

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

The *Osservatore Romano* has officially announced that the Holy Father has been pleased to dispense the faithful from the law of abstinence on the feast of the Epiphany which falls in 1905 on a Friday.

It was a great piece of impertinence for a deputation from Lucca to wait upon the peasant-born Pius X to tell him that their diocese required an aristocratic bishop. We doubt whether they got the rebuke which the newspapers say they received, but they certainly deserved it.

Miss Sarah C. Tracey of New York has left the bulk of her estate of \$500,000 to Bishop Donahue of Wheeling to erect an industrial school for the unfortunate poor, and two orphan asylums, one for boys and one for girls. She has known how to make friends of the mammon of iniquity.

The "bull" is supposed to be a peculiarly Irish production, but the intensely English *Daily Mail* lately declared concerning the North Sea affair that "if any true-born Briton imagined it possible that the outrage would have gone unpunished, he would have cried out in speechless indignation."

"Some of our esteemed Catholic contemporaries," pointedly remarks the *Sacred Heart Review*, "are waxing eloquent over the unmistakably Irish and Catholic names of the athletes of the big non-Catholic universities and colleges. We confess that we are unable to grow enthusiastic over this. Why don't these young men, if they are Catholics, attend Catholic colleges?"

The new President of Queen's College, Cork, Dr. Bertram Windle, is a great-grandson of Lord Chief Justice Bushe who bears the honorable title of "incorruptible" in Sir Jonah Barrington's list of members of the last Irish Parliament. When called to Cork he was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Birmingham, and Dean of the Medical Faculty. He has been a Catholic for over twenty years, and during that time has taken a practical interest in every Catholic movement.

The criminal statistics for 1903, just published, show that drunkenness is on the increase in Canada, as proved by the convictions in the courts. In Ontario the increase has been twenty-eight per cent.; in Manitoba, seventy-five per cent.; in Nova Scotia, one hundred per cent. Quebec is the only Province in which there has been a decrease. Score another point for the benighted, priest-ridden French-Canadians.

The Trent Waterway, from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, needs only three miles more of canal to complete it. It is 203 miles long, and will float barges of 800 tons, each carrying 25,000 bushels. The hydraulic lift lock at Peterborough, which overcomes a sixty-five feet fall of water, has nothing equal to it either in Europe or America. The Trent Waterway will make the distance from the Great Lakes to Liverpool via Montreal seven hundred miles shorter than by the Erie Canal and New York.

Many people, some Catholics even, are afraid to sit down at a table of thirteen, lest one of them should die

within a year. It may help to weaken their superstition if they hear that thirteen British officers sat together at dinner in Peshawur, India, on New Year's Day, 1853. Eleven years afterwards they were all still alive, though all of them had been through the Indian Mutiny, and half of them had been severely wounded. It is Lord Roberts who tells the story, and he was one of the party himself.

Bishop Matz of Denver, in a circular letter calling for the annual collection for the orphans of the diocese, remarks that the much-despised Mexicans need no orphan asylums: "We may say in truth that amongst them you can find no orphans. The reason is because for every one such unfortunate, instinctively, scores of families present themselves to adopt the poor waif and incorporate it amongst their own. And if you went amongst them as we did, you could never detect the orphan from the other members of the family." And we all know that a good Catholic home is better for a child than the best orphan asylum.

It was Gabriel Syveton's slapping General André's face in the French Chamber which saved the Government from defeat a few weeks ago. On the eve of his trial for the assault, M. Syveton was found asphyxiated in his room. His enemies call it suicide; his friends, murder by the Freemasons. The reaction caused by his conduct having passed, the Government has again come within an ace of being defeated, when it was shown that the Star Chamber methods of the War Office have corrupted many of the civil magistrates. France is not yet dead to all sense of fair play, where priests and nuns are not concerned.

After mentioning the fact that Joseph Chamberlain fed his mind on standard authors as a boy, the *Montreal Star* makes the following appropriate remark: "We are apt to think everything in our day on improvement on the condition of former days; but is it really the case that an exhaustive knowledge of lacrosse and hockey records is a substitute, and more than a substitute, for an intelligent and sympathetic conception of the leading characters and incidents of British history, supplemented by a capacity for the enjoyment of poetry and of the drama of social life as depicted by the greatest novelists? Honestly we think not." Neither do we.

Lord Halsbury, Lord Chancellor of England and Lord High Steward of the University of Oxford, believes in technical education and has been for nearly twenty years Chairman of the Technical College in London, but he protests in the strongest fashion against the notion that education should begin with technical subjects. Teach a man or a boy first how to learn, to analyze a subject, to think clearly, and then when he comes to take up some special study he will do it better because of this early training. And nothing, his Lordship believes, is better calculated to give this early training than the study of the classics.

The most difficult problem for the Socialists of Europe and America is how to win over the farmers. Peasant proprietors are numerous in Germany, France and Italy, and they will never agree to give over their little holdings to be managed by the "collectivity." Some Socialists are in favour of assuring the peasantry that private ownership of land will not be disturbed until it has passed into the hands of a few great proprietors; others oppose giving any such assurance. The leaders of the movement in America see that to declare flatly for immediate public ownership of arable land would be to make enemies of the millions of sons of toil who own their own farms.

