

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-third Year.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

Freemasonry is said to have not a little to do with the disturbances in Russia, and Nicholas II. may be compelled to suppress the society as his predecessors Catherine II. and Alexander I. did in 1794 and 1822.

The Catholic University at Washington seems to be slowly emerging from its difficulties. Miss Helen Tyler Gardiner, a Maryland lady who died lately, left \$100,000 to orphan asylums and an equal sum to the University.

The *Mexican Herald*, edited by Frederick W. Guernsey, tells of a dinner-party lately given in the capital at which there were present eight priests who spoke twenty-eight languages among them. Another instance of Mexican ignorance.

The Circuit Court of Chicago has granted the petition of Eugene F. Damm for permission to change his name. His attorney, Mr. Booz, discoursed eloquently and persuasively on the embarrassment of wearing such a patronymic as his client's without seeming to feel the slightest self-consciousness regarding his own name.

From time to time we are tempted to inquire how the people of ages past got along without standards of comparison. To-day we seem to need them at every moment. When Commodore Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay, he was called the American Nelson. When Admiral Rojestvensky was awaiting the arrival of Admiral Nebogatoff, the latter was called the Russian Blucher. We are not aware that Nelson was ever called the English Van Tromp, or Blucher the German Suwaroff. Apparently those who wrote and spoke of them found no need of comparing them with any one else. What has created the need in us?

The cordial understanding between France and Britain, brought about by the high diplomacy of King Edward and M. Delcassé, is being strained those days by the Japanese complaints of violation of neutrality laws by French officials in favor of Russia. France answers these complaints by saying that her neutrality laws are less strict than those of Britain, and that it is the latter which Japan is invoking. How this may be, we have no means of knowing. But it has been undoubtedly Britain's policy in the past to insist on other nations observing such maritime regulations as she chose to make for herself. The only right to such insistence is the right of the strong hand.

Oscar Wilde's posthumous work, "De Profundis," is indeed a bitter cry from the depths. Here is a characteristic passage:

"Religion does not help me. The faith that others give to what is unseen, I give to what one can touch and look at. My gods dwell in temples made with hands; and within the circle of actual experience is my creed made perfect and complete: too complete, it may be, for, like many or all of those who have placed their heaven in this earth, I have found in it not merely the beauty of heaven but the horror of hell also."

Though he knew it not, he was already struggling towards the light. Prison life began his conversion; fatal illness completed it. He died a Catholic.

The Right Rev. Augustine Dಂತen-

ville, O. M. I., Bishop of New Westminster, is one of those prelates who unite the responsibilities of a chief pastor with the hardships of a missionary priest. His diocese extends from Oregon to Alaska, twelve hundred miles in length, and though he can make many of his journeys by rail and water, he has sometimes to ride hundreds of miles in the saddle. In his flock there are 10,000 Indians, many of whom have been brought by the missionaries to a high state of civilization, so that they work industriously at various occupations, send their children to school and make excellent citizens. While none of our bishops that we know or have heard of is haughty or arrogant in manner or disposition, Bishop Dಂತenville is exceptionally genial, gentle and approachable.

Fifty years ago Dr. Brownson answered those who argue the superiority of Protestantism from the material prosperity of Protestant countries, by declaring that in point of material civilization Japan was superior to any Christian nation on earth. His statement was pooh-poohed then; it would be difficult to pooh-pooh it now. The testimony of English and American writers, notably George Kennan, is that the Japanese transportation commissariat, hospital and intelligence departments of the army surpass anything that Europe or America has yet seen, just as completely as the soldiers of the Mikado have surpassed those of the Czar on the field of battle. Emperor William thinks it necessary to say that this does not mean that Buddha is superior to Christ. Of course it does not. But it would, if the popular Protestant argument against Catholics were sound.

Many of those who are prejudiced against the Jesuits as a body bear ready testimony to the services which individuals among them have rendered to the world. The memory of Jogues and Lallemond, De Smet and Judge, will ever be held in honor by those who admire deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice. In other departments the missionaries of the society have been eminently helpful to the world. The most valuable weather observations ever made are those of Fathers Faura and Algué, who for thirty years have directed the Observatory of Manila; of Father Froc, director of the Observatory of Zi-Ka-wei near Shanghai; and of Father Vines, director of the Observatory of Havana. Their observations have greatly reduced the loss of life in the China and Caribbean Seas. Father Froc has just received the "Gold Medal for Art and Science" from the German Emperor.

The *Montreal Witness*, which combines the double function of organ of the English-speaking Liberals of Quebec, and daily spokesman and champion of the Protestants of the whole Dominion, is very much pleased at the choice of Hon. W. A. Weir as Speaker of the Quebec Legislature, the first Protestant ever selected for the position. It acknowledges this as a proof of the friendly feeling of the French-Canadians towards their fellow-citizens of another race and language, and as a proof of the fair play which a Protestant minority receives at the hands of a Catholic majority. The incident, it thinks, will help Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa. We may add that the Orangemen of Ontario would blush, were it possible for a blush to make its way through their saffron complexion, at learning from the speeches of Quebec members on the Alberta Autonomy Bill that the Protestant minority in the French-Canadian province enjoys much greater privileges in political and educational affairs than it is entitled to under the Constitution.

What with Dr. Osler's sensational remarks about chloroforming men over sixty, and the dinners given him by the colleges and learned societies to bid him farewell, he goes to his Oxford professorship one of the best advertised men in the world. The most interesting bit of news we have seen concerning him is given by the *Independent*, when it says that the

modern writers from whom he quotes most frequently are Walter Pater and Cardinal Newman. To these "he goes for quotations aptly illustrative and always carrying with them a great truth supremely expressed. Not a single address of his on educational matters but is illumined by light from the great English Cardinal, who knew so well the shades of educational questions and who realized how trying was to be their solution to the generation after his own."

His recently published lecture on immortality shows the distinguished physician as hazy as Cicero was in his views on this question of supreme importance. This is sad, very sad. Yet in an age of greedy commercialism we are glad to find that a man who never gave up his Canadian citizenship is resigning a position in an American university to accept one with smaller emoluments in an English university because he believes he can do more good there.

The right of different peoples of the same race to enter into political union was adduced as an unanswerable argument by those who were glad to see the Papal States break away from the government of Pius IX. The same argument is used by those who desire the destruction of the Austrian Empire by a Pan-Italian and Pan-German movement. It is noteworthy, however, that those who use the argument in such cases hotly resent its use in others where it has, to say the least, quite as much force. For instance, the islands of Crete and Cyprus are clamouring for union with Greece with which they are racially in sympathy. Crete has lately manifested its feelings in a violent insurrection against Turkish rule, in spite of its Governor-General being a Christian Prince. Cyprus, which Britain governs for the Sultan after the same fashion as she governs Egypt, received the Duke of Connaught the other day, and petitioned him to use his influence with King Edward to obtain liberty for the island to unite with Greece. In both cases the Powers have notified the islanders that their petition cannot be granted. We venture to believe that if the Empire to which Crete and Cyprus owe nominal allegiance were Catholic insisted of Mohammedan the concert of Europe would declare that they should be free to join any other government they pleased. This constant bolstering up of Turkey by professedly Christian nations is a disgrace to the name they bear.

We often see it offered as an excuse for Catholic young men going to non-Catholic colleges, that if their religion is worth anything they will not lose it. Such an argument was once presented to Henry Parr Liddon, when he was pleading that the religious character of Oxford should be maintained. "Is not this manifestly a confession," he was asked, "that religious truth needs a special protection for its existence?" To which question he replied: "Speaking absolutely, we know that religious truth can take good care of itself, or rather that, in history, in the long run, God will take very good care of it because it is His Truth. But in the concrete and particular case of young men living together, tempted to every sort of moral mischief, and eager to get rid in their worst moments of the sanctions and control of religion, it is no disparagement to religious truth to say that it does need protection. . . . To treat Oxford undergraduates as in all respects men, appears to me the greatest possible mistake." The patrons of the other idea are, consciously or unconsciously, believers in "the survival of the fittest." If they see a Catholic young man make shipwreck of faith or morals in a non-Catholic university, they conclude that he was a wretched weakling who would have never done the Church credit anyhow. But what about his individual soul? Christ our Lord thought it worth saving at an infinite cost, and shall we look on its loss as a matter of small account?

Reviewing the second volume of the Cambridge Modern History, the

volume which treats of the Reformation, the *Edinburgh Review* quotes with approval Goldwin Smith's characterization of Thomas Cromwell:

"Cromwell was exceedingly able, daring, and absolutely without scruple. . . . His gospel was Machiavelli. Religious convictions he probably had none. Of conscience he was wholly devoid. But he saw that, in the King's present temper, Protestantism, or at least war on the Pope and clergy, was the winning game. He pricked the King onward and opened to him a vista not only of power, but of immense spoils."

It was through Cromwell, more than through any other man that England was "reformed." Henry seems to have had no thought of breaking with Rome till Cromwell suggested it. How the Reformation was accomplished may be summarily stated in the words of the *Edinburgh*:

"Cromwell was a very able administrator. But if we look for statesmanship, what do we find? No consistency in foreign politics; at home, naked despotism, degradation of Parliament, and exaltation of Royal power in its place, arbitrary taxation, wholesale confiscations and executions, an uncertain balancing of old and new in religion; and finally the extinction of one estate of the realm in the assumption of supreme ecclesiastical power. The King's despotic power could be and was overthrown in the course of the following century, and, strange to say, by the very class whom Cromwell had raised to power: but the monasteries, once gone, could not be replaced, and Cromwell's ecclesiastical legislation has never been reversed."

The suppression of the monasteries is called by the reviewer "the most high-handed measure that England had known since the Conquest." The *Edinburgh Review* is the leading Whig publication in Great Britain, but it has no sympathy with "the Whig doctrine, enshrined by Hallam, that the monks on the whole deserved their fate, that monasticism was obsolete, and that the abbey lands were better in the hands of laymen." This doctrine, it says, was held till lately by historians. We remember having it forced upon us in our school history, under an educational system which boasts of being strictly undenominational and absolutely fair to all religious beliefs. "Now, in spite of Froude's advocacy of the same cause, those who write about it lament the spoliation and destruction." We wonder whether this reconstructed history is taught in the public schools of Nova Scotia to-day, or whether the old views are still allowed to hold their place. We venture to believe at any rate that the *Presbyterian Witness* has no part in the lamentation aforesaid, for week after week it points to similar spoliation and destruction in France as a proof that monasticism has grown intolerable in that country. And we doubt whether Thomas Cromwell ever went the length of calling the monks "idolaters," as the *Witness* does. From such a combination of narrowness and malice it is pleasant to turn to the broad-minded views of James Gairdner, a Scotsman, and presumably a Presbyterian, but one who does not think it proper to keep repeating the ancient falsehoods of history for the purpose of keeping alive in his co-religionists a hearty detestation of Popery. Says Mr. Gairdner, in one of the chapters which he contributes to the volume under review:

"The education of the people was largely due to the convent schools; and there is no doubt that it suffered very severely not only from the suppression of the monasteries, but perhaps even more from the confiscation of the chantries which began at the end of the reign, for the chantry priest was often the local schoolmaster. Nor did the boasted educational foundations of Edward VI do much to redress the wrong, for in truth his schools were old schools refounded with poorer endowments."

Yet these boasted foundations of Edward VI. are often referred to as though they were the beginning of popular education in England. The worst that can be said against the monasteries, the *Edinburgh* sums up as follows:

"It appears to us that anyone who will read impartially, not Froude, but Wright on the one hand and by Gasquet and Dixon on the other, will be forced to conclude that the evidence against the monks

(obtained we know how) proved a certain amount of laxity in discipline, a little scandal of a grave nature, wasteful but not fraudulent husbandry, a great deal of uncultured and superstitious simplicity and idleness: certainly nothing which could not have been reformed. The case is not unlike that of the Templars in the fourteenth century. There, as here, there were a few scandalous instances which put an engine of destruction into the hands of unscrupulous enemies; not only were the victims ruined, but the injustice done to their fame has never been fully redressed. Perhaps no more unjust and unwise action is recorded in English history."

Of the peculiar manner in which Henry VIII. exercised his despotism, the reviewer has the same idea which has more than once been expressed in these columns.

"He did not interfere with local machinery, circuits of judges, ecclesiastical courts. His Acts of Attainder were within the limits of the constitution, his wife-murders were transacted in legal form, his spoliation of the monasteries was carried out with the advice and consent of Parliament. He made the clergy and legislature of England parties to his crimes, and, though it may seem a paradox, he kept alive the idea of responsibility while he destroyed their liberty of action."

Another opinion which we have often presented to our readers is shared by the writer in the *Edinburgh Review*:

"The durability of the Elizabethan Church polity is greatly due to the fact that, being a moderate settlement, it suited the English character. The stamp of compromise and inconsistency which is upon it is the English stamp for good and evil. . . . The English do not drive things to logical conclusions, and it is always difficult for religion and logic to keep pace."

