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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 priest-ridden." 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!
Balaam 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 sufferings 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 seemed to have destroyed her moral

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 meretricies 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 new-found 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 *Athenæum* 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 Cartwright 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 execution of Papists."

"The Puritans of Elizabeth's reign were not persecuted volunteers, they 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 should 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 remembering them. No important character should be passed over without giving the children some distinctive mark of that character, or making some comment on it whereby it is made to stand

out in their minds separate from the many others mentioned. In studying the New Testament History, the children 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 interest in the work.

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 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 Gilmore'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 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 persons 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 superstitious, 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 sergeant 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 if they were participators in some evil deed. Two or three hours ago their spirits, though expectantly looking forward 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 acute; his feelings are the same as his companions', but his orders are strict,

and he himself is afraid of punishment if he disobeys. He looks first at Shalae, sleeping peacefully, though wounded, on one side of the fire, (he 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 no notice, until at last the silence is again broken by one of the soldiers speaking of the Chunchus's wife and children. While he is doing so, Shalae 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 fellow-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 self-help 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 receiving 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 principles set down as established, for

which in our days trade-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 suppose.

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 Gibraltar, and remained there three hours viewing the rugged scenery of that unique fortification.

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 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 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 of me."

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. I shall not go near the old humbug; I don't care for Vesuvius. And have I not visited the tomb of my old friend Virgil, yes Virgilius Maro, the companion of my college days, whose Georgics, whose Bucolics, whose Aeneid are the delight of every student 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 defraud 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 Lafontaine will be applied for.

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

[This column of THE CASKET will hereafter be devoted to the interests of the Branches of the League of the Cross throughout the Diocese and all communications intended for publication 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 handsome 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 ammonia 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 low 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 serious."

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 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. Her appearance 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 restless 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 table, over which his body was bent; 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 teacups 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 son.

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 calamity.

"Father," said the poor boy faintly, "father come here."

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

The man Symmons groaned, and exclaimed, "Oh, that cursed 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!"

I now interposed, prohibiting any further agitating converse, and requested 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 confession had been made, prayed me earnestly to do what I could to soothe his parent—to make him leave off drinking 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 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 minutes 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 daunted and cursed her for crying. And then, because she could not leave off crying, he snatched 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 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—oh no!"

To be continued.

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. Laffin, and whereas, by the death of Bro. Laffin this society has suffered a severe loss;

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 submitting 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 Antigonish CASKET, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

HECTOR LEE, Pres. WM. HENCHEY, Secy.

The School Law.

To The Editor of The Casket:

SIR,—There was "Somebody Sure," in last week's CASKET, 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 Glasgow 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, or more.

While the treatment of a Catholic school in New Glasgow by the authorities 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 convent.

In 1903-1904, out of 1,817 school sections, 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 provincial 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 employed in Nova Scotia, and not one of them was employed in any of the rural schools in eleven Counties of the Province.

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.

Professional Cards

HECTOR Y. MacDONALD, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., PORT HOOD, C. B.

DR. M. F. RONAN, Dentist, Office: Old Halifax Bank Building. Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. C. S. AGNEW, DENTIST. Office, over Cope's Drug Store. Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

W. F. MCKINNON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: Building lately occupied by Dr. Cameron. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

E. L. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR. Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Also—Agent for Life and Accident Insurance. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & McINTYRE, BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES. OFFICE:—The Royal Bank Building. SYDNEY, C. B. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B. A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B.

D. C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for North American Life Insurance Company. Also for Fire and Accident Companies. Office, Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY. OFFICE: THOMSON'S BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

DR. W. H. PETHICK Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, affiliated with University of Toronto. May be Consulted on all Diseases of Domestic Animals. OFFICE AND TELEPHONE: POSTER'S DRUG STORE. Residence, Church Street, Antigonish.