"All my life long I have preferred a chapel to a salon," are the words of Eugénie de Guérin, cited last week. A misprint makes "saloon" of "salon," which might be a good

enough substitute did not usage—traceable to our cousins over the border—made it smack so strongly of the bar-room. Tennyson, on the same page, is made to speak of "a voice that is stilled," which is English, but not rhythmical, and not rhyme, as the citation of the whole stanza will show:

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

Also, the printer, on the same page, gives Mark Twain the name of being a "clear-minded man," which he probably is. But the context would have him "clean-minded."

A correspondent of the *London Times* points out that the portion of the American wheat crop available for exportation has dropped from 40 per cent. to 19 per cent., and that this is not due to a decrease of production but to an increase of home consumption. Britain in future must depend less on the United States and more on Russia, Argentina, and her own colonies for her food supply. It is simply her own fault if Kipling's words are true:

"We are eating dirt in handfuls just to save our daily bread
Which we have to buy from those who hate us most."

If her statesmen had pursued, or would even yet pursue, a more enlightened policy, she might get all her bread from her colonies instead of from the United States and Russia, that hate her, and from Argentina whose Spanish and Italian population, so despised by Englishmen, cannot love her very cordially.

Major Martin Hume, who has followed up his book on the love affairs of Mary Stuart with another on "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," throws a sop to Cerberus by saying that the stories concerning "glorious Bess's" immorality were manufactured by the Jesuits, and then goes on himself to rob her of all claim to the admiration which she has received. "Elizabeth, with little fixed religious conviction," he says, "would, with her characteristic instability, almost certainly at one difficult juncture or other, have been drawn into a recognition of the Papal power, and so would have destroyed the nice counterpoise, but for the unexampled fact that such recognition would have upset her own legitimacy and right to reign." Major Hume is a serious historian, not merely a gossipy chronicler; he believes that the establishment of Protestantism in England was for the good of Europe; yet he frankly admits that it was brought about by the most shameless intrigues, and every wanton device short of actual prostitution by Queen Elizabeth. We do not believe any Jesuit ever said anything worse about her than this.

Of the article on the Holy House of Loreto, in the second last number of THE CASKET, *The Presbyterian Witness* says: "Dr. MacDonald writes with perfect sincerity and follows his premises with irresistible logic to the right conclusions—if the premises be granted!" These premises, it is interesting to recall, were that men are capable of bearing truthful witness to things that happen in the physical world, whether these things are brought about by natural agencies or by supernatural; also, that God may and does at times confirm by miracles the truth of human testimony. They are, indeed, in the nature of postulates, but any Christian has as much right to take them for granted as Euclid had to take for granted the postulates on which, by dint of logical deduction, he built the science of geometry. We note that the *Witness* forgets to tell its readers that the chemical composition of the stones and mortar of the cottage at Loreto was found to be identical with that of stones and mortar taken from the cave at Nazareth. Our esteemed contemporary has often proved itself an adept in the art of forgetting.

A man must be a thorough-going profligate who believes that no woman is virtuous. It is no rash

judgment to suppose that the French professor who challenged the Maid of Orleans' right to her title, is utterly corrupt at heart. Here is what Mark Twain says of the Process of Rehabilitation which, twenty-five years after her death, cleared her memory of all the aspersions cast upon it: "A cloud of witnesses, some of whom had been her enemies and persecutors, came and made oath and testified; and what they said was written down. In that sworn testimony the moving and beautiful history of Joan of Arc is laid bare, from her childhood to her martyrdom. From the verdict she rises stainlessly pure, in mind and heart, in speech and deed and spirit, and will so endure to the end of time." We commend to our readers the portion of Mr. Clemens' article which we reprint on another page. We only regret that he should have overlooked one of the most remarkable instances of Joan's keen powers of discernment. He thinks she was condemned by the Church, and that the sentence was afterwards reversed. Joan knew that the hierling Bishop Cauchon, and those who assisted him in carrying out the judicial murder for England's benefit, were not the Church, though they said they were. Her constant protest was: "I appeal to the Church, and will abide by its decision." The appeal was never allowed to reach the Holy See during her lifetime; but it did come to the Pope's ears at last; and it was Rome which ordered the re-hearing of the case which resulted in her rehabilitation.

The great insurance companies of the United States are among the financial institutions which Thomas W. Lawson accuses of reckless handling of money entrusted to them. They have warned him that they will crush him if he does not cease his attacks, and have told him that he probably under-estimates their power. To show that he does not, he makes the following statement:

First, the three companies I have named (the Equitable, the New York Life, and the Mutual) have absolute possession of property and money in the form of assets of over \$1,000,000,000—more than half of the combined assets of all the insurance companies of America,—and indirectly through their affiliated institutions of an additional sum, the aggregate of which is much greater than all the national banks of America and the great financial institutions of Europe, such as the Banks of England, France, and Germany. The three have a ready cash surplus of almost \$200,000,000, which is greater than the combined capital of the four greatest institutions of Europe,—the Banks of England, Russia, France, and Germany. The income of these three companies is, each year, \$100,000,000 greater than the combined capitals of the Banks of England, Russia, France, and Germany—about \$250,000,000, \$200,000,000 of which is taken each year from their policy-holders in the form of premiums. Yet from out of this income there is returned to their policy-holders each year in dividends less than \$15,000,000, and in total payments of all kinds not over \$100,000,000. And yet these three companies pay out each year in what they call expenses to keep the concerns running \$50,000,000, paying to the officers of the companies \$3,000,000 in salaries, almost \$1,000,000 to their lawyers, and a number of millions in various forms of advertising.

