

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-third Year.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

An esteemed correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Oscar Wilde was baptized by a priest when a child. We are aware of this, but we have no reason to believe that he was ever reared a Catholic, and therefore his return to the fold, not in prison, but on his deathbed,—may be called his reception into the Church.

The disciples of Buddha and the Grand Lama are no longer to be stigmatized as idolaters in Russian official documents. They are not so stigmatized in Britain. But Catholics are so stigmatized in the oath of office which the King is obliged to take at his coronation, and Englishmen who speak of the Czar's recent decree as a step out of barbarism still insist on maintaining the barbarity of the Coronation Oath.

Bishop Van Buren, who is in Porto Rico for the purpose of beguiling the natives of that island away from the faith which made them civilized people, complacently declares that to accomplish his purpose he does not scruple to hear their confessions and give them absolution. His conduct is on a par with that of the infamous Yankee detective who used against a prisoner a confession which he had secured from him by pretending to be a Catholic priest.

Some months ago we copied from the London *Tablet* a complaint about the treatment of Catholic chaplains in India. Another side of the story is found in the article from the London *Month* which appeared in last issue. The writer, Father Cunningham, is a chaplain in the Punjab, and according to his views there is little to complain of. If the bishops prefer that their priests should not be regularly commissioned as chaplains, that is their affair; such an arrangement has its advantages and its disadvantages. If the former are desired, the latter must be endured.

We had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the late Bishop of Alexandria, but while he was still a parish priest we heard many members of his flock speak of him with an affection even surpassing that which a good pastor ordinarily receives from his people. What his non-Catholic fellow-citizens thought of him may be judged from the *Glengarry's* article on another page. Glengarry and Antigonish are akin in religion, and we are sure that fervent prayers will be offered throughout this diocese for the repose of the soul of the Right Reverend Alexander MacDonnell.

"What I desiderate in Catholics," says Cardinal Newman in the tenth of his "Lectures on the Present Position of Catholics in England," "is the gift of bringing out what they are, what their religion is; it is one of those 'better gifts' of which the Apostle bids you be 'zealous.' You must not hide your talent in a napkin or your light under a bushel. I want a laity, not arrogant, not rash in speech, not disputatious, but men who know their religion, who enter into it. . . . I wish you to enlarge your knowledge, to cultivate your reason. . . . In all times the laity have been the measure of the Catholic spirit; they saved the Irish Church three centuries ago, and they betrayed the Church in England. Our rulers were true, our people were cowards." There is a great work

waiting for our laymen to-day, but to fit themselves for it they must read something more than the daily paper or the ten-cent magazine.

The *Spectator* strongly opposes the exacting of the loan of £30,000,000 which Lord Milner and some of the mine owners promised would be raised by the Transvaal. Only from a representative government, it says, should such a loan be accepted, and not even from them as a debt of honour. If the gold mines be taxed to raise this money, the Transvaal itself, which needs all the revenue it can get for its internal development, will be unable to levy on these mines the share which they ought to contribute to the local treasury. The *Spectator* concludes its article by stating the magnanimous principles that "no Colony under any excuse shall be exploited for the benefit of the Mother-country, that the bonds between us and the daughter-States shall be bonds of race-feeling and filial loyalty, and that never will we tolerate within the Empire a group of tributary Colonies"

We have heard that the students of Dalhousie College try to justify their indecorous conduct on Convocation Day on the ground that such proceedings are customary at the Scottish universities. Closely following on the news that Dalhousie would have no Convocation this year, came the despatches telling how the graduation ceremonies at Glasgow were brought to an abrupt conclusion by these words from Principal Story:

"I intended to have made some remarks, but I have too much respect for the Senate and for myself to give an opportunity for the renewal of the howling disturbances and gross discourtesies with which we have been met to-day."

This statement was received with loud and persistent hisses. That such rowdiness should be thought worthy of imitation by Nova Scotia students does not speak well for their powers of discrimination. And that the indignation of Dalhousians should be shared by the sons of "Old McGill" is a symptom of the disease which is the weakness of so many labour unions,—a determination to stand by their brethren right or wrong.

Last summer, when we published Bishop Gibney's declarations that the white settlers of Western Australia were guilty of horrible atrocities against the blacks, we said that his charges would probably be ignored because he was a Catholic bishop. We were mistaken. The Governor, Lord Tennyson, appointed Dr. Roth to make an official enquiry, and has now informed the Colonial Office that a great wave of indignation has swept over Australia in consequence of the revelations which the enquiry has brought forth. When the subject came up in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne declared that he had read the Report with feelings of deep indignation and humiliation. He had always believed that such occurrences were rarer under British rule than elsewhere, and it was most mortifying that these revelations would in future take much of the force out of the remonstrances which we might address to others for breaches of the law of humanity. The Foreign Secretary evidently fears that the British Pharisee may henceforth feel compelled to hold his tongue about the Belgians on the Congo. His fears are groundless. A certain class of Englishmen will be as conspicuous in the future as they have been in the past for condemning in others the sins which they themselves are most prone to commit.

Mr. Joel G. Van Cise, actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Effect of Total Abstinence on the Death Rate," in which he gives the experience of his own company and that of the Mutual Life. According to Mr. Van Cise the percentage of the actual death loss to the expected death loss among teetotallers is 78, while the corresponding percentage among drinking men is 96. And drinking men here means moderate drinkers, for insurance companies

will not accept an immoderate drinker if they know it. The following table of statistics compiled by life insurance actuaries ought to give pause for thought to the man who believes in the benefits of alcohol:

DEATHS AMONG DRINKERS AND NON-DRINKERS.

	Drinkers.	Teetotallers.
In 30 years	11,241	6,300
Between the ages of 20 and 70	57,891	46,956
Between the ages of 40 and 50	10,861	6,216

The last figures show an excess of 74 per cent. in favour of the teetotallers. Between the ages of 20 and 30 it was 11 per cent.; from 30 to 40, 68 per cent.; from 40 to 50, 42 per cent., and from 50 to 70, 19 per cent. The period from 40 to 50 is what the insurance men call the "prime of life."

The President of the Japanese House of Peers lately said: "The sacred duty is incumbent upon us, as the leading State of Asiatic progress, to stretch a helping hand to China, India, Korea, to all the Asiatics who have confidence in us, and who are capable of civilisation. As their more powerful friend, we desire them all to be free from the yoke which Europe has placed upon them, and that they may thereby prove to the world that the Orient is capable of measuring swords with the Occident on any field of battle." On the other hand, Japanese visitors, both official and unofficial, to Europe and America, declare that their Empire will seek nothing except an alliance with Great Britain and the general peace with Asia. Baron Kaneko, speaking at a banquet in New York a few weeks ago, was especially effusive in declarations of this sort. Whereupon the *Spectator* remarks: "There are evidently two sets of ideas in Japan as to the future of the Island Empire," and again: "We have little doubt ourselves that Baron Kaneko represents the views of the group in Tokio." This is naive to the point of childishness. It is far more likely that a nation's views are expressed by its official spokesmen in its national legislature than by uncredited after-dinner orators in foreign lands who would be guilty of bad manners, to say the least, if they said anything offensive to the hosts at whose table they sit. Baron Kaneko is not a Joseph Choate, to insult the people whose invitation to dinner he has accepted. But we in Canada who know how official and unofficial representatives of the United States in England have persuaded John Bull that Uncle Sam is his warmest friend, whereas the truth is that the American people are not only not friendly, but positively unfriendly to Great Britain,—we Canadians cannot help feeling pity mingled with anger that Britain should allow herself to be fooled by another "confidence man" in the person of the wily little Jap.

"There is more religion in an age that arms itself for a four years' crusade to emancipate men from slavery than in an age that arms itself for a crusade to emancipate an empty tomb from the Mohammedan." So said Dr. Lyman Abbott in a recent address. We can scarcely credit him with ignorance concerning the nature of the Crusades, and the only alternative is to believe that he was deliberately unfair in making this statement. Surely he must know that Peter the Hermit stirred up all Europe by describing the horrible sufferings endured by the Christians of Palestine at the hands of the Turks, sufferings which never had a parallel in the negro slavery of the Southern States. In the same strain Dr. Abbott continues: "There is more religion in an age which sets itself to cure ignorance and superstition by taxing itself for universal systems of education than in an age which undertakes to cure ignorance and superstition by sending an Armada into the Northern Sea to overrun England and crush out its right of free thinking." James Anthony Froude was honest than Dr. Abbott on this question. He acknowledged that the acts of piracy committed by English buccanniers on the Spanish treasure ships were quite sufficient to provoke the sending out of the Armada, when

their perpetrators received special honour from Queen Elizabeth. But his excuse for the piracy was one which even Dr. Abbott would scarcely care to use. "Spain and England were at peace," said Mr. Froude, "but Catholicism and Protestantism were at war." Dr. Abbott goes on to say: "There is more religion in an age that sets Cuba free, than in an age that sings the Te Deum at the massacre of St. Bartholomew." There is not a Protestant historian of any repute to-day that any longer assumes that the Pope ordered the Te Deum for any other purpose than a thanksgiving for the escape of the French King from a conspiracy against his life. Dr. Abbott knows this as well as we do, yet he allows himself to assert the contrary, apparently believing that to repeat once more an ancient calumny against a Pope of Rome is not a serious offence against good morals. In the same spirit he publishes an editorial in the *Outlook* of May 7th, in which he summarizes Combes' article in the *National Review*, and accepts as true all the charges which that most virulent hater of Christianity makes against the Church in France. No doubt Dr. Abbott is saying to himself: "I do not believe M. Combes hates Christianity as professed by me." To this opinion we readily assent. We do not believe there ever lived an infidel who could not be eligible for membership in Lyman Abbott's church. His platform is not one that any Catholic can stand on, nor most of the Protestants whom we know, but Julian the Apostate and Emile Combes would be perfectly at home on it.

Previous to the Imperial decree dated April 30th, any member of the State Church of Russia who left it and joined another Church lost his civil rights; and if it could be proved that a priest or minister of that other church had influenced him to make the change, such priest or minister was liable to penal servitude in Siberia. If a member of the Russian Church wished to marry one of another faith, the law,—not merely the ecclesiastical law, but the civil law,—required that the marriage be solemnized by a priest of the Russian Church, and that the children should be brought up in that faith. Under these laws, eleven millions of Raskolniks or Orthodox Dissenters, and sixteen millions of Catholics have suffered, being at times persecuted as cruelly as the English once persecuted the Irish. Henceforth dissenters of all kinds are allowed to receive converts, to hold real and personal property, to circulate their religious books, to establish schools and monasteries, to perform and register their own marriages. Their disability to become officers in the army or navy, or to receive decorations, is removed, and they are no longer liable to taxes which were really bribes paid to officials for not putting in force all the severities of the law. Even the Mohammedans are allowed to open denominational schools, and Buddhists and Lamaists are no longer to be stigmatized in official documents as "idolaters." Only the Jews, and some wild sects such as the Skoptsi are excepted from the benefits of the decree, the national prejudice against the former being yet too strong to grant them religious liberty. The credit for the decree seems to be due to the Czar personally. In spite of all that is spoken and written against him, he seems to be a man of good purposes. He has shown a disposition to relax the despotism with which the clergy have been governed by the Holy Synod with Pobiedonostzeff, a layman and a lawyer, at its head, and to restore to them the ancient rule of a Patriarch; he has given orders that Finland should be treated with less severity; he has taken into consideration the question of restoring the confiscated funds of the American Church; he has issued this decree of religious liberty; and, last of all, he has abolished the political restrictions under which Poland and the Baltic provinces lay enchained. The war may be thanked for all this, but that does not deprive the Czar of his credit.