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

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

INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL, INVERNESS, C. B. New House. Airy Rooms. Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connection. L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

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ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations, 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 1517 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 *Encyclopædia 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 gild-brothers. . . . Little parochial guilds met in a room or in members' houses; if the gild was rich enough it had a hall or "gild-house." 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, Sleaford, 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 them:

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 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 important 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 Reformation, 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 Professor 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 artisans, 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

the Perpendicular style, and withal working with their own hands." One effect of the Reformation was to sweep 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 mutual-benefit societies. But most of the leaders in England simply used the change of religion as a means 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 gild-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 gild property, the English common people had sufficient vitality to retrieve their position in time. Doubtless the Poor Law system would have become 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:

"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 Elizabeth's Statute] rarely enabled the peasant to obtain the same qualities with a whole year's labour, 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 breed of hens should be more in evidence through the country.

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 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 McGillivray of Glace Bay.

On Friday night some unknown person entered the shop of C. B. Blackie near the Sydney Hotel, Sydney, 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 umbrella are missing. The wanton destruction of the 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 years. 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 commodious 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 beat.

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 attraction at Catholic Union Hall; and further 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 them, and an affair of some expense. Friends, long separated, are again reunited to one another and in the joyous 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. manager 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 Herald* in his native city of Halifax. Funeral services were held in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Dorchester, and the remains were sent to Nova Scotia for interment in the family lot at Halifax. R. I. P. Apr. 29, '05. CHAS. CHIS.

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 reported 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 up to, Noon of Wednesday, May 10, 1905, for the purchase of the property at Tracadie, known as the Blue Property, 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. C. 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, Antonigonish, N. S.

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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, - - - 50c 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 all goods. Prices from - - - 5.00 to 12.00

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

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

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 refurbished with lace curtains during the turnover of things while house-cleaning. Special Curtain Value: Nottingham lace, good pattern, 54 in. wide, 3 1/2 yds long at - - - 1.25

We have complete lines in all kinds of House Furnishings.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

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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 undesirable foreigners from entering England.

Laredo, Texas, was visited by a tornado on Sunday. Quite a large number 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 said will have a grade of four-tenths of one per cent.

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 O'Donnell.

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 occurred at Eleanor shaft, near Dubois, Pa. The shaft is in an isolated part of the country, and although the explosion occurred 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 years ago.

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, 1904.

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 belligerency 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 woman, 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

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 waters.

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 out.) Christopher McDonald, Cranbrooke, \$1 00; Michael Kye, Ashby, 1 00; Archie McLellan, Thorburn, 2 00; James Kelly, Roman Valley, 2 00; Mrs J B Gillis, West Duluth, 1 00; Rev J A Bedard, Greenwood, 1 00; Charles S Crispo, Boston, 1 00; Donald McDougall, Mainadieu, 4 00; Mrs R McNeil, Sydney, 3 00; John A Campbell, Glenora Falls, 1 00; Rev E M Weigel, Dechester, 1 00; D P McIsaac, Fletou, 2 00; John McLean, Dorchester, 1 00; E Purcell, Port Margrave, 2 00; Mrs W Murray, Bay of Islands, 1 00; Rev J C Chisholm, St Josephs, 1 00; Rev R McDonald, Cryzier, 2 00; Alex D McDonald, Maryvale, 3 00; Willie A McDonald, Maryvale, 1 00; Allan McPherson, McPherson's P O, 1 00; Seward McPhee, Ottawa, 1 00; Mary Dorant, Boston, 1 00; Wm McDonald, James River, 2 00; W B McNeil, Malignant Cove, 1 00; D McDonald, Upper Big Tracadie, 1 00; Allan Chisholm, Maryvale, 2 00; John H McDonald, St Andrews, 1 00.

DEATHS.

Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers: Notices of deaths will be published free or charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Malignant Cove, on April the 29th, JOHN ROYAL D, aged 2 months, child of Mr. and Mrs. ARGUS McNEIL.

