CASKET. THE

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-third Year.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29

The Holy Father has authorised the insertion in the Litany of the Saints of the petition : "Through the institution of the Most Holy Eucharist, deliver us O Lord."

Premier Rouvier has changed bis tune. He will now agree to an international conference to discuss France's position in Morocco, provided, - of course,-her legitimate interests are recognized. The Republic is not prepared for war with Germany, and accepts the inevitable with as good a grace as possible.

Mr. Maurice Baring, correspondent of the London Morning Post in Manchuria, has written a book on what he has seen with the Russian army. One of the interesting facts which he mentions in that Milton's "Paradise Lost" is extremely popular with the Russian peasantry and private soldiers. And yet many other writers of book, magazines and newspaper articles, ask us to believe that the people who can enjoy this magnificant poem are ignorant, besotted and de-

Irish Orangeism does not think a poor Catholic sewing - mistress too obscure for its notice. The lodge at Carntall, County Dublin, lately boycotted a school which employed such a teacher, and severely censured an Anglican clergyman who tried to put down the boycott. Under British law, however, there is some redress for those whose means of livelihood has been unjustly interfered with, and the Carntall Orangemen have met defeat at the hands of a Judge in

Lord Edmund Talbot, returning to his constituents in Chichester after being made Junior Lord of the Treasury, could only find a majority of 412 among those who had previously elected him by acclamation. The closeness of the contest was due in part to dissatisfaction with the Government's leaning towards protection, but in much greater part to the spirit of intolerance stirred up by the leaders of "passive resistance" to the Education Act. Some of the broadsheets circulated during the campaign were worthy of England's most violent "No Popery" days.

When Jules Verne died, we made no reference to his religion, for although we knew he had received Christian burial, we feared that, like so many gifted sons of France, he might have lost the faith of his childhood and recovered it only on his deathbed. We are delighted to learn from Dr. James J. Walsh's article in last month's Dolphin that our fears were groundless. Jules Verne was always a fervent and faithful Catholie, and Dr. Walsh found him last summer indignant over the persecution which the Republic was inflicting upon the Church, and keenly ironical with regard to the free thought which will not allow others to think freely.

The Saturday Review thus refers to the new holiday kept on the 24th of May :

"Lord Meath's somewhat factitious 'Empire Day' reminds us how three years ago in a small French-Canadian village we found all the peasants de lighting to keep Queen Victoria's birthlight of the war in South Africa. One wonders what are their feelings on finding the birthday converted into day. At the same time they spoke with something quite other than de-

Empire Day, and on noticing that many of the celebrators talk rather in Victoria. We sincerely trust that at these functions in future the speakers will talk of the empire rather as a great field of work than as a drum to be banged."

Bishop Williams of Huron pointed out in the Church of England Synod held in London the other day, that although the population of Ontario has increased, the number of children attending the public schools is less by 36,700 than it was fifteen years ago. Ontario, he says, is fast becoming a childless province, owing to the godless materialism which leads women to prefer a life of indolent selfishness to the responsibility, work, and glory of motherhood. His Lordship's fears are justified; though Ontario is not at all likely to become a childless province. The French-Canadians, with their splendid families, are pressing into it from the east and from the west, and will one day make it another Quebec. The violation of nature's laws lost New England for the native American and gave it to the Irish; a similar condition of things will give Ontario to the French.

Mr. Wilfred Ward, we are told, is about to become the editor of the Dublin Review, which acquired its great reputation under the editorship of his distinguished father. For some years past it has been living on that reputation, rather than on its merits. It is to be hoped that the new editor will infuse new life into it, and succeed in gathering around him an able staff of writers. One of its characteristics at present,-and the Tablet has the same fault, -is the tone of excessive reverence, almost amounting to servility, with which its reviewers speak of the rationalist learning of Germany, and the spirit of resentment which they display towards those who venture to think that it is notn ccessary to address Professor Harnack, for example, with bated breath and whispered humbleness. We shall be glad to see this very serious fault corrected under the new management of the Dublin.

King Alphonso's recent visit to England was the first time a Spanish sovereign has set foot on British soil since Philip the Second came over to marry Mary Tudor. The Spectator remarks that while Englishmen are always courteous to visiting monarchs, no other people make such a marked distinction between the reception given to a guest and the welcome given to a friend; and it hopes that Alfonso XIII perceived that it was the second of these which he received. Britain is disposed to be very friendly with Spain just now, partly because she has come to believe that instead of being a decadent nation as Lord Salisbury brutally called it, Spain is stronger to-day than she has been for two centuries; partly because Spanish aid is needed in settling the vexed question of Morocco. This is from the statesman's point of view; but King Alfonso made a personal appeal to a people who love nothing so much as pluck, when he bore himself so bravely during the attack on his life

The Norwegians are a steady, senslble people, and it is not likely that they feel any chagrin that their breach with Sweden has made so little stir in the world. The event has set journalists looking into Norwegian history, however, and it is recalled that formerly Norway was united with Denmark, though on equal terms, and that it was through this union that it lost its union with Rome. How the Lutheran creed was imposed on the people is thus described by Professor Boyeson,-of Columbia University, New York, a native of Norway, and a non-Catholic,-in his "Story of Nor-

"The landed estates which had belonged to the Church were confiscated by the Crown or distributed among royal favourites. In fact the plunder of churches and monasteries was the only evidence of religious zeal which

took place, and everywhere aroused discontent among the peasantry. Many parishes were left, for long periods, without any kind of religious teaching, and when Lutheran pastors were sent up from Denmark, they were usually ignorant or vicious men who could not be used at home. Exsoldiers, ex-sailors, bankrupt traders, and all sorts of vagabonds who were in some way disqualified from making a living, were thought to be good enough to preach the word of God in

Among the various means employed at present to prejudice Frenchmen, and men of all nations for that matter, against the Holy See, and persuade them that the Pope has not dealt fairly with the republic, untruthful press reports is the most influential. A few weeks ago many of the leading newspapers of the Continent, as well as those of Britain and America, published the statement that the Emperor of Austria was about to visit the King of Italy, and that the Pope had consented that he should do so, thus breaking, in favour of Francis Joseph, the rule which forbids Catholic sovereigns to visit the Italian usurper, after bringing about the abolition of the Concordat by refusing to make such a concession to President Loubet. This statement has since received official denial, but the denial has not been circulated as was the original report. The latter has been traced to its source, and the Roman correspondent of the Tablet says:

"M. de Bonnefon has well earned his reputation of being quite the most unreliable journalist in France, or out of it, but he is always picturesque and he frequently succeeds in attracting Bonnefon invented this story from beginning to end, as he has invented dozens of others before, and he succeeded in having his article copied throughout the European press. The Osservatore Romano has not only denounced it as a fabrication, but has revealed the malking metrics which inspired it." malicious motive which inspired it.'

"Michael MacDonagh of the London Times has just published "The Viceroy's Post Bag," containing the hitherto unpublished correspondence of the Earl of Hardwicke, first Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland after the Union. On this Viceroy devolved the disagreeable task of receiving the claims of the knaves who did not think their services in betraying their country had been properly compensated, and of transmitting the bribes sent by the Home Government to those whose claims had been acknowledged. It was just as unclean a piece of work as any purchaser of his Christian profession, and allied to those whose claims had been acotes has to perform at the present day; in fact it was more unclean; and Lord Hardwicke, if he had any sense of honour, must have felt a moral nausea all the time he was performing it. As an instance of what was asked of him, we learn that a Rev. Mr. Beresford, a kinsman of the Marquis of Waterford, was to be appointed Bishop of Kilmore. Hearing this, Archbishop Stuart, the Primate, wrote from Armagh to the Viceroy:

" In the North I have six bishops under me. Three are men of toler able moral character, but are inactive and useless, and two are of acknowledged bad character. Fix Mr. Beresford at Kilmore, and we shall then have three very inactive bishops and, what I trust the world has not yet seen, three bishops in one district reported to be the most profligate men in Europe.'

One is reminded of the ribald old ballad of the "Shan van Vocht," be-

" Lord Waterford is dead, With the covit at his head." and continuing :

"And when he went below, Where the Beresfords must go "

After reading the extravagant eulogies of Knox lately pronounced from Presbyterian pulpits, it is a relief to turn to the calmer and more judicial language of the Rev. John Watson,-Ian Maclaren. Mr. Watson believes Knox to have been "a singlehearted patriot," but he does not forget "that there have been two Scotlands, and that the other cannot be expected to love and honour Knox." He continues, with an important ad-

remain, as Lutheran pastors were hard to obtain and were needed at home. Gradually, however, the change Never have I said a word against that Never have I said a word against that Church in any land; I should be ashamed to speak unkindly of her in Scotland, for my ancestors were of her obedience, and I have known the learning and piety of the Scots priests. Knox and the reformers of the sixteenth century, we have owed much also to the Catholic Church, which

. . . If we have owed much to founded three out of four of our Universities, and built all our noblest cathedrals" We have not observed any such acknowledgment of indebtedness in the published reports of centenary discourses delivered in Canada. Rather do we find triumphant references to Knox's truculent denunciations of Catholics as idolaters. Ian Maclaren, we are very sure, does not believe the Mass and the use of images idolatrous; we are not so sure about the Toronto preachers and the editor of the Presbylerian Witness. It is on political grounds that Dr. Watson feels best able to justify Knox, for he says: "Perhaps even our Roman brethren will admit that at least it was better that Scotland should be united to England than be a province of France." But even though we were to grant that Mary Stuart and her mother wished to sacrifice to France the independence of Scotland,-and we do not think this by any means proved,-we would still believe that the Scots Catholic nobles were as ready to defend their country's freedom against a Catholic King of France as English Catholic nobles were to defend the freedom of England against a Catholic King of Spain. Only by accusing the Scottish Catholies of being traitors at heart can Knox's political policy be justified; and no really enlightened Protestant of to-day pretends to defend his religious policy.

The Spectator, reviewing Andrew Lang's "John Knox and the Reformation," just published by Longmans,

"The present writer is not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Lang for his scrutiny of the means by which the Scottish Revolution was brought about. It is an offence against morals, as well as against the true function of history, to bestow indiscriminate praise on all the actors of a revolution of whose general results we approve. Revolutions accompanied by treachery and violence lose half of their virtue, and sow the seeds of future ills. In his later life Knox had bitter reason to regret that in his eagerness to himself with unworthy associates."

The reviewer admires Knox, but his admiration is discriminating, very different from that of the preachers who have been lauding the famous revolutionist from the pulpits of Canadian churches. He says :

"To those who accepted his message and followed his counsels he was a tender and compassionate pastor, entering into their difficulties and sympathising with their sorrows. But the charity which hopeth all things and believeth all things had been de-nied to Knox. To those who would not accept his message he was an unpitying enemy from whom they did not receive even common justice.

Taking him at this valuation, we require no further reason for believing that John Knox was in no sense of the word a minister of Christ.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton has a remarkable faculty for putting himself in other people's place, so as to think their thoughts and express them. In one of the dialogues on current events which he writes for the Fortnightly Review, he makes the English Tory, Colonel Bartram, speaks thus of Irish affairs:

"I am against Home Rule on Imperial grounds, and I say so quite frankly. Ideally, I date say, it would be the best thing that Ireland should govern Ireland. I do not believe that Ireland can govern Ireland. But if Ireland cannot govern Ireland, there can be no doubt, I think, about the next best thing. The next best thing is that England should govern Ireland. But that Ulster should govern Ireland, that an unpopular and embittered fragment of Ireland should govern Ireland, that is certainly the worst of all possible solutions. . . . The system by which the Orangemen govern Ireland has all the disadvantages

type of government is parochial. bigoted, local. It has also all the dis-advantages, the unavoidable disad-vantages of Union. That is to say. the type of government is not the the type of government desired by the trish people. The system by which the Orangemen govern Ireland has in fact every conceivable disadvantage that there could be. And the Orangemen do govern Ireland.

That this expresses the thoughts of at least some English Tories we know, for the London Tablet has spoken in exactly this fashion, and its editor is an English country gentleman, and, like so many of his class, a Tory of Tories. Then Mr. Chesterton turns to a very different character, an Irish Home Ruler, Patrick Desmond, who

"We do not object to the English Government because it is bad (though it is bad); we object to it because it is English. We do not wish to be well English. We do not wish to be governed; we wish to exist. whole matter with us is this fundamental matter of self-expression and self-realization. Representative gov-ernment is not a means to the end. It is the end. The modern Tory prigs say: 'It does not matter whether a Government is representative or not as long as it governs well. I say that it does not matter whether a Government governs well or not, so long as it is representative.

taining, that Ireland desires Home Rule only as a part of a general hun-ger to create a civilisation, the Orangemen are perfectly right in supposing that it will not be a civilisation at all friendly to them or theirs. Of course, there would be no question of religious or political persecution : that is one of the follies of the Times newspaper, and the people who imagine Irishmen have faces like apes and carry a blunderbuss to Mass. Persecu-tion in the direct sense would be im-possible in any community established in the modern atmosphere.