Second, the three companies are absolutely steered and controlled from a common centre, and the men who do the steering and controlling are the "system's" foremost votaries, Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Dooley somewhere defines a diploma as a license to wear a Mother Hubbard on the street without interference from the police. Substitute for diploma a certificate of matriculation into Yale, Harvard, Princeton or Columbia, and the jest becomes real earnest. Not only may the students of the four great institutions we have named, and of many others which we have not named, parade the streets dressed in indecent costumes; they may assault peaceful and inoffensive citizens, sack a steamboat, gut a restaurant, break up public entertainments, and the police will look on with a smile. Worse than this, if the police should interfere, as they rarely do, but as they did do in Boston last month, and club a few

educated (?) rowdies into submission, public opinion seems to say that they exceeded their duty. The *Independent* believes a remedy for this rowdiness would be for the courts to inflict a double penalty on students brought before them. It says: "In a case where an ignorant man who has offended against public order or decency would be sentenced, say, to imprisonment for a month and a fine of fifty dollars, a college man ought to receive two months in jail and be made to pay a hundred dollars, for he has been educated at public expense, and an illegal or immoral act on his part is doubly heinous. . . . We have no reason to expect any lessening of our national vice, the lack of respect for law, so long as our picked and trained leaders of thought and action are during early manhood regarded as irresponsible, privileged and above the law." The idea is a good one, but it needs public opinion behind it, and the sources which corrupt public opinion in this matter must be looked for in high places. There is an institution called Clark University at Worcester, Mass., whose President, G. Stanley Hall, is considered an authority in experimental psychology. This man has for years been asserting in public addresses, and has now asserted in a huge book, that each child in his growth passes in his mental and spiritual life through the successive stages of barbarism and civilization by which the race, according to the evolutionary theory, rose to its present position. This pernicious theory has fascinated teachers all over the land, and indolent license-loving parents have adopted it for their own and other people's children. Thus they look with equanimity on the rowdiness of the college student.

New York used to be thought the most corrupt city in the United States, politically. Lately, however, it has been learned that Philadelphia, Minneapolis and St. Louis could give it lessons in "graft." Now comes Thomas W. Lawson and tells the 600,000 readers of *Everybody's Magazine* that:

The Massachusetts Legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves. That the largest, wealthiest, and most prominent corporations in New England, whose affairs are conducted by our most representative citizens, habitually corrupt the Massachusetts Legislature, and the man of wealth among them who would enter protest against the iniquity would be looked upon as a "class anarchist." I will go further and say that if in New England a man of the type of Folk, of Missouri, can be found who will give over six months to turning up the legislative and Boston municipal sod of the past ten years, who does not expose to the world a condition of rottenness more rotten than was ever before exhibited in any community in the civilized world, it will be because he has been suffocated by the stench of what he exhumes.

The December instalment of "Frenzied Finance" is largely devoted to an account of how Henry M. Whitney, whose name was once hailed with enthusiasm in Nova Scotia, bribed the Massachusetts Legislature to give a charter for a gas company. "The Whitney machine," says Mr. Lawson, "worked together with that fine solidity and evenness which can only be obtained with lots of practice and much success. In comparison with this competent organization, an average 'Tammany Gang,' a 'Chicago Combine,' or a St. Louis 'Syndicate' would look like a broken-down snow-plough in August." With all respect for Mr. Lawson's judgment, we think the methods of John D. Rockefeller, as revealed by an Ohio correspondent to Mr. Lawson, show a finer talent for corruption. "In Ohio, John D. Rockefeller contributes \$25,000 a year to the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. Regularly this organization succeeds in electing from fifteen to thirty members of the Legislature in 105. Invariably the Anti-Saloon members can be counted on to do the right thing with Standard Oil." And the correspondent refers to cases where the State had brought suit in vain against this monstrous combination, as a proof of his assertion. To our mind, Rockefeller is superior to Whitney as the skilful poisoner is superior to the man who bludgeons his victim.

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

[This column of THE CASKET will hereafter be devoted to the interests of the Branches of the League of the Cross throughout the Diocese, and all communications intended for publication may be addressed to John A. Macdougall, Grand Secretary, Glace Bay, C. B.]

WEAR YOUR PINS.

The League of the Cross has as its insignia a neat little badge which any young man should be proud to wear on the lapel of his waistcoat, yet, singular it is that so few of the members make a practice of wearing it.

There was a time, perhaps within the memory of many of us, when the young man who would not "take a drink" was regarded unsocial, even rude and discourteous to his friends; no matter what excellent traits of character he might possess he was not welcomed with a glad hand into the so-called social circle that indulged in the "smile together." Happily, however, that day is past and the total abstainer is to-day honoured and respected in every walk of life. This is one reason why the members of the League of the Cross should take pleasure in showing themselves to be members of a total abstinence society by wearing the L. O. C. pin.