Were he the obstinate, dull-witted creature described to us by a large section of the British and American press, he would see his throne crumbling under his feet before he would make any such concessions. Granted by the man who may be called the father of the Hague Tribunal, we attribute these concessions to enlightened statesmanship rather than to cowardice.

The clamour for municipal ownership of public utilities which has arisen in so many American cities, notably in Chicago and Denver, alarmed the National Association of Manufacturers which represents more than three-quarters of the invested capital of the United States. In their annual convention, held at Atlanta, Georgia, the other day, Ludwig Nissen of New York declared that municipal or State ownership was absolutely un-American because undemocratic. At the same time he acknowledged that the growing desire for such ownership is mainly due to the existence of the trusts, which have become so powerful as practically to control, through one influence or another, the authorities that could, if they desired, grant the right of competition. In other words said Mr. Nissen, the gross injustice of the public service corporations is unquestionably the cause for the new general demand of the unthinking public for a system of municipal or State ownership of all public utilities. In conclusion he offered the following resolutions:

"First—All public service corporations should be under strict surveillance of the authority that creates them. They should not be allowed to issue obligations for more than the capital actually paid in.

Second—Whenever a charter or franchise is granted to a public service corporation, it should be granted only on condition that service rendered by such corporation should be adequate to the public needs. Such charter or franchise should be forfeited to the authority that grants it unless the conditions of service shall be strictly adhered to. Such charter or franchise should not be allowed to be given away, sold, leased or merged with that of any other corporation, except under terms carefully specified by law."

It is a good sign to see the National Manufacturers thus realizing the situation, for their President, D. M. Parry, has on various occasions delivered speeches as incendiary in their character as those of the most irresponsible labour agitator, and has thus done more than any other man of his class to widen the breach between employers and workmen. That labour unions use their power tyrannically at times, there can be no doubt. But they did not begin the thing. If employers had not been tyrannous in the first place, the labour unions would never have come into existence. And the cry for municipal ownership comes from the long-suffering people who find themselves crushed between the upper and nether millstones of organized capital and organized labour.

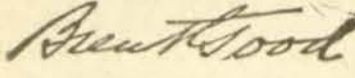
The city of Glasgow administers all its public utilities and does it in the best possible manner. It is worthy of note, however, that the Lord Provost, Sir John Ure Primrose, is not in favour of municipal ownership of telephone lines. He believes that the system should be confined to those things which all the people use, such as water and light. In England and France, the government owns all the telephones, which are now said to be less efficient and no cheaper than under private management. Of the 35,000 miles of railroad in Germany, less than a thousand are owned by private companies, and there is complaint that commercial needs are subordinate to those of the army. In Austria, Russia and Belgium, about half the railroads are owned by the State, and half by private companies, and the latter are said to give the better service. The Italian Government has just taken over all the railways in the kingdom, being driven to this step by the anarchistic spirit prevailing among the employees of private corporations. Whether success or failure will be the result, remains to be seen.

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On and after Monday, June 15th, 1905, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows

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No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro,	9:35
" 20 Express for Halifax,	13:36
" 25 Express for Sydney,	17:37
" 55 Mixed for Mulgrave,	12:38
" 28 Express for Truro,	17:37
" 19 Express for Sydney,	12:36

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 21st, 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.]

WHY WE SHOULD BE TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia recently commemorated the taking of the total abstinence pledge by Father Mathew seventy-six years ago. There was an immense audience present in the large Horticultural Hall and they enthusiastically applauded an able address delivered by Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P., of New York, which the *Catholic Standard and Times* reports as follows:

Father Burke, who spoke with an intense earnestness, said that great movements often dated from apparently small acts. Witness the little assemblage in Philadelphia in 1776, which from different parts of the colonies there came about fifty men to consider a document prepared by a young Virginian. The signing of it meant the risk and danger of loss of life and property, yet the noble body that affixed their names to it gave us our country and the blessings of political liberty. Not less noble, not less effective for liberty was the little gathering in that school in Cork, when another document not less great in its moral influence, not less important to the world, was signed by Father Mathew.

"That act," said the speaker, "took place sixty-seven years ago, yet its influence, is still felt throughout the world, and we are now called upon to think what it means to the world and to our lives."

"Let us consider the reasons why Father Mathew took the pledge. They are the reasons why we should. The same reasons exist to-day. The evil is just as rampant and as widespread as in his time. Father Mathew signed the pledge not because he needed it, but first of all for the good of others, for the good of the home, for the honor of that country of which he was a citizen, for the love he bore his Church; and for these reasons every citizen that has at heart the welfare of the land and of the home, and every Catholic jealous of the honor of his Church should unhesitatingly affix his signature to that pledge which makes him a total abstainer. Am I my brother's keeper? was asked of old, and it is asked to-day. I answer yes. Christ reaffirmed the statement that we are our brother's keepers, and He clothed it with the religion He gave to the world. It means that we must help others to that salvation which is the common destiny of all."

"We know the effect drink has on the soul—that the drunkard is a poor, helpless being; that no sin so degrades man as the sin of drunkenness; that no other strikes so deadly a blow to the human soul. It strikes at the intellect and makes man not a creature of God, but a menace and a danger, a shame and a disgrace. It takes from man that which distinguishes him from all other beings—his reason. How does it affect that body, fearfully and wonderfully made by the hand of God, the consort of the soul? It takes the hue of health from the cheek, the elastic vigor from the step. It totally subverts the natural and moral order. It dethrones the soul as master, and makes the passions and appetites the master and the soul their slave, and sinks it to the depths of degradation. Drunkenness is the mother of sin. It begets other sins, not as a necessary consequence but because it leads to them. It brings poverty, murder and then death on the gallows; disease and death in a hospital as a raving maniac. You see its victims stagger into drunkards' graves. See that woman coming from the house of drink! What can you do for her? If by your act of self-denial if by your willingness to offer in sacrifice to God what is legitimate you can save one soul from destruction, lift up one from despair, take one soul out of the mire, is there one who would not do it? If you would then follow Father Mathew in act and in spirit, and say, 'Here goes, in the name of God.'"

"We should be willing to become total abstainers because it adds to the welfare of the home. The evils of intemperance do not stop with the individual. Its vials of misery are poured forth on the innocent and helpless. The drunkard not only sacrifices his own manhood, but drags his wife and children down with him sacrificing their love and virtue for nothing is too sacred for the sacrilegious touch of the drunkard. There is none to whom these facts come home so closely as to the Catholic priest. If he could tell you one tithe of what occurs through the sin of drunkenness there would be no man or woman with a spark of the love of God in his or her heart but would do all in his or her power to put down this vice."

"Our movement appeals to those who love their homes, their country and the interests of humanity. Each of us must realize the duty of taking an unequivocal position on the question of temperance."

Here the speaker referred to personal inquiries made of superintendents of public institutions in which they classed as low the estimates that three-quarters of the crimes and one third of the insanity of the country is traceable to drink.

"I am a total abstainer," continued Father Burke, "because I am a man and I wish to see the dignity of manhood maintained; because I am an American and love my country, and its good; because I am a Catholic, and this vice is a spot of leprosy on the Church which has the love of my heart. This vice has been a reproach to us. What, that besotted drunkard and child of the true Church! By

their fruits you shall know them. I do know that no Church has done one-tenth as much as the Catholic Church has done for temperance. I do know that the Catholic nations are the most temperate on earth. I do know the reproach is an unjust one, yet it stings to the quick that even one such example should be pointed out, and I wish her to be preached to the world as she is in all her power and strength and beauty. By her fruits you know she is the Church of Jesus Christ, of morality, of honesty, of temperance and where conditions make it necessary as they do here, the Church of total abstinence."

NEW VICE PRESIDENT.

The office of Grand Vice-president of the League of the Cross having recently become vacant by the resignation of the incumbent the Grand President has been pleased to appoint Hugh P. McKinnon, President of the Stella Maris Branch, Inverness, C. B. Bro. McKinnon is one of the enthusiastic members in the League. He became a member of St. Joseph's Branch while at Glace Bay, and filled the chair for several quarters. Upon the formation of the parish of New Aberdeen he worked most energetically for the establishment of a Branch there, and where he succeeded, he became its secretary, a position which he filled until he removed to Inverness where he again interested himself in the establishment of the Stella Maris Branch of which he is now President. Upon his departure from Glace Bay, St. Joseph's Branch and St. John the Baptist's Branch united in presenting him a very flattering address and a purse of gold.

Brother McKinnon was one of the first to suggest the extending of the jurisdiction of the Grand Council to be co-extensive with the Diocese of Antigonish, and the Grand President is to be congratulated upon the excellent choice he has made.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, L. O. C., East Bay, C. B., held Sunday, June 4th, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to His eternal reward the brother of our esteemed and most worthy member Allan R. McEachern;

Resolved, that, while meekly bowing to the Divine Will, we deeply grieve with Brother McEachern and other members of his family, and tender our most sincere sympathy, and pray that God will comfort them in their sorrow, and that eternal rest will be granted to the soul of the departed one;

Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this branch, a copy printed in THE CASKET, and a copy forwarded to Brother McEachern.

ANGUS McISAAC, Rec.-Secy.

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Relations of Physicians and Patients.

(COMMUNICATED.)

To whom it may concern:

1. Keep your credit good; if lost it is hard to regain. Promises will not pay debts; it takes money.
2. Short credits make long friends. Accounts do not improve with age. The business world allows those with approved credit thirty to ninety days.
3. A physician's stock in trade is his knowledge, not drugs. His business is to know what is the matter with you, what to do and how to do it. The obtaining of this knowledge is very expensive to him in time and money.
4. Do not consult the physician on the street, for, he cannot duly consider your case there. Go to his office.
5. Do not consult a physician for his opinion or for a prescription without paying him for it; telephone consultations included.
6. If you need a second physician in case of sickness you had better call him in consultation with the first one in the case. Under no circumstances, except in extreme emergencies, should you call in the second without first discharging and settling in full with the first.
7. Do not be "taken in" by every advertising "specialist," "professor," "spectacle peddler," patent medicine or appliance that cures everything. Medical ethics do not allow honest and honorable doctors to advertise with hot air hand-bills, neither do doctors who can obtain work at home travel over the country hunting business. If they are what they claim to be, business would hunt them instead of them hunting business among strangers.
8. Don't think that a doctor is under any more obligation to work for people for nothing than you are. "The laborer is worthy his hire" and the law provides care for people that cannot care for themselves. It does not require the physicians to carry this burden alone.
9. A physician must conduct his business on business principles the same as any other business man that is successful. He must charge and collect a reasonable remuneration for his honest professional services in order to discharge his own just obligations to his family and to society as well as to realize the highest degree of professional advancement.
10. Do not forget that no business relations are as close and confidential as those existing between yourself and your family physician. He tries to use thought and judgment in what he says and does, and ever ready to temper the wind to the worthy shorn lamb.