"The difference between the Orangemen and us is that everything that they think civilisation we think that we barbarism, and everything that we think civilisation they think barbar-ism. To us their factory chimneys and huge, hideous towns are not so much wicked as simply savage—savage because of the lack of the essentials of the civilised man, grace, suavity, and the sense of historic memory. To them the pomp and elaboration of our Catholic ritual is not so much wrong as savage—savage because it is old, and because it is non-national. They think us barbarians because we cling to the past. We think them barbarians because they do not cling to the past.

"And so you will have to face in Ireland, if you give it liberty, a creation of that kind of civilisation which goes almost everywhere with the Catholic Church. You will find men thinking it much more important, for instance, to have heard things by tradition—that is by a chain of men than by what you call proof—that is by a chain of documents. You will find that good manners are more valued than good spelling. You will he is able to sing than if he is able to read. You will find less reading of newspapers and more telling of tales. You will have the life of the field everywhere considered not only more noble, but more sensible and ordinary than the life of the factory. In one word, you will have regnant and pre-eminent in Ireland that definite thing which the Orange religion and the English popular philosophy calls ignorance—and which we call the knowledge of the things worth knowing.

Epigrammatic and paradoxical as this is, it is exactly like what at least one brilliant frishman of our acquaintance would say on the subject. Later on in the conversation, Mr. Desmond. gives his opinion of the Japanese:

"Personally, as you know, I don't believe in the Japs. I believe that all this miracle of theirs is at bottom a miracle of imitation, a mimetic trick which belongs to the careful, keen-eyed and handy Oriental. You know the old story of the man who showed his coat to a Chinese tailor and said *Make me another coat like that.* The Chinaman proceeded to make him a coat like that: that is to say, a coat n which every stain, tear, patch, shiny corner or general trace of an-tiquity was with marvellous perfection reproduced. I think it has been the strength of the Japanese, but will ultimately be their weakness, that they have imitated Europe with this brilliant and audacious servility. They have taken the coat of the Christian civilisation and reproduced not only its great main outlines, patriotism, chivalry, experiment, science, democracy, respect for women, but also the flaws, even the miles temporary or accidental flaws. quite temporary or accidental flaws. stains on our contemporary civilisation, the ugliest and most degrading smears of modern foolishness or sin re-appear

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On and after Monday, June 5th, 1905, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows

LEAVE ANTIGONISH.

No. 5	Mixed for New Glasgow and	
	Truro,	9.37
** 20	Express for Hallfax,	13,50
** 85	Express for Sydney,	17.3
41.55	Mixed for Mulgrave,	12 3
er 86	Express for Truro, -	17,57
** 19	Express for Sydney,	12 56
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 31th, 1905. Dickens' Tribute "to the Little

Charles Dickens once paid a visit to the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Paris and described his impressions of the institution and the Sisters in an article in his own magazine, "Household Words." The great English novelist's account of a Catholic charity is so little known, not being included in his published works that it is worth reproducing here:

"The Little Sisters live with their charges in the most frugal way, upon the scraps and waste mean which they can collect from the surrounding houses. The voluntary contributions by which they support their insti-tution are truly the crumbs fallen from the rich man's table. The nurse fares no better than the objects of her care: she lives upon equal terms with Lazarus and acts toward him in the

spirit of a younger sister.

"We are ushered into a small parlor scantily furnished, with some Scripture prints upon the walls. A Sister enters to us with a bright look of cheer fulness such as fight. cheerfulness such as faces wear, when hearts beneath them feel that they are beating to some purpose in the world. She accedes gladly to our desire, and at once leads us into another room of larger size, in which twenty or thirty old women are at this moment finishing their dinner. It being Friday, rice stands on the table in the place of meat. The Sister moves and peaks with the gentleness of a mother speaks with the gentleness of a mother among creatures who are in or near the state of second childhood. In the dormitories on the first floor some lie bed ridden. Gentler still, if possible, is now the Sister's voice. The rooms throughout the house are airy, with large windows; and those inhabited by the Sisters are distinguished from the rest, by no mark of indulgence or he rest by no mark of indulgence or

. We decend now into the old man's department and enter a warm room, with a stove in the centre. One old fellow has his feet upon a little footwarmer and thinly pipes out, that he is very comfortable now, for he is always warm. The chills of age and the chills of the cold pavement remain together in his memory, but is very comfortable now, very comfortable. Another decrepit man with white hair and bowed back—who may have been proud in his youth of a rich voice for love song—talks of music to the Sister and being asked to sing, blazes out with joyous gestures, and strikes up a song of Gerander's in a cracked shaggy voice, which sometimes like a river given to flow underground is lost entirely and then bubbles up again, quite thick with mud. We go into a little oratory, where all pray together nightly before they retire to rest; then we descend into a garden formen, and pass thence by a door into a women's court.

"And now we go into the kitchen. Preparation for coffee is in progress; the dregs of coffee that have been collected from the houses of the affluent n the neighborhood are stewed for a ong time with great care. The Sisters say that they produce a very tolerable result; and, at any rate, every inmate is thus enabled to have a cup of coffee very morning, to which love is able o administer the finest mocha flavor. A Sister enters from her rounds out of doors with two cans of broken victuals; she is a healthy, and. I think a handsome woman. Her daily work is to go out with the cans directly after she has had her morning coffee, to collect food for the house. As fast as she fills her cans, she brings them to the kitchen and goes out again. continuing in this work daily till four

o'clock. "You do not like this begging? What are the advertisements on behalf of our own hospitals? What are the collectors? What are the dinners, the speeches, the charity sermons? weak women strong in heart, without advertisement, or dinners, or charity sermons, without urgent appeals to a sympathizing public, who have no occasion to exercise charity by enticing it to ball and theatrical benefits, patiently collect waste food from house to house and feed the

poor with it, humbly and tenderly.
"The cans are now to be emptied; the contents being divided into four compartments, according to their naturebroken meat, vegetables, slices of pudding, fish, etc. Each is afterwards submitted to the best cookery that can be contrived. The choicest things are set aside: These said a Sister, with a look of satisfaction, will be for our poor, dear sick.

"The Sisters divide the duties of the house among themselves: two s in the kitchen, two in the laundry, one begs, one devotes herself to constant personal attendance on the wants of the old men, and so with others, each having her special de-partment. The whole sentiment of the household is that of a very large and a very amiable family. To feel that they console the last days of the infirm and aged poor, is all the Little Sisters get for their hard work."—The

Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cheless 1 D Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify, I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by all druggists.

Our Dumb Newspapers.

The London Saturday Review, Protestant to the backbone, even ultra-Protestant on occasions, dealt recently with the religious situation in Fernan and was applying in part its France, and we republish, in part, its remarkable article on page 9. What a contrast between this broad estimate made by a Protestant Englishman and the narraw sectarian view which our feet and the part and the pa Boston and New England papers give

and New England papers give us of the same facts?

A Boston paper, steeped in bigotry, says that the present religious troubles are due to the royalist leanings of the clergy. This London paper says that "the prime motive is the degradation of French Catholicism." The Boston paper says: "The Church makes the paper says: "The Church makes the Concordat impossible because it wishes to dominate the State": the London paper says: "The Concordat on the part of the State was tainted with fraud from the beginning." The Boston paper: "The French Government is on the spate and knowing the conton paper: "The French Government is on the spot, and, knowing the conditions, may be trusted to do what is right"; the London paper: "If French Christianity is not called on yet to endure such outrages as the tyrant Diocletian ifficted, the sapping and mining process which Julian the Apostate applied threatens it." The Boston paper: "The Government owns every public building, the churches are public buildings, therefore the Government owns the churches and may rent them to the churches and may rent them to the people"; the London paper pronounces this theory an outrage, and the tak-ing of the churches theft and sacri-lege, and claims that "the millions which the pietr and participate of lege, and claims that "the millions which the piety and penitence of a thousand years" bestowed on the Church belongs to the Church and not to the State. The London paper, furthermore, says the Revolution of 1790 was more honest and fairer to the Church, because while it took Church proparty it tried to make some Church property it tried to make some kind of restitution by helping to support the Church and its clergy. The Boston paper: "The French electorate desire this condition"; the London paper: No it does not. That France really desires the success of this latest Lacohin enterprise few believe."

Jacobin enterprise few believe. But the reading of the Saturday Review article should lead our intelligent readers to ask themselves the question: What can we who enjoy liberty here do to help our brethren? The Church in France is one of the most important in Christendom, and what-ever injures its life, diminishes its reever injures its life, diminishes its resources, or hampers its freedom, is a blow aimed at Christianity itself. This is precisely the view which the London paper takes of the present situation in France. Yet the Catholics of the United States are apparently indifferent. The first thing, it seems to us, that should be done is to organize meetings in every town and hamlet in meetings in every town and hamlet in the country, and draw up a solemn protest against this organized tyranny of the twentieth century. Protestant as well as Catholic will attend such meetings, and sign such a protest; the moral effect of such action, coming from this great republic, must have a good influence. The Catholic press of the country is a proper agency to advocate and organize the movement.— 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 and of the 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 ad-vising them." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

The Mysteries of Knowledge.

A Bostonian was praising the other day the astronomical work of Percival

"Before the last total eclipse of the sun," he said, smiling, "Mr. Lowell observed to an old colored man whom

" George, if you'll watch the chickens out at your place to-morrow morning about 11 o'clock, you'll see them

all go to roost.'

"'Hi, hi." George laughed. 'Hi, hi! Dat's a good joke.'

"He thought, you see, that Mr. Lowell was fooling him. But when at about 11 o'clock the next morning the sun darkened and the chickens did

go to roost, George was amazed and somewhat horrified. He sought Mr. Lowell out and said:
"Wot you done tole me wuz true, sah. Mah chickens went to roost, sah. jist laik you said dey would."
"Yes, George, I suppose they did,"
the astronomer returned.

"'How long, sah, did yon know bout dis?' said George,
"'Oh, a long time,"
"Did you know dey would go to

roost a year ago?

"'Yes; fully a year ago.'

"'Well, dat beats all,' said George, in an awed voice. Dem chickens wuzn't hatched a year ago.'"

Clark's Pork and Beans for Thinkers.

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Confided to a friend the hope that if he died his body would be given sepulture in the local Jewish cemetery. Assured that his wish should be respected, he signified a willingness to face his fate. But his time had not arrived, and he resumed his place among the live ones. His erstwhile confident then asked him why he had been pladged to give him burial in the been pledged to give him burial in the Hebrew cemetery. Pat promptly answered: "Sure! and that would be the last place the divil would look for an Irishmen."

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

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Resolution of Condolence.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heaven-ly Father to visit the home of our highly esteemed and revered sister, Mrs. Donald McIsaac, and remove therefrom by death, an affectionate and dutiful daughter:

Be it resolved, that we the members of the "Ladies' Altar Society," Inverness, extend to our worthy sister, Mrs. Donald Melsaac, Mr. Melsaac, and members of the family, our deep and heartful sympathy, for than in their heartfelt sympathy for them in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of this resolution be placed on the min-utes, a copy be sent to the family, and also that a copy be sent to THE CASKET

for publication.

REV. SR. ST. JOHN, Treas.

Mrs. J. L. McDougall, Pres.

Miss F. McIsaac, Vice-Pres.

Miss M. M. McIsaac, Secy.

fuony story? A St. Paul girl laughed so hard she dislocated her jaw, and this is the story that made her laugh : A man was shaving and cut off the end of his nose. He dropped the razor, and cut off the end of a big toe. Grabbing them up, he ran to a doctor, who accidentally transposed them. Now the man has to trim a toe nail at the end of his nose, and take off his shoe to sneeze. Would you dislocate your jaw laughing at that? — Atchison Globe.

The strike of miners at Springhill still continues. It is probable that the mechanics in charge of the pumps and other machinery will also be called



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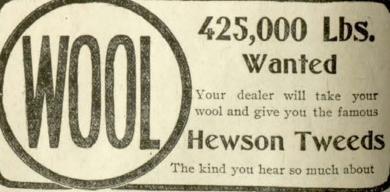
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DORY MATES.

dames B Connolly, in Scribner's Magazine (Continued from last tasus

"Gettin' to it, boy, gettin' to it." "And the water smoother, don't you

think, Martin?" think, Martin;
"A lot smoother, Eddie-boy," and
under his breath, "I only wish it
hadn't moderated for a while longer."
"And the air not quite so cold, Mar-

"Not quite, Eddie-boy," and again under his breath, "And that's not for the best, either, just now." He looked out ahead—out and up. It was quite a little while before Eddie noticed what Martin had foreseen—the white dottering down. Only when takes fluttering down. Only when they began to settle on the back of his woollen mitts did the young fellow take note of them—resting there for a moment and then melting under the warmth of his hand. He regarded the first flake curiously. That he could see it at all was proof that morning was at hand, and he felt glad. What it might mean to them did not then dawn on him. When his brain awoke to the warning it brought he did not obey his first impulse to shout out his discovery. Instead he waited and thought it all out, and as he waited and pondered the flakes fell faster.

When he had thought it all out he looked toward Martin, who was leaning over the bow. Thinking he might be asleep—he felt drowsy enough him-self—Eddie feared to waken him at first. But he finally ventured to call Martin!

"Aye, boy." Martin turned with eyes that clearly had not lately been closed, eyes that regarded him tender-

Will it last? Don't be afraid to tell me, Martin—I think I know what it means now."