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

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

MRS. FREEMAN REID (nee MARY A. McNeil) Antigonish Harbour, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., in the prime of a modest and blameless life. She bore a painful illness with the utmost resignation, and being comforted by the rites of the Church, she awaited the call of her God with serene confidence. A character so amiable could not fail to be missed by all who knew her, but particularly by her sadly bereaved husband, to whom 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, Antigonish.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for New Campbellton Works" will be received at this office until Thursday, May 25, 1905, inclusively, for the removal, reconstruction of top wharf, construction of retaining wall, pile and crib work extension at New Campbellton, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of E. E. G. Millidge, Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the postmaster at New Campbellton, 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 tenderer. An accepted cheque 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 declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 25, 1905.

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 incendiaries 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 beneath a mass of debris. They were terribly mangled. Most of the victims lived in the vicinity of the mine 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 telegraph 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.

Easter has brought to the people of Russia liberty of worship. The decree was published last 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 arrears 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 bureaucratic 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 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 rata 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 & Co's.

For sale.—Three farmer's express waggons, and three working horses; reasonable terms.—T. J. Bonner.

What Humphrey Clothing is

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.

The HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE

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

We Are Here to Stay

We give you best value for your money and for your wool.

J. A. Humphrey & Son

(LIMITED.)

D. G. WHIDDEN, MANAGER ANTIGONISH BRANCH.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Paid-Up Capital, \$8,700,000 Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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

118 Branches in Canada, the United and England.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

H. JEMMETT, Manager.

West End Warehouse.

SPRING OPENING

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, Lirette and Voile Fantaisie, are the leading features.

House Furniture, House Furnishings, and Room Paper.

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

Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses and Household Furnishings of every description.

WALL PAPER

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

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

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.

MAIL ORDERS.

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

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

Antigonish, April 18, 1905.

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 by the Guild, an organization which was then at least two hundred years old.

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

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-upon-Avon" — curiously described as "a certain free grammar school, to consist of one master and teacher, forever to endure."

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 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 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, spell 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, usually 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 bodice coat and leading-strings, with a horn-book tied to her side." In 1715 we find mention of the price of a horn-book as twopenny; but Shakespeare's probably cost only 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 survived the wear and tear of the nursery.

+ Aabdefghijklmnopqrstuwxvzæ æion ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abc eb ob ub ba be bi bu ac ec oc uc ca ce ci co cu ad ed id od da de di do du æ ion æ ion ab eb ib ob ub ba be bi bu ac ec oc uc ca ce ci co cu ad ed id od da de di do du

THE HORN-BOOK.

The alphabet was prefaced by a 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 prophecies and dreams, And from the cross row plucks the letter G, 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 matter.

It 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 before 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 Stratford. The child as he passes that grand mansion, little dreams that some twenty-five years later he will buy it for his own residence.

The schoolroom probably looks much

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

The wainscoted 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 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 arithmetic 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 "Sententia Pueriles." The examination of Master Page by the Welsh parson, 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 "Sententia 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 manual 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 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 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 school-boy 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 Mantuanus, or Giovanni Battista Spagnuoli, — or Spagnoli, — who got the name Mantuanus from his birth-place.

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 eclogue begins with the passage quoted 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 "Sententia Pueriles," or similar phrase-books.

Schoolboys in that olden time appear 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 micheer, and eat blackberries?" Mischeer, meacher, or moocher, is now obsolete, though the practice it suggests is not; but a contemporary dictionary of provincial words and phrases gives this definition of the word: "Moocher — a truant; a blackberry moucher. A boy who plays truant to pick blackberries."

Idle pupils in those days often "made shift to escape correction" by 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 with" him "upon occasion of some boys' play abroad," and refused to "prompt" him as aforesaid. 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 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 small Unwillingly to school;

and in "Romeo and Juliet" the significant similes: Love goes toward love as schoolboys from their books, But love from love, toward school with heavy looks.

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 conjurer withal:

one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain, A mere anat-my, a mountebank, A threadbare juggler and a fortune teller, A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch, A living-dead 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 often had the reputation of being a conjurer; that is, of one who could 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.

he was the one man in the village, besides the priest, who could speak Latin, the only language supposed to be "understood 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 scholar, 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 than to get himself a heat." No doubt it warmed the boys, too, but it is not recorded that they liked the method.