HOW TO TREAT YOUR PHYSICIAN.

1. If emergencies arise, call on him any hour.
2. If no emergency exists, call on him at proper hours.
3. Try to see him at his regular office hours. This will accommodate you and him.
4. When possible, leave orders for visits in the early part of the day and do not request of him to go at once, unless necessary, for, he may have a more urgent case ahead of yours.
5. Don't demand his time while at meals.
6. Unless necessary, don't make your demands upon his hours allotted to sleep. Please don't nurse your ailments all day and then call him after he has gone to bed.
7. Allow him all the possible rest on Sunday. Everybody ought to rest one day in seven.
8. Physicians are made of the same material as their patients and therefore require food, rest, sleep and time for study and proper recreation. The rested doctor will give you a better advice than the one who is overworked.
9. The true physician never forgets his patient who is sick. Day after day he is thinking how he can assist nature in bringing about a cure. When you get well remember him, and so express your gratitude in words and actions, if that is all you can render. Otherwise indicate thanks and pay cash.
10. Don't try to get your neighbor dissatisfied with his doctor.

MOSES.

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save a hostess from embarrassment — enable her to plan the daintiest of luncheons and teas — and lend the spice of variety to every-day meals.

Your grocer should have

Laing's Potted Meats, Cambridge Sausage, Corned Beef and the rest. Let us know if he has not.

The Laing Packing & Provision Company Limited, Montreal



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Ross & MacDonald
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
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The Detroit Veterinary Dental College
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DR. M. F. RONAN,
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Office: Old Halifax Bank Building.
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ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
OFFICE: THOMSON'S BUILDING,
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DR. W. H. PETHICK
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, affiliated with University of Toronto.
May be Consulted on all Diseases of Domestic Animals.
OFFICE AND POSTER'S DRUG STORE
Residence, Church Street, Antigonish.

The Fool's Prayer.

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now and make for us a prayer."

THE DREAM SONG.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:
DEAR SIR, I enclose herewith a little story
written by Miss Clara McNeil of Gloucester,
C. B. who is at present a pupil in this school.

"It is of no use, I cannot do it. I
cannot do it," and Eugene laid down
his pen with a sorrowful shake of his
head, while the tears streamed un-

In a courtyard below, several boys
were playing a lively game, and among
them he recognized Rudolph's tall,
manly figure.

Eugene was an orphan, a frail, delicate
child of twelve, with a sweet, pale
face, and large, half-mourning eyes—
eyes that so often characterize the
true born musician.

Rudolph was the noted composer of
the Conservatory, and great things
were prophesied for him by all his
teachers.

When the prize was offered, he made
up his mind to write a composition to
be submitted in the competition, but
try as he would he could not satisfy
himself.

After watching a few minutes at the
window, he turned away, and walked
to the table, but did not attempt to
write.

He was seated one day in his own
room, when Rudolph, breathless with
excitement, came running in.

"It is called a Dream Song. Come
and hear it for yourself. I was sent to
bring you and—but what is the mat-

Suddenly he heard the door open,
and thinking it might be one of the
boys, he did not raise his head, not
wishing to be disturbed.

In wonder and delight, Eugene hast-
ened after the angel, who led him
through wide hall-ways and through
golden portals, and from thence into a
large apartment filled with brilliant
light.

In rapture and bewilderment,
Eugene gazed at the splendour around
him. Where was he? Why had he
been brought hither? Vainly he asked
himself these questions. He could not
answer them.

Suddenly, at the farthest end of the
apartment, he heard the rustle of
wings, and looking up, he saw his
mother standing in a cloud, her arms
outstretched towards him, and a loving
smile upon her lips.

Oh! such glorious music as it was!
Eugene stood spell-bound, unable to
move or speak.

Softly, plaintively, the strains rose
and fell upon his attentive ear, rising
and falling in sweet, mellow cadences.

Then the music changed. It was
now a bright, frolicsome, little melody,
transforming everything into
bright sunshine.

For a few minutes it continued thus,
rippling, carolling like a bird; but it
changed suddenly to a low, sad strain.

Gradually the music lost its mourn-
fulness. The light began to creep
back, and the stars began to peep once
more through the sky.

Soulfully now swelled the music,
ringing clear and glorious, as if in
triumph over the darkness.

But what was it that puzzled him?
Where were the stars? the flowers
and the music? Everything was
gone.

He was back in his own little room,
with its one small window and its
sombre curtains.

Did he realize then what that song
meant? Yes, but he realized it more
fully after many years had passed.

Could he remember it? Could he
bring from the piano the same beauti-
ful strains he had heard in his dream?

Upon rising from his knees, he seat-
ed himself at his table, and wrote out
note for note, the music of his dream
song.

Several days later, the prize com-
petition closed. Eugene, half-hopeful,
half-fearful, waited the decision.

He was seated one day in his own
room, when Rudolph, breathless with
excitement, came running in.

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golden portals, and from thence into a
large apartment filled with brilliant
light.

all the professors and students, Eugene
received the prize, and a kiss from the
beautiful lady.

The beauty of the composition
amazed and captivated every one who
was privileged to hear it.

School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

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.

John Morley on Democracy.

Continuing his review of "Democ-
racy and Reaction" in the April
Nineteenth Century, John Morley con-
trasts Talleyrand's definition of democ-
racy as an aristocracy of blackguards,

In drawing up the Declaration of In-
dependence, Jefferson was using "the
old vernacular of English thought
and aspiration—a vernacular rich in
noble phrase and stately tradition,

It is circumstance that inspires,
selects and moulds the thought. The
commanding novelty in 1776 was the
transformation of general thought
into particular polity;

But what was it that puzzled him?
Where were the stars? the flowers
and the music? Everything was
gone.

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golden portals, and from thence into a
large apartment filled with brilliant
light.

are saying in their hearts, and phil-
osophy has not yet furnished a clear
reply." This disquieting thought Mr.
Morley dismisses with the words:
"This, however, is far too profound
a theme even to be touched in these
meditative musings of a reviewer."

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.

What it Costs to Clothe a Woman.

"Sixty-five dollars a year can clothe
a woman properly," says a report given
out by Edward Atkinson, the Boston
statistician.

Mr. Atkinson's report was prepared
by three women expert stenographers
whom he appointed as a commission of
inquiry.

"I then sent a single copy to each of
the heads of four great department
stores in Boston, requesting that prices
be attached to each item.

The following is a list of the things
required: Eight hats, trimmed by the
wearer; eight pairs of shoes (oxfords);
eight pairs of high shoes; two outer
garments for summer; two outer
garments for winter;

He then tells the solution of the food
problem.

TRURO
COWS
AT
DAWSON
CITY.

Up in the Klondike where there
is more Condensed Milk per capita
consumed than at any other place
in the world, you will find that
the brands which have the trade
are:
"REINDEER"
AND
"JERSEY" CREAM

CANADIAN
PACIFIC
Homeseekers Excursions
TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Price.
To Winnipeg, \$38.70
Moosomin, \$40.95
Regina, \$42.45
Lipton, \$42.70
Hoosejaw, \$44.70
Prince Albert, \$47.20
McLeod, \$48.20
Calgary, \$49.20
Red Deer, \$49.20
Edmonton, \$49.20

and other problems.
Upon a thorough investigation of the
present prices in retail shops, he show-
ed that an adult woman may be nour-
ished completely with food of an appet-
izing quality at a cost for food mat-
erial of not exceeding \$1.25 a week for
each person, or \$65 a year, to which
may be added for luxuries, \$15 a year,
making a maximum of \$80.

SPRING CLEANING

Is considered a necessity by everyone,
and yet they neglect to eradicate from
their blood the accumulated impurities,
whose presence is indicated by the oc-
currence of canker and pimples.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

and 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup
every spring. These increase the activ-
ities of the organs which remove wastes
from the blood, and thus the system is
fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bot-
tle by
C. GATES, SON & CO.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

Inverness Railway & Coal Co.,
Inverness, Cape Breton,
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated
Inverness Imperial Coal.

COAL! COAL!
Shipping facilities of the most modern type at
Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all
classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels
APPLY TO
Inverness Railway & Coal Co.
INVERNESS, C. B.

PLANT
LINE.
DIRECT ROUTE
TO
BOSTON

And All Points in United States.
Sailings Commencing May 17th
SS. HALIFAX
HALIFAX TO BOSTON,
Wednesday's 12 midnight From Boston Sat 9
days at Noon.

TENDERS FOR FARM.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned
until the
20th Day of June next,

YOUNG ISRAEL.
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.

PRINCE OF ANNICK
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
16th and Saturday, May 20, and every following
Tuesday and Saturday till August; at John R.
McDonald's Barn, Heatherton, Wednesday
forenoon, June 7th, and every Wednesday fore-
noon 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 after noon and Friday forenoon.
TERMS—Single service, \$3.00. Season, \$5.00.
To insure, \$7.00. One dollar down, balance
when mare proves in foal. Mares changing
owners to be considered in foal. All mares at
owners' risk.
THOMAS WITAYLOR,
JOHN A. TAYLOR, Groom.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIQUONISH
BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-
LISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the wordly 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 those are powerful temptations, full of danger and in perpetual action upon us.—CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

TOLERATION.

No doubt some of our readers have asked themselves how it happens that the British Parliament of to-day could not be got to pass an act of toleration such as the Emancipation Act of seventy-five years ago. Such changes of sentiment must have a cause, especially in an age when men are ashamed to acknowledge themselves intolerant. When they are intolerant now they base their action on some ground that has at least a high-sounding name, such as Republicanism in France or Provincial rights in Canada. But somehow we had got into the way of thinking that in England at least intolerance was not a dominating power under any disguise. We were wrong. Men in a position to know assert that the British Parliament would not emancipate Catholics to-day, and it is of interest to enquire why such is the case. In the first place, the change is more apparent than real. Since 1829 the British franchise has been reformed, so that now political power is largely in the hands of the middle classes, as they are called in England. The Parliament of 1829 was a Parliament of landed gentry. The Parliament of to-day represents the industrial and commercial life of the nation. If this electoral reform had preceded 1829, the Emancipation Bill would not have become law. O'Connell worked for Nonconformist liberties as well as for Catholic liberties, and they benefited by his success; but now they are powerful and on the warpath against everything Catholic. Indeed the frequent signs of sympathy and affinity between them and the persecutors of religion in France make one fear at times that the point towards which they are moving, whether they know it or not, is opposition to Christianity as such. Anglicans and Catholics have co-operated with the State in the work of education at the cost of hundreds of millions of dollars in voluntary contributions. The Nonconformists are fighting hard to have this concordat abolished and the whole burden of Christian education thrown upon those who believe in a definite creed without any relief from the burden of taxation for the education of Nonconformist children. There is no essential difference between this spirit and the intolerance which created the penal laws. The change since 1829 is not nearly so great as it seems. There are, however, some real changes which help to explain more fully why Emancipation could not now be carried through Parliament. In 1829 the Duke of Wellington and many other leading men feared that the growing discontent of Catholics under the leadership of O'Connell would result in civil war if legal disabilities were not removed. This was a serious consideration at a time when Catholics were in number a good third of the United Kingdom. To-day no such fears could exist. Catholics are barely one seventh of the population, and very much less than one seventh in power and influence. The result of misgovernment in Ireland. Again, in 1829 Sydney Smith and many other leading men had come to believe that Catholicism as a religious system was too utterly contemptible to be the object of an elaborate system of British penal laws. Why expect anything so absurd as the revival of such a religion in the face of British enlightenment? Let the poor scattered creatures have a little liberty. They are harmless. The Oxford Movement soon showed that this line of argument was baseless. The holiest souls and the brightest minds of England revealed the hidden power of Catholicism, and thousands of Anglican congregations have since learned much that is Catholic. No Member of Parliament could be induced now to vote for a measure favourable to Catholics on the ground that Catholicism may be depended on to keep quiet and not start up vigorous and powerful in unexpected ways and unlikely places. As a separate body Catholics are not feared at all; but Catholicism as a

system is regarded with much the same kind of dread as Lazarus inspired after rising from the grave. "If we let him alone so, all will believe in him, and the Romans will come and take away our place and nation," said the Pharisees when informed of the risen Lazarus, and the Pharisees were as much versed in political foresight as M. P.'s of to-day.