"And you're not afraid?"
"Afraid? Why, no. 'Twas the work the hardship I dreaded—not the danger of being lost. None of my people were ever afraid to die. And yet, I'm afraid of the sea, Martin. That must have come from my mother. She was always afraid of it—on account of my father being on it as much. I suppose. I hate to think so much, I suppose. I hate to think of being drowned and being found floating in it, or even lying on the bottom of it. There's a good many lying on the bottom hereabouts, aren't

there, Martin?"
"The sands hereaway, Eddie, are covered with the bones of lost fisher-

"Well, that's what I dread. If I could only die ashore, or be buried ashore—a Christian burial with a little prayer, and then the dry earth over you. Don't you fear being buried in the sea, Martin?"

"Fear it? Not me, boy. Sea or shore, it's all one to Martin Carr, though maybe I do like the sea a bit

"Ugh—I don't. And promise me, Martin—promise me, if it rests with you, that you'll bury me ashore."
"Hush, boy, hush. It's not right now to be thinkin such things."

Again Martin looked out from the

bow and the young fellow huddled in the stern. He could not stand the long silences. "What are youthinkin' of, Martin?"

"I'm thinkin', boy, that it's small use waitin' around here for the vessel. It's as thick o' snow as I've seen it in a good many winters and no sign of it slacking. We've got to be doin' something, and we might's well be rowin' But first, where's your tobacco? Well, throw that over—see now, there goes mine. That's so that by'n'by you won't be tempted to smoke. Smokin' makes you thirsty, and to be thirsty and no water—I mean real thirsty, after two or three days maybe without a drink and you rowin' hard all the time and the juice sweated out of you -it's an awful feeling, lad. I know, I know, there is the snow. But snow where it touches here isn't quite what you think it. Not a square inch where the snow strikes here that isn't crusted with salt, and you know what comes of drinkin' saltish water. We may be out for days, so let's get ready. Let me see now—it oughter be twelve o'clock by this. Yesterday at twelve I mind the tide set to the west'ard. We'll row across it—so. But first we'll pitch out the fish. It's a shame it it, to have to heave the fine fat fish back you've gone to the trouble of baitback you've gone to the trouble of baiting up four tubs of trawls-to have to haul a mile and a half of trawls and then have to heave them overboard then have to heave them overboard again after they're coiled nice in the buckets and the fish to your gunnels after them. Two thousand pounds of good fish there, Eddie. It's a shame, but over with 'em. And don't try to save one to eat. It's no use—raw fish. I tried it once, and my stomach was upset by it. And my stomach's not easy upset. You'd throw it up, Eddie, and that would weaken you for the and that would weaken you for the rowing. And we're in for a row now. You've rowed a dory around in a har-

"How far, Martin?"
"To Newfundland coast, maybe—a hundred and fifty miles-if we're not picked up."

bor, boy, in your day, but now for a

"Tis discouraging to think of, but don't let yourself think too much about it. After twenty-four or fortyhours you won't be thinkin' so much about it. "Twill be more mechanicallike then with you - brain kind of hazy-like from lookin' at nothing but the level sea over the gunnel and your arms never stopping. Do you sit on the for ard thwart, but take it easy lis a long drag, boy-a hundred and fifty mile to Newfundland."

And so they set out. 'Twas a long, easy, regular stroke that Martin dropped into. Just such a stroke as a man might adopt who looked for a moderately long drag to his vessel-

ten or fifteen miles say. But this was a hundred and fifty afternoon!" miles. Yes, and more, with allowances

dory itself. Whoever has rowed a dory knows that nothing will swerve more easily off its course—that is, if you don't know how. Martin Carr knew how, but the young fellow with him did not; and it was Martin Carr's business to make such allowances as would offset the uneven rowing of

They rowed on. To the boy the silences were appalling. For an hour at a time nothing would be said. Martin, with the instinct of an old trawler, was husbanding every ounce of energy; the boy was numb, overwhelmed. A hundred and fifty miles The thought of it! He did not shrink from the thought of death, but a hundred and fifty miles of this work! began to figure it out. Say they drove the dory ten feet a stroke. That was more than five hundred strokes to a mile—one hundred and fifty times five hundred-how much? How slow he was to figure now—but yes, that was 75,000 strokes. Good Lord-one, two, three-why it would take twenty-four hours just to count 75,000 without rowing at all. But to row—to reach out with the arms and haul those two heavy blades through a heavy sea — one—two—three—and every stroke ineffective, certainly for him, if not for the strong-backed Martin Carr, because of the unevenness of the sea. Why, it would take a week, night and day.

He began to figure it up another

way. Suppose they made two miles an hour. That was forty-eight miles a day—three days in all. But allow-ing for cross-tides and cross-winds, the constant heading of the dory straight again—say four days. Four days! And nothing to eat and nothing to drink during those four days of work and toil. And that meant that work and toil. And that meant that they must never vary from their course. Naturally they would vary say six days and six nights. But no man can row night and day for six days and nights without food and drink — not even Martin, wonderful man that he was, could do it. Say they rested one-third of the time. they rested one-third of the time—eight hours a day. Ashore men, who did practically nothing, slept eight hours a day. That surely would not be too much rest after rowing a heavy dory in a heavy sea.

Already, though he had been rowing

hardly more than two hours, he was tired, with wrists hot and heavy, and his forearms cramping. And Martin himself must feel it after a day or two. Much as he had heard of these iron men, these deep-sea trawlers, they could not last it out forever. And God! suppose they were heading out across the Atlantic-and could even Martin say they were not, with no sun or stars to guide him? Would it be slow starvation? And why was it, now he thought of it, he wasn't famnow he thought of it, he wasn't famished? Twenty-eight hours already without food! Ah, was that why Martin buckled his own belt about his stomach—buckled it tight and made him drink the last of the water Surely, if nothing else came, that

would come—the slow starvation.
Or would it be just madness? How
unreal it all was! One—two—three four-the chafing of the oars came to him as if from some other dory in the distance. So certain was he that the noise was not made by himself and Martin that he stopped and listened. "What's it, lad?"

"Isn't there another dory somewhere near, Martin?"
"Maybe—there's no tellin', it's so thick," answered Martin aloud, but to himself. "Already," and shook his head sorrowfully.

The lad, after a moment or two of listening, came to see how he had misled himself.

He resumed his examination of Martin's back—the regular bend and heave he noticed. He could not see the face, but he knew the calm set of eyes and jaw. What a man! But even Martin would have to go, too, and when they would be found, even Martin, the iron man, would be stiff and cold also, as others had been found before him. But so few were found! And why weren't they found! Capsized and drowned. That was it—or was it that they went crazy and jumped overboard? He pictured that the sudden dropping of the everlasting oars, the last wild cry, the dive over the gunnel. He wondered would it be

that way with himself.

He looked about, his first long look, and noted the sea. He certainly never had imagined the sea as it was nownot nearly so rough as on the day be-fore — almost smooth, in fact, as if beaten down with the weight of snow which lay upon it like—like what? He had seen that often, of course—the new fallen snow on land. But noth-ing like this—the cold gray waste hidden until all was white. What was it like now, that white covering? Oh, yes-why had he not thought of it before ?-like the white sheet they some-

times drew over dead people.
"Martin!" he called out then.

"Aye?"
"Isn't it awful?"

"Tis—in a way. "Tis solemn, boy.

Here we are hid away—a vessel could
be fifty feet away and we not see her.

She could be twenty feet away and she not see us-we're that white. there's a consolation-the thicker it

comes the sooner it'll stop."

"Then this should stop soon. It did stop finally; after what Martin judged to be ten or twelve hours. It melted from the sea, then thinned above, and the sky shone through. Not a broad sweep at first, but patches here and there. It was later before the clear dome and the familiar stars

shone out, "There's the Great Dipper, boy—see

it? It must be three o'clock in the morning by the placing of it."

"Three in the morning — and we rowing since three o'clock yesterday

to be made for the set of wind and tide and the natural perversity of the dory itself. Whoever has rowed a dory knows that nothing will swerve starb'd bow, boy, and on that course till morning, and then we'll go by the

The morning came and the boy noted that six inches of snow covered the inside of the dory everywhere-gunnels, strakes, and thwarts except where they had been sitting, and the bottom of the dory except where their champing boots and the heat from within them had beaten it into a slush; and that the snow was dazzling white under the morning sun. But above all he felt the cold. "The wind must have shifted, Mar-

tin, it's so much colder.'

"Aye, boy. "Tis no west now,"
"A cold wind—the coldest of all, isn't it, Martin?

"Aye, boy, but one great comfort with it—'tis mostly a clear wind, a no'wester. Should any vessel be about now they'll soon see us. But rest a while, boy. Go aft and he in the stern—you'll be trimmin' ship better there—every little tells in a better there-every little tells in a long haul-or stamp up and down and slap your arms, or take the bailer and shovel out the snow.

shovel out the snow."

Having cleared the dory of snow, the boy strove vainly to overcome his inclination to lie down. But he did lie down at last, His legs were so numb that he hadn't the strength to go aft, he said, and so Martin took him in his arms and set him in the stern. "And don't rest too long there, boy. There's such a thing as freezing stern. "And don't rest too long boy. There's such a thing as freezing boy. A cold wind, to death in a no'wester. A cold wind, lad, is a no'wester."

The boy lay there till Martin bade rise and stamp about. But he could not keep up the stamping for long. "I'm so tired, Martin, and hungryoh, so hungry!" He sucked at a bit

of snow-crust. "Aye, boy. One older and tougher than you might say it. And don't eat too much of that stuff, and try, boy, try a while again to keep moving your

arms and legs.

He tried but could not. So Martin hade him lie down again. And the boy lay down and began to drowse, at which Martin shook his head. But what could he do? He had to keep rowing himself. Oh, yes, he took off his own cardigan jacket and forced the boy into it. The boy, only half awake protested—a feeble protest awake, protested—a feeble protest—as Martin, with a soft "Hush, lad, hush—weren't me and your father dory-mates for many the long year together?" buttoned it about him.

"My. Martin, but that's warming!"
"Aye, boy, that it is. Many a cold winter's day it's helped to warm me."
To remove his cardigan jacket, which was under his oil-coat, Martin had to expose himself to the biting no'wester, and so cold and searching was it that he took many minutes to button his oil-jacket again. To overcome the numbness — "Or soon wouldn't be able to hold an oar at all, "Or soon I he muttered - he beat his hands against the gunnels, noticing the while that he had only knocked off the last little films of frozen snow-crust, but also, though this rather curiously than sympathically, that the ends of his fingers bled under the impact of the blows. "Man, but 'tis cold, when it comes to that!" and bent over the boy to fix the jacket more securely around his neck. Forty-eight hours now without food or drink—'tis hard on you, lad—hard

Back to his rowing, and no cessation till he heard the lad muttering in his sleep. "What's it now?" said Martin. and bent toward him.

-But to be floating around in the water or lying somewhere on the bottom for the fish to eat upmurmured the sleeping boy. "Lad, lad, but you're right-'tis

hard." -If it was no more than a Chris-

"Christian burial, lad? Make your mind easy, but if I live and you die 'tis Christian burial you'll get, boy. But 'tis both of us together'll go, I'm thinkin' now." He shook the lad. "Wake — wake now, Eddie boy wake, boy, wake and try and row again a bit. "Tis cruel I am—aye, the hard heart of me—aye, boy. But now you must row, and maybe you'll warm up a while yet. Lay there, and in two hours more 'tis stiff as the oar your-alf you'll be " self you'll be."

To be continued.

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ed the story she asked:
"Now, Tommy, if father were to
die, wouldn't you work to keep

"Why, no," said the little chap, not relishing the idea of work. "What for? Ain't we got a good house to live

"Oh, yes, my dear," said the other; "but we can't cat the house, mother: you know."
"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" continued the young

hopeful.

"Certainly, dear," replied the mother; "but they wouldn't last long, and what then?"

"Well, ma," said the young incorrigible, after thinking a moment, "wouldn't there be enough to last un-"Aye, boy. And there's the North | Youth, wouldn't there be enough to last u till you got another husband?"

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

THE COST OF CHEAPNESS.

Under this title Mr. W. S. Lilly lays bare to the readers of the Fort nightly Review the system by which the department stores and other establishments of that class are able to offer their customers such wonderful "bargains." On a certain afternoon he had found some ladies rejoicing in the discovery of shirt-waists at half-a-crown - sixty-two cents - apiece. Later on in the evening he saved a poor girl from being run over by a cab; her tottering steps at first led him to think her intoxicated; but on enquiry he found she was faint from hunger, and that she was earning her living by making these very same shirt-waists at four shillings, -a dollar, -a dozen.