Compromise and inconsistency in a political system may be admirable; but in religion there can be no compromise between divine truth and human error, and therefore the stamp which especially distinguishes the Church of England is the stamp of heaven's disapproval.

Extracts From Letters From Rev. H. P. Macpherson.

LONDON, May 17th, 1905.

We are now in London, the largest city in the world. Here were laid the scenes of many of Dickens's characters, and as I drive through the streets I find everywhere names familiar to the readers of that author's works. One feels tempted to stay here long enough to read Dickens over again.

London is about the best place I have visited yet. Here a traveller is treated well; the Englishman, at least, so far as I have seen him, likes to do the right thing by you, and he does so with very little ceremony. On the streets order is better preserved than in many of the cities I have visited on the Continent, and the stranger who behaves himself as he ought, is generally sure to receive sufficient respect. What struck me as peculiar, in listening to the conversation going on, all around me, in the streets was the preponderance of the word "Sir." In fact, some sentences, seemed to be largely made up of that word!

We have visited the zoological gardens, Madame Tussaud's gallery, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, the new Catholic Cathedral, and many other interesting places.

We had the pleasure of being present in Parliament while a discussion on the Irish situation was going on. The speeches were solid and simple rather than oratorical. I except, of course, that of John Dillon, who made a most beautiful speech, and at times rose to the highest pitch of eloquence. Among the speakers was Mr. Chamberlain. What a study that great man is! He is not eloquent in the ordinary sense of the term. Quite the contrary. He stutters, stutters, and at every moment stops for the right word. One would feel sorry for him, were it not that he seems to be perfectly reconciled to the apparently trying situation, and so determined to stick to it till he has said everything he wanted to. In reading his speeches, who should ever suspect the ordeal the orator had gone through.

England, so far as I can judge, is inferior to neither Italy nor France in beauty. In fact the farms are better kept, the homes look tidier and all things appear to be better looked after, than the countries I visited on the Continent.

My next letter will be from the Highlands of Scotland. To-morrow we leave for Edinburgh. On or about the 28th inst. we sail from Queenstown for New York. H. P. McP.

Wm. Gray, a commercial traveller who opposed Hon. C. S. Hyman in London last November, will again be his opponent in the coming by-election.

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" 85 Express for Sydney,	18.28
" 55 Mixed for Mulgrave,	2.35
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All trains run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight.

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

Moncton, N. B., May 6th, 1905.

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.]

ALCOHOL IS POISON.

LONDON, May 6, 1905.—Sir Frederick Treves' intimate association with the King and his pre-eminent place in the medical world, has caused his speech on the physical ill-effects of even the moderate use of alcohol to create a sensation. It will be quoted for years on every temperance platform, and will do more than many acts of Parliament to popularize abstinence.

"All alcohol," he said, "is distinctly a poison, with certain uses like other poisons, but limitations on its use should be as strict as on arsenic, opium, or strychnine. It was a curiously insidious poison, producing effects which seemed to be only relieved by taking more, a remark which applied to another insidious poison, morphia or opium. Alcohol had a certain position in medicine, but in the last 25 years its use by the medical profession has steadily and emphatically diminished."

People were often heard to say that alcohol was an excellent appetizer when taken before meals. The appetite does not need artificial stimulation if the body wanted feeding, it demanded food. As for aiding digestion, it hindered digestion. Even when taken in small amounts, instead of strengthening, alcohol curiously modified the nourishment of the body and greatly lessened the output of carbonic acid, a very important matter, so that the drunkard was necessarily an ill-nourished man. To reach the acme of physical condition was impossible if any alcohol were used. Its stimulating effect was only momentary. After that which passed off the capacity for work fell enormously.

Alcohol brought up the whole reserve forces of the body and threw them into action. When these were used up there was nothing to fall back on. It dissipated rather than conserved bodily energy. As a work producer it was exceedingly extravagant. It might lead to physical bankruptcy. He was not speaking, he would remind them, of excessive drinking.

It was a curious fact that troops could not march on alcohol. In the Ladysmith relief column, which he accompanied, the first men to drop out were simply men who drank. The fact was as clear as if they had all borne labels on their backs.

As for the statement that alcohol was a great thing for circulation, it increased the heart's beat, reddened the skin by using up the body's reserve power, but then the heart's action became emphatically weaker, the doctor stated, the temporary effect being got at enormous cost. The action of alcohol on the central nervous system was very definite. It was that of functional poison, first stimulating then depressing the nervous system; the higher nervous centres went first, becoming slightly dulled. The man who worked on even a moderate amount of alcohol was not at his best. Fine work could not be done under that condition. The use of alcohol was absolutely inconsistent with a surgeon's work, or with any work demanding quick, alert judgment. He was much struck by the number of professional men who for this reason discontinued the use of alcohol in mid-day.

The last notion was that alcohol kept out the cold that a little nip was good when going out into the cold air and so forth.

In the words of a great authority, alcohol really lowered the temperature of the body by increased loss of heat, to some extent by increased oxidation and much reduced power of the body to resist cold.

Finally he would say that the great and laudable ambition of all, especially young men, was to be fit.

This could not possibly be achieved if they took alcohol. It was simply preposterous to suppose that any young healthy persons needed any alcohol whatever. Indeed he was much better without even the smallest amount.

Having spent the greater part of his life in operating he would say with Sir James Paget, that of all people those he dreaded most to operate on were drinkers.

He hoped what he had said would help his hearers to answer such absolute fallacies as "a glass of port can do you no harm."—*Montreal Star.*

ELECTRICITY

As a Purifying Agent for Food Products.

How modern science is utilizing nature's powerful agent to purify, sterilize and improve our food.

We have been so accustomed in the past to hearing almost weekly of some new and marvellous development in the field of electrical science, that we are now not greatly surprised at any new mechanical application of electricity—the wireless telegraph, the telephone, electric motor and the marvellous X Rays.

Many of the wonderful inventions of Edison and others are now past history and accepted facts, but scientists have been busy experimenting with the electric current for other than mechanical purposes, applying it in the practice of medicine as well as in the

arts, sciences and many manufactures. The latest but by no means the least important application of the electric current is for the purification and sterilization of various food products.

Experiments along these lines have been carried on for some years past, but the recent discovery of the value of the electrical current for the purification and sterilization of flour, has attracted wide-spread attention, as everyone is naturally interested in anything pertaining to the purification of food.

It was generally considered, that with the improved machinery now employed in thoroughly up-to-date mills, that the milling of flour had practically reached perfection; and in so far as the handling of the flour during the process of manufacture is concerned, this is no doubt quite true; but the discovery of the Electrical process makes it possible to greatly improve the finished product.

The new process is extremely interesting; briefly, it consists in purifying air by passing it through a tremendous electrical flame, the action of this flame upon the air being something in the nature of the action of lightning in the air; the flour is then passed through specially designed purifying machines where it is subjected to the action of the electrically purified air, and the results are certainly little less than marvellous.

The finished flour emerges from the electrical purifiers, a beautiful silvery white color, perfectly sterilized and absolutely pure. The quality is improved as well as the appearance, the purified flour is freed from every particle of the non-nutritive portions of the wheat, viz.: the branny particles, leaving only a perfect flour containing the greatest amount of nutriment in its most easily assimilable form which makes a bread silvery white in color, pure, wholesome and delicious to the taste.

Many of the leading scientists in Great Britain, France and other countries were at first disinclined to accept the claims made as to the benefits to be derived from the electrical purification of various food products, but subsequent thorough and extensive experiments, covering a period of over two years, have conclusively shown that these electrical processes not only purify but sterilize and improve the various other qualities of flour and similar food products.

That the patents covering these processes are valuable, is evidenced by the extensive litigation in which the various patentees are involved in both England and the United States; from which is disclosed the fact that practically every large and important miller in both countries has adopted some one or other of the various patented systems in his mills and this is perhaps the most conclusive evidence of the merit of the process.

In view of the apparent great improvement in the wholesomeness and nutritive qualities of flour by use of these inventions it is hoped that it may not be long before every miller will adopt the electrical system of purification.

The great and growing question of the day is the purification of food products; therefore everything that contributes to that end is hailed as a boon to humanity. No expense should be spared to bring every food product to the highest possible degree of purity.

Sore Throat and Coughs

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

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets
They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.
10c. All Druggists.

Catholic Culture.

The cultured Catholic is one who has been led through the passes of those mountains which bound the horizon for too many of us, and introduced to the far-stretching, fertile, populous plains beyond. He is one who does not defer the taking such a journey till his eye is wearied and his brain unresponsive, but who has travelled in his youth and taken in ideas at a time when ideas can be assimilated into substance. He has understood that to know the details of religious truth is eminently to know, and no business, as far as he could help it, and no line of mental work has been allowed to hinder him from extending his acquaintance with things revealed. He has neither been frightened by terms, nor has he been contented with terms, but has marched up to blistering formularies as an army marches up to a fort, and, having stormed them, has left them secure and garrisoned, as pledges and proofs that he holds the country round about. Preferring great, deep, and far-reaching subjects to smaller points, and avoiding actual and present controversy, when possible, on account of the human littleness which it is sure to call forth, he lives with great and ennobling thoughts, sees many sides of his grand inheritance, and has no speculation, fancy, habit, or aspiration which is not deeply tinged by his faith.—*Bishop Hedley.*

Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by all druggists.

Tissue Starvation.

Strictly speaking, starvation is "an insufficient supply of the nutrition which is necessary for the proper support of the body." In the light of this definition it becomes evident at once that there is a condition of bodily famine which is not due to financial stringencies, and which is outside the pale of charity, since it belongs to the category of disease.

Man has a very complex nature, of which it is necessary to meet the requirements as exactly as possible if its different parts are to work harmoniously and in perfect health.

For instance, the disease which sometimes attacks children in their infancy, and which is perhaps better known as marasmus than by any other name, is a lack of nutrition, or a mal-nutrition pure and simple. Food, no matter how rich in nutrients, is useless if the system is unable to draw out these nutrients on their way through the digestive canal. A marasmic baby dies from starvation as surely as though he had suffered the sharpest pangs of hunger.

Rickets is another condition due to systemic starvation, and is closely allied to the preceding. The patient is unable to assimilate, or take into the system for its nourishment, the particles of fat in food.

Many diseases, more especially those of a "germ" origin, feed upon the tissues of the body. In these instances a greater part of food taken into the body is seized upon by the disease or germ for its own nourishment. This process is called pathological starvation, or starvation due to disease. The various tuberculous conditions are examples.

Extremes of cold or heat also interfere with the nutrition of the body; cold by lowering the vitality of the body, and heat by raising the combustion of food to such a point that the demand is greater than the supply.

The direct result of systemic starvation is of course a lowering of vitality, by which the body becomes not only less able to perform the work required of it, but is more or less open to the ravages of disease of every form.

Many nervous disturbances and diseases, like nervous prostration, can be traced directly to a disturbance of nutrition. Indeed, it is doubtful if a condition of nervous weakness is not synonymous with tissue starvation.

Sprained Ankle, Stiff Neck, Lame Shoulder.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments. For sale by all druggists.

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

Clark's Luscious Lunch Tongue has a flavor all its own. The delicious juicy taste stimulates all the digestive functions.



BINDER TWINE.

Until further notice Binder Twine will be sold at the Kingston Penitentiary to farmers, in such quantities as may be desired, for cash, at the following prices:

- "Pure Manila" - (600 feet to the lb) - 12c.
 - "Mixed Manila" - (550 feet to the lb) - 10c.
 - "Pure New Zealand" (450 feet to the lb) - 9c.
- 1c. per lb. less on ton lots.
All f. o. b. Kingston.
Address all communications, with remittances, to J. M. Platt, Warden Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.
Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.
J. M. PLATT, Warden.
Kingston, May 10, 1905.

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Pere Lacombe, a Wilderness Apostle of the North.

By AGNES C. LAUT.

Up to the time Father Lacombe came to talk of that famous fight, he had worn rather a wearied air. He had just landed from the Atlantic steamer and was tired. He couldn't understand why the world should wish to know about the little things he had been able to do. Other men would have done the same. Many men had done more. But as the memory of that night came back, the eyes took on a new light, the light of the war-horse that smells powder.

"Ah," he said, unconsciously falling into that picturesque medley half English, half French. "That night—it was hell! It was hell! There is no light but the sinister blaze of the muskets, when some one drop with the death-cry. We hear the Cree shouting the war hoop, the Blackfeet women and children lost in the dark, screaming for each other, not knowing which way to hide; the horses whinny and stampe through camp among the howling dogs; and the blaze—blaze—blaze of the guns, with the bullets spitting through the snow like hot iron!"

As Father Lacombe dashed from the tent a squaw staggered forward, shot through the upper part of her body; and the blaze of a musket showed a child in her arms. Before he knew it, his feet were bathed in her blood. Barely could he administer the last rites to the dying woman, when the enemy had burst into the encampment and torn the scalp from her head. Twenty-five tents were scattered to the winds; but the Blackfeet never ceased to fight nor the priest to hurrah them on! A hostile Assiniboiné was in the very act of plundering Father Lacombe's possessions when a ball stretched the miscreant dead on the bed which the priest had just left.