RUSSIA'S CONDITION.

The *Spectator* having asked Sir Howard Vincent for his views on Russian affairs, that well known public man and keen observer wrote a letter from St. Petersburg, dated April 24th, in which we find the following passages:

"St. Petersburg is nearly as safe as London. People go about their ordinary business in their ordinary way. The war, its effect, and its cost are not seen save in a Red Cross collecting box on each restaurant table. People talk and write about the war less than in Paris. . . . There are few special police precautions visible. At General Trepoff's office there is a single constable. Nor in the streets are more than usual to be seen. The strikes, which were almost wholly political, have brought about an average reduction of hours to ten and a half, with an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. . . .

"In many provinces there is agrarian agitation; but if, politically inspired, it is rarely revolutionary or anti-dynastic. The contrary is probably the case in Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus. . . . Local self-government in communes and villages is more complete in Russia than in almost any country. A Parliament of lawyers would not, thinks the rural mind, add to it. . . .

"It is undeniable, however, that never before in Russia has there been such solidarity in a Constitutional movement, or such quiescence on the part of the authorities,—some call it paralysis. . . .

"The Imperial Rescript to Count Koutaisoff, Governor-General of Irkutsk, of last week, says: 'Modern conditions of existence have brought to the fore a whole series of problems which cannot be solved without the participation of the Representatives of the People.' It will be difficult to withhold from European Russia that which is accorded to Siberia. . . .

"The Dowager-Empress, so far from being against reform, as has been alleged, holds (say those in a position to know) very liberal views. The Grand Dukes are taking little part now in affairs. No one has a word to say against the personal disposition of the Emperor, and still less of the Empress. . . .

"I do not find one single Russian in favour of peace, save on terms not likely as yet to be possible,—no loss of territory and, above all, no indemnity. . . . No want of money is as yet apparent. I have myself seen and handled a thousand million roubles of gold reserve in the State Bank. . . . At the same time, one ought in justice to add that there is little animosity against the Japanese. As to England, the Press is always trying to excite animosity. But I can never find that it has any effect, save upon a few minor officials. . . .

"Having a thirty years' knowledge of Russia, having seen within the past fourteen days nearly every one, Russian or foreign, able to throw light on the situation in Russia, I come to the clear opinion that, with reasonable common-sense and promptitude on the part of the authorities to meet what his Majesty happily terms 'the new conditions of existence,' there will be no revolution, no violent upheaval, but that the Russian people, perhaps more good-natured, more easily led, more disciplined, and more under the influence of religious rites and ceremonies than almost any other race, will work out their salvation under the paternal system of government which they best understand."

War News.

There are now good prospects of peace. An identical note addressed to both Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt has been received by each country with marked consideration. The note alludes to the interest of the world at large, as well as to the two nations immediately concerned, in the friendship and good will of the United States toward both nations and urges that in their own interests and the interests of the whole world they open negotiations for peace. President Roosevelt declares his willingness to do what he properly can in the way of arranging preliminaries if his services in that respect may be of any value, but his proposal is not that Russia and Japan shall act through intermediaries but directly, each of the belligerents appointing delegates or plenipotentiaries who shall meet together to discuss terms of peace with a view to the naming of conditions which shall be acceptable to both nations. The action taken by President Roosevelt appears to have the cordial approval of Great Britain, France and Germany, and as it voices the desire of the powers generally for the conclusion of peace between the two warring nations, it will pave the way for negotiations having that end in view. There is little doubt that both Russia and Japan desire peace. The question is whether or not Russia can so far humble herself as to consent to pay the indemnity Japan will demand for her vast expenditure of blood and treasure in a war into which, as she holds, she was forced by Russian aggression. . . .

It is thought that Parliament will prorogue on July 15th.

Cape Breton Notes.

Hon. D. McCurdy died at his home in Baddeck, C. B., on Saturday. He was 95 years of age. Mr. H. H. McCurdy merchant, formerly of Antigonish, is a son of deceased.

Joseph Markonson, an Assyrian, was drowned Sunday afternoon while bathing in Cossit's Lake, near Sydney. There were quite a number of his fellow countrymen with Markonson, but they became excited.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company have been awarded a contract for 20,000 tons of steel rails. The rails will be used on the Intercolonial. Delivery is to be made between this and October.

At North Sydney, June 8, a young man named Charles Withycombe died while under chloroform for an operation to his foot. He was 22 years of age and was acting as assistant agent at the Bruce wharf. At the inquest a verdict of death from heart failure was returned. His body is to be sent to his home at St. John's, Nfld., for interment.

While coming through the Strait of Canso the schooner Premier of Lunenburg, Capt. Parkes, with 700 quintals of codfish, was carried by the strong tide on the Read Head rocks at the southern entrance to the strait and in all probability will be a total wreck. Thick fog and almost a flat calm was met all the way through the strait, and the tide proved too strong for her. The crew were saved.

Explosion at Inverness.

At seven o'clock last Thursday morning the first serious accident occurred in the Inverness Imperial Mine No. 1 through the carelessness of a miner, who carried an uncorked can of powder, which resulted in the serious injury of sixteen miners and the slight injury of several more. The following are the names of the injured men: John McKinnon, aged about 38, the worst injured, hands, face and legs badly burned, and most of clothes burned off. He previously worked in Pictou County mines. Angus McKenzie, aged 60, face and hands badly burned, bruised about the head by flying picks, cans, etc. Has been a miner all his life and this is the first accident he has experienced. He has worked at Inverness five years and was previously at Caledonia, Stellarton and Westville and in the United States. James Gray, aged 35, very badly burned and bruised. He has worked previously at Westville and belongs to that place. Simon P. Gillis, aged 25, very badly burned. Dan McDonald, aged 60, very badly burned about the face, hands and chest, previously worked at Vale Colliery and with Dominion Coal Company. Dan Fraser, aged 30, slightly burned. Laughy Meagher, aged 25, badly burned. Rod McEachern, aged 30, very badly burned and bruised. Previously worked with Dominion Coal Co. Allan McLellan, aged 30, slightly bruised, no burns. John Lewis, aged 30, very badly burned. He was formerly a soldier, and is said to be well known in Halifax. Francis McIntyre, aged 30, hands and face slightly burned. Alex J. McDougall, aged 25, badly burned, had clothes burned and torn off. James Davidson, aged 45, badly burned. Had worked previously in the United States. Dan Judson, aged 25, slightly burned. Hugh McDonnell, aged 50, very badly burned. Had previously worked in Pictou County. Stewart McQuarrie, slightly burned. Angus McIsaac, aged 40, hands badly burned. Patrick Coll, aged 50, hands and face very badly burned. Had previously worked in Pictou County mines. None of the miners were killed, but they are all severely burned and more or less of them will be seriously marked for life. Some will probably be laid up for many weeks while others will be able to go about within a few days.

The frost last week was very heavy, and it looks as if the Nova Scotia fruit crop would suffer severely, especially in Kings County, and in the early varieties of apples. In the lower locations the trees that were in full blossom appear as if scorched by fire, and even in some of the higher orchards the ravages of the frost are apparent. Some of the orchardists in Kings County talk of only fifty per cent. of an apple crop on account of the frost, and nearly everybody is more or less discouraged. But the late varieties will not be seriously affected, and the western districts of Digby and Annapolis are not so badly struck as are those of Kings County and the east, and there are those who think that the blossoms of early varieties will show some recovery.

Between eleven and twelve hundred men and boys, employed in the mines of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, at Springhill, N. S., went out on strike on Tuesday. The trouble arose over the dismissal of a lamp cleaner by the name of William Hyatt, whom the men claim, was unjustly dismissed, and who, the Company claim, was incompetent to fill his position. Sometime ago Hyatt received injuries, while at work in the pit, which left him a confirmed cripple, and incapable of working at his trade as a miner. He was, however, employed as lamp lighter in the pit, but seems not to have given satisfaction, and was placed in the lamp cabin as a lamp cleaner. Here, too, the management claim, he was incompetent, and a few days ago was dismissed but was offered a position at the picking table. This, he claims, he is unable to fill. The men demanded that he be given one or other of the old positions or something equivalent, but this the management refused. Hyatt is endorsed by the sub-Council of the P. W. A., who are determined to fight the matter out.

The fruit division, Ottawa, has just received word of serious frost in Great Britain, May 23, which is likely to have a marked effect upon the fruit crop of that country. The thermometer ranged from 2 to 10 degrees below freezing point and was followed by a hot sunny day. The weather generally was exceedingly dry, so there was no mitigation of the effects of the frost.

On the 9th Harold, the three-year-old son of F. B. Saunders, of D. Sproule and Co., Canso, was drowned in the well at the rear of his house. The little fellow was missed by his father, and one of the first places examined was the well, but he was not seen in it owing to its peculiar construction. Search was made all over the place and again the well was examined. This time the lifeless body was observed and recovered.

Ninety families were rendered homeless by a fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday.

NOTICE.

Surveyors of Highways can obtain their Statute Labour returns from the following persons:

- 1, Arisaig—John A. McGillivray, Dunsmuir.
- 2, Cape George—Hugh J. McPherson.
- 3, Morristown—James Brophy.
- 4, Antigonish—M. L. Cunningham.
- 5, Lochaber—A. Manson.
- 6, South River—Angus McPherson, Merchants, Upper South River.
- 7, St. Andrew's—Dan. A. Boyd, St. Andrew's.
- 8, Tracadie—William Gilroir.
- 9, Harbour au Bouche—J. P. Corbett.
- 10, Heatherton—W. C. Chisholm.
- 11, St. Joseph's—A. G. Chisholm, Pinkietown.
- 12, Maryvale—Ranald McDonald.
- 13, Pomquet—Wallace Dorant, Pomquet.

D. MACDONALD,
Municipal Clerk.

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 pretty fawn shades are all the go, and we show them in all goods. Prices from - - - 5.00 to 12.00

Tailored Costume s

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 refurbished 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.

Archduke Joseph of Austria died at Vienna on Tuesday, aged 72 years.

It is stated that the young King of Spain will marry Princess Patricia, niece of King Edward.

Newfoundland will tax the Marconi stations and also highly tax the Banks doing business in the colony.

David Chisholm, an employee at the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's blast furnace at Sydney Mines, was killed Monday by an escape of gas.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers intimates that it will not be long before he will resign from the presidency of the organization.