The incident set Mr. Lilly thinking. He did not credit the girl's story till he had verified the statements for himself. At the same time he had learned many other facts about the wages paid to sewing-girls in London. They get eighty-seven cents a dozen for making ulsters; from ten to fourteen cents a dozen for making children's pinafores, finding their own cotton; thirty-two cents a dozen for embroidered chemises which are sold for thirty-two cents apiece; sixty-seven cents a dozen for workmen's shirts; twenty-nine cents for making a lined skirt with striped flounce and stitching .- a good seamstress would work very hard to turn out eight of these a week, thereby bringing her weekly earnings up to two dollars and thirty-two cents; two cents a pair for making golf knickers, complete." "Is it any wonder," asks Mr. Lilly, "human nature being what it is, that many girls find this life of such hard toil and scanty remuneration intolerable, especially when we remember that the employment is precarious. . . . The wonder to me is not that

many of our poor seamstresses yield to temptation, but that so many resist it." He goes on to point out that fashionable shops in the West End keep down their running expenses by a practice which saps the very foundations of society, - the employment of good-looking sales-girls at a wage so small that it does not even enable them to dress in the stylish fashion which the patrons of such shops require in those who serve them. We have several times referred to this frightful evil as existing in the United States; we had hoped it did not exist in England. Mr. Lilly quotes the Parisian modiste in a French play, telling the shop-girl: "You must dress better. Our customers e pect it." The girl answers: "How can I do it with my wages?" The modiste retorts: "Of course you cannot with your wages; but I know plenty of others who do it; how do they manage it?" "Madame, you know very well how they manage it," is the girl's quiet reply.

Mr. Lilly's comment is: "One item, then, of the cost of cheapness is the chastity of young girls," And proceeding with his indictment of this cruel system, he says: "Another is the unspeakable degradation of family life.' He gives some details which were brought out in the police court, and sums them up in these words: "Father, mother, and daughter living together in one small room, and toiling there incessantly to earn a shilling a day between them, where withal to eat, drink and be clothed! Thousands upon thousands of such homes exist among us. They are a notable item in the cost of cheapness." Many good people dismiss considerations like these by saying that intense misery is inevitable in such a human hive as London. Then let us look at York, which is not a big city, as cities go, only about seventy-five thousand, Of this population, there are to-day more than twenty thousand, -an exact calculation puts the number at 20,302,-who cannot earn enough to provide themselves with food as good as that supplied to the inmates of the York workhouse, and who have never a penny to spend on anything beyond the bare necessaries of life. In order to treat themselves to a pipe of tobacco, or a newspaper, or buy a toy for their children,

their absolutely necessary living expenses, they have to go with less than they need to eat or wear. If they drink, and drink to excess, as many of them do, the drink must take the place of food, they cannot pay for both. Even if sober, they cannot have homes. They must live in slum tenements, and bring their children up amid dirt and disease, drunkenness and crime. "I know of nothing sadder," says Mr. Lilly, "than to go into the poor quarters of one of our large cities and to gaze on the multitudes of stunted, sickly, suffering boys and girls whom one sees there, with their narrow chests, their ricketty limbs, their faulty teeth. The causes are clear enough: such as the overcrowding of human life in the slums where they dwell, their unwholesome and insufficient food, the ill-health of mothers toiling incessantly for a precarious pittance under the sweating system, or in conditions hardly less crushing, until the very birth of their offspring." He notes the terribly significant fact for England, recorded in Mr. Seebohm Rountree's book on "Poverty," that "sixty per cent. of our adult male population now fail to reach the already low standard of the recruiting ser-

After touching on the other injustice done to working people,-which Sidney Webb in his "Industrial Democracy" states thus tersely: "In the majority of industries it costs less, whether in the form of an annual premium, or in that of an occasional lump sum out of profits, to compensate for accidents than to prevent them,"-Mr. Lilly goes on to the root of the evil, and shows that a Political Economy, whose principles are really atheistic, has taken the place of Christianity, in determining the relations between capital and labour. Adam Smith declared that the ideal system was that by which "every man, so long as he does not violate the laws of justice is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest his own way, and to bring both his industry and his capital into competition with those of any other man or order of men." But when the Scottish economist wrote "laws of justice" he meant merely the criminal law, which is a very different thing; a man may commit heinous injustice without ever putting himself in danger of fine or imprisonment. And he did not take into account that the unskilled laborer, with no capital but his physical strength, may often have to choose between starvation wages and the poorhouse, under a pretended freedom of contract. Smith's principles found a forcible exponent in Professor Stanley Jevons of the Manchester school of philosophy, who put the thing with brutal plainness in his Primer of Political Economy" " The employer is, generally speaking, right in getting work done at the lowest possible cost; it is a question of Supply and Demand." Mr. Lilly sets against this the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas and of Suarez, which he puts in his own words as follows:

There is a justum pretium, a fair wage for labour, even unskilled labour the measure of which is, as those older moralists taught, the means of living a human life; and this includes, not merely house and home, but leisure and spiritual cultivation; not merely, in their accurate language, bona naturae necessaria, but bona statui necessaria. And if he is poor and needy, his destitution does not make it right to underpay him. To underpay him is to steal from him; and this is one of the most common and most disgraceful forms of theft: the most common because it is found in every department of life: the most disgraceful because it is the most cowardly. But the very notion of a justum pretium, a fair wage, has died out of the popular mind, taught to regard human labour as mere merchan-

"Of course, competition is a neces sary element in human life, and the source of much which is most valuable in civilization. It should not be the sole mode of adjusting the relations between Demand and Supply. Human society is not, and cannot be, an unrelated mass of human units. It is an organism and in convenient and in convenient. organism; and in economics, as in other spheres, cooperation rightly claims a place; a larger place, indeed, than competition. Rivalry, contentions, strife are unquestionably necessary; no less necessary are combination, agreement, union; no less necessary is the sense of right, of justce embodied in the organized force of the State; no less necessary is the spirit of pity and compassion which animates the innumerable works of beneficence and charity.

"One thing is certain. The classes

who exist in luxury, or in substantial comfort, have, as a rule, no conception of the depth of degradation, moral and physical, in which millions of underpaid toilers live and die. And the first tep towards the redress of this great wrong of underpayment, is the clear exhibition of the two facts that it exists and that it is wrong, not, as the old Orthodox Political Economists taught, right. It is wrong that cheap-ness should be purchased at the cost they have to make some reduction in of which I have exhibited some items. And for that wrong the men and women who now constitute society,ally to blame, -have to answer.

All of us may dwell upon these thoughts with profit. When we are trying to cheapen the price of our purchases, when we find ourselves eager in the pursuit of "bargains," we may very well stop to ask ourselves at whose cost we are trying to profit, and whether we do not run the danger of cooperating in one of the sins which cry to heaven for vengeance,-the defrauding of the labourer of his wages.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor,—I came lately upon a prayer book entitled, "True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin," translated from the French of the Blessed de Monfort, with the "Imprimatur" of several Bishops, in the hands of a pupil of one of our convents, to whom it was given as a premium. Under heading "The Friends of the Cross," page 298, I find the following: "You have united together, Friends of the Cross, prepared for the conflict with the world, not by flying away from it like monks and nuns, for fear of being vanquished, etc., etc." Is this true and edifying? June 23, 1905.

[To fly from the world from fear of being vanquished by it is a legitimate motive for becoming a monk or a nun, and there may be many who have been influenced by it in a greater or less degree. But to state or even insinuate that it is the only motive, or the prevailing motive, is to take a very narrow view of the matter, a view which our correspondent corrections where the problem is to be a very narrow view of the matter, a view which our correspondent corrections. y calls neither true nor edifying. have often felt a desire to destroy certain devotional books, and we do not hesitate to add the book in question,—or at least the passage quoted,—to the list we have in mind.—ED.

D'Escousse, C. B., June 26th, 1905.

To the Editor of the Casket: For the last week or two the parish of D'Escousse has been the scene of much hustle and preparation. The cause for all this work was the ceremony which is held annually in some one of the parishes of the Isle Madam and is called the procession. The procession is a survival of an old French custom, and consists in the passing of the Blessed Sacrament through the parts of the parish nearest the church. At 4 o'clock the procession left the church. In front was the cross, then came the banners of St. Cecelia, St. Joseph, Children of Mary, and Sacred Heart of Jesus. Following the banners were 160 children of the parish, each arrying a small banner, and directly behind was the beautiful banner of the Society of the Sacred Heart, which immediately preceded the canopy. Under the canopy was Fr. Chouinard carrying the Blessed Sacrament. He was ably assisted by Frs. Gallant and Robitaille of Arichat, and Fr. Robitaille of West Arichat. Behind the canopy came the parishioners of D'Escousse and many visitors from neighbouring

From the church the procession went to the first repository where Benediction was given by Fr. Chouinard. The other repositories were then visited and the same ceremony gone through. After the three repositories had been visited, the procession re-paired to the church where Vespers and Benediction were sung

The church was beautifully decorated with evergreen festoons and streamers, and was admired by all. Its beautiful appearance was a tribute D'Escousse. The outside decorations were left to the men and were also very nice, the flags and arches presenting an appearance very pleasing

But no description of the procession would be complete without reference to the work of our worthy pastor Fr.
Treunet, whose zeal and energy in
everything added greatly to the beauty of the procession.

Port Felix Welcomes its Native Priest.

To-day this sea-girt hamlet of Port Felix is gaily decorated with bunting in honour of the arrival home of the Revd. Abraham Boudreau, who was raised to the dignity of the priesthood

on Sunday, June 18th.

The people of his native parish turned out en-masse to welcome home after his ordination one who is an honour to his aged parents and a redit to the community at large.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Capt. Hubore Boudreau of Port Felix. He is worthy of the highest encomiums for diligence and perseverance under difficulties. He entered college with meagre education at an age when more favoured youths are graduating. But by perseverance and strict application to duty he has succeeded in having himself enrolled as one of the noble clergy of this diocese. Naturally fitted for his chosen vocation the duties of which he is cation, the duties of which he is now called upon to perform at an age of mature judgment, he will be a valuable addition to the number of good men who are labouring for the salvation of souls in this diocese. Assisted by the Revd. R. Beaton, he celebrated his first High Mass here on Tuesday and performed the sacred ceremony in a manner that touched the hearts of the parishioners, who are proud of having one from amongst them attain to the dignity of the priesthood.

In fact a glance at the late records of St. F. X. College will convince one that the students from those isolated harbours are able to compete with the best material from more en-lightened localities. OBSERVER, Port Felix, June 20th, 1905.

The steamers City of Rome and Linden collided last week in the St Clair, opposite Tashmoo Park, and both were sunk. Two members of the crew of the Linden, the cook and his liife, were drowned.

Chief Carpenter of Montreal has sent telegrams in all directions asking for the arrest of Louis Belair, until a few days the trusted teller of the Provincial Bank, St. Cunegonde. Belair is accused of stealing \$3,200 from the bank. It is said he lost his money in speculation.

To Let at the Beach.

A most desirable summer residence containing nine rooms partly furnished, well suited for two families or for a person desiring to keep sum-mer boaders, excellent bathing, boating and factors. Exp. factors are supported by mer boaders, excellent bathing, fishing. For further particulars,

> MRS. ANGUS CHISHOLM, Antigonish Harbor

Notice of Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Antigonish Farmers' Association will be held at the Court House, Antigonish, on Saturday, July 1st, at 10 a. m. An interesting session is promised. A full at J. A. McLEOD, President, W. VINTEN Secretary,

Horse - Shoeing and General Blacksmith Work.

The understgned has opened a shop on St. Mary's St., near College St., and will be prepared to do all kinds of black-smith work promptly and in first class style. Orders respectfully solicited.

A. McEACHERN,

A.KIRK&CQ

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

Newest Weaves in Fashionable Dress Fabrics =

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

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

Jackets, Costumes, Skirts.

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

Spring Jackets.

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

Tailored Cos tumes

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

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 thein will prove what we say.

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

Ladies' Waterproofs.

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

Ask for Perrin's "Auto" Gloves.

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

Lace Curtains

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

Special Curtain Value: Nottingham lace, good pattern, 54 in. wide, 3½ yds long at

We have complete lines in all kinds of House Furnishings.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

saln han

General News.

Elmer Young, Hattie Hatfield and ittle Elma Young are held at Digby witnesses, in the infanticide case. Sackville, N. B., had, a \$15,000 fire on Monday destroying the wood working plant owned by S. Copp & Co.

glope Young and Kingsley Melan-son, charged with murdering a child at Plympton. Digby Co., have been sent up for trial.

The report of the census of Winnipeg by the directory company has been made public and shows that the population of Winnipeg is 78,367,

Rioting took place at Warsaw and Lodz the past week. Reports state that a great many people were shot down by the Cossacks. The difficulty is to get reliable figures in such cases.

S. H. Pelton, K. C., of Yarmouth, N. S., is going to Montevideo at the instance of the Canadian Government to get all facts pertaining to the seizure of the sealing schooner Agnes G. Donohue, of Halifax, and the imprisonment of her captain and crew. The Captain received a severe sentence, also the officers.

Indian Secretary Brodrick, on presenting the Indian budget in the British house of commons said it was his duty to ask the house to increase the charge for military services by about \$12,200,000. He contended that the main reason for which the military forces of the country were now organ-ized was the defense of India.

The Springhill strike is over. The men started work on the 22nd. The management sent for the committee of Pioneer Lodge and told them that a position awaited Hyatt at the dumpngstation or at the stables. The committee called a special meeting and presented their report. Hyatt chose the position at the stables, and the lodge declared the strike off.

The most important discussion of the year has taken place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the estimates of the departments of the Navy and Marine in which Admiral Mirabello asks for an increase of \$80,000,000) in agreement with the previous Ministry of Signor Jolitta for the speedy construction of battleships, cruisers and submarines, and for the defence of the coast, especially at Genoa, Venice, Ancona and Bari.