As if in instant punishment of the squaw's death, a Blackfoot sprang upon the corpse, and the Assiniboiné's scalp was ripped away before the body was cold. Of all Lacombe's belongings, everything was taken but the soutane he had slipped over his shoulders, the Cross he held in his hand, and a little book of prayers—not much for a man exposed to a forty-degree-below blizzard, a thousand miles from help.

"If I failed now," he said, "I felt everything would be lost—all the years with the Blackfeet, and Cree gone for nothing."

More than that, if the thousand hostiles had succeeded in exterminating the Blackfeet camp, including the priest, every mission and fur post and frontier settlement between the Missouri and Mackenzie would have been exposed to attack. It does not take much success to turn a white man's head, and it takes less to intoxicate a thousand warriors on the ramp.

The one hope was to let the assailants know the priest was among the Blackfeet; for he had befriended the Cree, too, in the small-pox scourge.

Uplifting the Cross in his right hand, with a flag flourished in the left, he rushed forward shouting: "It is I—Lacombe, your friend!" But in the confusion of storm and musketry, he could make himself neither seen nor heard.

Three times the fury of assault was driven back and assuaged, the besieged, of whom more than half already lay dead or wounded, huddling together, exposed to the storm, not knowing which way they dare retreat, when with a roar like the boom of a tidal wave, the Cree war whoop rose and they attempted to rush the camp. And three times Father Lacombe's "Hooray! Hooray! On, mes braves! Fight! Fight! Defend your children!"—rallied the dispirited little band to keep their stand and hurl back the assailants.

The storm that had prevented the Cree from seeing the priest, also prevented them from learning the weakness of the Blackfeet.

All night the firing never ceased; and all night the little band of Blackfeet gave way never an inch.

Then morning came—sun down over a bloody field with the tempest lulling like a thing tired out and the enemy's musketry spitting over the drifts from the hiding of the wooded bluffs.

A clearer atmosphere gave Lacombe his chance. Bidding the Blackfeet stop firing and hide where the Cree shots could not reach them, Father Lacombe raised his Cross in his right hand, a flag of truce in his left, and marched straight out in the face of the firing line, shouting on the Cree to come out and parley. The Blackfeet could hardly believe their eyes when they realized what he was doing—marching straight in the face of certain death. They called to him to come back. They would fight to the end and die together; but he marched right on. Bullets fell at his feet. Two or three balls siffed past his ears, singeing his hair. Again the Blackfeet shouted for him to come back; but he was beyond call, and the bullets were raining around him like hail.

If the sun that rises over northern snowfields ever witnessed a more human piece of unconscious heroism than this solitary figure advancing against the firing line—I do not know of it.

Suddenly, he was seen to reel and fall, drenched in blood. A bullet had bounced from the ground, striking him in the shoulder, and glancing up grazed across his forehead. Demons could not have restrained the Blackfeet then. To the triumphant yell of the Cree, they sent back countershout that set the ravine ringing. They were no longer on the defensive. A whirlwind rush of rage carried them past all bounds of fear. They only waited to see the priest on his feet—for the force of the bullet had been broken by the shoulder wound—when, with yells of fury, they poured volley after volley

into the Cree bluffs, running from hiding of snowdrift to brushwood, pressing the hostiles back and back till, before midday, the fighters were in talking distance and a Blackfoot snarled out—"You have wounded your priest! Canaille! Have you not done enough?"

Wounded the man who had nursed them, too, through the small-pox scourge? The Cree were dumbfounded. Besides, they were beaten; and they probably reasoned that if a handful of men taken by surprise put up this kind of a fight, the same men on the aggressive with daylight to aid them and couriers scurrying to bring back the absent hunters, could coop the Cree Company up in one of these ravines and exterminate the entire band. Besides, thirty of their braves were dead, fifty wounded; and retreat on horseback over deep snow with fifty wounded to carry could not be made with as great speed as the return of Blackfeet warriors might warrant.

A Cree advanced to parley. They had not known the priest had been among the Blackfeet. The smoke had hidden the face of the man, who had advanced alone! It was enough—the Cree would retire; and retire they did with all the speed they could put into their horses.

When the battle was over, the Blackfeet turned to Lacombe. A more haughty tribe never existed among North American Indians. They had no words now to express their pent up feelings. They threw their arms about him like children, sobbing out gratitude. They prostrated themselves at his feet. They declared that he was divine, or the bullets that rained round him would surely have killed him; but he only told them that that was the way his God took care of men who would risk their lives for His sake; and no doubt the Blackfeet did what the Indians call some "long thinking."

But the heroism of real life has no time for stage effects. It was the kind of Northwest cold that doesn't just chill you. It takes hold of you with nippers. What was to be done? Two hundred of the horses had been stampeded and were even now on the way to the Cree land. Not much was left of the encampment but the tent poles, skins blown away by the wind, and the horses running wild over the prairie.

"I was never in all my life so completely a pauper, as after that fight with the Cree," said Father Lacombe.

Some of the Blackfeet from the other camps arrived. They gave him buffalo robes to keep him from freezing; and the next day, in spite of the cold, all set out for a camp twenty miles distant. Needless to say that when he left this camp for a six days' journey to a fort of the mountains, in all the dangers of cold and storm he was escorted by three Blackfeet.

The most of men would have rested satisfied with that battle as one good winter's work; but Lacombe followed up his forcible object lesson in muscular goodness by going straight to the Cree encampments and teaching what it was—in Indian language—"that made a man's heart strong."

One can't help wondering if the many martyrs to persecuted faith had used a little of Lacombe's muscular methods whether results would not have totaled up better. The Oblates have been in the West only three-quarters of a century; and they have civilized fifty thousand Indians. The Jesuits sacrificed life and means for two centuries among the Iroquois; and nothing remains of it. But the wilderness leader is born, not made. For a man of the purely studious temperament—no matter how zealous—to attempt running rapids, fording rivers, riding tricky bronchos, mingling in the melée of the buffalo hunt or warriors' foray—is to make himself ridiculous. To succeed in these things a man has to be born with a strain of adventure in his blood. And Father Lacombe's youth prepared him for such a life.

He was born of habitant parents on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Now, it is safe to say that there is not a single French family in the province of Quebec, seigneur or peasant, that has not some strain of an ancestor who took to the woods in the early days and lived the free life of the wilderness hunter, camping under the stars. Where the English colonist farmed, the French colonist hunted, gay of heart, careless of to-morrow; and that hunter strain is in the blood yet. Seventy years ago, wildwood tales were in the very air that a Quebec boy breathed. There was not a hamlet on the banks of the St. Lawrence that had not sent out its hero to hunt, to explore, to fight. The French-Canadian took to the rapids like a duck to water. Nothing daunted him. He courted dangerous adventure for the fun of it. He didn't care for trade. What he liked was *la gloire*; and I'm inclined to think that men live bigger, broader lives for the sake of the buzzy who is called "La Gloire," than for dollars and cents.

In this atmosphere Father Lacombe passed his youth. Besides, the French-Canadian habitant is taught to do everything for himself. He weaves the cloth for his own clothes, he makes his own hats, he spins his own wool, he tans the leather for his boots. He even disdains a bought stove. He builds a clay or brick oven. He grows his own tobacco. He catches the fish required for his table; and fifty years ago, above the white-washed stone wall of the hearthside fireplace, on an iron rack, hung the musket that supplied the family table with fresh meat from the woods.

What better environment to prepare for the wilderness life? The city man, who essays the wilds, has had his mind fed by the college factory and his stomach by a machine-regulated market. You pay your money and men will think your thoughts for you, and put clothing on your back. The place

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where such a man fails is where he is suddenly and nakedly thrown on his own resources. Stripped of the adventitious, his own resources are nil; and he lies down to die. If ammunition fails the true wilderness hunter, he has the dead-fall, or some other trap. If the trap fails him, he tries snares for birds. If birds fail him, he will fish with home-made net, or home-made hook. It is only when bird, beast, and fish fail that he is at the end of his tether. And not the least important part of his equipment is that almost animal instinct of alertness to danger.

These were the things that fitted Father Lacombe for his wilderness life; but it was a kind act, whose author little foresaw the consequences, that set him on the path of his after-life. The parish priest gave him money to go on with his education. All the return asked for the priest was that the boy "be good;" and young Lacombe began casting about in his mind the best way to be practically good, not sentimentally, or as the street says, "dishwater," good. He was as muscular, strong and athletic as a young Indian. Why not consecrate his muscularity to goodness? Where would such muscularity tell best? Manifestly, the Church is not a boxing school, though it aims to give hard knocks to the Devil; but there was the Pays d'en Haut, the Up-Country where so many young Frenchmen sought "la gloire." There was a field uninvaded by any but the fur trader from Missouri to the North Pole; and there was a field for iron strength and muscular goodness.

To be continued. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists. Public Responsibility of Catholics.

Whether Catholicity shall do for us the work needed in this country, and, therefore, whether we fulfill our mission or not, depends on the fidelity or non-fidelity of Catholics themselves.

It is not enough that the Catholic Church is here. She will not operate as a charm to remove existing evils or to give us the needed virtues. It is not enough that there is a large body of Catholics here; their mere presence has in itself no virtue to save the country or to enable it to fulfill its mission.

This is a fact that we should lay to heart. If Catholics do not surpass others in domestic and civil virtues they will render the country no greater service than others. As yet we Catholics cannot applaud ourselves as having done much to advance public virtue. We do not see that the Catholics we have had in public life have shown themselves much more honest, more capable, much more devoted to principle or much less accessible to party or selfish interests than the non-Catholic in the same rank or official station.

Too many who pass as Catholics have been as deeply implicated as any other class of citizens in the scandals in our elections. We do not find that Catholics have been especially diligent to study the institutions, laws and genius of the country, to understand its peculiar dangers, its more urgent wants and the special duties as citizens. They are no worse than the non-Catholics and would deserve no special censure if no more was demanded of them than of non-Catholics. But the responsibilities of Catholics in this country is greater than that of any other class of citizens. It is only through Catholicity that the country can fulfill its mission, and it is through Catholics that Catholicity reaches and assists the country.

The salvation of the country and its future glory depend on Catholics, and, therefore, they must prove themselves superior in intelligence, independence, public spirit, in all the civic virtues, to non-Catholics, or else they will do nothing to save and develop American civilization.—Orestes A. Brownson.

Just What Everyone Should Do. Mr. J. T. Barber of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand ready for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used." Sold by all druggists.

The Most Scholarly Layman in America.

Among those who know him well and fully appreciate his abilities it is not considered too much to claim that Charles Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D., is the most scholarly Catholic layman we have to-day in the United States. He has recently been chosen to edit the Catholic Encyclopedia. It is solely due to his own modesty that the facts of his broad and versatile learning, the calm judicial poise of his literary acumen and the sound philosophical trend of his understanding are not more widely known.

As president of the United States Catholic Historical Society and editor of the very valuable publications that organization has given to the public, he has, within the present decade, put in permanent form some of the most important records of the past, and given them a literary finish at once attractive to the reader and illustrative of the splendid treasury of his own intellectual accomplishments.

Dr. Herbermann was born in Germany sixty-three years ago, and came to New York when he was eight years old. His early studies were made at St. Francis Xavier's College, of which he was one of the first graduates. He was the founder and for years president of its Alumni Association. In 1869 he was appointed professor of Latin in the College of the City of New York. He has retained this chair, and as its occupant is regarded a worthy successor of the great classical scholar, Dr. Anthon. In educational circles throughout the country this reputation is generally accepted and is well fortified by the numerous editions of the classics he has prepared and edited for use in the schools. A master of ancient classical lore, he is also familiar with all the modern languages.

He is the author of "Business Life in Ancient Rome," a standard view of the times and manners of the Roman era, and has contributed many papers of literary and historical interest to the current reviews and magazines.

Dr. Herbermann has been identified prominently with the work of the Central Verein, and has presided at several of its important national conventions. In Catholic circles in New York he is ever active and is held in the highest esteem by the ecclesiastical authorities as a most influential and valuable worker.—Catholic Transcript.

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The handsome Stallion young Israel, 4 years old, will stand for services during the season of 1905 as follows: On the first day of June at the stable of Angus McMillan, Tracadie; on the 3rd of June at the stable of John R. McDonald, Heatherton; on the 5th of June at the stable of John W. Chisholm, Glassburn; on the 6th at the stable of John Quirk, East Roman Valley; and on the 8th at the stable of Donald McGillivray (Bridge), St. Andrews, and will be at the above places once a fortnight during the season and remainder of the time during the season at the owner's home at New France.

The young Israel is sired by the well known and famous stallion Israel, record 2 1/4, his dam is a Franklin and Morgan. LAUCHLIN CAMPBELL, Owner and Groom, New France.