There is another reason, perhaps a stronger reason than to make a display of our total abstinence proclivities, why we should wear our pins. The pin is a protection in many cases against the "social glass" which has been the ruin of many a young man. The social drinking habit prevails to an enormous extent and has a tremendous influence over the individual. The initial stages of intoxication are accompanied by an amount of good cheer that is most pleasing to the average character. A Cape Breton schoolmaster, some years ago, who had too great a fondness for the social glass for his own good was once being reprimanded for this weakness by a friend who asked him: "Why do you drink this cursed stuff?" He quaintly yet truthfully answered: "Well, I take it for the glorious sensation it causes."

The saloon besides offers many attractions to a certain class of young men for there are discussed politics, horse-racing, the latest in sport, particularly prize-fighting, and many other kindred subjects that interest these people. Hence it is that so many find it difficult, very difficult indeed, to decline the invitation: "Come along and have a drink, it won't hurt you." And it is here that the pin, the little emblem with the cross and the letters L. O. C., becomes of service to the young man of strict principles who wishes to avoid the evils that follow in the wake of the social glass.

It boldly stands forth as a caution not to offer the invitation, as it will not be accepted. He who makes advances and urges the man who wears the emblem of total abstinence to partake of the glass, steps beyond the bounds of gentlemanly conduct and offers an insult that any high-minded young man will and must resent with a prompt refusal. Point to the pin and further urging must cease. Then let the members of the League wear their pins and forever set at defiance the subtle tempter with his invitation to enter the saloon and share a drop from the poisonous cup.

AN ARGUMENT IN RHYME.

No matter what the moderates allege, The safest cure is the total pledge, For those especially who often fall, And feel the force of habits that enthrall: For such 'tis better banish all re-er-ces, And take the pledge which braces up the nerves, And arms one better for the future fight, And sends him forward as a gallant knight.

The foe respects the pledge—advances less Against the pledged, and seems ashamed to press He feels it is an insult to your sense To ask you break your pledged word, and hence

To tempt you farther makes no vain pretence, But if you say you took what you can bear, He'll press and press his friendly drop to share; And hence it happens, though it never ought, That many souls by friendship's snares are caught.

But some may say, whom rational we deem, "The total pledge is something so extreme," And truly so with those who have no need Of pledge or promise since they don't exceed. The pledge I grant is an extreme as such, But an extreme that will not cost us much.

This self-denial is rewarded here, And shall eternally in yonder sphere, If we embrace it for the saviour's sake, And to save others from the burning lake. Some yet may say the pledge is slavery, From which they think 'tis better to be free. But who will say, except some sot who raves, That samsou and the Kechabites were slaves? The married man is pledged through married life.

To love, to cherish, and protect his wife; The soldier, too, is pledged, nay, sworn to obey, And serve his king for many a weary day; And who to call them slaves shall ever dare, While they the chains of obligation wear?

If all the men on earth were pledged—the thrall, Of one poor soul in hell were worse than all, And if ten million pledges could restrain Ore soul from hell, tremendous were the gain. But do our drunkards ever think or see From what great dangers are abstainers free, From all the dangers to which drunkers run, And which, if sober, they'd escape and shun, From sudden deaths which every day take place, And which we must to drink-indulgence trace?

The greatest, veriest slave on earth is he Who is the slave to fell eorlity. Some gallant men have risked their lives to save A fellow creature drowning in the wave; And should not we, if there is ground for hope Of good example as a saving rope, Cast out that rope to those around—poor slaves— Those helpless drunkards sinking in the waves? REV. JAMES CASEY, P. P.

A Certain Cure for Croup.

When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one preparation that can always be depended upon. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail, viz: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Give it and a quick cure is sure to follow. Mr. M. F. Compton of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in severe cases of croup with my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by all druggists.

Common Schools.

To the Editor of the Casket:

SIR,—Erroneous philanthropy may account for the misguided notions of the council of public instruction in regard to the education of children under fourteen years of age in our common schools. That view of their intentions may suggest to many of your intelligent readers that the terms which I use in condemnation of its present school system are rather harsh. But when the council, on any pretense, digress from the dictates of common sense in enforcing a universal course of study on all the children attending school, involving a very superficial knowledge of all conceivable subjects, moderate language will not avail to waken up our educational authorities to a proper sense of the physical and mental and moral injury their system entails on the helpless rising generation. To such an extent is this deplorable condition of education apparent that the secular press of the highest standing in the United States and in Canada proclaim from the house-tops the appalling effect of the present school system on the physical and mental capacity of the present age.

While enjoying a vacation during the month of October last, I noticed in my travels through all the districts of the county of Antigonish how largely female teachers and little girls preponderated in the common schools of that county. What has become of the many boys who usually attended school? Are they absent because they have no taste or use for history, geography, nature study, anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, mineralogy, geology, astronomy or botany, which our council of public instruction insists on teaching all the children in our common schools before they are of age to judge what is best for themselves to qualify them for the position of bread winners for the next generation? There are a few boys going to school there, comparatively, but they are young and small! The boys from 14 to 16 years of age and upward are conspicuous by their absence from school. This sad condition of school attendance in our rural districts prevails all over Nova Scotia, judging by the great preponderance of female teachers now engaged in the arduous and responsible profession of pedagogy in the province. Teachers generally—male and female—deprecate the system, but they dare not complain, as their salaries and even their licenses to teach would be in danger of suppression by the rigid and absurd rules and regulations enforced by command of our council of public instruction. Sensible teachers feel that they cannot do justice to children in our common schools where all the grades up to the tenth must be taught by one teacher; so, many of them abandon the profession and generally leave the country.