The department of finance has lately issued a bulky volume of 600 pages giving a list of unclaimed balances in giving a list of unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of Canada. The Bank of Montreal reports nearly \$70,-000 as unclaimed balances. The bank of New Brunswick over \$40,000. The Canadian Bank of Commerce \$27,000. The Royal Bank of Canada \$22,000. The Bank of Nova Scotia about \$48,000 and so on down the list until the total aggregates \$200,000.

At New York, June 23, two men were killed by lightning, eight persons seriously hurt, and considerable property lamaged, as the result of a severe storm, which swept New York and the surrounding country. Following hours of great heat and humidity the storm broke with intense violence, and more than one half an inch of rain fell in thirteen minutes. The electrical display continued intermittently over a wide territory for hours. A similar storm passed over New England on Mon-day afternoon last. Electrical systems were damaged and interrupted in operations. Property suffered also.

After the matter had been discussed by the British cabinet and in consequence of the widespread dissatisfaction at the suggestion that the investi-gation of the South African army stores scandal would be submitted to a select committee of the house of commons, Premier Balfour announced the government appoint a real committee to inquire into the scandal. The house voted the late speaker, Mr. Gully, \$20,000 yearly on his retirement, so as to enable him to fittingly maintain the title which the King intends to bestow upon

There is no change in the situation reltaive to Morocco. The latest report from Berlin intimates that Germany will not recede from the position she has taken regarding the proposed con-ference. This will not be satisfactory to France, nor will it be pleasing to Great Britain, whose sympathies are with France in this matter. At the very worst, however, there does not seem to be any reason why there should be more than wordy war over the matter, although sensational statements are being sent broadcast as to the massing of troops on the borders of Generally and France. borders of Germany and France.

Moneton has never been so profoundly moved as on Friday evening when it became known that Rev. Father Meahan, who for twenty-three years has been pastor of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church, had passed away very suddenly in his room at his home. Father Meahan had been in poor health for two or three years past and spent the greater part of the winter with Bishop Casey, of St. John, visit-ing Rome and the Holy Land. He returned much improved and set about with his old-time vigor in the work of the church, which included the erection of a home for children and aged people on St. Mary's Hill, to cost forty or fifty thousand dollars. He had been about town as usual Friday and at two o'clock that afternoon made a sick call, retiring to his room with instructions that he be called at five o'clock, it being his intention to attend a banquet at St. Joseph's College, that evening. The housekeeper on going to his room, found him apparently dead and physicians, when hastily summoned, confirmed the worst.

darket .- our market is well-supplied with choice beef, lamb, mutton, veal, salmon, cod, and the best sugar cured hams and bacon, Bonner's.

Personals

Miss M. Kell returned to her home in Antigonish from Boston last week.

Willie B. McIsaac, of Antigonish Harbour, left Tuesday for Hedly, B. C. Rev. M. A. MacAdam went to Grand Mira, C. B., last Friday. He will re-

turn home to-morrow Miss Annie McDonald of Maryvale, Ant., left recently for Boston, having fully recovered her health.

Dr. C. D. Clough, dentist, is opening an office in Inverness, and will locate there permanently. Dr. Clough was there permanently. Dr. Clough was a student of St. F. College during the past year, and has many friends in Town.

Mr. John T. Carroll, who was lately called to his home at S. W. Margaree, to attend the funeral of his mother, spent a few hours in Town on Monday on his way to New York, where he has been residing for some years.

Mr. D. Fraser, St. Joseph's, Ant., and his son were passengers by last Saturday's train for Boston. The latter is returning to Colorado after visiting his native home, and his father is accompanying him as far as

Alphonsus R. Donohue, son of E. Donohue of Halifax, was one of seven on whom the degree of A. M. was conferred at Georgetown university, Washington, on the 15th inst. He also succeeded in winning a cash prize of \$65, donated for the highest average in the post-graduate course. Mr. Donohue attended St. F. X. College, graduating from that institution last

Cape Breton Notes.

The first shipment of steel rails shipped by the Dominion Steel Company went through to Montreal on Monday. It consisted of thirty tons, and is intended for the Grand Trunk.

Present indications at Sydney Mines with smatterings of information glean-ed from officials at the offices and other sources lead to the conclusion that the large interests and holdings of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. at Trenton are about to be abandoned and merged into the greater concern which has been installed at Sydney Mines during the past two or three years.

Stipendiary W. R. Hearn gave his decision on Thursday in the case of The Cape Breton Electric Co. for violation of the Alien Labor law in bringing A. J. Bemis to Sydney under contract. The defendants were found guilty and fined \$200 and costs. George Low was the informant in the case.

Mrs. Dora Collins, a much respected Mrs. Dora Collins, a much respected residents of North Sydney, died suddenly at the residence of her son-in law Dennis Lamie, Pleasant street, on Thursday evening last. Mrs. Collins did not enjoy very good health of late, but was able to be about as usual. She attended service at St. Joseph's church on Thursday evening, and while on her way home was taken ill. Medical aid was summoned, but she passed away about 10 o'clock.

What might have proved a shocking tragedy occurred at the Sydney hotel stables, at Sydney, on June 21st, when James Ramen rushed at John R. King, while backing a horse out of the stable, with a pitchfork, plunging two prongs to the depth of an inch into his forehead, the other entering the top of the head. King released himself only to get another stab of the murderous weapon about the neck and shoulder. King then ran into the hotel, but was chased by his assailant, who came near prodding him again, this time in the half. He did he approached it would the body. Had he succeeded, it would probably have terminated fatally, but as it is, the wounds are quite serious. When Ramon was arrested in a near-by stable he still had the pitchfork with him, its prongs covered with blood. On being brought to the police station Ramon admitted his guilt and appeared to gloat over it. He said, even if it had been a sledge hammer instead of a pitchfork, he would have done the same. He said that King had been telling lies about him and he had heard of it only the night before.

FARMFOR SALE.

That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situate at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm.

It consists of 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent Intervale, yielding hay of primest oneits.

It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber,

It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

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

Among the Advertisers.

HIGHEST cash price paid for wool at R. J. McDonald's.

Wanted, good fat sheep, ewes and wethers, also good veal calves, T. J.

Lost, on the Harbor Road, on Monday, a gold watch. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Whidden's store.

We carry an unsurpassed line of 25 varities of fancy biscuit, 10 to 25c per per lb., also prunes, jams and jellies, in wood glass and tin packages. Bon-

ner's grocery. All are invited to attend the Salmon Dinner at Bayfield Beach on July 1st for the benefit of the Immaculate Conception Church, Heatherton. Amusements will include boating, etc., dinner, 25 cents; lunch 15 cents. If the weather is unfavorable on the 1st, it will be held first fine day.

DEATHS

At Tracadie, on the 23rd inst., REBECCA BOWIE, aged 79 years. R. I. P.

At the Nova Scotia Hospital, on the 22nd inst. aged 67 years, DAN. MCGILLIVRAY, carpenter, of Brighton, Mass., where he leaves a widow and two sons. Deceased was a native of Dun-maglass, this county. May his soul rest in peace.

At Maple Bidge, June 23, fortified by the last rites of the Church, ALEXANDER GILLIS, aged 80 years, leaving a sorrowing widow, one son and one daughter to mourn for a good pious busband and father. May his soul rest in

At S. W. Margaree, 14th June, 1905, of pneumonia, Mrs. Catherine Carroll, aged 62 years. She was the daughter of the late John McLellan (Big), of Broad Cove Shore, Her husband, Timothy Carroll, died 21 years ago. A family of 3 sons and 1 daughter; survive her. She lived a virtnous; life and died a happy death. R. L. P.

At the Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, on the 26th inst., MRS. DANIEL BOYD, of Big Marsh, Ant., a daughter of the late Joseph McDonald, McAra's Brook, aged 40 years. She leaves a sorrowful husband, one brother and seven sisters to mourn her loss. Her semains were taken to Maryvale for Interment. May she rest in peace.

On Inva 16th at Short Harbon Holls.

she rest in peace.

On June 10th, at Sheet Harbor, Hallfax Co., GEORGE MCINNIS, beloved child of DANIEL and HANNAH MCINNIS, at the age of ten years. The deceased lad was remarkably bright, and his early demise will merit for his sorrowing parents the sympathy of all. The funeral was held at St. Peter's Church on the 12th inst. the altar boys acting as pall bearers for their deceased comrade.

At Contrade.

ceased comrade.

At Caledonia, Antigonish Co., on the 21st inst., aged 36 years, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, Mary, wife of Roderick MacPherson and daughter of the late Colin Macdonaid. The deceased by her amiable disposition and many christian virtues merited the esteem and respect of her many friends and acquaintances. She leaves a hisband and four young children to mourn the loss of a fondly loved wife and mother. May her soul rest in peace!

At Briley Brook, on June 23rd, Sarah,

soul rest in peace!

At Briley Brook, on June 23rd, Sarah, daughter of the late DONALD MCADAM of that place, aged 42 years. Deceased was a lady of sterling worth, a kind and peaceful friend and a good Christian. She had been ailing for some time, and the end was not unexpected. She bore her illness with true Christian fortitude and died consoled by the rites of our Holy Church, of which she was always a most worthy member. She leaves two brothers and two sisters to mourn her loss, May her soul rest in peace.

At Long Point, C. B., on June 12th, ALEX-ANDER CHISHOLM (Alex.'s son), aged 82 years, fortified by the last rites of the holy Catholic Church he passed away to reap the reward of an upright and virtuous life. Deceased pursued the fishing business for many years at Bay St. George, Nfid, and was very successful. His edifying Christian character and benevolence to those in need will long live in the memory of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. R, I. P.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

DOMINION DAY, JULY 1, 1905.

Return tickets will be sold to all stations

One Class, One Way Fare, (made to end in 0 or 5)

Good going June 30, July 1, 2 and 3. Good for return until July 4, 1905. For excursion fares to points on other rail-ways apply to nearest ticket agent.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS

Clearance Sale

Cloth, Yarn, Flannels, Druggets, Etc.

Owing to the position of Manager of the HUMPHREY CLOTHING STOKE having been accepted by D. G. Whidden, it becomes necessary to close cut the larae stock of the above-mentioned lines carried in the well known Woolfen 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.

.G. WHIDDEN & Co.

Antigonish, May 12, 1905.

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

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

All Goods marked in plain figures at lowest CA\$H VALUE. Also Cash paid for Wool. Inspection and Enquiries Solicited.

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.

An Important Sale of Woman's Silk Blouses.

Two lots of Black, White and Colored Silk Shirt Waists in perfect condition and a variety of styles at a third to a half below regular

AT \$2.50:

This lot consists of twenty-eight Tameline and Jap Silk Blouses that were regularly sold at 3.75, 4.00 and 4.25. All sizes in black from 34 to 42. All sizes in white from 34 to 40

AT \$3.50:

This lot contains a wide assortment to choose from-all sizes except 38,-in Black, White and a few Colored Taffeta Silk, the former prices were \$5.75, 7.35 and 8.50.

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 Lustie and Linen, White and Fancy 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.



THE WORLD OVER Thousands of Mothers are using INFANTS' SYRUP

For Children's Alments, 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

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

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

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

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,

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. 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 che-tnut, he stands 16.1 hands high and weighs 1230 lbs.

weighs 1250 lbs.
Will stand for service at subscriber's stables
Church St, Antigoolsh, during the present

TERMS:—To insure, \$10.00, payable when mare proves with foal; Season, \$8.00 payable lst August, 1995; Single, \$5.00, payable at time of service.

The two year old Stallion

"Fairmont Swell,"

stred by "Colten Swell," will stand for a very limited service at same stables.

TERMS:—Season \$5.00, payable 1st August, 1905; Single \$3.00, payable at time of service.

All mares at owner's risk. Insured mares changing ownership will be considered as being with feel.

R. D. KIRK, Proprietor. HOWARD McNAIR. Attendant in Charge

Assessessessessessesses

Just received, fresh stock of choice

Field and Garden Seeds Comprising WHITE RUSSIAN.

RED and WHITE FIFE WHEAT BANNER, SENSATION

AND 20TH CENTURY OATS TWO AND SIX ROWED

BARLEY, PEAS, TARES AND CORN. Finest Quality TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED

Also a full stock of

GARDEN SEEDS. C. B. Whidden & Son

Head of Main St. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

This is the ideal beverage for everybody.

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Drink it offen and have good hea'th.

Faith Against Sight.

BY NEWMAN. "As it was in the days of Lot, so shall it be also in the day of the Son of Man."

The world has cycles in its course, when all
That once has been, is acted o'er again:
Not by some fated law, which need appal
Our faith, or binds our deeds as with a chain:
But by men's separate sins, which blended still
The same bad round filfil.

Then fear ye not, though Gallio's scorn ye see, And soft-clad nobles count you mad, true And soft-clad nobles count you head, whearts!
These are the fig-tree's signs;—rough deeds must be,
Trials and crimes; so learn ye well your

Once more to plough the earth it is decreed, And scatter wide the seed.

How Japan is Governed.