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This fine Clyde Stallion, four years old, colour dark brown, a most serviceable general purpose horse, will stand the season of 1905 at the stable of T. Downie Kirk, Antigonish, Tuesday, May 10th and Saturday, May 23, and every following Tuesday and Saturday till August; at John R. McDonald's Barn, Heatherton, Wednesday forenoon, June 7th, and every Wednesday forenoon thereafter till August; at the barn of Thomas Tremble, Tracadie, Thursday, June 1, and each Thursday following till August; at the owner's barn at Bayfield, every Monday, Wednesday forenoon and Friday afternoon. TERMS:—Single service, \$3.00. Season, \$5.00. To insure, \$7.00. One dollar down, balance when mare proves in foal. Mares changing owners' risk. THOMAS W. TAYLOR, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Groom.

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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, JUNE 1.

Official.

Pastors who have not yet forwarded their parish contributions for Holy Places are requested to do so on or before the 15th inst.

✠ JOHN CAMERON.

DR. MacDONALD'S NEW BOOK.

Our Vicar General's mental activity continues to give us books of research and instruction. The latest volume is small in size, but large in aim and achievement. He is, unconsciously perhaps, taking part in a general movement observable throughout the Church. The Protestant controversy is now almost a thing of the past. A period of summing up has succeeded. Some of the results are good. Many truths have been brought into clearer light; but heated controversy is not in itself favorable to clarity of vision, and small wonder if some of the results have to be revised. One of them is thus indicated by Cardinal Wiseman:

"Our prayers bear a certain reasoning argumentative air that smacks of a sadly controversial age. If we may venture to say so, we memorialize the Almighty instead of praying to Him. . . . Everything is admirably arranged, every extenuating circumstance earnestly pleaded; motives of mercy powerfully adduced; but there lacks the tear, the sob, and the language of the contrite, that is, the crushed heart; the confusedly mingled throbs of terror and hope, of sorrow and love."

He is referring to our modern prayer books, not to the Missal or the Breviary. Reasoning and argument have always a legitimate place in religion; but controversy tends to give them undue prominence. The Church teaches as one having authority. She is not infallible in the arguments she may choose to adduce in support of the doctrines she teaches. Much less are theologians exempt from mistakes. In the Council of Trent the Church taught what must be held by faith against the innovations of Protestantism; but the work of defending these truths against the charge of being inconsistent with one another or with the teaching of holy Scripture or with reason was left to individual theologians. Aply and successfully they performed the task on the whole. Their successors are correcting the few mistakes they made, and it is no small compliment to any theologian to say that he is capable of taking part in such a work. The Council of Trent taught that the highest act of Christian worship is the offering of sacrifice; that the Mass is in the strict sense a sacrifice; and that it is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. This had always been the Catholic doctrine. It had previously been the object of faith more than of theological analysis, like the divinity of our Lord before the rise of Arianism; but now its turn had come, for all Protestants agreed in rejecting the Mass.

They argued that a sacrificial act, as we know from the Old Testament, involves the slaying or the destruction of a victim, and that in the Mass there can be no such act, especially when note is taken of Scripture language regarding the Divine Victim said to be present in the Mass: "But Christ, being come an High-priest . . . entered once into the Holies, having obtained eternal redemption. . . . Nor yet that He should offer Himself often . . . ; but now once at the end of the ages He hath appeared for the destruction of sin by the sacrifice of Himself. . . . For by one oblation He hath perfected forever them that are sanctified." To a mind accustomed to measure things divine by the standards of space and time, such reasoning seems formidable. We have to remind ourselves that the world we see about us is not the only world in existence. There is a spiritual universe with its laws and its phenomena as well as a material universe with its laws and phenomena. When the two world's intersect and intermingle, as they do in the holy Mass, we must beware of approaching the subject with thoughts that creep upon the earth. Suppose that the Reformers had been asked this question: Is it

possible for anyone to see the Crucifixion taking place at this moment on Mount Calvary, in the same sense that it was seen by the Roman soldiers? They would have replied that this is literally and intrinsically impossible. We know now that it is not impossible. We have only to imagine someone on one of the fixed stars with vision of sufficient power to see what takes place on earth. The light reflected by that Scene on Calvary is still moving towards some of the stars, and the Scene becomes visible there only when the light arrives, so that even in the visible world the Crucifixion does not belong wholly to the past. What must it be in the spirit world where it properly belongs and where space and time are not? St. John speaks of the "Lamb as it were slain" as still the object and medium of worship, and in the spiritual universe this has a reality as an ever present fact which we are unable to comprehend. The expressions, "one oblation," "once offered," would restrict the event to a point of past time, as far as we are concerned, if the Priest in question were merely man; but as He is also God, and willed it so, that one oblation abides, not repeated but continued, visible yet veiled upon our altars, the "Lamb as it were slain" yet the living Priest who offers, making the Mass a sacrifice by its identity with the Sacrifice of the Cross. As Moehler says:

"The Redeemer not merely lived 1800 years ago, so that He has since disappeared, and we retain an historical remembrance of Him, as of a deceased man; He is, on the contrary, eternally living in His Church. . . . In the announcement of His Word, He is the abiding teacher; in Baptism He perpetually receives the children of men into his communion; in the tribunal of penance He pardons the contrite sinner; strengthens rising youth with the power of His Spirit in Confirmation; breathes into the bridegroom and the bride a higher conception of the nuptial relations; unites Himself most intimately with all who sigh for eternal life, under the forms of bread and wine; consoles the dying in Extreme Unction; and in Holy Orders institutes the organs whereby He worketh all this with never-tiring activity. If Christ, concealed under an earthly veil, unfolds, to the end of time, His whole course of action begun on earth, He eternally offers Himself to the Father as a Victim for men; and the real permanent exposition thereof can never fail in the Church."

Considerations such as these would scarcely approve themselves to agitated Reformers, and many Catholic theologians tried to meet them on their own narrow ground, and show that in each separate Mass there is an element of destruction sufficient to make it a sacrifice, such as the holy Communion or the separate consecration of bread and wine to represent the separation of the Body and Blood. How this was a needless concession and a departure from the ancient though undeveloped theology, on this point, and especially how the Last Supper and the Cross and the Altar are united in one sublime unity, Dr. Macdonald shows most instructively in his last work entitled *The Sacrifice of the Mass*, published by the Christian Press Association of New York. To us the most luminous part of it seems his discussion of the last Supper and its relation to the Cross. We are all so prone or so impelled by our limitations to regard truth as if it were a set of separate texts, like people walking in a wooded country where they can only see small spaces one by one, that the most helpful writer is he who guides us to an eminence where we can see that things we thought diverse are but one or parts of one whole. Some Protestants who witnessed the Passion Play at Oberammergau were surprised to see the Last Supper represented with all the simplicity of the Gospel narrative. They expected to see something like a High Mass. To them the Supper is no part of the Passion. It has reference only to subsequent use among Christians, something done for the sole purpose of representing to future ages a past event, and without intrinsic connection with the Passion. Dr. Macdonald enables us to see that, on the contrary, the Last Supper is an essential part of Christ's own Sacrifice on the Cross; that without this immediate connection the Last Supper might indeed be the institution of a sacrament, but not of a sacrifice; and that "the Action inaugurated by the High Priest at the Last Supper and the Passion consummated by the death of the Victim on Calvary coalesce into the one Sacrifice of the New Law." We should like to dwell on this point, but must refrain. Enough to have indicated where our readers will find the whole subject discussed with learning and lucid exposition and without controversy.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., had a \$300,000 fire last week.

AN IRISH QUESTION.

Both Gladstone and Morley are on record as vouchers for the fact that Catholic Emancipation, which became law seventy-six years ago, could not be carried successfully through the British Parliament of to-day. This does not seem consistent with the common opinion that the spirit of tolerance has made progress in the meantime; but, however that may be, the fact seems to be beyond dispute. Premier Balfour stated it in another form some weeks ago in the House. He was explaining what seemed an inconsistency in himself. For many years he has advocated some provision for the higher education of Catholics in Ireland, and he was asked why, as head of a Government, he did not do something in that direction. Was it because the Orangemen of Ulster stayed his hand? No, he answered, with a frankness that does him credit, it was not Ulster; it was England and Scotland. "It is the conversion of England and Scotland that is necessary," he added, meaning, of course, their conversion to a view favoring the Irish Catholic claim to University education. Under modern conditions, to exclude a people from a University training of their aspiring young men is practically the same as excluding them from all higher offices. Irish Chief Secretaries who have wished to promote Irish Catholics could not do so on account of this educational defect. Even if no money question were involved—if, that is, Irish Catholics provided an endowment by voluntary subscription, England and Scotland would refuse to confer upon their University the power of granting degrees. They refused this power when Newman undertook to organize an Irish Catholic University. They are willing that the Irish should have access to the highest education, providing that education be of the particular kind and quality which they approve; just as, a couple of centuries ago, they were willing that the Irish should worship God, provided that worship was of the kind and quality which they approved. As a means of inducing the Irish to accept the form of worship which England and Scotland considered of special efficacy for the souls of men, they suppressed all Catholic schools and colleges, appropriated all Catholic school and college funds and property, made it a penal offence for a Catholic to learn to read and write, and established a Protestant University, richly endowing it with appropriated property and funds. This University is usually called Trinity College. In 1873, when the system it represented had become self-perpetuating, its religious tests were abolished. Many Irish Catholics now say: Let us abandon the hopeless struggle for the establishment of a new Catholic University; let us take advantage of the abolition of religious tests in Trinity College; let us crowd its class-rooms with Catholic students until the institution is transformed by their presence and influence into a really national institution. The advocates of this scheme would probably admit that, during the first decade of it, several of the Catholic students might succumb to the Protestant atmosphere of the place and lose the faith. As an Irish M. P. expressed it in the House of Commons recently: "A Daniel might come unhurt out of the lion's den, but what might become of Timothy, James, John, or Michael?" Three and a half centuries of dominant Protestantism have failed to destroy all the Catholic influences inherent in Oxford University. Such institutions are marvellously conservative, and the transformation of Trinity would be found much more difficult than is imagined. And if it were possible to transform it, would England and Scotland allow it to be transformed? They have the power and they have the will to maintain the Protestant traditions of Trinity. In his last speech on the subject, Premier Balfour said: "I have never concealed my view that I should regard such a result [the transformation of Trinity] with the utmost dismay." This dismay, shared as it is in all degrees of "utmost" by his fellow Protestants, would result in legislative and other action to keep Trinity as it is. This would be done even if the education of Irish Protestants had to be sacrificed in order to accomplish it, especially since this sacrifice has already begun. Queen's College, Belfast, is suffering for want of funds, and, with his customary frankness, Balfour has said that the reason why the needed funds are not supplied is, that this would involve some relief of the Catholic grievance. His words are: "It is impossible for any Government or any Chief Secretary to come to this House and ask for additional funds for Queen's College, Belfast, unless, while bringing

that great institution up to a higher educational level, they are leaving wholly untouched the grievance which has been brought before us by the amendment; and one most unhappy result of leaving this question unsettled is that it not merely injures the higher education which otherwise the Roman Catholic population of Ireland might enjoy, but stunts and sterilises the means of education which are already at the disposal of Protestants and Presbyterians in that College." Hence we may assume as certain that Trinity will not be transformed and will not be allowed to transform itself. Catholics would then find themselves in the position of having abandoned a claim whose intrinsic justice gives it weight, and of having stormed a stronghold which makes defeat inevitable.

The French fisherfolk of St. Pierre-Miquelon bitterly resent the presence there of the new British consul, and are already agitating for his removal, regarding the presence of such an official as the last step towards the utter ruin of the prosperity of the place.

NOTICE.

The American Watch Repairing Co. has opened a Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repair Shop IN THE OLD QUEEN HOTEL BUILDING. All work neatly and promptly done. Give us a call. B. A. PRATT, Manager.

A. KIRK & Co.

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

Newest Weaves in Fashionable Dress Fabrics = = =

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

Black Panama Voiles, 42 in. wide, at 60, 80, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50
Brown, Navy and Grey Panama Voiles, 42 in., at 60, 1.00, 1.25
Black Lustres, 42 in. wide, at - - - 50c to 1.25 yd
Navy, Brown and Red Lustres, - - - 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 pre fawn shades are all the go, and we show them in all goods. Prices from - - - 5.00 to 12.00

Tailored Costumes.

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

Cloth Skirts.

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 refurnished with lace curtains during the turnover of things while housecleaning. 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.

A. KIRK & CO.

General News.

Ex-Mayor Cochrane of Montreal is dead.

Some members of the House of Commons complain of their desks being broken open and robbed.

London, Ont., had a \$75,000 fire on 25th, caused by a sky-rocket thrown by a boy.

The First Baptist Church, Halifax, had a narrow escape from being burned down on Sunday morning.

Mr. Sifton has been engaged by a private concern at a large salary, and has opened an office in Sparks street, Ottawa.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list \$20,100,000 consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 2003.

The steamer Pro Patria, from St. Pierre for North Sydney, went ashore at Fourchie Head, C. B., Sunday morning. Her passengers and crew were saved. She will likely prove a total wreck.

At Paris, May 26, Baron Alphonse De Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild, and governor of the Bank of France, died from acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout.