A correspondent of the CASKET, a few weeks ago, mildly censured me for keeping silent on this vexed question so long. But I really did remonstrate in vain a few years ago when the qualification for class D teachers was raised on subjects requiring memorising which I considered pernicious. I notice that your correspondent, in corroboration of my contention, refers to the large number of teachers confined in lunatic asylums in Ontario and Quebec, as an argument against the present system of education. Since reading his evidence in the CASKET, I learned that about ten per cent of unfortunates in insane institutions from the counties of Richmond, Victoria and Inverness, were engaged as school-teachers. If they really did believe, as our council of public instruction teaches children, that the dust raised in school rooms, the air which they breathe, the churches in which they pray, and the highways and the byways on which they travel, are copiously supplied with germs of fatal diseases; that the water which they must drink is saturated with the microbes of typhoid fever and diphtheria; that the milk which they so much require for their nourishment is a sourceful vehicle for the cylindrical rods of the much dreaded white plague—tuberculosis; is it any wonder that mental anxiety, loss of appetite, and the fear of fatal diseases, would disturb their rest, undermine their health, and ultimately de throne their reason. It is the natural consequence of false education. Due precautions may be exercised without intimidating children out of their wits before they are of age to discriminate between dangerous contingencies and perfectly harmless conditions on which the most eminent bacteriologists of the present age differ materially. The safety of the public health should be entrusted to the hands of the honourable medical profession. Notwithstanding the promiscuous education made compulsory to secure provincial licences to teach school now existing, teachers are not qualified to step into the shoes of the medical profession. Cleanliness in the public schools is all teachers can enjoy, with plenty fresh air, warm clothing, and proper diet, for all the children under their charge. When sick, let parents consult the family physician, otherwise, under the present system of education, mental diseases more distressing than even the white plague will rapidly gain the ascendancy. This view is now generally accepted by the highest authorities in the physiological world. This was the physiological teaching of fifty years ago without deviation up to the present time. This was the advice given by Dr. T. B. Hyslop, senior physician to the Bethlehem Royal Hospital and to King Edward's schools, to the Childhood Society, in London, on Thursday, Nov. 10th, last past.

"The present," he said, "is an age of too early, too rapid and too severe taxation on the mental faculties. This age of increased capacity for remembering, but of diminished capacity for thought—the mental state of the civilised world—is one of diffused consciousness. The ill-assortment of barren facts and ideas, with a lack of continuity of thought, is closely allied to the easy passing into the states of insanity." H. CAMERON.

Essays by the Marquis of Bute.

We anticipate an extensive circulation amongst scholars for these Essays. True they are reprints, being reproduced from "The Scottish Review," and date back a number of years, but the ability and knowledge which the late Marquis of Bute brought to the treatment of every subject that he handled was such as to give his productions an enduring value. The Essays are on themes with which he was thoroughly familiar. Indeed it would have been difficult to discover a theme upon which he could not have written well and instructively, but in dealing with "Home Subjects," that is to say, subjects concerning Scotland and Ireland, he was peculiarly at home. The first essay is on ancient Celtic Latin hymns. In it his erudition is displayed with good effect. He shows that he has carefully examined Celtic sources such as the "Anlphannarium Benchorse" and the "Leabhar imiun," which Dr. Todd undertook to edit for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society, and also with the contemporary records. The value of the works of the ancient Celtic hymn-writers as monuments not only of the prevalent beliefs and practices of their time and race, but also of the state of literary culture is brought out with fidelity. The next essay is "The New Light Upon St. Patrick." It was first published in 1884. Since then, as the columns of the *Catholic Times* have attested, much has been written on the life of the Irish National saint; yet the facts carefully set forth by the author of these Essays do not at all lose their interest. In "The Scottish Peerage," the third essay, the information is largely genealogical, and will be prized by the members of the old Scottish families. He states that of the Scottish peers four are Catholics, but of these only one—Lord Lovat—represents an unadulterated and unaltered survival from the days before the "Reformation." Lord Herries represents another such Scotch family—the Maxwells, including the historic Earls of Nithsdale—but he does so in the female line, and is more than half an Englishman. The late Marquis of Bute was intensely patriotic, and his love of country finds strong expression in the fourth essay, "Parliament in Scotland." He vigorously advocates Home Rule for the country. In the fifth essay he treats of the life of David, Duke of Rothesay, from the point of view of historical criticism. The sixth essay is a sympathetic and deeply interesting review of the account of the well-known voyage of St. Brendan. The Marquis did not agree with the late Father O'Donoghue, of Ardfer, who wrote a life of the saint, that the voyage actually took place, but, on the contrary, held that the author was a very pious man who had read Homer and Lucian, and to whom it occurred that it would be a nice thing to describe an imaginary voyage which might unite such elements of excitement as are to be found in the "True Tale" and the "Odyssey," with the inculcation of Christian, religious, and moral sentiments. The book concludes with the address which the author delivered on his installation as Rector of the University of St. Andrews, when he related the history of St. Andrews, which he looked upon as a witness to the spirit of the Scottish nationality in the higher spheres of thought and activity. The work is an admirable one. The writing is learned, without the least affectation or pretension. The book is provided with a good index. (Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 7s. 6d.)—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