Gen. Castro, Vincent Gomez and General Velutini were formally respectively elected president, first vice-president and second vice-president of Venezuela last week.

Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, has been appointed to the Supreme Court Bench of that Province. He fills a vacancy which has existed for some time.

On the 9th the Allan Line S. S. Victoria sailed for Liverpool with a party of over a hundred Canadian manufacturers, who are going to tour the United Kingdom and be the guests of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Prof. Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, leaves to-day for England to purchase live stock for the Provincial Farm. He will also select a number of high-bred horses and cattle to be sold at auction by the Government in the fall.

At Bridgewater, June 9, everything above the ground that could be hurt by the frost was frozen, potatoes, grapes, corn, currants, tomatoes and the like entirely ruined. People say on the shore it was the most destructive frost that ever visited the settlement in June.

A monster salmon was hooked in the Codroy river, Nfld., on Saturday last by Mr. Cobb, road master of the Newfoundland railway. The fish measured 3 1/2 feet long, 14 inches through from back to belly, and weighed 54 pounds. This is said to be the largest salmon ever hooked in Newfoundland.

The May statement of the British board of trade shows increases of \$10,264,500 in imports and \$14,603,000 in exports. The chief item of increase in imports are food stuffs, \$3,590,000, cottons, \$2,850,085, while wool decreased \$2,033,205. The increase in exports were mainly cotton fabrics \$5,775,080.

Frank G. Bigelow, confessed defaulter in the sum of \$1,500,000 of the funds of the first National Bank of Milwaukee, while president of the bank, pleaded guilty on Saturday to an indictment of ten counts, each count a violation of the national banking laws, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Judge Lafontaine, extradition commissioner, of Montreal, has formally committed Gaynor and Greene for extradition to the United States, where they are wanted for trial on charges of obtaining large sums of money from the government through frauds in connection with the construction of government works, for which they were contractors.

The installation of Paul Morton as head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was attended on Saturday by the prompt acceptance, as members of the new board of trustees of the Hyde estate stock, of former President Grover Cleveland and George Westinghouse. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the third member of the board having already accepted.

At Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 22 guests of a local hotel were taken suddenly ill. Ice cream was served at the noon meal and attendant physicians attribute the sickness to some preservative used in the milk of ptomaine poison. Five doctors were called to attend the affected guests some of whom are in a serious condition.

That the teamsters in the Chicago strike must meet all the conditions laid down by the employes or declare the strike off without making any settlement seems, from the employers' stand point, to be the logical outcome of the struggle. Another attempt to arrange for a new peace conference has resulted in a reiteration by the employes, and they will make no further concessions.

Japan is going to experiment with Canadian cattle, and, if it is found that they can be raised satisfactorily in that country, a new field for Canadian live stock will be found. K. Kayu, a representative of the Japanese government, stated that he had bought in Canada a herd of fifty Ayrshire cattle, which he was shipping to Japan. If the cattle thrive in the Japanese climate more will be bought in Canada.

Daniel Matheson, aged 25, unmarried, a prosperous farmer of Midgell, P. E. I., was instantly killed Saturday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a gun. He left home to shoot crows. Not returning in due time his sister became uneasy and went in search of him. She found his body lying on the side of a dyke fence. On the other side was the empty gun with the muzzle pointing toward him. The charge entered his breast just above the heart.

It is expected that the Imperial troops will begin to leave Halifax early in July. Whether the army pay department will be removed or not is a question. Their function in paying the active force will disappear, but there is other work for them.

The list of army pensioners and reserve men in Canada who are all paid from this office, is said to number something like 2,500, and it is believed that it would not be practicable to pay the pensioners from London direct, unless the rules were changed.

A warrant has been sworn out for George C. Glenn, for many years cashier of the Postal Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, who is charged with embezzlement of \$12,000 from that company. He is a fugitive from justice and a reward has been offered for his arrest. The warrant was issued at the instance of the Bankers' Security Company of Cleveland, which went on his bond. In the warrant Glenn is also charged with having forged a check for more than \$9,000.

Theodore P. Delyannis, Premier of Greece, was assassinated on Tuesday at Athens. A gambler plunged a dagger into his abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound. The deed was committed in revenge for the stringent measures taken by the Premier to suppress gambling houses. The murderer was arrested. The crowd was prevented from lynching him by the gendarmes. Investigation into his record shows he was only recently liberated from prison, having been sentenced to eighteen years for murdering his wife.

All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustav will yield to the request of the Norwegian Storting to place a prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has disappeared, according to high authority. The Danish royal family has also set a stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince. It is understood that arrangements are being made for a national convention in Norway, and this, it is believed, will result in the declaration of a republic.

S. S. Dickenson, of New York, general superintendent of the Commercial Cable company, is in Halifax. The company is now engaged in laying its fifth trans-Atlantic cable. The steamer Colonia is at work on the other side and about August 1st the steamer Cambria will start from Canso to put down the western portion, connecting in mid-ocean with the Colonia's section. The cable will be a fast, up-to-date one, and will complete a big equipment between Hazel Hill and Ireland.

The probabilities are that the C. P. R. will end the difficulty over the St. John River bridge by purchasing the cantilever structure which it now uses. No authoritative statement on the subject is as yet forthcoming at the head office at St. John further than that the conditions under which the bridge is now used by the company are under consideration for revision. Either a contract more favorable to the company will be made or the company will purchase the bridge outright. Failing either of these alternatives, the company will construct a bridge of its own.

The bye-elections for the Dominion Parliament held on Tuesday in London, Ont., and North Oxford, Ont., created great interest throughout Canada. The educational clauses in the Autonomy Bill was the chief issue between the parties. Speakers from the West and from Parliament have been in the constituencies in large numbers, and the campaign was exceedingly hot. It is said religion and race were appealed to. The Liberal party carried both seats by good majorities. Mr. Hyman, in London, has 329 and Mr. Smith, in North Oxford, has 349. It is expected that the results will have the effect of shortening the discussion in Parliament on the school clauses.

Personal.

Mr. W. F. Chisholm, St. Ninian Street, Antigonish, left on Friday last to join the G. T. P. Railway survey staff in New Brunswick.

Mr. Thomas McGrath, of St. John, N. B., dealer in cattle and sheep, was in Town on Tuesday arranging for a supply of lambs for this season.

Rev. M. A. MacAdam went to Madawaska, N. B., to attend the marriage of his brother, Mr. Hugh MacAdam of the Steel Works, Sydney, to Miss Mina Nora Lynch. The ceremony took place on Wednesday. Fr. MacAdam will return home on Friday.

Dr. W. Chisholm of New York and Mr. Hugh Chisholm of Somerville, Mass., were summoned here to attend the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Duncan Cameron, whose death occurred unexpectedly at their parents' home at Salt Springs on the 6th inst. They returned on Monday last.

Rev. Fr. Phalen of this diocese

arrived in Antigonish on last Saturday evening from Colorado Springs, and left on Tuesday for his native home at North Sydney. On account of poor health Fr. Phalen is obliged to spend the winter in the West. If his condition does not show decided improvement, it at least is not worse than when he left here last fall.

J. Charles Chisholm is soon expected at Glace Bay to take charge of the Gazette's reportorial department. Mr. Chisholm was for some months editor of the paper before it became a daily and made many friends in town. He has lately resided in Dorchester, Mass. —Sydney Record. Mr. Chisholm formerly resided at St. Joseph's this County.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company are making a general increase in the wages to laborers employed on the plant of from \$1.30 and \$1.35 to \$1.40 a day.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, is to be married to Princess Margaret Victoria, of Connaught, on June 17th.

Acknowledgments.

- Mamie McDouval, Exeter, \$ 35
John D. Cameron, Pitchers Farm, 1 00
Angus C. McDonald, Ardness, 1 00
Thos Gorman, Afton station, 1 00
John Hulbert, N E Lochaber, 1 00
D T Lyagh, Halifax, 1 00
John McGrath, McGrath's Mountain, 2 00
A J McDonald, Souris West, 2 00
Simon P Grant, North Grant, 1 00
Sr St Alexandrine, Montreal, 1 00
Christina Gillis, Pitcher's Farm, 1 00
Rev F J Swift, Brooklyn, 1 00
Colin C Chisholm, L S River, 1 00
Mamie Dunn, Newton Highlands, 25
Mrs P O Shaughnessy, Oldham, 1 00
Rev A Sears, Bay of Islands, 1 00
John Condon, " 1 00
Capt Thos O'Brien, " 2 00
G Connell, New Victoria, 1 00
Flora Cameron, Jamaica Plain, 1 00
Rt Rev Mgr Gillis, Indian River, 1 00
Mary E Morrison, Darnley, 1 00
John Hickey, " 1 00

DEATHS

At West Arm, Tracadie, on 10th inst, MRS. JOSEPH PETIPAS, aged 71 years. May she rest in peace!

At East Tracadie, on June 10th, EDMUND GORMAN, aged 40 years, after eight days' illness with pneumonia. May his soul rest in peace!

At Addington Forks, on May 25th, consoled by the rites of the Church, CATHERINE, wife of LAUCHLIN CAMERON, in the 76th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At Giants Lake, on the 30th of May, fortified by the last rites of the Church, DONALD, son of DONALD and MARGARET McLEAM, aged 24 years. His parents, two sisters and three brothers survive to mourn his early death. May his soul rest in peace!

At Briley Brook, Ant., on Monday, 13th inst., JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 82 years and 7 months. Deceased was born and lived all his life on the farm on which he died. In his vigour, he was active in all the duties pertaining to a good citizen, and enjoyed wide respect. His funeral on Wednesday was largely attended.

At Salt Springs, Antigonish, June 6th, JEAN, beloved wife of DUNCAN CAMERON, of FOTHERINGHAM, Mass., and daughter of DUNCAN CRUSHALL, aged 32 years. Her early and wholly unexpected death came as a shock to the community in which she was widely known and highly respected. Her bereaved husband, parents, brothers and sisters have the sympathy of all in their sad loss.

At Marble Hill, Port Hood, on the 1st inst., MARY, widow of ANTOINETTE MACDONALD, in the 6th year of her age. She formerly belonged to the South West of Mabou, and was daughter of Donald Beaton, Indian Point. After a long life spent in the practice of the Christian virtues, she went to her reward, comforted by the last rites of Holy Mother Church. She leaves three sons and two daughters to mourn her loss of a tender and loving mother. May she rest in peace!

At South River, Ant., on Tuesday, 6th inst., MARGARET, beloved wife of DAN W. FRASER, aged 29 years, after a very short illness. Her cheerful temperament endeared her to all, while her virtuous life strengthened her hopes of a glorious immortality. Her bereaved husband, widowed mother, five brothers and four sisters have the sympathy of the community in their unexpected and irreparable loss. May she in peace!

At Doctor's Brook, on May 30th, 1905, after a few weeks' severe illness, which was borne with true Christian fortitude, ALEXANDER W. MCKENZIE, son of the late John McKenzie, of that place, in his 30th year. He was comforted by the last rites of religion. His upright, cheerful and happy disposition made him a general favorite. In ascension Thursday, his remains were followed to their last resting place by an unusually large concourse of friends and relatives. He leaves a brother and five sisters to cherish and mourn the memory of an affectionate and devoted brother. May his soul rest in peace.