Because of jealousy and the feeling that her lover had deserted her for another, Miss Jennie Lewis, 22 years of age, committed suicide in her sleeping room, Boston, the other day. Miss Lewis belonged to Sydney, C. B.

R. Wilson Smith & Co., stock brokers, who have strong grounds against the Quebec government tax bill, have taken steps to obtain from H. A. Attwater, K. C., and formerly treasurer of the province, an opinion as to the constitutionality and legality of the act, which imposes a tax upon the vendors of securities at the rate of two cents per \$1.00 par value.

On 26th an accident which resulted fatally occurred in the Phelan seam, No. 2 Glace Bay. Lawrence Fitzgerald was moving some boxes from one room to another, and while riding on the rear end of one, it jumped the track, and running against a timber, knocked it out of position. A pile of stone came down, striking Fitzgerald on the head and crushing in his skull.

The successor of the late Mr. Wade in the chairmanship of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, is likely to be Premier Murray of Nova Scotia. Ex-Premier Parent is the only other person spoken of. That Mr Murray could have the position if he wished it is admitted, but as a suitable man for the Premiership of Nova Scotia is not now in sight, it is thought he will not accept the Commission.

Right Rev. Alexander MacDonell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alexandria, Ont., died Monday morning at the age of 72 years. Deceased had been suffering from a complication of troubles for some time. Deceased was born in Glengarry County, Ont., and he lived and served his people, the Scotch Catholics of Eastern Ontario, all his life. He was educated at Regiopolis College, Kingston, and ordained priest in 1861. In December, 1900, he was consecrated first Bishop of Alexandria.

At New York, on May 25th, the jury in the case of Henry Lundberg, the former inspector of steamboats, charged with having failed to properly inspect the steamer General Slocum prior to the burning of that vessel, entailing the loss of more than 1,000 lives last summer, reported a disagreement, after being out ten and one-half hours. This is the third time a jury has disagreed after hearing the evidence against Lundberg, and it is said he now will be released on his own recognizance.

Announcement was made Saturday that the Halifax & Yarmouth Railway was transferred to the Halifax & Southwestern, a Mackenzie & Mann road. The financial details are not reported. The plan of the purchase is a completion of a direct line in Nova Scotia between Yarmouth and Halifax by way of the South Shore. The road purchased is 51 miles in length and runs from Yarmouth to Barrington. The road which has just been acquired was formerly known as the Cost. Railway, and was the beginning of one of the two projected lines around the South Shore between Yarmouth and Halifax.

Joseph Chamberlain, replying to the resolution of the council of the board of trade of Toronto, endorsing his efforts on behalf of fiscal reform, writes:—"I have made it clear from the first that in giving my life to the movement in which I am engaged I am encouraged to do so by my belief in the good aid of the people of Canada to my proposals. If I found that in this I had been mistaken I certainly would not think it worth while to continue an agitation for a reform which would prove to be unacceptable to my fellow-subjects in the Dominion."

The San Francisco Chronicle says: A scheme which has been in operation in the tax collector's office for many months has just been uncovered by which nearly a million and a half dollars worth of property has been secured for little more than \$100,000. The victims are the city's taxpayers who are charged in some instances, it appears, wrongly with delinquencies. The profits have gone to a ring of tax scalpers who are assisted in every possible way by the alleged defaulting tax collector Smith and his subordinates in office.

The question whether Irish constitutes a legal language has been occupying the attention of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of

Justice, in the case of Neil McBride, who was fined one shilling at the Dunfanaghy Petty Sessions, County Donegal, and in default of payment sentenced to one week's imprisonment, for not having his name and residence printed in legible letters upon his cart. McBride's name was written on the cart in Irish characters, in Irish form, thus, "Mall Madgiolla Brighidi." It is contended by the appellant that the letters are legible to persons who know Erse, and that such persons constitute 70 per cent. of the population of the district. The Court reserved its judgment.

Rioting broke out afresh in Chicago on Friday. With the strike spreading each hour in the lumber district and no signs of peace in sight, affairs in the teamsters' strike assumed a serious aspect. Unable to meet demands for police protection Mayor Dunne issued a call for one thousand able-bodied citizens to report at Chief O'Neil's office and be sworn in as policemen to do strike duty. Sheriff Barrett continued to swear in deputies. The number of deputies sworn in since the beginning of the strike now numbers four thousand, one-fourth of whom are active deputies assigned to protect non-union drivers and wagons. Armed sentries were guarding the various armories located in the city, and the officers expected a call to arms at any moment. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition have been distributed among the four regiments in the city and the naval militia.

"Within ten years Winnipeg will be as large a city as Toronto. Within twenty-five years it will be the largest city in the Dominion." This statement was made by Mr. Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, the other day. Mr. Greenway says that within the next five years or more the Grand Trunk Pacific will spend \$150,000,000 in the west, while the C. P. R., to protect its position, will spend well on to \$100,000,000. As for the Canadian Northern, that road will spend in the same time about \$50,000,000. That is to say, \$300,000,000 will be spent in a few years by a country which has a population of six millions—a feat which will be the greatest in the world. A large percentage of this sum will be spent west of Lake Superior, and as Winnipeg had no rival, there could be no reason, Mr. Greenway stated, for doubting the enormous expansion of that city.

John Rockefeller, Jr., according to statements by members of his Bible class, is to sever his official connection with the Standard Oil Company. This determination, says the New York World, is largely due to the "tainted money" agitation started by Congregational ministers in New England and taken up by the clergymen of other denominations. It is further said by members of the Bible class that young Rockefeller had held several heated interviews with Rockefeller, senior, on the general subject of Standard Oil methods. The young man, his pupils declare, told his father in no uncertain tones what he thought of the devious ways in which the oil king's vast wealth had been accumulated, and ended by resigning from his position as a director of the Oil Trust and other affiliated institutions. It has been a matter of Wall street knowledge that the oil king was greatly surprised and deeply affected by the hue and cry against "tainted money," when the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational church had accepted a gift of \$100,000 from him. Now it is said that the father is completely crushed by this popular outburst against him and criticism of his son.

The best sugar-cured hams, roll and breakfast bacon at Bonner's market.

War News.

The long expected naval battle is over, having commenced on Saturday afternoon in the Tsushima Straits, which divide Korea from the mainland of Japan. It lasted two days. It has proven to be the greatest disaster the Russians have suffered during the war. Though the full details of the fight are not yet known, it is certain that twenty-two Russian vessels have either been destroyed or captured, the remainder took flight, and some 3000 Russian prisoners were taken, including Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff. The fate of Admiral Rojestvensky is not definitely announced. One report has him at Vladivostok badly injured, another makes him a prisoner. The Japanese claim their fleet is intact. Two of the Russian ships have reached Vladivostok, and others may have escaped, though the Japanese at last accounts were still pursuing the fleeing Russian ships. The result will likely have a great

effect in promoting peace. It certainly seems hopeless for Russia to longer continue the war, so disastrous has it continually proven.

Personal.

Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, Mira, is rapidly recovering his health.

Revs. Fathers Kiely of Louisburg and McKenzie of Iona were in Antigonish last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Cameron and family of Pinevale, Ant., left on Tuesday for Graniteville, Vermont, where they intend to take up their residence.

Mr. Thomas Chisholm, a member of the police force of Charlestown, Mass., arrived here on last Saturday to pay a brief visit to friends and relatives at St. Andrews and Beaulieu.

Alexander M. Macgillivray, C. E., and his brother J. Frederick (sons of Judge Macgillivray of this Town) left yesterday to take charge of the construction of a section of Hax. & S. W. Ry., which is resuming operations.

Mr. Christopher Chisholm, of A. Kirk & Co.'s, one of our most capable and most popular clerks, has taken a position with Kennedy & MacDonald, railway contractors, and last evening left for Liverpool, N. S., to begin his new duties.

Judge Macgillivray, Antigonish, was confined to the house with a severe cold for some days prior to the 24th of May. On that day he went for a walk, and suffered a relapse in consequence. Since he has been quite sick, but is now recovering.

Among the Advertisers.

Waldren's Photo Studio will be open from June 6th to June 10th.

Preserves, jams and jellies, evaporated apples and prunes at Bonner's.

Wanted, a competent servant for general house work, no washing. Apply to Mrs. Bernasconi.

Bone meal and fertilizer. Bowker's celebrated bone meal and fertilizer for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Cedar shingles. When you want cedar shingles see stock at C. B. Whidden & Son's.

Wanted, a news compositor with one or two years' experience at the case. Male or female. Apply to Inverness News, Inverness, C. B. State experience and wages expected.

Lost, between the Post Office and W. S. Archibald's, South River Road, a pocket book. Finder will confer a favour by leaving the same at the office of Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Acknowledgments.

- Rev Geo H Hawkins, St. Jacques, \$2 00
- Mrs Henry Townsend, Boston, 1 00
- The Convent, St. Georges, 2 00
- Hon N H Meagher, Halifax, 2 00
- Mrs Geo Butler, Londonderry, 2 00
- Rev M J Cole, Halifax, 1 00
- M A Chisholm, W. shington, 1 00
- John McDonald, Lewis, Maryvale, 1 00
- Rev D E Chisholm, Pomquet, 1 00
- Angus Chisholm, Glendaie, 1 00
- Sr Borromeo, North Sydney, 1 00
- A R McAdam, Malignant Cove, 2 00
- D. McEachern, E. S. Antigonish, 1 00

DEATHS

Obituary and marriage notices have been traditionally 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 Malden, Mass., May 12th, RODRICK MYLES FITZ PATRICK, aged 17 months, infant son of Myles and Annie Fitz Patrick (nee Chisholm formerly of Briley Brook).

At New Canada, May 10th, DONALD CAMPBELL, aged 69 years, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. He leaves a sorrowing sister and three brothers to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

At S. S. Cape George, on the 17th May, after a lingering illness, MARY E., beloved child of George L. and Elizabeth McEachern, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At the residence of her son, Wm. P. Girroir, Tracadie, May 28th, MRS. MARY AVERY, aged 58 years. Deceased was a woman of estimable character and her death will be deeply regretted. Her patience and courage during more than six months of intense suffering were truly admirable. May she rest in peace!

At Marydale, in this County, on the 11th ult., in the ninety-third year of his age, ANGUS McDONALD, "Farmer." The deceased was an upright and industrious citizen and of a most kindly disposition. He lived a good Christian life and died consoled by all the rites of the Catholic Church. He leaves behind him one son and two sisters to mourn his death. R. I. P.

At Arisaig, on the 18th May, at the advanced age of 83 years, JOHN MCLENNAN, the last surviving member of the family of Donald Angus, Og. of Georgeville. Of a family of 11 children, 3 sons and a daughter survive him. A large concourse of friends—for enemies he had none—followed his remains to the parish Church where after a Requiem Mass, they were tenderly laid in the family plot to await a glorious resurrection. R. I. P.

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, Linette and Voile Fantaisie, are the leading features.

House Furniture, House Furnishings, and Room Paper.

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

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

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.

WOOL WOOL

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

"Excelsior."

Courage Christian, do not falter,
The path be dark as night,
There's a star to guide us Pilgrims,
As we journey on through life!
Let the path be rough and dreary,
And its end beyond our ken,
Tread it bravely! strong or weary,
Death must come, we know not when.

"Courage," written on thy banner,
Excelsior! Thy watchword true!
Faith and hope in word and action,
Trust in God! He aideth you.
Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease sad heart, those vain repetitions,
Sursum Corda! Do the right.

"God is love," the heavens tell it,
Tho' their glorious orbs of light;
Hear ye not that golden language
Speaking to us day and night?
Heavenly anthems of Creation,
Struggling up with morning light,
Murmuring sounds of our salvation
Mater Christi! Lead us right!

Then to Christ, let each affection,
Duly rise, and upward move,
Our whole lives one RESURRECTION—
To the life, so true above!
Hear ye not those million voices
Whisper sweetly, "God is love?"
The end and aim of every Christian,
"Eternity"—with Christ above!
C.—Strathlorne.

May 19th, 1905.

Baby's Own Soap
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL
No other Soap is just as good.

THE WORLD OVER
Thousands of Mothers
are using

DR. CODERRE'S
INFANTS' SYRUP

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

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

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

Price, 25cts. per bottle, or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,
A FAMILY REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

On Which side of the Desk are You?

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

Where are You?

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

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants.
Maritime Business Colleges,
HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

are some of the nicest
..HAMS..
ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING
JOHN FRASER, Manager.

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

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

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

Seeds! Seeds!

Just received, fresh stock of choice

Field and Garden Seeds
Comprising
**WHITE RUSSIAN,
RED and WHITE FIFE
WHEAT
BANNER, SENSATION
AND 20TH CENTURY
OATS.
TWO and SIX ROWED
BARLEY. PEAS, TARES
AND CORN.**

Finest Quality **TIMOTHY**
and **CLOVER SEED**

Also a full stock of
GARDEN SEEDS.

C. B. Whidden & Son
Head of Main St.
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

This is the ideal beverage for everybody.