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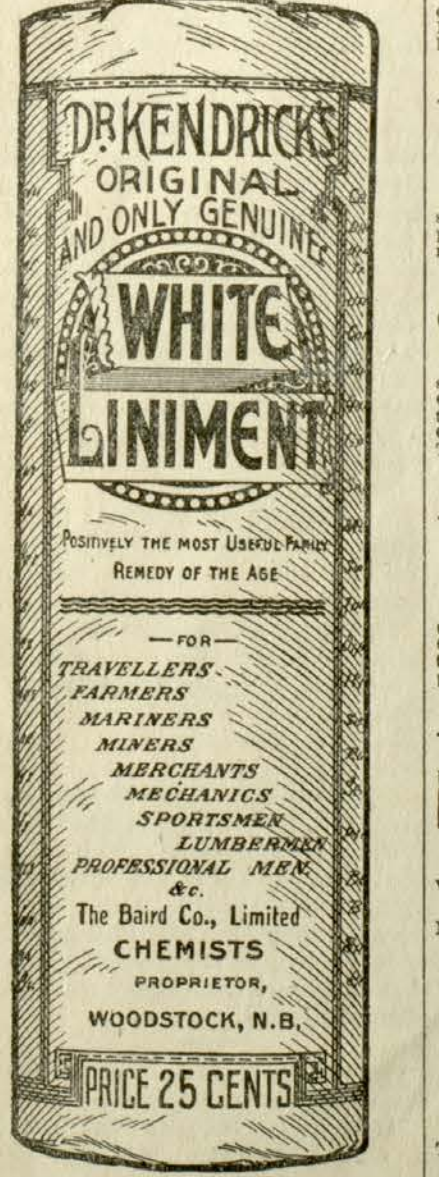
All persons are warned against trespassing upon the property of Miss Alice Whelan, the Old Gulf Road, and any persons found trespassing thereon, or doing any damage thereto, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the Law. C. ERESST GREGORY, Solicitor of Miss Alice Whelan

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

LEAVE ANTIGONISH.	
No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro.	9.35
" 26 Express for Halifax.	12.37
" 35 Express for Sydney.	18.26
" 55 Mixed for Mulgrave.	2.35
" 86 Express for Truro.	18.00
" 19 Express for Sydney.	13.14

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., Nov. 18th, 1904.



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

Meditation Upon Modern Science.

They tell us that for centuries man has made grave mistakes in coping with his sickness—his fevers and his aches—

THE BLACK HAND.

(By Eugenie Ulrich, in Catholic World.) The teacher sat on Mrs. Garvin's front porch near the end where the Gothic-pointed willow hedge kept off the western sun in the summer and the blizzard winds in winter.

robust womanhood in the Minnesota country—stories of women who worked in the fields with their husbands; of Bohemian women who grubbed out trees better than the men; of a woman who had carried her month-old baby five miles on foot to the hospital in town to visit a husband with a leg broken by a falling tree.

"Well, if he does, play she is my company, and put it on me." "All right," said Mrs. Garvin cheerfully, and she motioned to the woman to put down her pack. At first the pedlar did not seem to understand what was meant, but when she realized that she was to stay the night in this pleasant place she bent forward and kissed Mrs. Garvin's hand.

not swallow it. So she took a drink, but no sooner did she take the milk in her mouth than she felt something hard slipping down her throat. Then she looked for the black thing, but it was not in the milk any more. Then she ran into the house and in a little while she began to feel dreadfully sick. Her face and her hands and then her whole body began to swell until her body was twice its natural size.

Cures all Coughs. Doesn't it stand to reason that as Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has cured consumption, it will naturally cure that cough of yours? GATES' Invigorating Syrup. Dyspepsia & Indigestion. Vapo-Cresolene. Monuments and Headstones. Inverness Railway & Coal Co. PLANT LINE. BOSTON.

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 M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the wordly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations, full of danger and in perpetual action upon us.—CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In a few days we shall begin to offer one another good wishes for the coming year. Very often we put only the vaguest of meanings into the words, but a little reflection upon them will add a heartiness to our tones. We should love our neighbour as ourselves; therefore the things which we wish him should be such as we ought to, or at least may legitimately wish ourselves.

Let us suppose our neighbour is a just man, upright and Godfearing. In that case we cannot wish him anything better than that the new year should be a repetition of the old. For aught we know, there may be many difficulties and temptations awaiting him, to turn him from the path he has trodden so long. David was a good man for years before one lustful glance led him into adultery and murder; Solomon, after having lived long enough to earn the title of the wisest of men, was befouled into adoring stocks and stones; Joas spent forty years in innocence before becoming an idolater. It was because of the dangers of the future that the Apostle wrote the warning: "Wherefore he that thinketh himself to stand, let him take heed lest he fall." And it was the same thought which made Thomas a Kempis exclaim: "If it is terrible to die, perhaps it will be still more dangerous to live longer." May the new year be such another as the last, is the best wish we can offer to many. If the old year has been a profitable one to our own souls, it is the best wish we can make for ourselves. For we know it is not beginning well, nor continuing well, but ending well that ensures our salvation: "He that shall persevere unto the end shall be saved." Therefore are the Scriptures full of warnings such as that of Ecclesiasticus: "Woe to them that have lost patience, and that have forsaken the right ways and have gone aside into crooked ways," and that of Ezekiel: "If the just man shall turn away from his justice, and shall commit iniquity . . . he shall die in his sin, and his justices which he hath done shall not be remembered." Wherefore St. Paul bids us "Stand fast and be not held again, under the yoke of bondage." The reasons for standing fast will be the same in the new year as they were in the old, God is the same: our souls are just as precious: there is the same hell, the same heaven, the same uncertainty of life, the same severe judgment after death. Therefore "besteadfast" should be our New Year's wish for our upright friends.

