promises to do business on a large scale. A. A. Chisholm, of Nova Scotta, who is managing director states that as soon as arrangerector, states that as soon as arrangements are made for the transfer of ments are made for the transfer of properties, a large number of men will be put in the woods, and the erection of mills will be proceeded with immediately. The timber areas at Deer Lake and Adies Pond, belonging to Job Bross, and Harvey & Co., ing to Job Bros., and Harvey & Co., have been taken over by this company. There is excellent timber in those sections, and most of it has escaped the forest fires. It is intended to erect one mill at the head of Deer Lake, and another at Brake's Point, Humbermouth, where shipments may be made either by rail or water." This is the concern of which mention was made in The Casket some weeks. ago. Mr. Chisholm belongs at Marydale, Ant. dale, Ant.

THE CATHOLICS OF THE TOWN OF INVERNESS are under the necessity of increasing the size of their place of

worship. The present building is not are visiting their brother Mr. A. G. nearly large enough to accommodate the congregation. It also lacks Nova Scotia, Antigonish. nearly large enough to accommodate the congregation. It also lacks proper pews and other requirements. The pastor and parishioners are now, therefore, seriously considering the best plan to secure suitable and adequate Church accommodation. Under existing conditions at Inverness it is rather a problem to determine whether it is wise to build a large and expensive Church to meet the situation a possible future growth of population may create, or to be satisfied with a cheap addition to the Church quarters sufficiently large for needs of present body of attendants at Divine Service. Business in the community during the past winter has been exceedingly dull, he miners have had but a couple of days' work each week, and though spring is now well advanced there are but few changes for the better. The surrounding country districts, as elsewhere, suffered by last year's drouth. Mining is the chief resource of the place, and any probable drawback in place, and any probable drawback in this industry must be seriously con-sidered before the construction of a large building is undertaken. The pastor and parishioners are proceed-ing very carefully, and are likely to confine their efforts to doubling the size of the present stru ure, which would mean but a comparatively small outlay, the installing of pews and other minor improvements. It is also proposed to remove the building also proposed to remove the building to a site more convenient to the other parochial property. The land will be a gift from Mr., McIsaac. To aid in raising the necessary funds, the League of the Cross proposes to have an outing on the 24th of May, to which it is hoped the League of the Cross of Port Hood will run an ex-Cross of Port Hood will run an excursion. Although the Parish of Inverness is but a short time in existence, it has already \$12,000 worth of ecclesiastical property, nearly the whole of which is paid for.

To be well-dressed you want to wear a "Franklin Derby," sold by A. Kirk

Personal.

Rev. J. McMaster, P. P., Mabou, was in Town this week.

Mr. G. A. Fraser of Sydney, formerly of Antigonish, returned to Town on Saturday and has entered the em-ploy of Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

The Misses Marion and Cassie Mc-Donald of Georgetown, P. E. Island,

ENDERS

Will be received by the Subscriber till NOON SATURDAY, 13TH INST.

for removing the C. M. B A., Hall, so-called, at Inverness, a distance of about 1500 feet. The first part of the distance is a little up grade, the rest level,

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. L. MacDONALD, P. P. Inverness, N. S. May 1st, 1905.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the STH DAY OF MAY,

by the undersigned for the supplying of Nails, Tarred Paper, Dry Paper, Zinc and Sheet Lead for C. M. B. A. Hall Building, to be deitvered no later than the 15th day of May. Specifications can be had by applying to the undersigned Tenders will also be received up to the 13 th DAY OF MAY, for the supplying of Glass and Laths required by said Hall. Also for plastering, The Glass and Laths to be delivered no later than 1st Day of June. The plastering to commence when lathing is ready. Specifications of glass, or quality of laths required, or any information about the plastering can be had from the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-A. D. CHI3HOLM, Secretary Antigonish, May 2, 1905,

Rev. J. W. McIsaac of the College staff, returned to Town on Monday from Upper Canada, whither he had gone a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health. He has been, we are glad to state, greatly benefitted and we believe fully recovered.