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reverent both to Church and State as already established.

Such have been our images of original Protestantism, and such, very nearly, is the portrait of it drawn by Merle d'Aubigné, whose work on the Reformation is almost a canonical volume with our religious masses, being, indeed, an engaging thing even for those who know of how little authority it is.

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Let us take various nations, and see in each how the first Protestants behaved, and what claims they advanced. We will begin with Scotland.

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On the other hand, in Scotland, more, perhaps, than anywhere else, the Reformers completely forgot—that the Apostle himself declares his own knowledge of divine things to be only fragmentary, bearing very much the same relation to the heavenly original as a child's knowledge of the world to that of a full grown man. Scottish Presbyterianism has always, at least until of late, emphatically claimed to have discovered, not important truth, but "The Truth" specifically, infallible and complete. Save in the mere fringes of belief, Catholic largeness of allowance to religious opinion doctrinally undefined, if not wholly unknown, has been by no means characteristic of Caledonian Presbyterianism.

This self-confidence of having, not truth merely, but the whole Truth, assumed, in Knox and his colleagues—more, perhaps, in word than in act—a grim, indeed ferocious, aspect. The Calvinists were the saints. The Catholics not only were in grave error, but practically had no truth at all. They were not Christians, but unbelievers, idolaters. "Every Papist is an infidel," declared Knox from the pulpit, as a reason why the Scotch should not suffer their Catholic Queen to marry her Catholic cousin. His colleague Goodman insinuated that the "infidel" Queen ought to be dragged to the gallows and hung up there. Knox assured Mary that his obedience to her, even in temporals, was what he most falsely assumed Paul's to have been to Nero, something that would last until he and his found the means to dethrone her. This to a Queen who truly declared, years afterwards, that she had never once interfered with the religion of her subjects! The accusation that she had secretly joined the Catholic League, appears sufficiently refuted by Mr. Melnie, who quotes the private reports of ambassadors, that Spain and Rome were displeased with her because she had refused to join. They viewed the matter generally, she locally, not holding it right to profess tolerance while privately plotting against it.

The six years of Mary's actual administration offer such a bewildering variety of events, interests, points of view, and conflicting testimonies, that I profess myself wholly incompetent to disentangle them. One thing seems clear: from the Queen's arrival at Leith, till her flight across the Solway, the Reformers and the Lords of the Congregation were attentively watching for an opportunity to set her aside from the government, and leaving her the name of Queen, to transfer the actual sovereignty to her illegitimate brother. The birth of her son gave them the opportunity of dethroning her altogether.

The first shock to my confident belief that Mary's deposition came out of the indignant horror of a nation against a woman who had made away with her husband, was administered some fifty years ago by a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Said he, smiling: "I suppose that Mary helped to put Darnley out of the way; but if she had been a good Presbyterian, the godly would easily have declared, under their breath, that such a disposal of the worthless boy—a Papist at that—was but a venial peccadillo." The weight of evidence seems to lean decidedly that way. Knox, I think, would have been staggered at the murder of a husband, but he highly extolled murder in honor of the Reformation, as illustrated in the assassination of Cardinal Beaton and of David Rizzio. Indeed, Mr. Lecky calls him "the apostle of murder."

We have still something to say about the Reformation in Scotland.—*Charles C. Starbuck, in Sacred Heart Review.*

The Anarchy of the Reformation.

As Hallam justly reminds us, the Catholic Church, at the time of the Reformation, having become, for many ages, the informing principle of European society, and being the vehicle, as Auguste Sabatier rightly says, of "a deep and noble religion," had the natural right and the inevitable instinct of self-defense against Protestantism, which, in its original form, appeared as pure Anarchism, as the genius of complete disintegration.

Suppose that Anarchism, not in the passive, semi-Quakeristic form represented by Tolstói, but in the actively malignant and murderous form which it commonly wears, were making rapid progress throughout Christendom. Say that it had already gained control of various States, and was there engaged in active persecution, to death, imprisonment, confiscation or banishment, of all noted representatives of constituted society.

Now would not the Christian States hold it perfectly lawful, and might they not hold it imperiously obligatory, to confederate themselves into a great league for the suppression of Anarchism? Would they not probably use such means for the extinction of the anarchistic propaganda within their own borders as they judged to have promise of success? Would they not be apt to do their best to secure possession of those nations which had already succumbed to Anarchism, in order to reestablish regular government within them? Of course they would.

Now what such a present league would be to Anarchism, such was the Catholic League of the latter sixteenth century to original Protestantism. It was a league against the forces of destruction. The better a man or woman was, the holier, the more profoundly apprehensive of the wonderful forces of personal and social regeneration wrapped up in the Catholic religion, the more likely he or she would have been to encourage such a league. As a whole, it may not unreasonably be held, that the deeper Christianity of the Catholic world, while laying chief stress on argument, on holy living, on various beneficence, on religious instruction of the masses, on reformation within the Church, on the pruning away of outworn usages—all which were included in the Counter-reformation—would also have admitted the necessity of a trial of strength with the aggressive exterior foe.

There are forms of what is sometimes loosely called Anarchism which no wise government would think of denouncing or repressing. Such communities as the Dunkards, the Mennonites, and in a certain measure the Moravians and the Friends, are so far anarchistic as this, that, while they admit the lawfulness, and the necessity of government, and cheerfully bear their share of the common burdens, they dislike physical coercion, where avoidable, and scruple to engage in war, and, in general, choose rather to settle their matters of dispute among themselves than to have much recourse to the public tribunals.

Now it would be pure persecution for a Government to interfere with such virtuous and friendly, even if somewhat seclusive communities. They might reach a point of development in which they would lame civil action in this rude world; but up to a considerably larger percentage of increase than they have yet reached, or are likely to reach, they are not only not "anti-civic," as Combes will have it that every order is—always expecting, of course, his darling order of Freemasons—but they are distinctly and beneficially civic. As Dr. Schaff used to say: "There ought to be more Quakers and Moravians." Pointing forward, as they do, to a Christian time when spiritual force shall go for much more, and physical force for much less, than now, they are a much-needed counterpoise to that gospel of "the big stick," which is now so boldly, not to say insolently, flourished in our faces. The Catholic Church might plead that the many thousands of her regulars have never yet interfered with military efficiency, hardly as much, indeed, as she would be glad to see.

Now these peaceful and modest communities have largely supplied the images under which we Reformed, from our youth up, have imagined to ourselves the early Protestants. At the very least we have fancied them very much like the first Methodists, not denying the lawfulness of military service, but too much engaged in declaring the love of God, the forgiveness of sins, the eternal hope and universal charity, to have much heart for warfare, and, while growing into a vast and peculiar society, profoundly

Whooping Cough in Jamaica.

Mr. J. Riley Bennett, a chemist of Brown's Town, Jamaica, West India Islands, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has proved itself to be the best remedy for whooping cough, which is prevalent on this end of the globe. It has never failed to relieve in any case where I have recommended it; and grateful mothers, after using it, are daily thanking me for advising them." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

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INVERNESS, C. B.
New House. Airy Rooms. Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connection.
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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 150 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,**
Beauley, Antigonish.

ALL PURPOSE STALLION.
DON BASHAW.
Race Record, 2.30.
That handsome and general purpose Stallion "Don Bashaw" will stand for service during the season of 1905 at stable of the Old Queen Hotel, Antigonish, on Mondays and Tuesdays forenoon and Saturdays (all day), Thursdays and Fridays at stable of Thomas G. Kiley, Lower South River.
Don B. is colour Jet Black, stands 15 hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He is sired by Bashaw Czar, a son of Bashaw Prince, well known in Nova Scotia. His grandam was a thoroughbred Morgan mare raised on the Government Stock Farm, in P. E. I., and his dam was sired by Don Swift.
All mares at their owners' risk. Season closing Aug. 1, 1905.
Terms: Single service \$1, payable at time of service; season \$6, payable at close of season; insurance \$10, payable when mare proves in foal.
THOMAS G. KILEY, Owner,
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For further particulars and terms apply to
C. E. GREGORY, Barrister,
Antigonish.

LAND SALE.
1905, A. No. 731.
IN THE SUPREME COURT:
Between **ROBERT D. KIRK,** and
AUBREY KIRK, doing
business as **A. KIRK & CO.,** Plaintiffs
AND
JOHN MCGILLIVRAY and
SARAH MCGILLIVRAY, Defendants.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

Wednesday, the 14th Day of June A.D. 1905,
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, and dated the 10th day of May, A. D. 1905, unless before the day of sale the amount due the Plaintiffs on the mortgage herein foreclosed with costs be paid to them or their solicitor.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above-named Defendants, and of all persons claiming through or under them, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of
LAND
situate, lying and being at Cross Roads (this is in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of Hugh McDonald; on the East by the Ohio West River; on the South by lands of John McGillivray; on the West by lands of Angus Gillis, containing seventy-five acres more or less, together with all privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto.
Terms: Ten per cent. deposit; remainder on delivery of deed.
DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
High Sheriff of Antigonish County.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
Solicitor for Plaintiffs.
Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, A. D. 1905.

New Features of War.

(Thomas F. Millard, in Scribner's Magazine.) (Continued from last issue.) I have noted two results of the use of smokeless powder. It makes the tactical handling of troops easier, since officers can now always see the men under their immediate command. General officers can no longer mark the progress of a battle by means of the smoke, which formerly revealed distinctly the positions of the lines, but must depend upon other means to follow the fortunes of the day. The prediction that the revelation of battlefield horrors, formerly screened by smoke, would demoralize troops has not been realized. The old dispute about the bayonet is still unsettled. Enough use has been made of it in this war to justify its retention, especially since it involves so little added weight and bulk. Instances of bayonet use have been too insignificant to throw much light upon its actual value as a weapon, but it has been conclusively demonstrated that, notwithstanding the range and accuracy of weapons, it is still possible for considerable bodies of troops to come into physical collision. The war has demonstrated that the old-fashioned open trench is poor protection for infantry against modern artillery projectiles. The new shrapnel does considerable execution from overhead, and the longer range of artillery makes it difficult to lay out an entrenchment so that some of it cannot be partially enfiladed. Military engineers will find scope for their invention in designing an entrenchment for infantry capable of being quickly constructed and which will afford protection from modern shrapnel. Little use of cavalry, as such, has been made in this war so far as it has gone; which will bear out those who have long predicted that modern weapons had practically destroyed the tactical utility of this picturesque and once formidable arm. In the few occasions where cavalry has fought in this war it has been used as mounted infantry. There has been no use of cavalry against cavalry of sufficient magnitude to be significant. It seems certain that cavalry cannot hope to successfully engage infantry or artillery except under conditions that rob those arms of their ordinary effectiveness. It must be admitted, however, that both armies have been deficient in cavalry. Both the Russian and Japanese cavalry are armed with the infantry rifle, and in rearming the American army this plan has also been adopted. In the service of security and information mounted troops are still, as ever, invaluable, and in this war such troops have performed their usual functions neither so well nor badly as to attract special notice. Armies must have mounted troops, but the inclination to throw away sabre and lance seems to be gaining ground. Still, it is too soon to rule cavalry off the battlefield, and experience must discredit the arm more than it has before this will happen. Artillery has, in this war, not lost the impulse given by its effective use in the war between France and Germany, when the arm took on new life. It has again conclusively demonstrated its tactical importance, and it is clear that the limit of development has by no means been reached. Longer range, increased rapidity of fire, and improved projectiles have greatly added to the effectiveness of artillery. The field-guns used in this war have an extreme range of about four miles, the Russian weapon being slightly superior in this respect to that used by the Japanese. As range has increased, there has been a revolution in the tactical use of artillery. The old dashing use of artillery, like that of cavalry, is no longer possible. Nearly all that was formerly so spectacular in its tactics has vanished. We no longer see batteries dashing at full gallop across a battlefield, the limbers and guns bounding madly after the excited animals, to take up a new position. It is seldom that any considerable part of an army's artillery changes position during an action, or if such a move becomes necessary, it is usually undertaken at night. Hardly any opportunity for initiative remains to battery commanders. Nowadays positions for the artillery are selected by military engineers, after a careful and comprehensive survey of the field of a consideration of the possibilities of a terrain in connection with the general plan of the action and the part assigned to the arm. When this plan is determined, staff officers conduct the batteries to their positions, instruct them as to their targets, the firing ranges, the character of ammunition to be used, and other details. In selecting the positions, the engineers carefully study the terrain with a view to concealing their guns, giving their fire the widest possible scope without changing position, and giving protection from the enemy's fire not only to the batteries, but to the caissons and reserve ammunition parks. During the battle only the artillery chiefs comprehend what is going on. Battery officers simply see that their guns are handled according to instructions. They regulate the time, speed, objective, and range as ordered. If the action is a large one, they are even denied the satisfaction of observing the effects of the fire of their own guns, for they cannot, even when their target is visible, distinguish it from that of other near-by batteries. The effects of the fire are observed by officers appointed to that duty, stationed at various parts of the field, often miles and miles apart, and who are in constant communication with the chief of artillery by telephone. By the reports of these observers the chief directs the fire of his hundreds of guns. A mounted aide brings a battery commander an order: "Raise your range 500 yards and double the rapidity of your fire." He obeys with-