Some of the grammars of the period have on the title-page the significant 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 likely 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. Rolfe.

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 occurrence, 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 druggists.

Call a girl a chick and she smiles; call a woman a hen and she howls. Call a young woman a witch and she is pleased; call an old woman a witch and she is indignant. Call a girl a kitten and she rather likes it; call a 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 manufactures 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 drunk. 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 druggists.

A class in first year English was reciting in a West Side school the other day.

"Who 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 'bit her end.'"

TRY HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP. FOR YOUR COUGH OR SORE THROAT. AN INSTANT BANISHER OF CROUP. LARGE BOTTLES 25¢ DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

FOR SALE. SPRING CLEANING. 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. For further particulars and terms apply to C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish.

A TIN OF JERSEY CREAM. COSTS ONLY 10c AND IS A GOOD THING TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY. YOUR GROCERS SELL IT.

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 summer exertions. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle by G. GATES, SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S. FARM FOR SALE. That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situate at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm. It consists of 169 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent intervale, yielding hay of prime quality. It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber, Poles, etc. It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned. THOMAS W. CHISHOLM, 147 Cambridge street, Charlestown, Mass. Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beaulieu, Antigonish.

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

The Granger Condition Powders. The only Powder that has stood the test of quality. Cure Stomach, Swelled Legs, Bad Blood, Horse Ail, Cough, Thick Water, A blood Tonic and Purifier. At all dealers. Price 2 1/2 cts. THE BIRD CO., Ltd., Proprietors, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wool wanted—Palace Clothing Co.
Humphrey Clothing.
Auction Sale—Allan MacAdam.
Tenders Wanted—Fred. Gillman.
Tenders Wanted—A. D. Chisholm.
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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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."

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 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.

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

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 employ of Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

The Misses Marion and Cassie McDonald of Georgetown, P. E. Island,

TENDERS.

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 lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 8TH 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 delivered no later than the 13th day of May.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. D. CHISHOLM, Secretary. Antigonish, May 2, 1905.

WOOL WOOL

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

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S, SUITS, PANTS, RAIN COATS, OVERALLS, TRUNKS, VALISES SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, TIES, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.

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

PALACE CLOTHING CO. MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Clearance Sale.

I am now offering my entire stock

AT COST

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

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

are visiting their brother Mr. A. G. McDonald, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Antigonish.

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.

Among the Advertisers.

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

Fresh ground graham flour just received 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 MacCreedy'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, 1 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 Wagon, 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. MacPHEE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S. April 26th, 1905.

AUCTION SALE.

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

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, Potatoes

One Single Mowing Machine (Peering), one Truck Wagon, one Riding Wagon, two Sets Driving Harness, one set Team Harness, one Plough, one Cultivator, One Single Set sleds. Lots of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: Seven months credit on approved notes.

WILLIAM GARVIE, Pinevale.

AUCTION.

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, Mowing Machine, Plow, and Cart, etc.

Also, Household Furniture and many articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: 6 months on approved notes and security.

ARCHD. McDOUGALD, Ballantyne's Cove, April 26, 1905

SPRING.

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

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

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

Everybody who reads this will please consider it an invitation to drop in and see us. The new Spring attire is all here, we have kept our eyes wide open and whatever is new and attractive from the best Clothing Designers in the Country will be found here at LOW PRICES.

Table listing clothing items and prices: Men's Suits, Men's Top Coats, Youths' Suits with Loog Pants, etc.

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

PALACE CLOTHING CO. AND POPULAR SHOE STORE MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Seeds! Seeds!

JUST ARRIVED

A Large Selection of Field and Garden Seeds.

OATS AMERICAN BANNER. 20TH CENTURY. SENSATION.

WHEAT 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 MIDDINGS 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 GROCERIES.

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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



The Fit and Style

Of our Shoes and the good service they give cannot be surpassed, and the prices we charge for all these good qualities are the lowest possible.

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

Mason & Risch Piano.

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.