The government of Japan was formed in conscious and avowed imformed in conscious and avowed initation of the governments of the
great constitutional monarchies of
western Europe. In constructing
their government, as in building their
army, the statesmen of Japan adopted
Germany as their principal model.
But while in legal theory Japan's
political institutions, national and
local, are most like those of Germany,
to no small degree in theory and to a to no small degree in theory and to a still larger degree in their practical operation her institutions resemble those of her friend and ally, England. The framers of the Japanese constitution meant that their country's ministers should, like the German chancellor, he responsible to the emperor. In be responsible to the emperor. In practice the ministers have become, practice the ministers have become, or are rapidly becoming, responsible to the imperial diet. The constitution provides that the local governments of Japan shall, like those of Prussia, be directly and effectively subordinated to the central power. In practice the Japanese have acquired considerable control over their local affairs, and they seem disposed to affairs, and they seem disposed to extend this control until in the measure of true local self-government they enjoy they shall equal Anglo-

The Japanese imperial constitution was promulgated Feb. 11, 1889. The first election under it took place July 4, 1890. The first session of the imperial diet opened Nov. 29, 1890. "The empire of Japan," says the constitution, "shall be reigned over and governed by a line of emperors unbucker. erned by a line of emperors unbroken for ages eternal." While the emperor is "the head of the empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty," he consents to exercise them "according to the provisions of the present constitution." The emperor makes laws "with the consent of the legislative diet." In case of urgent necessity he issues imperial ordinances in place of laws when the diet is not sitting; but if these ordinances are not approved by the diet when it meets they become invalid for the future. The
emperor also exercises all the powers
which are usually intrusted to the
chief exeuctive of a constitutional
state, and several powers which commonly are not intrusted to such an
executive. Acting in a consultative
capacity to the emperor is his privy capacity to the emperor is his privy council, which is appointed by him, and advises him in important matters of state. He has another and a unique advisory body in the "elder statesmen," who are unknown to the constitution, and even to the laws, but who exert an important influence upon Japanese public policy. The present chief of the "elder statesmen" is Marquis Ito, who framed the con-stitution and is the real father of modern Japan.

While the privy council and the "elder statesmen" are the emperor's "highest resort of counsel," they do not directly participate in the work either of administration or of legisla-The government is carried on tion. both theoretically and in fact, by the cabinet. The cabinet has a president, who is prime minister, and eleven other members, the ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, of the interior, of justice, of war, of the navy, of education, of agriculture and commerce, and of communications. The minister of the interior, like the officials bearing the same title in France, Germany, and Russia, has oversight of the subordinate governments. The minister of communications has supervision of the postoffice, telegraph, telephone, and railway systems and of all other systems of transportation and communication, most of which are owned and operated by the government.

For several years after the new government was organized the min-isters were both constitutionally and practically responsible to the emperor. In 1896, however, the elements which opposed the policies of the cabinet then in office, and the elements that favored then, crystallized into fairly regular and definite parties, and in 1898 the "opposition" became so largely in the majority in the chamb-ers and made such aggressive and effective war upon the ministers that they were constrained to resign. Since then it has been considered an unwritten law that when a cabinet loses the confidence and support of the chambers it must make way for a cabinet whose policies the chambers approve. The ministries of the army and navy, however, have been taken out of politics, and their heads do not change when a cabinet resigns.

The imperial diet, or legislature, consists of two houses — a house of peers and a house of commons. The house of peers is composed of male members of the royal house, of princes and marquises, of counts, viscounts, and barons elected by the members of their orders, of persons appointed by the emperor for erudition or services to the state, and of persons elected from each fu and ken. Its membership is about 300. The house of representatives is composed of 369 members, who must be 30 years old,

who are chosen for four years, and a fixwho are chosen for four years, and a fixed number of whom are returned from each electoral district. Voters must be 25 years old, and must pay a land tax \$10 per year or other taxes amounting to \$20 per year. The ministers attend the sessions of the houses and take part freely in the debates; and most projects of legislation originate with them. The diet has complete control over the finances, and it must be the finances, and it must be

assembled every year.
For local administration Japan is divided into seventy-two ken and three fu, or prefectures, which roughly correspond to American states. The prefectures are subdivided into shi (municipalities) and gun (counties). Each prefecture has a governor, an assembly elected by the people, and a council elected by the assembly, whose duty it is to advise the governor. Each county has a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, and each municipality a mayor, a muncouncil. The main business of the assemblies of the local governments is to counsel about the budget of local expenses and about the manner of

raising taxes. There are four kinds of courts in Japan, the local court, the district or provincial court, the court of appeal. and finally the supreme court. The judicial system, like the judicial systems of Germany and France, is much centralized, and is under the supervision of the minister of justice. In 1897 a wholly new code, modeled on the code Napoleon, was adopted.
—S. O. D. in Chicago Tribune.

A Diplomatist's Notebook.

I have been glancing over the pages of the book of reminiscences which has just been published by Mr. Andrew White, the very well-known Ameri-can man of letters and diplomatist, who represented his country for so long a time at St. Petersburg. One of the most interesting portraits in his picture gallery is that of the terrible man who, as Procurator of the Synod, has been responsible for most of the dreadful tyranny which has characterised the Government in recent years. Pobedonostzeff represents to all of us tyranny, civil and religious, in its most abominable shape: and yet, curious to say, this awful man is very human in appearance, and, in fact, bears in his exterior no resemblance what-ever to the image one would form of an Inquisitor. Here is Mr. White's

portrait of the great persecutor: During my recent stay in Germany he visited me at the Berlin Embassy. He was, as of old, apparently gentle, kindly, interested in literature, not interested to any great extent in current Western politics. This gentle, kindly manner of his brought back forcibly to my mind a remark of one of the most cultivated women I met in Russia, a princess of ancient lineage, who ardently desired reasonable reforms, and who, when I mentioned to her that Pobedonostzeff was weary of political life and was about to retire from office in order to devote him-self to literary pursuits, said: "Don't, I beg you, tell me that; for I have al-ways noticed that, whenever such a report is circulated, it is followed by some new scheme of his, even more infernal than those preceding it."

Another story is of a lighter kind; it helps one to form an idea of the multiformity of the duties which the representative of a democratic country is expected to perform.

One morning the mail brought me a large packet filled with little squares of cheap cotton cloth; I was greatly puzzled to know their purpose until. a few days later, there came a letter which, with changes of proper names, ran as follows:

"Sir,-We are going to have a fancy fair for the benefit of the - Church fair for the benefit of the — Church in this town and we are getting ready some autograph bed quilts. I have sent you a package of small squares of cotton cloth, which please take to the Emperor William and his wife, also to Prince Bismarck and the other princes and leading persons of Ger many, asking them to write their names on them and send them to me as soon as possible.

" Yours truly."-"P. S.—Tell them to be sure to write their names in the middle of the pieces for fear their autograph may get sewed in."—M. A. P.

Just What Everyone Should Do.

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

Farm for Sale or to Let

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

For particulars apply to

Meisaac & Chisholm,

Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, 1905

IMPERIAL HOTEL INVERNESS, C. B.

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

L. J MacEachern, Prop. Glen Alpine, June 20, 1905.

ARE

thinking of buying a suit of clothes or a pair of pants?

Perhaps you are tired buying Readmade Clothing, it has turned out so unsatisfactorily in the past; but you haven't tried

HUMPHREY'S CLOTHING.

IT IS MADE TO WEAR.

We take pure Wool and make it into the very best of cloth; you know what our cloth is, for thousands of yards of it have been sold in this County, giving satisfaction every time; then we manufacture this Cloth into Men's and Boys'

READYMADE CLOTHING.

of the very latest designs, well made and well trimmed. This means that HUMPHREY'S CLOTHING must be good, yet we do not ask high prices for it.

HAVE YOU WOOL

to sell, either in exchange for CLOTHING, TWEED FLANNEL, DRUGGET, YARN, OR FOR CASH? If you have, do not dispose of it without first seeing us; this will be in your own interest, for we are prepared to pay the highest price for Wool.

HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE

D. G. WHIDDEN, Manager.

Antigonish, June 27, 1905.

H. STEWART.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Agent for___

Francis Drake's Beverage

WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED AT FACTORY PRICES

GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SARSAPARILLA, ORANGE CIDER. FRUIT SYRUPS,

LEMONADE. KLUB SODA. ORANGE PHOSPHATE LEMON SOUR. IRONBREW, LIME JUICE,

VINO, etc., etc.,

N. B. PICNICS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GET QUOTATIONS FROM ME.

> J. H. STEWART, Agent Francis Drake, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

What is the difference between a hanging and electrocution? It is the the difference between a raisin' and a current.—Current Literature.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale that excellent and conveniently situated farm at Linwoot, containing 250 acres. About 100 acres is under good cultivation. 75 or 80 acres under pas ure with a never-failing supply of water. The balance is wooded with hard and soft wood. It has two good houses, three barns and out houses. It is a beautiful spot, bounded by the waters of the Harbour of Linwood and St. George's Bay A good bargain may be expected, as the subscriber is about to remove to Southern California to join some members of her family, who reside there. For further particulars apply to MRS. THOMAS L. KINNEY. Linwood, June 7th, 1905

PRINCE OF ANNICK

This fine Clyde Stallion, four years old, colour This fine Clyde Stallion, four years old, colour dark brown, a most serviceable general purpose horse, will stand the searon of 1905 at the stable of T. Downie Kirk, Antigonish, Tuesday, May 16th and Saturday, May 23, and every following Tuesday and Saturday till August; at John R McDonald's Barn, Heatherton, Weduesday forenoon, June 7th, and every Wednesday forenoon, June 7th, and every Wednesday, June 1, and each Thursday, June 1, and each Thursday following till August; at the owner's barn at Bayfield, every wonuay, Wednesday after noon and Friday forenoon.

TERMS:—Single service, 83.01, Season, 85.00 TERMS Single service, \$3.00. Scason, \$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

THOMAS WITAYLOR.
JOHN A. T.AYLOR, Groom

RIBBONMAN.

The English thoroughbred stallion Ribbonman was imported by the Government in 1900. He is the only blood horse cast of Truro. His sire is selby, dam Vest slis by Minting; English stadbook certificate, No. 2.7: Vol. XIX. Terms; Ten dollars when mare proves with foal, Owner, DR. A. ROSS.

Avondale, Pictou Co., N. S. June 2.4th, 1905.

The young stallon "Shamrock," will stand the remainuer of the season of 1905 at the barn of the subscriber.

"Shamrock" is 3 years old, stands is hands tigh and weight 1320 lbs. He was street by the Norman French stadion "Brandon." His dam is a "barrister" mare with exceptionally good section.

Parties wishing to breed for draft purposes should are this promising young horse before making arrangements eleswhere

Ferms: \$3.\$4 \$0 Insured mares changing ownership considered to be with foal.

P. WALL,

Owner and Groom.

Owner and Groom.

HOUSE FOR SALE

House on College Street, containing se rooms and kitchen. House in good repair. Antigonish, April 27, 1904.

AT

ever offered the Antigonish public OUR OWN CURING.

JOHN FRASER, Manager Farm for Sale.

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

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

NOTICE.

All persons are warned against tru apon the property of Miss Alice whelsa, Gulf Road, and any persons found tre thereon, or doing any damage thereto, prosecuted to the fullest extent of the 1 C. ERESNT GREGORY.

PURPOSE STALLI ALL

DON BASHAW.

Race Record, 2.33.

That handsome and general purpose S"Don Bashaw" wid stand for service the season of 1905 at stable of the 6a Hotel, Antigonish, on Mondays and Torencons and Saturdays (all day), hand Fijdays at stable of Thomas G. Lower South River.

Don B. is colour Jet Black, stands Dinigh, and weights 1330 lbs He is all Bashaw Czar, a son of Bashaw Prince known in Nova Scotia. His grandum thoroughb ed Morgan mare raised of Government Stock Farm, in P. E. L. a dam was sired by Don Swift.

All marres at their owners' risk. Seasoing Aug. 1, 1945

Terms: Sincle service \$1, payable at service; season 56, payable at elose of sinsurance \$10, payable when marraph food.

THOMAS G. KILEY, On Lower South That handsome and general pur

North-

Canadian algary: L or the plains, awar to the west are the snowy ints of the Rockies, and to the and north is one fast ami appar-y limites set of rolling prairie, the ligarish streems and signifiby loggish stroms and river

stourist who journeys east over the adian facific railroad knows that up he arrives at (blgary the giri-emountein scenery of British Comention scenery of British Co-mention is left (ar behind, and the mo-ment of plain on steppe or reldt the eye till a knipeg is reached. line from bre to passed updy our ondeur avi sub-cre to Winipeg.

arry away but a fair beauties of that peaks whose brows are hoary a everlasting anow tower in fan-ticah assalove the deep glass and ass, and make the shadows on the it as worted slopes look all the high and intre weird.

ine and he and tamarack carpetsupremacy of many a mountain th perengial snows. But above beyond these lesser peaks rise on the nounian tops of immediate chiese, no tree, no moss, no shrub, liden, for their peaks are cluthed ever with a canopy of snow as soft llovely as the down of the milt

ight close behind the beautiful ho at Glazier is the great glacier. ben the snowfields on its surface cannihide its sea-green color. It looks to all the world as if the sea had gred itself aloft and left this mounin water rough and rugged, con-iled and the highest peaks of the cky Mountains.