out question. Perhaps half an hour later another order will read: "Change your objective to Lone Tree Hill—direction southeast by east—range 4500 yards—use shrapnel." He changes accordingly. Probably this battery is located on the opposite slope of a hill from the enemy, firing at an angle over the ridge. As likely as not the guns are buried in "gowliang" twelve to fifteen feet in height, with a firing outlet cut by the sabres of the drivers. The battery officers know nothing of the progress of the battle; probably cannot see fifty feet in any direction. Only the ranges give them an occasional clue to the drift of the fight. An order to increase the range argues that the enemy is losing ground, and an order to shorten the range indicates that he is advancing. Even that is mere conjecture. The battery officers and gunners attend to their levelling instruments, see that the range is kept right, watch that the guns do not get too hot, keep close tab on the ammunition, and report concerning it at regular intervals to their divisional chief. If they are being reached by the enemy's fire there are other matters to attend to. This gun has a wheel smashed; the extra one must be brought from the caisson and the piece got into action again. A breech-block becomes jammed; the battery mechanics must repair it. A caisson is blown up, killing a number of men and horses; Others must be brought quickly from the reserve parks. An aid of the divisional chief comes riding along. "General Blank says that your fire seems to be striking slightly to the left of your object. Correct it." The correction is made. Oh, yes; there is plenty to do, and to do it well requires knowledge and ability. But where is the splendid, dashing artillery of former wars? Gone; and, I think, never to return. It is interesting to note certain humanitarian aspects of modern war as demonstrated in this conflict. I find myself fully confirmed in a conviction that has been growing for years, and which I have before expressed, that war is growing relatively less dangerous to human life. It seems to run contrary to accepted theory, it is because of misconception of the fundamental principle involved and misunderstanding of some phases of modern conflict. By "relatively less dangerous," I do not mean that as many men do not lose their lives in war as formerly. I mean that modern man-killing devices slay fewer men in proportion to the duration of engagements, than at any previous time in the history of war. In regard to destruction of human life in the aggregate, war is much as it always was. There is no sound reason, that I have ever seen advanced, showing that humanity will endure less suffering of this kind than in the days, let us say, of Caesar. To day, as always, troops will endure just so much carnage before abandoning a conflict; and it matters little, from a humanitarian standpoint, if that loss be inflicted in a few hours or be distributed through days. To compel an organized army to abandon the field it must be subjected to a certain amount of suffering and loss, and it makes no ultimate difference whether that loss is caused by battle-axes or by high explosives vomited from machine guns. The human mind grows accustomed to anything, and death is the same to a soldier in any form. In changing its form, war has not changed its objects nor its results. Disease is now the soldier's worst enemy, slaying its thousands where bullet and shell kill hundreds. The statement that magazine rifles, machine guns, and high explosives have not added to the dangers of war needs some explanation. It goes without saying, that if the same tactics was employed as was used in our civil war, the slaughter would be frightful. But as weapons change, tactics changes also. Troops no longer march in masses on the field of battle. They are scattered as much as possible, are taught to make every use of cover, are advanced slowly and with great circumspection, and, whenever practicable are protected by intrenchments. The amount of ammunition required to disable a combatant has increased enormously. And after he is disabled, provided he is not killed outright, what then? The medical department takes him in hand, and its work is one of the most interesting phases of modern war. Owing to the use of small calibre, antiseptic bullets, the number of men killed outright in battle is considerably less than formerly. Wounds that used to be fatal are now only disabling, and wounds that were formerly disabling now cause only slight inconvenience, and often are unnoticed in the excitement of battle. There is a great decrease of hemorrhage, and by supplying the troops with "first-aid" packages they are usually able to check such bleeding as there is. Many wounds that would have formerly prevented locomotion do not now, thus increasing the proportion of wounded men who are able to get off the field without assistance, and to assist others to do so. Many a man who would in previous wars have lain unnoticed on the field until he expired is removed to where he can receive attention. Once in the hospitals, advanced surgery and the use of antiseptics give the patient an increased chance for recovery. In this war, the Russians have made splendid use of hospital trains, frequently running them into the fire zone to bring away wounded. Thousands of wounds that would have been considered serious thirty years ago are now classed as slight. Experience with the Russians in this war has shown that fifty per cent. of wounded are able to rejoin their commands within a month, and thousands are back with the colors in a week. The small calibre Japanese rifle is largely

responsible for this. High explosive impact shell is terrifying, but does less execution than was expected of it. It is very effective in destroying cover, but against troops is less so. If a shell strikes a man it annihilates him, but if it strikes the ground it usually does nothing beyond scattering a cloud of dust and stones. The very power of the explosive used destroys much of its effectiveness by splintering the shell into such small bits that they do little damage a few feet away from their point of impact. Shrapnel wounds are far more dangerous, and the troops dread it most. The results here indicated are doubtless highly gratifying to the humanitarian sentiment of the world. But what profits it? These men return to their commands only to again accept the hazard of battle. In the long run the usual proportion are killed or disabled for life. These manifestations are chiefly interesting for the light they throw upon certain theories advanced within the last few years, and which have been widely accepted. One of these theories is that modern weapons would make war so destructive and terrible that civilized nations would be compelled to abandon it, and would of necessity turn to arbitration to adjust their differences. No hope for universal peace need be based on this assumption. And the reason is clear enough. There will never come a time when human devices to destroy life can get the upper hand of the human instinct of self-preservation. The scheme of nature has not placed the race at the mercy of any human genius of destruction. However, the pressure of the humanitarian spirit upon usages of war throws out signals here and there, even in Manchuria. Many of the barbarities attending upon armed conflict show unmistakable symptoms of amelioration. The situation of non-combatants is improved. Both belligerents have displayed more consideration to the Chinese population than might have been expected, and their conduct has shown a great advance beyond that of the allies in 1900. Such supplies belonging to the Chinese that have been consumed have, as a rule, been paid for, and a genuine attempt to subject non-combatants to as little inconvenience as possible has been made. This has been a necessary policy on the part of both armies. But that such a policy is becoming necessary is something. It is gratifying to see two great powers acknowledging by conduct as well as proclamation that the peaceful inhabitants of a country have rights which must be respected, especially when those inhabitants are Chinese. We have heard less than usual about such conventional barbarities as abuse of prisoners and mutilation of the dead and wounded of the enemy. Early in the war a few mutilation stories were brought to us in Liao-Yang, but we, suspecting them to be a part of the "yellow peril" propaganda, demanded to be "shown," and we heard no more of them. It should be stated that these reports were never given out officially. Both sides have been very careful about this abuse, and I think that such instances as have occurred may be regarded as sporadic. This could never have been truthfully said before about any war involving Russians and Asiatics. The use of artificial stimulants, once so common in armies, particularly the Russian, has been minimized in this war. I do not know whether the change is due to moral or practical reasons, but I am inclined to credit the latter. Stimulants cannot keep troops up to the mark during a week of fighting. It might be all right for a day or two, but the state of nerves superinduced by the after-effects of liquor or other stimulants hardly fit a man to endure prolonged physical and mental strain. Stories that the Japanese soldiers are given opium before entering battle are related among the Russians, but I have no information which would justify the charge. Such practices have been common enough among Asiatics in war. It yet remains for international law to place further limitations upon belligerents, with a view to confining the evils of war as nearly as possible to the actual combatants. Certain hopeful tendencies in this direction are not lacking. The definite conclusions one may reach from all this are few. It is certain, however, that war is becoming more technical. This means that greater effort is required to create even passably good soldiers out of the average civilian. And no army can approach a first-class standard without carefully educated and practically trained officers—not merely a few, but many thousands. If the American people learn this single lesson from the desperate war now convulsing the Far East they will have acquired something valuable out of a regrettable affair. THE END.

Beware of Imitations of the Celebrated DIAMOND DYES.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CRUDE AND WEAK DYES OFFER PREMIUMS TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS TO SELL THEM TO UNSUSPECTING WOMEN.

Diamond Dyes have a most enviable past and present history for successes in home dyeing. Their fast, rich and fashionable colors have made them the most noted home dyes in the world. The imitation and crude dyes made and sold for the immense profits they bring the makers of such trash, only result in dire destruction to useful and expensive goods requiring re-coloring. These adulterated dyes may be tolerated by some sections of our Indian population, but wise, prudent and cultured women select Diamond Dyes when they need pure, full and brilliant colors for home dyeing. The proprietors of Diamond Dyes are not obliged to offer premiums to druggists and dealers who sell their dyes. Our progressive retailers, whose chief aim is to sell their customers the best dyes, do not ask for special inducements to sell Diamond Dyes; they are satisfied with the profits they make on their vast and daily increasing sales of Diamond Dyes. It is the manufacturer of the common and crude dyes who is obliged to offer a few paltry cents per dozen to storekeepers to get them to introduce and push their deceptive dyes. It is

not the retailer of the common dyes that should be paid by the manufacturers, it is the unfortunate women, who, after using such dyestuffs, find their dresses, skirts, jackets, capes, blouses, ribbons and other materials ruined forever. Diamond Dyes give the ladies a choice of 48 colors, thirty-two for wool and silk and sixteen for cotton and all mixed goods, each dye guaranteed to do its special work. Makers of the adulterated dyes deceive people when they tell them that any one of their dyes will color any kind of fabric. Such a statement is stupidly false. It is asserted by the ablest color chemists that the Diamond Dyes are the only correct and reliable colors for home use, and these experts hold that the theory of special colors for wool, silk, cotton and mixed goods, is the true and correct one. Seeing that imitation and crude dyes are sold by some dealers, ladies who ask for the Diamond Dyes should see that the name "DIAMOND" appears on each package. Remember, "It's easy to dye with Diamond Dyes."

THE BEST BREAD MAKERS PREFER "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" TO ALL OTHERS

Lr. Foster Settlement, Dec. 15th, 1904.

I find "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" the best bread flour I have ever used.

(Signed)

MRS. FRED. WENTZELL.

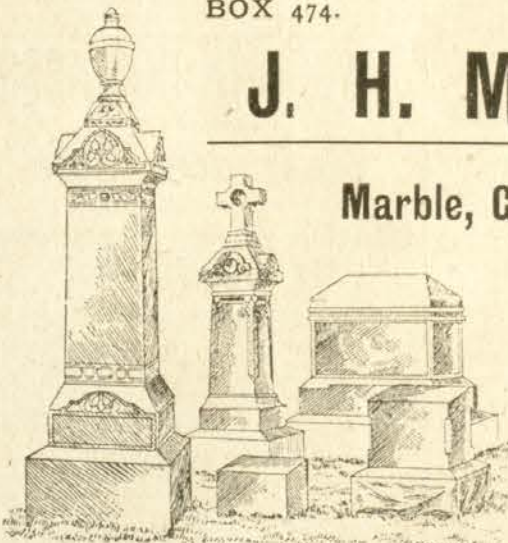
BOX 474.

J. H. McDOUGALL,

Marble, Granite, Freestone,

Monuments

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



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.

SENSATION

The pure bred Hackney Stallion "Sensation," Canadian H. of S. No. 170, has taken four first prizes and two diplomas for being the best Hackney Stallion exhibited at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition. Is an exceedingly handsome horse, four years old. Has the very best of feet and limbs, his action is all that can be desired in a horse, his colour is a beautiful dark chestnut, he stands 16.1 hands high and weighs 1250 lbs. Will stand for service at subscriber's stables Church St., Antigonish, during the present season. TERMS.—To insure, \$10.00, payable when mare proves with foal; season, \$5.00 payable 1st August, 1905; Single, \$5.00, payable at time of service. The two year old Stallion "Fairmont Swell," bred by "Colten Swell," will stand for a very limited service at same stables. TERMS.—Season \$5.00, payable 1st August, 1905; Single \$3.00, payable at time of service. All insured mares changing ownership will be considered as being with foal. R. D. KIRK, Proprietor. HO. FARD McNAIR, Assistant in Charge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—D. McDonald.
Notice—Angus McDougall.
Shirts—Palace Clothing Co.
Tenders Wanted—A. D. Chisholm.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DR. COX, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the Merrimac, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, June 8th and 7th.

THE MUNICIPALITY received five tenders, all from outside parties, for the County debentures recently offered for sale. The committee will decide this morning which is the most favorable.

SEVERE FROSTS during Tuesday and Wednesday nights, followed by bright, sunny days, are going to do much to retard vegetation, which received a fine start the few days preceding.

IN THE INTEREST of sport a meeting will be held in the bandroom this evening at 7.30 for the purpose of discussing baseball and other athletics. As such pastimes should be encouraged, all interested are cordially invited to be present and take some part in the discussion.

THE YOUNG WOMAN, daughter of Mr. James McDonald, blacksmith, Maryvale, Ant., who unexpectedly left home on Sunday and could not be located, returned home on Tuesday. She spent the two nights and days in the woods near her home. Her mind was apparently temporarily unsettled.