At the Catholic Church, Mabou, on Sunday, May 28, in the 33rd year of his age, of heart failure, FIDLEY A. BEATON, son of ALEXANDER BEATON, of Black River, Mabou. While conversing with others, he suddenly fell, and, on receiving the last rites of the Church, passed to his eternal reward. His remains were taken to Black River, where his many friends and relatives—among them his three sisters, who are Sisters, of St. Martha at Antigonish,—came to pay them their last respects. Deceased was a young man of many excellent qualities. His funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was largely attended. R. I. P.

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 MELISAAC & CHISHOLM, Barristers, Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, 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, YOUTH'S, 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.

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.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.
We Buy Wool
If you want cash for it we'll pay the highest market price—if you want goods we'll pay a higher price—because we've a profit on the goods. We're not advertising dollar articles for forty-nine cents—bargains of this kind we keep for a surprise—nor are we asking a dollar for forty-nine cent articles, but all over the Big Store are values not usually found without some trouble. We are proud of our stock and always glad to compare our values with things from anywhere, particularly the mail order department store a thousand miles away. If the wool question interests you, come to us and don't forget we sell
Hewson Tweeds.
The new patterns for summer are now on display. Suitings that have style, coloring and quality and are made of pure Nova Scotia wool. Our prices will easily convince you that there is no economy in making cloth at home.

Summer Suits for Men
Some day soon you'll get a sudden dislike for the suit you're wearing. It will feel too heavy for the hot days. Then you'll want the new one ready to put on or be uncomfortable till you get it.

New Arrivals
In this department, make a satisfactory selection a simple matter, not only suits but separate coats of Lustre and Linen, White and Faucy Vests and a lot of new Shirts, Ties and other furnishings for men, who are particular about what they wear, about the fit, the style, the shape, the finish and withal the price.

Summer Suits for Boys
How to clothe the boy at a reasonable outlay is a problem we can help you solve just now. Come on in and let us show you why ours is the best wearing, best made, and best looking clothing for the money in Town.
CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



Baby's Own Soap
"King Baby Reigns"
Makes ANY skin like Baby's skin
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.
No other Soap is just as good. 211

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, 25c. 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.

SENSATION
The pure bred Hackney Stallion "Sensation," Canadian H. S. B. No. 176 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, \$8.00 payable 1st August, 1905; Single, \$5.00, payable at time of service.
The two year old Stallion
"Fairmont Swell,"
sired by "Colton Swell," will stand for a very limited service at same stables.
TERMS—Season \$3.00, payable 1st August, 1905; Single \$3.00, payable at time of service.
All mares at owner's risk. Insured mares changing ownership will be considered as being with foal.
R. D. KIRK, Proprietor. HOWARD McNAIR, Attendant in Charge.

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 every body.
Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate
Drink it often and have good health.

A Hero of 1861.
The country of Annam, or Anam, lies to the south of China, and includes Tonquin and Cochinchina. It was a land of martyrdom, where a price had been put on the head of every missionary, and where the tortures applied were such as one shrank from describing. Tonquin the northernmost province, has rich plains, grassy hills, luxuriant vegetation, and a splendid range of snowclad mountains. It has been the arena of frightful and prolonged persecution for Catholics; and yet between sixty and seventy years ago, a little French lad, not ten years old, cried out, when reading to his youthful companions the martyrdom of the Venerable Charles Coray: "And I too will go to Tonquin, and I too will be a martyr!"
This boy of a valiant heart and apostolic spirit was named Theophane Venard. He was born at St. Loup, in the diocese of Poitiers, France, Nov. 21, 1829; and he died by the stroke of the headsman's axe, Feb. 2, 1861, at Kecho, the ancient capital of the Tonquinese kings.
It is to be noted of Theophane in the first place that he had a singularly happy home and a peculiarly affectionate, joyful and fascinating character, and that he was gifted with a more than ordinary intellect. The first glimpse we have of him is as the little nine year old lad out on the hill-side, pasturing his father's goats with his sister Melanie, his lifelong dearest friend, and reading aloud to her and their companions from the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*, those glorious records of the heroes and heroines of the Catholic Church among whom his own name was one day to be enrolled. With what overwhelming emotion his sister must have remembered in after years how his childish eyes had filled with tears as he read, and how he had exclaimed, "And I too will go to Tonquin, and I too will be a martyr!" When their father joined them, the child went on to say: "Dear papa, how much is this field worth? Because, if you could give it to me, and I could have it for my share, I would sell it, and then I should be able to go to college, and study."
These may have seemed at the time only passing thoughts, yet we find that when he did enter college, he tried to lead a hard life rather than an easy one as though training himself for a difficult future; and once, when suffering from chills, he refused some comfort proffered him by a teacher, saying: "The missionaries you were talking to us about, last night, sir, suffered much more than that." He became a member of the same Society for the Propagation of the Faith that Pope Pius X. is now urging us all to join, and he determined to help the laborers in the mission field as far as he could.
In the strangely attractive study of that curious, versatile people, the French, never should one leave out of consideration the admirable patterns of the Christian father to be found among them. When, in February, 1851, Theophane wrote to his father of his now firm desire to become a foreign missionary, here is Monsieur Venard's reply:—
"My dearest, well-beloved Son,—I will not attempt to describe the emotion your letter caused me. You may well say the sacrifice is hard. Your ordination cost me nothing. On the contrary, it fulfilled my fondest wishes for you. I had flattered myself that you would one day have a parish near me, that I should be able to make everything over to Henry, and then come and finish my days quietly under your roof, so that you should close my eyes."
"But if you are resolved, if you feel that God has indeed called you, then I would say: 'Obey Him without hesitation,' let nothing keep you back. I know that he who puts his hand to the plough must not look behind him; I know also that he who leaves father and mother to follow his Lord will receive an eternal recompense, and such reasons are unanswerable. . . . You ask for my consent. I give it you without restriction. My blessing—O my dearest boy, why should I refuse it you?"
Such was this heroic father's offering of his oldest son to God. How small beside it looks the five cent offerings each month that the Sovereign Pontiff asks of us for the work of the Propagation of the Faith!
Who is to describe the leave taking when the young missionary comes home to say farewell for this life? Then comes the Paris seminary of foreign missions, where the rallying cry is "souls and martyrdom," and where the future missionaries visit regularly the Hall of Martyrs, "round which are ranged, not only the relics of the confessors but the instruments of their torture and pictures of their martyrdom. Here every one stays a few minutes to pray in silence, and then kisses the crucifix stained with the blood of Mgr. Borié." When the news came of the martyrdom of M. Schoeffler at Tonquin, Theophane wrote to his sister: "Oh, if I might some day give life like him for the Faith! This Tonquin mission is now the most enviable, for it is almost certain martyrdom." Wonderful power of the Christian faith! One has but to read the letters home, brimming over with affection, to know how susceptible was this ardent young heart to human love. "I shall never forget you," he writes to Melanie, "nor our happy childhood together, nor our family gatherings and home joys; but by and by we shall all be reunited. . . . Be patient, gentle, loving; and pray for me that I, working in my little furrow, may be the same. Pray for these among whom I am going to work; for these poor heathen brothers and sisters of ours, for whom I would so gladly give my life. Make your prayers thoroughly Catholic in that

sense, for that is the real meaning of the communion of saints." Surely a reminder to us to add to the trifle of our money-offering the daily spiritual offering of our prayers for missions!
"Do not be an apostle by halves," wrote Theophane's bishop to the young priest just before he left Paris. And well was the advice obeyed. In February, 1854, came at last his appointment to that long foreseen field, Tonquin. And oh! do we here in the least realize what work our brothers have done in that heathen land, red with the martyrs' blood? "This mission to which I am appointed," writes Theophane, "is indeed a grand one! Grand in its organization; grand in the number and fervor of its converts, who amount to upwards of 150,000 souls; grand still in its hopes; grand in its native clergy who number 80 priests and 1200 catechists; grand in its religious communities, for there are upwards of 600 Sisters; grand in its seminaries, where there are more than 300 hundred students; grand in its chief pastor, of whom the highest praise that can be given is, that, since his episcopate, he has added 40,000 sheep to his fold. . . . There are already six missionaries under him from the Foreign Missionary College. May I make a worthy seventh!"
We read with avidity the details of travel and adventure in foreign lands, of military expeditions and business enterprises. What of the history of the pioneers and soldiers of the cross?
"A bishop's residence here means a poor cabin, half of wood and half of mud, thatched with straw. The churches are not more beautiful. A straw roof, sustained by wooden pillars, which are hung with silk on festivals, that is all our splendor. A few rough boards form the altar. If the Annamite Church enjoyed any kind of peace, even for a time, more sumptuous temples would be built." But peace! In the less than seven years that Theophane's mission lasted there, persecution, hiding, sickness, suffering were his lot. On his dangerous journeys, in a junk by night, in a palanquin or hammock, or on the backs of men, by day, or walking on foot through the muddy rice fields and the rice water; sick with typhoid fever, with inflammation of the lungs, with asthma; flying from the mandarins; hiding in caves and thickets; one year an inundation, another year a drought; now a period of comparative peace; then—to quote Monsignor Retord, "not knowing from one hour to another what is to become of us, or where to lay our heads." Yet how beautifully Theophane writes of his beloved Annamite Christians, so "thoroughly good"; of the Tonquinese nuns, "universally loved and respected"; of the Tonquinese prayers and thanksgivings, made aloud always; "in fact it is impossible to find a better disposed people than these poor Annamites, or to meet more fervent or pious souls. . . . As to the Pagans, I have never counted them, but there must be from 250,000 to 300,000. It needs ten St. Francis Xaviers to bring all these people to the knowledge of the Gospel."
It is hard for us easy-going Christians to read what our foreign brethren the Annamite Christians endured. One little child, ten years of age, "bore the strokes of the bastinado, and the separation from his parents and his home, and to wear till death the malefactor's chain." A young catechist was bidden to trample on a cross. "If you were told," he answered, "to trample under foot a coin bearing the image or superscription of the Emperor would you dare do it?" Another, "taking the cross tenderly in his hand, said, 'Dear Lord! Thou hast never done me anything but good, and they wish me to insult Thee! How could I have the heart?'" An old woman and her daughter refused to apostatize, the old woman saying: "Who would be fool enough to walk on the head of his father and mother?" A student, covered with blood, said, smiling, to the torturers: "Your pinners and scourges are nothing to us. Try something else!" The missionaries were hunted like wild beasts.
Finally, Nov. 30, 1860, Theophane was captured, and, from the bamboo cage which was his prison, he wrote home with a paint brush a few words of love, of joy, of hope. But this "little European, very small, but very white and pretty," won even his cruel captors' pity and esteem. A more comfortable cage was given him, a very light chain was made on purpose for him. "I have kissed that chain," he writes, "a true link which binds me to Jesus and Mary, and which I would not exchange for its weight in gold." On his journey to Kecho, borne by eight soldiers, he hears the people say: "What a pretty boy that European is! He is gay and bright, as if he were going to a feast!—He doesn't look a bit afraid!—Certainly he can't have done anything wrong!—He is come to our country to do us good, and yet they will put him to death!"
"I do so love this Tonquin Mission," writes Theophane. "But now, in place of the sweat of my brow, I give them my blood. The sword hangs over my head, but I have no fears. Our good God has taken pity on my weakness, and filled me with Himself, so that I am happy and everjoyous. From time to time I astonish the mandarins' household by singing:—
"Noble Tonquin! land blessed by God! Thou glorious country of the heroes of the faith!
I came to serve thee— I gladly die for thee.
So be it, O Lord, Amen."
His farewell letters, written "from my cage," Jan. 20, 1861, are beautiful beyond expression. In thought he returns to the dream of his youth. "When, as a little man, I used to take my pet goat to browse on the slopes of Bel-air, I used to devour the life and death of the Venerable Charles Coray, and say to myself, 'And I too will go to Tonquin. And I too will be a martyr!' Oh, admirable thread of Divine Providence, which has guided