Among the Advertisers.

Special values in lace curtains at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Fresh ground graham flour just re-ceived at Bonner's.

A. Kirk & Co. will pay 25 cts. for good white tub-washed wool.

500 Muskrat skins wanted by Harold B. Whidden, at C. B. Whidden & Son's 1 car wheat brand, 1 car chop feed

1 car imperial bag flour, just received and for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son. Wanted, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. H. H. Crerar, Church Street.

To walk with comfort wear Mac-Cready's cushion sole boot, "Worth," sold by A. Kirk & Co.

Wm. Garvie, Pinevale, has two good working horses which will be sold at his auction sale on Monday, May 8th. For sale,—3 slightly used carriages: 1 is a single top buggy, I a two-seated family carriage with top, the third a phaeton, no top.—A. Kirk & Co.

Wanted, a large quantity of wool, for which I shall pay 25c per lb., in exchange for cloths, yarn, dry goods, etc. Thomas Somers.

Preserves, jams and jellies in buckets, tins and glasses at Bonner's.

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction on SATURDAY,
MAY 6th, 1905 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in
the yard, at the rear of Fraser's Meat Shop on
Main Street, Antigonish.

Three Milch Cows, due to calve, 3 Yearling
Heifers, 4 Yearling Steers, 1 Mare, good
worker, 1 Riding Waggon, 1 Sleigh, 1 Set
Steel Harrows, 1 Riding Harness, 1 Working
Harness, A few bushels Wheat and Oats
and Potatoes, 1 Knitting Machine, in good
order, lot of Household Furniture, 1 Spinning Wheel.

Terms: 7 months credit on notes with approved security.

ALLAN A. MacADAM.

F. H. MacPHIE, Auctioneer.
Antigonish, N. S. April 26th, 1905.

Antigonish, N. S. April 26th, 1905.

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises f the subscriber on MONDAY, MAY 8, at 11 o'clock,

MONDAY, MAY 8, at 11 o'clock,
the following:
6 Milch Cows.
4 Two Year Olds.
4 Yearlings.
1 Colt, 1 year old.
1 Pig with litter,
12 Head of Sheep,
Pottoes
One Single Mowing Machine (Peering), one
Truck Wagon, one Riding Wagon, two Sets
Driving Harness, one set Feam Harness, one
Plough, one unitvator, One Single Set Sleds
Lets of other articles too numerous to mention
TERMS: Seven months credit on approved
notes.

WILLIAM GAFVIE, Pinevale.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber on

May 23rd, at 10 o'clock,

the following:

1 Horse, 4 years old; 1 Horse, 2 years old; Also, Farming Implements, consisting of Raking Machine, Mowlog Machine, Plow, and

Cart, etc.
Also, Household Furniture and many articles too numerous to mention.
TERMS: 6 months on approved notes and

ARCHD. McDOUGALD, Ballantyne's Cove

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

The fairest flowers that have ever bloomed in the garden of

fashions are our

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

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

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

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

CLOTHING

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Seeds! Seeds!

JUST ARRIVED

A Large Selection of Field and Garden Seeds.

AMERICAN BANNER. 20TH CENTURY. SENSATION.

WHITE RUSSIAN. WHITE FIFE. RED FIFE.

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

JUST ARRIVED:

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

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

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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



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The Fit and Style

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Of our Shoes and the good service they give cannot be surpassed, and the prices we charge for all these good qualities are the lowest possible. Ladies find THE EMPRESS SHOE, we sell at, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, and \$4 00 give the best satisfaction in

CUNNINGHAM'S SHOE STORE.

MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH, N. S.

... THE ...

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

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

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD

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

A large quantity of Tub Washed Wool wanted and Butter in exchange for Goods Highest cash price allowed for

TRUNKS, VALISES SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, TIES, COLLARS, HATS. CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.

All Goods narked in plain figures at lowest CASH VALUE. Also Cash paid for Wool. Inspection and

Enquiries Solicited.

PALACE CLOTHING CO

I am now offering my entire stock

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

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