THE COMMITTEES appointed to arrange the annual financial settlement between the County and Town met yesterday and separated without arriving at a settlement. The County wanted \$1200. The Town offered \$1100. It is to be hoped the committees will again meet and conclude a settlement.

TENDERS for supplying goods to the asylum for the ensuing year were opened yesterday. Thomas Somers was awarded the contract for oil, herring and bran; D. G. Kirk cornmeal, butter and soap; C. B. Whidden & Son flour, molasses, rice, granulated sugar, beans, and bullock tobacco; J. H. Stewart tea; Trotter Bros., beef.

THE OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION which the Board of Trade expected to hold this summer in Antigonish will not take place. The Committee on transportation find the railway and steamboat people are not disposed to grant any favorable rates, claiming that at the dates on which it was intended to have the celebration they have all the business at regular rates they can well attend to. The Committee have, therefore, decided to recommend that the project be abandoned, at least for this year.

THE JUNE SITTING of the Supreme Court will begin in Antigonish on Tuesday next, Hon. Justice Townshend presiding. There are four cases on the docket, viz., Kirk vs. Chisholm, Sweet et al, a jury case; Wm. Chisholm for plaintiff and J. A. Wall for defendant. Chisholm vs. McDonald, on appeal from a magistrate's court, R. R. Griffin for plaintiff, W. Chisholm for defendant; Kennedy vs. O'Brien, W. Chisholm for plaintiff, R. R. Griffin for defendant. Keith vs. Davidson, W. Chisholm for plaintiff, R. R. Griffin for defendant. Two more cases we understand are yet to be added.

DIED SUDDENLY.—Angus Campbell, jr., aged 46 years, formerly of Doctor's Brook, Ant., son of the late John Campbell of that place, died suddenly in Chicago on May 17th. He had been an employee on a tug boat running on the lakes, and as he was about leaving the vessel after his day's work he was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs and died before a physician arrived. He had been unwell some time previous, having spent a few weeks of April in the Marine Hospital. His fellow workmen did all they could to relieve him, and the Union of which he was a member were most kind in their attention to the remains. R. I. P.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.—Mr. John Kennedy, of the Cross Roads Ohio, Ant., railway contractor, arrived home on last Saturday. He spent the winter at Folding, Ont., where he had a contract for construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway. He has a contract to construct twenty-six miles of the Halifax and South Western Railway, and left here last evening to start operations. Mr. Angus McGillivray, merchant, St. Joseph's, and Mr. Ronald McGillivray, of Lakevale, have sub-let five miles of this contract from Mr. Kennedy. They will leave next week for Liverpool, at which place the work is. Mr. Alex. McDonald of Copper Lake, and Mr. Dan Macdonald, Antigonish, partner and clerk respectively with Mr. Kennedy, will return east from Ontario about the 15th inst., and will bring the construction plant along.

THE MEETING at the Court House on last Friday evening, under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance, was but fairly attended. Rev. M. A. MacAdam was called to the chair. The speaker of the evening, the Rev. J. G. Shearer of Toronto, very clearly presented the object of the association, and advocated the formation of a Branch of the Alliance in Antigonish to swell the numbers of the body that thereby its influence for good should be great. It was decided to form a branch. Mr. F. H. Macphie was chosen President, with the several pastors of the Town as Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. John White as Secretary-Treasurer. Miss M. Burnside and Mrs. Munro were also made members of the Executive. A cordial vote of thanks for the interesting discourse given was tendered the speaker.

THAT ALL FARMERS are not complaining over the conditions prevailing in their calling even this season is daily becoming evident. The good prices at which live stock are selling aids greatly in promoting a spirit of hopefulness. An instance of this cheerfulness was furnished by the visit to Antigonish of Mr. T. Mackeen of Melrose, Guysboro County. He is rather an elderly gentleman, exceedingly intelligent, and his hearty, buoyant manner bespeaks the independent farmer. He brought to Town six head of young cattle for which he received \$300 cash. Though many regard the past winter as the worst ever, he declares it was the best he experienced. Having abundance of fuel ready and very convenient, also so much of last year's hay that after feeding his stock well he has yet considerable on hand, he merely confined his labors to caring for his cattle and avoided outside work and consequent exposure to the inclement weather. This happy existence we fancy is possible only to the comfortable farmer, all other workers having to attend, no matter what the weather conditions, to the usual routine of duty.

THE FARMERS' MEETING at the Court House on Tuesday was not well-attended, the number of real farmers present being noticeably small. The Mayor presided. The speakers were Prof. Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, and Mr. G. H. Vroom of Middleton. Both were very pleasing and effective, and their addresses were listened to with close attention, though they contained little that is new. Mr. Vroom spoke on the apple orchard. To determine the proper variety of tree for this County he advised a careful observation of the trees in the perimetal orchard within this Town. His own experience justified him in pronouncing the Baldwin the most profitable. He also spoke on the beneficial results obtained by regular and thorough cultivation, and in reply to queries talked on the borer, spraying and bordeaux mixture, all of which have time and again received much space in these columns, the bordeaux mixture recipe appearing several successive years. Prof. Cumming explained the object of the College, its achievements and the rules regulating the pupils. He thought ours was the best County in the Province for cattle raising, and urged, to insure good results, attention to live stock, the growing of clover, and rotation of crops.

HYMENEAL.—The parish church at Maryvale was the scene of a pretty and interesting event on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, when Miss Lizzie Gillis of Pleasant Valley was joined in matrimony with Dan J. McDonald of Big Marsh. Reverend Angus R. McDonald officiated. The bride was attended by her sister Annie, while Charles McKenzie of Morristown supported the groom. The marriage over, the happy couple returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a wedding dinner was served, attended by

the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. A pleasant afternoon was there enjoyed, and in the evening the wedding party drove to the groom's home at Big Marsh, where dancing and amusements usual on such occasions were indulged in until the wee sma' hours.

St. Mary's Church, Yonkers, New York, was the scene of a happy event on May 14th, when Mr. John Campbell, of Heatherton, and Miss Annie Fitzgerald, of Yonkers, New York, were united in the bonds of matrimony. Rev. Father Curtin officiated. The bride was gracefully assisted by Miss Kate Hansie, while Mr. Patrick Coleman did like honors for the groom.

Veal.—I want a large number of good veal calves, not under three weeks old. T. J. Bonner.

Town Council.

A meeting of the Town Council was held Monday evening. The account of R. J. McDonald, supplies to poor, \$21.67, was ordered to be paid.

The water rates of T. J. Sears's livery was fixed at \$15 per year, F. A. Randall's at \$10, C. E. Whidden's at \$2 for 1 barn and \$6 for a second, and a charge of \$7 was made for water supplied him for some 125 head of stock the past winter. The Milk Condensing Co.'s water rate for current year was fixed at \$40, the same as last year's.

The Mayor reported that an American engineer, Mr. Gooderige, was in Town last week, and as he had practical experience with water systems, he was asked to kindly visit our reservoirs and recommend a means of relieving the possible shortage of water in times of drouth. He advised raising the large dam two feet, claiming that by so doing its storage capacity would be increased upwards of a half million gallons. The Water Superintendent here read a report, and as it coincided with the foregoing recommendation in this particular matter, it was decided to have the work done at once. The report of the Superintendent also stated it is necessary to rebuild the waste weir, to clean edges of reservoir, and to do some excavating at its upper end. He was authorized to have the repairs, etc., mentioned made. The estimated cost of increasing the height of the dam two feet is \$200, and of making the repairs, etc., \$125, including the cleaning of the reservoir. The latter work, however, is to be deferred till the fall, as it is feared the season is now too far advanced to ensure refilling of the reservoir.

The matter of procuring a street-sweeping machine was discussed. The Street Committee were instructed to ascertain the cost of these articles and report to the Council.

Hon. William McDougall died at Ottawa, May 29th, at the age of 83. He was one of the fathers of Confederation. The survivors now are Sir Wm. Howland, Sir Charles Tupper and Senator A. Macdonald.

NOTICE.

Surveyors of Highways can obtain their Statute Labour returns from the following persons:
1. Arisaig—John A. McGillivray, Dunmaglass.
2. Cape George—Hugh J. McPherson.
3. Morristown—James Brophy.
4. Antigonish—M. L. Cunningham.
5. Lochaber—A. Manson.
6. South River—Angus McPherson, Merchant, Upper South River.
7. St. Andrew's—Dan A. Boyd, St. Andrew's.
8. Tracadie—William Gilroy.
9. Harbour au Bouche—J. P. Corbett.
10. Heatherton—W. C. Chisholm.
11. St. Joseph's—A. G. Chisholm, Pinkietown.
12. Maryvale—Dan McDonald.
13. Piquet—Wallace Dorant, Piquet.
14. Piquet—Wallace Dorant, Piquet.
D. MACDONALD,
Municipal Clerk.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

Clearance Sale
OF
Cloth, Yarn, Flannels,
Druggets, Etc.

Owing to the position of Manager of the HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE having been accepted by D. G. Whidden, it becomes necessary to close out the large stock of the above-mentioned lines carried in the well known Woollen Mill Store at the West End, by D. G. Whidden & Co., and goods will be sold at very low prices at the old stand, in exchange for wool, or for cash.

The goods must be sold, and some rare bargains will be given. Don't forget, the old stand, good goods, low prices to clear, and highest prices for wool.

A Full Stock of Yarns, newly made, of the very best quality.

D. G. WHIDDEN & Co.
Antigonish, May 12, 1905.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to

JUNE 15TH INST.,

for the heating of the C. M. B. A., Hall with an approved steam heating system. Tender to furnish his own specifications. Plans of building can be seen at office of the undersigned.

Tenders will also be received up to

JUNE 15TH INST.,

for quantity of B. B. Genuine White Lead and English Raw Linseed Oil required to paint said Hall. Tenders to state price per cwt of paint and per gal. oil. A. D. CHISHOLM, Secretary.
Antigonish, May, 1905.

NOTICE.

Owing to ill health and consequent inability to attend to my business, I have made up my mind to sell all goods on hand at greatly reduced prices. Stock consists of

Dry Goods of best quality,
Ready-Made-Clothing, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots,
Shoes and Rubbers,

and every article expected to be found in a first class village store. Sales will be private, so parties will see what they get for their money. Sales will commence 1st day of June, 1905.

Come all who want good bargains.
Harbour au Bouche, May 29th, 1905.
ANGUS McDOUGALL, Merchant,
Harbour au Bouche

Farm For Sale or to Let

The subscribers offer for sale or to let the farm owned by the late Daniel Gillis at Glen Road.

For particulars apply to

McISAAC & CHISHOLM,
Barristers,
Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, 1905

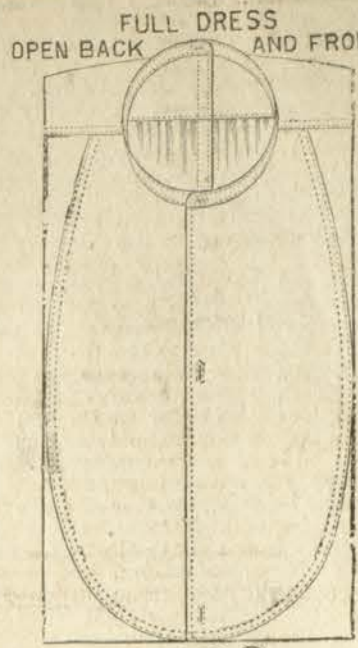
Clearance Sale.

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.



We are after the Shirt Trade

of Antigonish this season and we are going to have it, too. Can't help it, with our attractive shirt styles. The new stuffs are so fine and beautiful that we have a right to praise our stock. The best shirt value you ever saw are here at

49c, 75c, \$1.00,
1.50, and 2.00,
cuffs to match the shirts.

Pleated some, plain plenty, black and white, and rich colors in new shades, neat figures, will be very new and popular. Also White Madras and White Corded Linens. White will be much worn also this season.

COME SEE OUR PRETTY SHIRTS.
WE LIKE TO SHOW THEM.

ALSO

Men's and Boys' Working Shirts,
Price 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Palace Clothing Co.
MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.



Do You Use Paint?

Most of the world does and most of the world uses

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.

It's made to paint buildings with, inside and outside. It's made ready for the brush. It's made for home use and for practical painters too. It's pure lead, pure zinc and pure linseed oil, mixed by specially made machinery operated by experts. It's made for you.



MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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

NOT SOLD ANYWHERE ELSE.

There's only one post office in this Town and only one Slater Shoe Agency. You can't buy "Slater Shoes" from any other dealer here.

The manufacturers make this rule so that they can keep tabs on their different agents and always have their selections up to the times. All "Slater Shoes" are Goodyear Welted, perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, lumps or threads under the foot. To be a genuine "Slater" the sole must be stamped with the makers' trade mark, A SLATE FRAME with name and price. \$5.00 or \$3.50.

N. K. CUNNINGHAM,
ANTIGONISH.

... THE ...
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.