What Humphrey Clothing is
We manufacture good wool into desirable patterns of TWEEDS of the very best quality, such as have built up our business and made our reputation; we then manufacture these tweeds into Clothing of the very latest designs, well trimmed, and well made.
The HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE
Is established in Antigonish, to sell these goods as all products of the Humphrey Mills.
We Are Here to Stay
We give you best value for your money and for your wool.
J. A. Humphrey & Son
(LIMITED.)
D. G. WHIDDEN,
MANAGER ANTIGONISH BRANCH.

me through the labyrinth of this life to this very mission of Tonquin and to martyrdom. . . . It is midnight. Round my wooden cage I see nothing but banners and long sabres. Only a few short hours, and my soul will quit this earth,—will finish her exile,—will have done with the fight. . . . I have suffered nothing in comparison with my brethren. I have only to lay my head quietly on the block under the axe of the executioner, and at once I shall find myself in the presence of the Lord, saying: 'Here am I, O Lord! Thy little martyr.' The execution was, however, clumsily performed, so that the martyr's brave last wish had some fulfillment,—"The longer it lasts the better it will be." Thus Theophane Venard went to his glory and to his crown.
Oh, what laggards, what cowards, are we when compared with Theophane Venard! Yet he was not a hero, saint and martyr of many centuries ago. Only last summer, in France, Father James Walsh, director in the Boston diocese of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith, met and talked with Père Eusebius Venard, this martyr's youngest brother. He is of our day, of our time. Shall we not draw this lesson at least from his glorious life,—never to cease to work and to pray for the cause of the Foreign Missions?—
Uncle Jack, in Sacred Heart Review.

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.

He Was Nicely Caught.
Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, recently addressed a meeting of Confederate veterans in Columbia. In the course of his address Bishop Capers spoke of those men who deceive their wives, pretending that they are detained late at their offices on business, when really they are spending the evening at the theatre or the club.
"These men," he said, "are fewer than the comic writers of the press would have us believe, but, nevertheless, here and there, they do exist. I wish that they could all be caught as nicely as one of them, a resident of Columbia, was caught the other day."
"He said to his wife, as he was leaving home in the morning:
"Oh, by the way, my dear, if I find I can't get away from the works in time for dinner to-night, I'll send you a note by a messenger."
"The wife in a tart tone replied:
"You needn't bother. I have already found the note in your coat pocket."

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.

A number of American capitalists, including Messrs. F. H. Potter, E. T. Perine, H. F. Ewing and Dr. F. M. Simmonds of New York, Mr. F. W. Smith, of Washington, and Mr. William Little of Westmount, are now in Newfoundland, and it is persistently reported that their visit has something to do with a proposal to buy out the Reid's property in that colony.

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

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET
are some of the nicest
HAMS.
ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING.
JOHN FRASER, Manager
INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL,
INVERNESS, C. B.

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

FARM FOR SALE.
That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situate at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm.
It consists of 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent intervalle, 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,
Charlottetown, Mass.
Or to **WILLIAM CHISHOLM,**
Beaulieu, Antigonish.

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

Farm for Sale.
THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm. It is situated along the Main Road and but two miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 150 acres of the finest farming land with good dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty-five acres is intervalle, forty acres pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation.
For further particulars and terms apply to
C. E. GREGORY, Barrister,
Antigonish.

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

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 forenoons and Saturdays (all day), Thursdays and Fridays at stable of Thomas G. Kiley, Lower South River.
Don B. is colour Jet Black, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1500 lbs. He is sired by Bashaw Ozar, a son of Bashaw Prince, well known in Nova Scotia. His granddam 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 \$4, payable at time of service; season \$6, payable at close of season; insurance \$10, payable when mare proves in foal.
THOMAS G. KILEY, Owner,
Lower South River.

Canada's Northwest.

New England is likely to contribute this year more freely than ever before to the stream of immigration pouring into the Canadian Northwest.

It would, however, be a mistake to consider them Americans in the full sense of the term. Many of them hail from Canada or England, and have come to the United States with no particular success, and others, if New England born, are of Canadian or British parentage.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are usually their goal, for these are the districts now opened up. The great wheat belt from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw is practically all settled.

His choice is practically limited by the routes of the railways and the valleys of the great rivers. They are the only means of transportation, and without good communications the best land is valueless.

The climate is described as pleasant and healthy. In summer there are only four hours of darkness and the winters are not severe for the Northwest.

From Macleod in the south to Edmonton in the north the country is becoming well settled. An economic revolution has, moreover, been effected in the Macleod-Calgary section.

The new districts are introducing into the economy of the Northwest a very valuable element—mixed farming. A few years ago there were two industries, and only two, to be considered; either a man went ranching or he grew wheat, and Moose Jaw might be taken as the most westerly point suited to agriculture.

Saskatchewan and Alberta will seize the opportunity given by the pre-occupation of the dwellers in the wheat belt, though there is no need to disparage their grain-growing powers.

Settlement has, of course, followed the railways, and on either side of the Canadian Northern and the branches of the Canadian Pacific the land is well filled up.

Lack of water is the great drawback of Southern Alberta, but this has been overcome to some extent. Near the Rockies there are numberless small streams, the headwaters of the South Saskatchewan and Little Bow Rivers, which may be utilized and stored for

district that has gone ahead specially fast, such as the Melfort country, forty miles east of Prince Albert, and Redberry Lake in the Battleford direction, for example.

The Barr Colony with its checkered story of mismanagement, incompetence and fortitude lies almost halfway between Prince Albert and Edmonton. Its members should never have gone where they did, 200 miles from a railway, and they should never have herded together—utterly ignorant as they were of farming—for a mere sentimental reason.

Lloydminster, the town of the colony two years ago consisted of the rector's house; to-day it has 200 buildings, including a fine immigration hall, while a Presbyterian manse and a brick church are to be built this year.

The climate is described as pleasant and healthy. In summer there are only four hours of darkness and the winters are not severe for the Northwest.

From Macleod in the south to Edmonton in the north the country is becoming well settled. An economic revolution has, moreover, been effected in the Macleod-Calgary section.

All this is changed now. The land, magnificent as it is for stock-raising, has been found still better for mixed farming and immigration has set in.

This does not mean the number of stock raised in Alberta is likely to be diminished. The climate with its mild winters and scanty fall of snow is too favorable; the pastures, with their "bunch grass," drying as it stands to a natural hay, are too rich; and the fattening of "stockers" or steers sent from the East is too profitable a trade to make it likely that Alberta would ever be untrue to its first love.

Fall wheat is another specialty of southern Alberta. In other parts of the Northwest the cold winters render spring sowing alone possible, but the warm Chinook winds that moderate the temperature in this region make winter wheat a great success.

Lack of water is the great drawback of Southern Alberta, but this has been overcome to some extent. Near the Rockies there are numberless small streams, the headwaters of the South Saskatchewan and Little Bow Rivers, which may be utilized and stored for

irrigation purposes, and near Calgary the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has begun an immense irrigation scheme, that will provide water for three million acres.

The Bow River, with its inexhaustible flow of glacial water from the Rockies, will be the source of supply, and arrangements are being made to take two thousand cubic feet per second to feed twenty miles of main canal, ten feet deep and sixty feet wide at the bottom.

The two hundred miles that separate it from Edmonton are also well filled up, and the traveller finds at every station a flourishing little town, with banks and mills, hotels and creameries.

Edmonton has been for some time the best-advertised place in the Northwest, but it seems to justify all the publicity given it. It has been selected by the Dominion Government as the capital of the new Province of Alberta.

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Free Gifts of Toilet Soaps

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and SAVE THE COUPONS.

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

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

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

A gift is of little value if it consists of something you have no use for.

In exchange for Sunlight Soap Coupons you can get something you need and use every day.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

his restlessness. To homestead 100 acres only costs \$10 and hard work; in three years the land is his own and worth several dollars an acre, and it pays him to let it go for what it will fetch, and push out into the wilds again to take up another plot of Government land.

The Late Bishop Macdonell.

It is difficult to expatiate upon the worth of this admirable man, nor is it indeed, imperative or essential that we should do so, for it was manifest to all, the whole community were cognizant of the nobility of his character and those beyond the pale of his own communion bear testimony as ready, ungrudging and sincere to his manifold virtues as those within it; his example was an inspiration to all and his charity extended to all: no man can say that he ever heard Bishop Macdonell utter an unkind word of a neighbor or express an uncharitable criticism of those who saw fit to differ in any way from him.

rise up amongst us to advance the good of mankind and irrespective of all difference of creed to elevate our conception of human nature and to dignify and adorn it. As Prelate, relative and friend he was a model of everything valuable, as Bishop, kind, attentive and devoted to the interests, welfare and happiness of his clergy; as a relative his attachment was unbounded and his death must of necessity create an aching void in the hearts of many surviving relations whom he counselled by his advice and assisted in their advancement in life; he gave a touching and signal mark of the strength of his affection for his kindred in the expression of his last request when he asked that he should be interred with his parents and kin, instead of being, as is usual in the case of Bishops of the Catholic Church, entombed beneath the altar of the Cathedral, as a friend he was sincere and unchangeable in his attachments and affections, ever ready to assist with his means, to protect from evil courses, to guide by precept and to encourage by his noble and self-denying example; in short and in very truth he was the most gentle, the most patient and the most unassuming of men, yet possessed of a charm of manner and endowed with a perfect dignity all his own; a man of rare type, a humble servant of God, and in every walk of life, in every trait and in every characteristic a simple minded, true and perfect gentleman. We have known him, we have loved him and we have lost him, but the memory of this good man will never pass away.

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

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale that excellent and conveniently situated farm at Linwood, containing 250 acres. About 100 acres is under good cultivation, 75 or 80 acres under pasture with a never-failing supply of water.

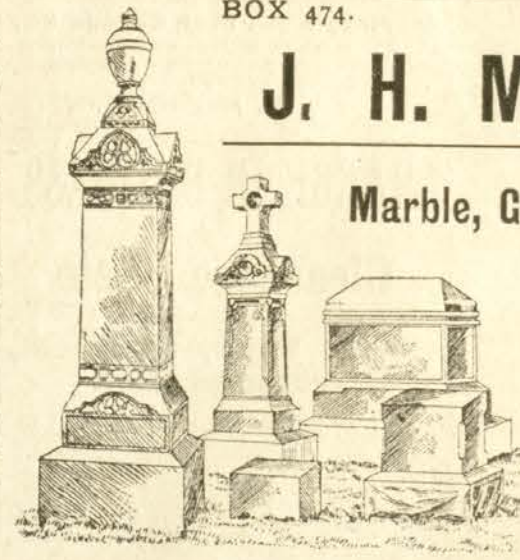
BOX 474.