ATE

AGE

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nager

e.

cky Mountains.

com, addeed, are words to paint such that is these. How describe that en anting beauty of those sun-kissed owy peaks, inaccessible and transactory by the anting beauty notices there are an independent for an independent of the date groun on ting he and time and costar! He profit the grandeur of the ruspit for the grandeur of the ruspit for a your feet bearing to eigreat sean the tribute of you molty these or the examistic leveling of the operaid take in the valley now! No proor tengue or bruth and just be to such glories for alls as gorgeous and as grand as the ceation whereand as grand as the ceation where-with teems the poet's nameted brain

and his neon-day dreams.

But this wast wilde ness reaching than the Missouri rive to the Arctic circle and from the Great Lakes to the Rockies will raise when and cattle in sufficient quantities to lead the world.

It is good to have lived in an age like this and seen the developments of sufficient quantities to lead the world.

This was a not this country to the betterment and the Mappiness of the betterment and the Mappiness of region of imposial extent, fecondity and wealth.

It is good to have fived in an age like this and seen the developments of such a country years ago this great territory, annaining four hundred milian acres of land, did not produce wheat enough to make bread for a village, nor could a steer be found grazing in a range of a thousand miles. It was the world of the huntre and the trapper. The wise part of the carth thought it fit only in the wind asimals where stand territory will make honger that stand territory will make honger to the estand territory will make honger to the stand territory will make honger to the stand territory will make honger the stand territory will make honger the stand territory will make honger than and the stand territory will make honger than stand to wheat ami more steers than all New England, New Y's kand Pennsylvania combined, and the quality of the beef and broad procyal drom here excess that of any other drom here excess that and the love of the hundred militor tolk who will yet people these would be will be created and the love of the hundred militor tolk who will yet people these will be will be created and the labor and the love of the hundred militor tolk who will yet people these will be will be excepted to the love of the hundred militor tolk who will yet people these will be will be excepted to the love of the hundred militor tolk who will yet people these will be standard. vest wildernesses another generation million tolk who will yet people these million tolk who wil and datted from elect to end with happy bonnes nest but such groves and gar-dens and wheat fields and pasture lands.

The sublant his pontain scener of the West is inspired into higher and attenthings, but men cannot plan and prime and sow and reap on these sterious meent him tops, nor in those gleng and garged, but out here on Pease plains, away no to the Arctic liges he is master, and the gentatul can'n will yield abundant wheat and vegatables and parture in response to cult variou. There is coon in the Camelian Northwest for 101000000 paorils Twenty-vight years ago Sir Donal McMillan, took the property of the contribute to a the consequent coverpor of Meritzba, took the present governor of Meritoba, took the first shipment of wheat from the Canadian Northwest ficher the Red River to Minneapolis. There were not 100,000 but has of wheat grown in this last region that wan, in 1904 the lame territory raised \$6,000,000 loshels of the final wheat grown man

In the course of the Canada will native many hard month in this the and America and Africa and Aus-

ing millions on millions on extensions maintenance and improvements and yet it cannot keep up with its growing business. The wheat of this country could not have been sent out to market this year had not the Canada Northern been here to supplement the already enormous capacity of the Canadian Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific will run out within the next half-a-dozen years from Winnipeg to a point at or near Port Simpson on the Pacific coast. But the Grand Trunk Pacific will not arrive a day too soon to supplement the Canadian Pacific and the Canada

The tide of immigration is now set to the Canadian Northwest. It is flow-ing hither from Texas and Tennessee. from Utah, Washington and Califor-nia; from Galicia, Finland, and Sicily. Even Australia is sending her people to the Canadian Northwest. Bad government and rampart social-ism and political fads and fancies have possessed the people of Australia and tourist in search of forgeous tain seemery must not be in land and coming here. Here is Pat Burns, in the prime of life, the son of a Mayo peasant, righ harms of the fartest train. with business extending over an em-pire, who tells you that this is the best pire, who tells you that this is the best country in the world for a man seeking to build himself a happy home and endeavoring to achieve fortune. Over there is an Italian, whom the greed of princes and the avarice of public officials drove into exile. He owns a ranch of a thousand acres and he grows 20,000 bushels of wheat yearly and sells fine steers for the Liverpool and sells have the glorious/country till that and sells have and Glasgow markets. He is and Glasgow markets. He is master of his home and his lands, and his taxes are not one per cent, of what they would be in Italy, for there are prospect of scalley, gone and prospect of scalley, gone and on this prompt are on this prompt and prospect of scalley and prospective are the watchwords here, and oppressed of all northwestern land. Poace, liberty and prosperity are the watchwords here, and the needy and oppressed of all lands are burning their faces hither. To be sure, the winter's blast is keen but not so keen as the tyrant's power, nor half so cruel as the rapacity of knaves upon the bench or of public officials who betray their trust. Life and prosperity and the pursuit of happiness are sacred here not in theory but in practice. And the climate is a better climate than the climate of Minnesola or of Illinois. Right in midwinter the Chinook winds come over the mountains soft, warm and caressing and dissolving the snow and cheer the plowman and the cowboy. It is ing and dissolving the snow and cheer the plowman and the cowboy. It is the Chinook that enables the rancher of the Canadian Northwest to range his cattle the whole year round. It is the Chinook that fructifies the wheat field. It is the Chinook that varies the dull monotony of life upon the plains. To the superstitious the Chinook is an angel in disguise, to the savere red man a winter god fall of begativent and love.

But the wilderness of the Camadian Northwest is changing fast. It is even now dotted with homes surrounded with groves and gardens. Plantation and irrigation are transforming everytimes and the from borse of eveliantion are transforming everytimes and the from borse of eveliantion is seen rushing along where only a generation ago heros of elk and butfalo roamed at will. Thirty years ago Calgary did not have a local habitation or a name, and a hundred cities. tion or a name, and a hundred citles that have since spring up in the Canadian Northwest were then undreamt of. Winnipeg was in embryo and called Fort Garry. No one dreamed then that within a century it would surpass Moscow in wealth, importance and population. No one thought that it would so soos become the mary of a

P. A. OFarrell, in Boston

loughts Jerrold's Impromptus.

Jeroid imprompts are the smartest he car recall. They have all the special serit of that brevity which the the shid of wit." When a prosy old bore stopped Jerrold, who was he retail to proper business along harrying on urgent business along Regent street, with the question, going our "lam," reforted Jerrold, shooting past like an arrow from a bow. Asked to contribute to a third the present governor of Maritoba, took the first shipment of wheat from the Canadian Northwest down the Red River to Minneapolis. There were not 100,000 and heat of wheat grown to this ast region that wan. In 1904 the lame territory raised 80,000,000 wishels of the flows wheat grown upon the earth. Wignington remembers and the property of the flows wheat grown upon the earth. Wignington remembers and the following to the poughts. A saver replying to the poughts. A lawyer replying to the toost of his health densk at a dinner of arthus, statument out that he did out the law is the statument out that he did out the law is the statument of arthus, statument out that he did out the law is of artists, statumers out that he did not expect the honor, as law could hardly be considered ones. bardly be comblered one of the arts, whose as a horold interjected one

Pacific people are word, July, or Man by, to a fire which talling great recorders and as a same and the sheds and what went the Grand Trunk rail way The Connadate Pickle people are constructed with the control of the Grand Teach railway what we are the control of the form that was the control of the control of

The Confraternity of the Happy Death,

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ST. JOSEPH, IN THE MONASTERY OF LITTLE CLAIRVAUX, TRACADIE, ANTIGONISH CO., CANADA,

With approbation of the Right Rever-end John Cameron, Bishop.

STATUTES OF THE CONFRATERNITY, To participate in the privileges of this Confraternity it will be neces of this Confraternity it will be necessary for each member to be inscribed on a Register kept at the head office in the Monastery of Little Clairvaux. An offering of twenty-five cents every year is required. Those who will forward five dollars (\$5) will be considered as associated perpetually.

II. Members of the Confraternity will participate in all the merits satisfactory and impetratory, of the Religious of Little Clairvaux, such as the Divine Office, Masses celebrated every

Divine Office, Masses celebrated every day in the Monastery, Rosary recited every day by each religious, all their penitential works, such as fasts, manual labour, and, in general, all their spiritual and corporal mortifications offered to God for obtaining a happy death for themselves and the associ-

ated members III. According to the resources of the Confraternity, by means of gifts, contributious and offerings, will permit, several Masses will be said in the mit, several Masses will be said in the Monastery to obtain from God, by the intercession of St. Joseph, a happy death for all our brethren or associated members. According to the contributions received these Masses can be increased to seven each week, and even a greater number, and will be said as follows: If there will be a Masse each day of the week, those on Mass each day of the week, those on the Sunday and Wednesday will be said for Princes of the Church, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and other prelates; those of Tuesday and Saturday for Priests, Monks and Nuns; those of Monday, Thursday and Friday for all other associated members of

IV. Ladies are admitted into this Confraternity under the same conditions and with the same privileges as gentlemen, and so are children

also.

V. According as means will permit one or two Masses will be said each month for deceased associated members of whose death notice shall be sent to the head office.

The following notice was posted up recently in an art exhibi-tion in Tokio, Japan: "No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in; if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick, and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from threvely."—New York Tribune.

It was a New England ounty fair, and two women a little beyond middle-age were scated under a shade tree by the entrance gate, when one was heard to say to the other; "So you've been out to St. Loais to the big Exposition. How did you like it?" "Well, I en-How did you like it?" joyed it airst rate—better than I ex-perted to. You see, I didn't care nothing about goin' in the first place, Silas he was dead set on goin an was bound I should go with him—said he wouldn't go unless I did—so I went just to git him off, for I could see that he wanted to go the worst way. An I was real glad I went, in the end, for when we found that Si's own course hen we found that Si's own cousin, Liella Day, lived within sixty miles of St. Louis we concluded to go out an' make them a visit, an' we did have a real nice time. She give me a new reseat for makin' marm'lade out o' geen grapes an' another one for tomato pie. You wouldn't think tomatoes would make a pie fit to eat, but you'd be s'prised to know just how ond a pie they will make. Then one lay while we was in the art room at the fair a woman come in with a brown Henrietty cloth dress an cape, an it give me an idee of just how to make ver my brown Henrietty cloth this fall. An a woman I fell in with one day when I was resting in the shade on a bench fold me how to take all kinds of greeke spots out of any kind of goods, and a woman it one place where cooking demonstrations were seing given toki me how to make lovely batter cakes, out of stale bread an oatmeal flour. Live an learn is my motto, so, after all, I was kind o' glad while we was in the art room at motto, so, after all, I was kind o' glad I went, but, for real enjoyment, I don't think the St. Louis show begins to some up to our county fail

The Property on West Street owned by the subscriber. It co Dwelling, Barn and about one-land. Terms and particulars on M. HONOVAN

Team 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.



With ordinary soap a woman has to work so hard and so long on wash she has no time for preparing any of the family meals. Wash day is a trial, and the good wife faces each with a sigh of despair.

Sunlight Soap makes all the difference in the world. No tolling—no rubbing—no boding—less than half the labor with much better results. Most women

no holing—less than half the labor will much better results. Most women are all through their wash by twrive o'clock when they wash with Sanlight Soap the Sanlight way. It makes child's play of work. the Sunlight way. It makes child's play of wo Your money back for any cause of complaint.

5C.

FIVE CENTS

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

A cook is only as good as the flour she uses.

A poor cook can make better bread with ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD Flour than a good cook can with poor floor.

ROVAL HOUSEHOLD recipes make bake day the pleasantest day of the week.

There are two kinds of flour, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD and the kind that has not been purified by electricity.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD Flour is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat-inferior for flour making. Some millers advertize that they "blend" soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD Flour. If we did, we should soon fall short of our present standard of excellence in flour making.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED,

THE EMPIRE TRUSTOMPANY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . . \$500,000

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Forms, etc., can be had from the Manager of the Bank of
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() 187 HOLLIS STHALIFAX, N.S.)

Second Manufactures and Now is the Time

to prepare for those midnight attacks of

Summer Complaint, Cholera Dysentry or Diarrhea accompanied by those dreadful

CRAMPS.

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

DIRECTIONS

Peasponful of Pendleton's Panacea, 2 Teaspoonsful of Sugar, 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 flannels wrung out of hot water and Panacea upon the stomach

No Experimenting when Pendletons Panacea is used, has proved sure for nearly a Century.

PRICE 25 CTS., AT ALL STORES.

BOX 474



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

denie-Fairmoni C R Excursion Humphrey Clothing Bir Pic-Nic-Irish Cove Cow Strayed F. R. Frotter Farm for Salc-C. E. Harris Teacher Wanted-H. M. Andrews

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS crowded out. EXAMINATION paper, pens, etc., at C. J. McDonald's bookstore.

WALDREN'S PHOTO STUDIO will be open from July 4th to July 8th.

A FEW COPIES of "The Sacrifice of the Mass" by the Very Rev. Dr. Mac-Donald, V. G., on sale at this office. Price, postpaid, 65 cents.

THE REV. C. BRADY, who for the past two years and a half was Curate at Sydney, has been made pastor of Port Morien and Broughton.

Dr. Cox, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the Merrimac Tuesday after-noon and Wednesday morning, July 4th and 5th.