Far different should be our wish for our neighbours if we know them to be grievous sinners. If the new year is to be a happy one for them it must be anything but a repetition of the old year. It must be a year of penance and the beginning of a new life. Those who are in the state of mortal sin are spiritually dead. Their bodies, as St. Ambrose says, are a graveyard in which their wretched souls, objects of horror in the sight of God, lie buried. Our wish for them should be that now at least they may begin to live. For them also the Scripture holds warnings: "A certain man had a fig-tree planted in his vineyard, and he came seeking fruit on it and found none. And he said to the dresser of the vineyard: Behold for these three years I came seeking fruit on this fig-tree and I find none. Cut it down, therefore; why cumbereth the ground? But he answering said to him: Lord, let it alone this year also, until I dig about it and dung it. And if happily it bear fruit; but if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down." Many a man has reason to ask himself: "Why have I not been cut down? I have been cumbering the ground, not for three years only, but for ten or fifteen years." Who is the vine-dresser that has been praying for him? It may be his heart-broken mother, or a devoted sister, or his pastor; or all of these and many others may have besought prayers on his behalf. But let him beware of entering upon a new year with the intention of making it like the ten or

fifteen years which are past. This may be his last chance.

"A Happy New Year" to those who are married, is a prayer that husband and wife may love each other with a holy, trustful, kind and constant love; that they may share each other's joys and sorrows, bear with each other's faults, and help to lighten each other's burdens; that they may train and guide their children and their servants by instruction, watchfulness, correction and good example.

"A Happy New Year" to the unmarried, bids young men and young women guard that precious jewel of their souls which is so easily tarnished in the pursuit of pleasure. "Idleness, bad company, all excess in eating and drinking" are things which we have been warned against since the days when we learned our little catechism. God looks for the first fruit of our lives; Christian young men and young women should see that He is not disappointed. "Let him sow his wild oats," is a doctrine of devils. "A young man according to his way, even when he is old he will not depart from it," says the Book of Proverbs. Then what if his way is evil?

"A Happy New Year" to the poor, expresses a desire to relieve their miseries as far as possible, but wishes that so far as these are inevitable they may be borne with the Christian patience and resignation which makes the wearing of a crown of thorns only a rehearsal for the wearing of a crown of glory. Murmurs of discontent, curses of despair,—they never sweeten a bitter lot; rather do they make it more nauseous. The troubles of the old year are gone as well as its joys. The latter may have left only a sting behind; the former, if endured in the proper spirit, are registered to our credit in the account-books of God. If we are resolute in carrying our cross after Christ, the new year will be happy whatever may befall.

Let us end the old year in a spirit of thankfulness for all the benefits lavished upon us during its course by the fatherly hand of God, and a determination not to misuse the gifts about to be bestowed upon us in the year which we are just beginning. If we are faithful to this determination, it will be truly for us

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

December the 8th in Rome.

Pope Pius the Tenth pontificated on this day in St. Peter's, celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He was surrounded by cardinals and patriarchs, bishops and priests, heads of religious orders and many other ecclesiastics and students, —in the presence of about fifty thousand people.

The hour set for the Pontifical Mass was 9 o'clock. The doors of St. Peter's were opened at 7.30, but long before that early hour a large crowd was waiting before the entrance. The crowd was getting larger every moment, and the guards had hard work to keep them back. The king's soldiers were doing duty outside the church and the Papal Guards inside. As soon as the hour arrived, 7.30, the big doors were swung open, a rush was made for the entrance and for two hours a constant flow of people of all degrees and conditions and colors passed into the great building. Admission was by ticket. The section of the church to which the ticket-holder was to go to was indicated on each ticket and an officer stationed here and there along the aisles directed the people to their places as they came in. Those who held reserved or privileged tickets had seats; the others, that is, those who held simply admission tickets, were standing, except some who bought stools outside and brought them in with them. But all were present at the Pontifical Mass just the same, and assisted at the great festival. Only a portion, however, of those who applied for tickets got them; because the capacity of St. Peter's, though the largest church in the world, is limited—it could not hold everybody. A large proportion of those present were foreigners, the Italians gracefully granting them first place at all the services. Every nation in the world was represented. The procession into the church was long and impressive, the noble guards and officers of the Papal Court in advance and along the line of procession, then followed surplised priests and prelates, patriarchs and bishops and abbots in mitre, cardinals in red, and last the Pope in full pontificals and wearing the tiara, seated on the sedan chair (sedia gestatoria) and carried by the Swiss Guards. All could see him as he passed through the centre aisle and blessed the people on either side as he proceeded along; all inside the building waving their handkerchiefs expressive of joy at seeing the Pope, so rarely seen of late years at a public function at St. Peter's. The Mass was sung by male voices only in *canto Gregoriano*, and being advent, without organ. The Epistle and Gospel were sung in Latin and Greek. The Pope when saying Mass faced the immense congregation. His head appeared over the altar which is low. He sang in a clear strong voice, and is a good singer.