J. H. McDOUGALL,

Marble, Granite, Freestone,

Monuments

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



Ayer's

Sometimes the hair is not properly nourished. It suffers for food, starves. Then it falls out, turns prematurely gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a

Hair Vigor

hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.

"My hair was coming out terribly. I was almost afraid to comb it. But Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly stopped the falling, and also restored the natural color."

Mrs. E. G. K. WARD, Landing, N. J.

Poor Hair

Now is the Time

to prepare for those midnight attacks of Summer Complaint, Cholera Dysentery or Diarrhea accompanied by those dreadful CRAMPS.

There is but one remedy that will cure both at once, and that is

PENELETON'S PANACEA.

DIRECTIONS:

Teaspoonful of Penleton's Panacea, 2 Teaspoonful of Sugar, 1 cup of Milk, and fill the cup up with boiling water. Sip slowly, and take frequently, if the case has become very severe before you procured the Panacea place it under the tongue and let it melt on the tongue.

No Experimenting when Penleton's Panacea is used, has proved sure for nearly a Century.

PRICE 25 CTS., AT ALL STORES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Waggons—F. R. Trotter.
Land Sale—C. P. Chisholm.
Blacksmith Work—A. McEachern.
Men's and Boys' Suits—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE SCHOONER "Ola M. Balcolm" arrived at St. John's, Nfld., yesterday, and will sell her cargo on Friday.

THE SUMMER SAILINGS of the Plant Line commence June 21st. when steamers will leave Halifax every Wednesday at 3 P. M. and Saturdays at midnight.

THE SITTING of the Supreme Court here adjourned on Thursday last. Judgment was given the plaintiff in the cause Keith vs. Davidson. In Pitt vs. Kinney judgment was reserved.

H. V. CHISHOLM, of Cape Jack, Antigonish, a member of the graduating class of 1900 at St. Francis Xavier's College, graduated in medicine at McGill College last week.

TALKS WITH PARENTS is now in the hands of the clergy, who will sell it at 10 cents per copy. The profits on this book, after paying the cost of publication, goes to the author, Rev. D. V. Phalen. It has been highly praised by secular writers, as well as by those on the religious press.

THE MARRIAGE of Mr. John F. Chisholm of Heatherton, Ant., railway postal clerk, and Miss Edith Mosley of Dartmouth, N. S., is announced to take place on July 5th.

The marriage of Mr. Colin McKenzie, machinist, St. F. X. College, and Miss Katie McLellan, Antigonish, is announced to take place on Tuesday, 20th inst.

THE TRAPPIST MONASTERY at Tracadie sustains a great loss in the death of Rev. Brother Benedict. He died on 12th inst., aged sixty-six years. The deceased Brother was a model religious. An amiable disposition and sincere piety were amongst his many fine qualities. May his soul rest in peace.

ORDINATIONS.—On last Sunday, the feast of Pentecost, Mr. A. A. Boudreau of the College and Brother Maurice of the Monastery, Tracadie, were ordained deacons by His Lordship. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral at the 8 o'clock Mass. Next Sunday Rev. Mr. Boudreau will be raised to the priesthood.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Town Council was held at the Town office on Saturday evening. The complaints made respecting the unsanitary condition of Church Street were discussed and a satisfactory arrangement was reached with the proprietor of the premises complained of. It was also decided that certain improvements in the matter of sidewalks and filling in of drains on said street should be made.

THE MODSTOCK MINE, Forest Hill, Guy Co., is now being operated under the management of Mr. C. McDonald, C. E., Antigonish. On last Friday he brought to Town 89 ounces of gold, the returns from two weeks' work, which is considered a very satisfactory yield. The ore in sight is exactly similar to that lately crushed, and an equally good return of the yellow metal, at least, is expected for some time to come.

A BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILLERY, with headquarters at Antigonish, has been placed on the established list of the active militia of Canada. The battery will be known as 18th Field Battery Nova Scotia, and will be composed of four twelve-pound guns, 71 horses, 108 men and six commissioned officers. A gun shed and drill hall is to be obtained and enlistment will probably take place the latter part of this month. It is understood the equipment is to be all new and of the very best patterns.

MR. J. J. MARTIN, student, is to represent THE CASKET this season in the County of Cape Breton. He will call on our subscribers in the centres of population to ask a renewal of their subscriptions and to collect sums overdue. Our friends will kindly be prepared when he calls. By doing so they will facilitate his work and also avoid the trouble of mailing subscription amounts. Mr. Martin will also endeavour to add to our list of subscribers in the several communities. We trust THE CASKET has now so thoroughly proved its worth and permanency that it merits a much larger circulation. We will deem it a kindness if old subscribers will aid Mr. Martin in his work.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION has effected a lease of the "Elm" grounds for the summer, and base-ball practice is held every evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. A meeting of the Association will be held to-night in the band room for the purpose of enrolling members. It is hoped the probable team at least will pay their admission fee and get down to practise, so that a good nine may be placed on the field this summer to battle for the provincial championship. The members of the Cricket Club will enter on the lease in conjunction with the base ball men. As the grounds are convenient for practice we expect to see the Antigonish cricketers defeat many of the outside clubs.

ON MONDAY between twenty and thirty of the employees of the Steel Works at Trenton went to North Sydney to work at the new smelting furnaces to be operated by the N. S. S. & C. Co. there. The men were part of those who worked the steel smelting furnaces here and about the end of the month it is expected that the balance of the steel smelters will go east. It is indeed unfortunate to see these good men leave

our midst, none of them are anxious to go and it is rough on those having families and homes here who now have to begin life anew, but the demands of trade are such that it is necessary that the steel smelting should be done at North Sydney.—*New Glasgow Chronicle.*

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—Hugh Gillis and Catherine McDonald, his wife, late of Pinevale, in this County, had a family of seven children, who are all living. Their combined ages total 538 years, or an average of 77 years. Their names, residences and ages are respectively:
Mrs. John McDonald (Usten), Frasers' Mills, aged 84 years.
Mrs. Angus Gillis, Pinevale, 81 years.
John Gillis, Pinevale, 79 years.
Mrs. Angus MacGillivray, William's Point 77 years.
Hugh Gillis, Pinevale, 75 years.
Andrew Gillis, Pinevale, 73 years.
Angus Gillis, Linwood, 69 years.

They are all married and have large families. Andrew is the father of Rev. Dougal Gillis, P. P., of Pictou, and of Dr. J. C. Gillis of this Town. It will be noticed that they all live in this County, within comparatively short compass of one another.

A CIRCUS will visit Antigonish on next Monday. Though we have read no reports of their operations in the press of the Towns in which the circus has already appeared, it is very likely the pea-shell man and other fakirs who form so important an element of the money-making power of the modern circus will be present, ready for their victims, who, unfortunately, notwithstanding all advice to the contrary, are always numerous. This time we wish to direct attention to the co-operation of local individuals in baiting the fakir's hook. Young men from the community, who are utterly devoid of all honour, agree to become decoys for a small consideration. They are allowed to win. The winnings, which are secretly returned to the fakir, are loudly proclaimed. The gullible person standing by, seeing his neighbour making money so easily, ventures. He just misses the right shell, and getting excited, follows the advice of the fakir and his contemptible confederates, and endeavours to win back his money, only stopping when all he possessed is gone. The authorities should prevent the pea shell game. It is not to the point to claim that the victim is dishonest in attempting to get money by this means and therefore deserves the punishment he receives. The law is bound to protect the foolish as well as the weak.

A HARDENED CRIMINAL.—John Broderick was sentenced at Truro on last Thursday to spend the rest of his life in the penitentiary for indecent assault, which he committed in that Town a few months ago. Broderick is the individual who was sent to the penitentiary from Antigonish in October, 1903, for burglary and indecent assault. He then gave his name as John Burns. He received five years for burglary and two years for the second crime, both sentences to run concurrently. As the expiration of the two years' term he was brought back here from Kingston Penitentiary to be retried on the charge of burglary, at the instance of his counsel, who maintained the trial judge misdirected

Horse - Shoeing and General Blacksmith Work.
The undersigned has opened a shop on **St. Mary's St., near College St.**, and will be prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work promptly and in first-class style. Orders respectfully solicited.
A. McEACHERN,
Blacksmith.

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 Woolen 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 21, 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.

the jury on what constituted burglary. The principal witness against the prisoner at the former trial was unable to appear and he was discharged. The Chief Justice, who presided at Truro, said this was one of the worst cases that ever came before him. The prisoner had a record. He, giving his name as John Burns, was convicted of shop-breaking in Truro, in 1880, and sentenced to three years; in 1884 he was convicted of burglary in Truro, and sentenced to five years; in 1892 he was convicted at Antigonish of house breaking and indecent assault, and was given seven years. He felt that it would be improper to have a man of such a kind at large for another day. Broderick told the police that he committed the crime charged, railed against the court, and said he was tired of life and threatened to put an end to himself at once. He afterwards cut his throat in an attempt on his life.

Among the Advertisers.

Veal.—good veal calves wanted at Bonner's.

Team waggon for sale at a bargain by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Bonner's market is well supplied with beef, lamb, mutton, veal, mackerel, salmon, cod, hams and bacon.

Found, a small sum of money on May 31st, in Canadian Bank of Commerce. Apply at Palace Clothing Co.

You buy our hams and bacon under a guarantee that they are the best sugar cured, Bonner's.

Lost,—a small long-tailed fox terrier dog, white body and black and tan head, answering to the name of Trump. A reward of \$10 will be paid for his return alive, or \$5 for the return of his body. W. Huntley MacDonald, M. D.

Team Waggons and Carriages.

I have just purchased a lot of Team Waggons, different sizes, and can sell same at bargain prices. Have also a car-load of the reliable

Nova Scotia Carriage Co.'s Goods.

These are built to suit the width of our roads, are Strong, Stylish, comfortable and durable.

F. R. TROTTER.
LAND FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to either of the undersigned, will be received until the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT,

for the purchase, separately of the following lots of land owned in his lifetime by James M. Hall, late of Tracadie, Esquire, deceased, viz:

A lot of 6 acres at Bowman's Head;
A lot of 140 acres at Mattie Settlement, known as the Benoit lot;
A lot of 180 acres at Merland;
A lot of 1 acre (part of Fraser's lot) at Tracadie;

A lot of 25 acres more or less of Intervale lying between the Highway and Intercolonial Railway (being part of lands once owned by the late Benj. Girroir);
A lot of 15 acres, more or less of interval lying between the Intercolonial Railway and Tracadie River, being part of said lands formerly owned by the late Benjamin Girroir;

A lot of 55 acres, more or less, purchased by Mr. Hall from the late Nicholas Delorey and Andrew Delorey, on the road from Afton.
The quantity of land in each lot is estimated only. The executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
Dated Tracadie, N. S., June 12th, 1905.
REV. M. LAFFIN, Tracadie, Executors.
C. P. CHISHOLM, Antigonish, Executors.

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 26th, 1905.
ANGUS McDOUGALL Merchant,
Harbour au Bouche,

FULL DRESS AND FRONT
OPEN BACK



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 tab 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.

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