ATTENTION is directed to the pic-nic and bazaar, to be held July 1st, 3rd and 4th at Irish Cove, Cape Breton. It promises to be one of the biggest of the season. See advertisement in to-

Peter McMaster, of Gaspreaux Lake, Ant., gave his foot a very severe cut on Friday last while chopping fence posts. The wound bled profusely and as a consequence he became quite weak. Dr. Gillis dressed the wound.

MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM, of Ashdale, Ant., in getting off the train at Antigonish Tuesday evening fell and sustained an impacted fracture of the hip. He is about sixty years of age, and his injury will therefore be somewhat slow in mending. Drs. W. Macdonald and Gillis attended him.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTER-TAINMENT will be given in McDonald's Hall this evening. The programme in-cludes vocal solos, duets, trios and choruses, instrumental solos, readings, two farces, and other features. The performers are local talent. An inter-esting and and amusing entertainment is promised. is promised.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE says: Mr. H. K. Fitzpatrick has received a cablegram from London announcing that the money for the construction of the Halifax and Guyshoro railway has been procured, and that in ac-cordance therewith work will begin on the section between Cross Roads, Country Harbor, and the terminal at

THE CASKET AGENT in Inverness County the past three years, Mr. R. J. Rankin, student, will begin shortly his annual visit to the several communities of the County. We hope he will receive the usual good encouragement, and that he will succeed in enlarging our circulation in each district visited. Old subscribers will please remember that he is due to call any day now, and have the amount of any day now, and have the amount of their renewals ready.

On the Feast of Corpus Christi in the chapel of St. Martha's Convent, the following young ladies received the habit of the order of St. Martha Martha Miss Clara Landry, Poulamond, C. B., Sister Mary Rose; Miss Elizabeth Bryden, Grand Narrows, C. B., Sister Mary Columbia; Miss Hortense Joyce, Poulamond, Sister Mary Josepha; and Miss Mary Landry, Poulamond, Sister Mary Teresa. The Rev. D. J. McIntosh, P. P., Baddeck, performed the ceremony. ceremony.

GRADUATED IN MEDICINE. — The friends of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Power of Cambridge, Mass., formerely of this Town, will be pleased to learn that their son, Edward Parnell, has graduated at Georgetown University making most creditable marks in the several classes, and has received his diploma in medicine. He has been assigned to St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Penn. Young Power is well and favourably remembered by students of St. F. X. College, which he attended for several years.

THE UNEXPECTED AND sad intelligence of the death at Gillisport, Lbdr., of James McNeil, son of Hon, Dan, Mc Neil, of Halifax, was received in Town yesterday. Universal regret will be felt for Mr. McNeil and his family on their sad bereavement. The cause of death is unknown. Deceased attended College here in 1903.04, and was expected to resume his studies this fall, having already been appointed to several offices in the different athletic clubs. He was a great favorite with the students and with his acquaint-ances in Town. May his soul rest in peace!

A REORGANIZATION of the Provincial Government, consequent upon the retirement of Attorney Goneral Longretirement of Attorney Goneral Longley, has been made by the transfer of
Hon. Arthur Drysdale, K. C., to the
portfolio of Attorney General and the
appointment of Hon. W. T. Pipes, K.
C., as Commissioner of Works and
Mines. Hon. Mr. Longley retired
from the Attorney Generalship on
Monday and the new Ministers were
sworn into office in the Provincial
Secretary's office at 5.30 yesterday
afternoon by His Honor Lieut. Governor Jones.—Halifad Chronicle.

Two Successful Graduates of THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLAND AT HALL FAX. J. Hollis Linday, who graduated from the School for the Blind, in June, 1984, has since been studying in the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago. Mr. Lindsay has just been awarded a diploma by the Conservatory and has also further distinguished himself by carrying off the special gold medal of his class. Miss Clara MeNeil, who graduated from the School for the Blind, June 190%, 1935,

has won a scholarship in the Halifax Conservatory of Music. This scholar-ship which was awarded for the best vocal work of the past year entitles Miss McNeil to one year's free tuition in the Conservatory.

A MARRIAGE ceremony of more than A MARRIAGE ceremony of more than usual interest to the people of the Town of Antigonish was solemnized at Windsor, N. S., yesterday. The contracting parties were Miss Beatrice Boyd of Toronto and Mr. Thomas Brothers of Antigonish, who, judging by the grand reception accorded him and his bride on their arrival here, must be a most extremely popular as and his bride on their arrival here, must be a most extremely popular as well as respectable citizen. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Father Carroll, P. P., of Windsor. After the ceremony the newly-married couple left for their home at Antigonish. On the arrival of the train here the station platform was through with people of platform was thronged with people of the Town waiting to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Brothers. The Citizens' Band was also present and rendered some appropriate music at the station and later at the home of Mr. Brothers. The Mayor had a splendid barouche and four handsome white horses ready to convey them to their home. and four handsome white horses ready to convey them to their home. A number of mounted outriders added to the unusualness of the reception tendered, which was the heartiest extended in many years to a wedding party in this Town. The street from the station to their pretty home was bedecked with bunting. We join with the rest of the community in extending congratulations, and wishing them a long and happy married life.

ANTIGONISH MAN DIES ABROAD. ANTIGONISH MAN DIES ABROAD.— The following is clipped from a late British Columbia paper. The de-ceased, Daniel Mills, has a brother, James Mills, residing at South River, and nephews and nieces in Heatherton

"The death of Daniel Mills at St. Paul's Hospital, yesterday, marked the passing of another of the fast the passing of another of the fast disappearing pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills came to Victoria in 1859, and erected the first stone Bank building in the Capital, and also assisted in building the Race Rock lighthouse. He afterwards spent 13 years mining with various fortune in Cariboo. He returned from Cariboo to New Westminster where he was for a number of years associated with Dr. Chisholm in the brewery, salmon cannery, and real estate businesses. Mr. Mills was a native of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and came to California by the Panama route in the fifties. He spent some time mining in California, before the Cariboo rush drew him northwards. For the past fifteen years the deceased had lived in Vancouver, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances in this Vancouver, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquainteness in this City. At the time of his death he had reached the ripe age of 76 years. He was married but has quite a number of relatives in the City, no less than

FOR SALE.

A Farm at Croft, Antigonish County, on the Main Road to Guysboro, containing 125 acres, 50 acres cleared, of which 10 acres are intervale, believe pasture and woodland, chiefly hardwood. Good frame dwelling and barn, Willbe sold on easy terms of repayment. For further particulars address or call on C. E. HARRIS, Antigonish, N.S.

PIC - NIC. First of the Season.

A grand Picnic will be held on the School Grounds at Fairmont

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH.

Dinner and Tea will be served in the school house. Also Ice Gream, Strawberries and all other refreshments.

Dancing in the school house in the evening.

The music at our Picnic last year was unsurnassed the committee have provided the same
for this year no pains will be spared to make
the affair a grand success.

Should the weather be unfavorable picnic will
be held on next day. By order of Committee.

W. J. WALSH, Sey. I house in the evening

From my pasture on North Grant Road, June 17th, a large ked New Milch Cow. Any infor-mation will be thankfully received by F. R. TROTTER.

TEACHER WANTED

For intermediate department of Thorburn School a R C. Teacher (female). Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to

H. M. ANDREWS, Secretary to Trustees, Thorburn, N. S.

A NEW BRANCH of the C. M. B. A. was established at Old Bridgeport (Dom. No. 1), C. B., on Saturday evening last by Deputy Grand Organizer, Rev. R. McDonald, Glace Bay. The ceremony of organization was performed in the L. O. C. Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There were present delegates casion. There were present delegates from the branches at Reserve Mines, Whitney Pier, Bridgeport, Glace Bay and Sydney, and very interesting addresses were made showing forth the aims and spirit of the C. M. B. A. After the organization of the Branch, Fr. McDonald announced his resig-nation as Deputy Grand Organizer for Breton, a position he has held for a Cape number of years, during which time he established several branches, and by his enthusiasm and zeal for the welfare of the association has placed the C. M. B. A. on a staunch and firm footing in Cape Breton. Pressure of par-ochial work he urged as the cause of his resignation, D. M. Carry, Esq., Sydney, C. B., is Father McDonald's successor. The new Branch, starts, with come. C. B., is Father McDonald's successor.
The new Branch starts with over 55 charter members, probably the largest charter membership in the history of the Association for a single Branch. The following are the officers elected: Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Chas. W. McDonald; Chancellor, Dr. George H. Murphy; President, J. W. Denison; First Vice-President, Michael Campbell; Second Vice-President, Angus R. McDonald; Recording Secretary, Jos. McMullin; Asst. Rec. Secy., Peter McMullin; Financial Secretary, John T. Strang; Treasurer, Frank Stephenson; Marshal, Joseph R. McDonald, Guard, Hector F. McNeil; Trustees, Alex. M. Lee, John A. McNeil, Cyril Guthro, Dominic Nearing and Michael Nearing.

HYMENEAL — The marriage took place on 30th ult., in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Newton Centre, Mass., of Mr. Patrick Tompkins of Roxbury, and formerly of Emerald, North East Margaree, and Miss Mary Beele McLeod of Newton Centre, formerely of Point Tupper, C. B. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Father Wholey, The maid-of-honor was Miss Jane McLeod, sister of the bride, while Daniel Doyle, a former Inverness boy, did the honors for the bride, while Daniel Doyle, a former Inverness hoy, did the honors for the groom. The happy event was celebrated by the good old-fashioned enjoyable wedding, at their new home on Parker St., Itoxbury, which was attended by many of the relatives and friends of both contracting parties. The newly-wedded couple are very popular and their large circle of friends, both in the place of their birth and the home of their adoption, wish them many years of happy married life.

At Springhill, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Father Doody, R. J. McEvoy of Boston to Flora McNeil, daughter of the has Hugh M. McDonald of Thorburn. The happy couple are to reside at Springhill, where Mr. McEvoy has a good position with the C. R. & Coal Co.

At Big Pond, on the Neb last Mr.

At Big Pond, on the Sth inst., Mr. Stephen A. Gillis of SydNey and Miss Jessie Cash of Big Pond, were married by Rev. W. A. McPherson, P. P. And on the same day by the same clergyman, Mr. Roderick J. McDonald of Bridgeport to Miss Bella McIsaac of Big Pond.

LANDFOR 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 followin lots of land owned in his lifetime by James & Hall, late of Tracadie, Esquire, deceased, viz

A lot of 6 acres at Bowman's Hend;
A lot of 140 acres at Mattic Settlement, known as the Benoit lot;
A lot of 180 acres at Merland;
A lot of 1 acre (part of Fraser's lot) at Tracadile.

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

formor; lot of 35 acres, more or less, purchased by Mr. Hal from the late Nicholas Delorey and Andrew Delorey, on the road from

The quantity of land in each lot is estimated only. The executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated Tracidie, N. S., June 12th, 1905. REV. M. LAFFIN, Tracadie, C. P. CHISHOLM, Antigonish,

BIGGEST PIC-NIC OF 1905!

will be held on the shores of the Far-Faned Bras D'or RISH COVE.

AND MONDAY AND TUESDAY FOLLOWING, JULY 3RD AND 4TH

THE FINEST OUTING OF THE SEASON!

Don't miss Saturday 1st will be "Bargain Day" at the Refreshment and Fancy Tables.

FINE AIR, FINE SCENERY, FINE TRIP, HARMLESS AMUSEMENTS AND GOOD HOT MEALS.

Come one, Come All and take them all in. Two Steamships will ply between Grand Narrows and Pic-nic Grounds on SATURDAY.

SPECIAL RATES Return tickets Sydney to Grand Narrows only \$1.40 and for Children only 70 cents; Grand Narrows to Irish Cove by boat only 25 cents.

Special Pic nic Train leaves I C. R. Station, Sydney, on Saturday, July 1st, at 7 30 a. m., returning about 9 45 p. m.

six of his nephews residing here. R.

OPEN BACK TRADE 11.9.11 MARK

art going to have Cat t help it, with our atracive shirt styles. The new suffs are so the and beautiful that we have a right to praise our stock. The best hirt value you ever saw are

> 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 new and popular. Also White Madras and White Corded Lineas.

White will be much worn also this seasor. COME SEE OUR PRETTY SHIRTS. WE LIKE TO SHOW THEM.

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

Palace Clothing Co.

MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.



It Pays to Paint

There is nothing that adds to to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint,

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

FOR PAINTING BUILDINGS OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

pays in the hearinning because it opes so far-pay in the end bed use it lasts so lon, and looks so well, as long as it las. There is no paint like it for beaty and durability, for economy and stisfaction.

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SEE US FOU COLOR CARDS

MAL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Antigonish, N. S.

NOT SOLD

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

The manufacturers make this rule so that they can't sep tab on their different agents and always have their selective one times. All "Slater Shoes, are Goodyear Welted, perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, lupps or threads under the foot. To be a genuine "Slater" the sole must be stamped with the makers' trake mark, A SLATE FRAME with name and price.

So 00 or \$3.50.

N. CUNNINGAM.

ANTIGONISH.

... THE

Its marve ous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, in the the Mason & Risch one of the truly great Pian's of the world.

The price is fair, neither high to home Pay by the month if you prefe

ER BROS. & McDONALD Hafffax, N. S. Moncton, N. B., Sackville, N. Fr.