The great basilica was beautifully illuminated for this solemn occasion. The dome looked magnificent. High

up in the centre was the painting of the Immaculate Conception, shining with light as if transparent. The crown of twelve stars (diamonds) blessed by the Pope on Sunday last in presence of the Marian Congress, was placed above the painting a little back of it, all presenting a scene the effect of which was most magnificent and never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The Mass finished, the *Te Deum* was sung and the Apostolic Benediction given, the solemn procession passed out through the church to the Vatican Palace the same way it came in. The immense congregation inside moved out slowly and in good order, and all went home without an accident, their hearts full of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, honour to the Blessed Virgin, and admiration, sympathy and love for Pope Pius the Tenth. M. McK. Rome, 9th Dec., 1904.

Cape Breton Notes.

The young man Fraser, who pleaded guilty before Judge Dodd to the charge of theft, and who was tried under the Speedy Trials Act, was sentenced to two years in Dorchester, which was the minimum sentence for the crime of which Fraser had been proven guilty.

Dixon and Falconer, of Sydney, have now contracts with the Dominion government aggregating in the vicinity of \$70,000. These contracts include the freight shed on Pier No. 8 in the city of Halifax, the new station and baggage room at Stellarton, and a roundhouse at Mulgrave.

Fishermen at Scatarie Islands made large catches of herring last week. At Northwest Cove on the north side of the island, about ninety barrels of fish were caught, one man securing about thirty barrels. The herring are small but they are said to be very fat. At Mira Bay, too, fairly good catches of herring have been made. The catching of herring at this season of the year at these places is something unusual.

The post office and two private residences at Inverness were recently broken into by persons whose names are known. Nothing was stolen from the post office, excepting possibly a few postage stamps. Another place entered was not so fortunate, however, quite a sum of money having been taken therefrom. The thieves are known to have boarded the morning train from Inverness at Strathlorne station. The police at Sydney were at once notified. But the birds have flown across the Strait and gone in the direction of Truro, where they were seen by an Inverness man.

War News.

The Japanese have succeeded in capturing several more forts at Port Arthur. Both besiegers and besieged fought desperately, and the success of the Japanese at Port Arthur is due to overwhelming numbers and wonderful valor.

The great armies entrenched 10 miles east of Mukden still remain inactive, only skirmishing occurring occasionally.

A disastrous storm which suddenly burst on the Northern coast of Portugal, has caused great loss of life. From reports already received 18 fishermen were drowned at Figueira Da Fez and 600 others have been rendered destitute. A ferry boat plying at the mouth of the Mondego river was capsized and fourteen persons were drowned. In the Leixoes Basin, near Oporto, five boats were sunk and five persons drowned.

Nine men and one woman rescued from the sinking three-masted schooner Stewiacké, 500 miles off the coast of Spain, have arrived at Philadelphia, on the Austrian ship Lucia. The woman is Mrs. Mabel Airy, wife of the captain of the wrecked schooner and she is a heroine, according to the reports of the crew. For five days and nights on the Stewiacké she took her turn with the sailors at the pumps in their desperate efforts to keep the wreck afloat and encouraged the men by words and example, so that it is to her more than any one else that the schooner did not sink before the Lucia hove in sight.

Four men were killed and four others seriously injured in the burning of the big Standard Oil Company's barge off the New Jersey coast. A tug arrived with the wounded men. Her captain reported that the fire on the barge had started with an explosion off Point Pleasant. The barge was loaded with 1,000,000 gallons of oil, and was bound for Philadelphia. A terrific explosion blew up the deck, and in a few seconds the whole vessel was aflame. The Standard immediately put back to the barge and picked up the survivors from the water. Some of them were floating about on broken timber.

London, England, was enveloped several days last week in a black fog more dense than anything witnessed during the last two years. As early as 3 p. m. the city was lighted up everywhere the same as at night, but even electricity and gas failed to dispel the gloom. The fog was particularly thick in the west end where the streets were crowded with Christmas shoppers. In many places the traffic was almost completely stopped and the greatest care was necessary to avoid accident, a number of which have already been reported. As night closed the density increased and the effect was extremely weird, the most brilliant electric lights only serving to make the darkness visible. In the most crowded sections of the centre of London, vehicle traffic was completely stopped, pedestrians lost their way and policemen their sense of direction. Torch boys did a roaring trade.

HOLIDAY GOODS

JUST OPENED, a large stock of beautiful Holiday Goods, all most fitting for XMAS PRESENTS:

Leather Folios and Desks, Comb and Brush Cases, Cigar Cases, Collar and Cuff Cases, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Wrist Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Manicure Sets in Cases and by the Piece, Fancy Mirrors, Work Boxes and etc. A nice lot of Ebony Backed Brushes, Mounted in Sterling Silver. Glass and China Ware, Toys Dolls and Ornaments, Toy Musical Instruments, Etc., Etc.

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Ladies' Winter Coats.

40 Ladies' Winter Coats regular prices from \$1.00 to 5.00 now

At Half Price While They Last.

10 LADIES' WINTER COSTUMES
 AT HALF PRICE.

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 Color Black, Grey and Blue.
 AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

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General News.

Five inches of snow fell in New York on Christmas day.

Nan Patterson will again be tried for the murder of Caesar Young.

A Grand Trunk Railway yard master at London, Ont., was run over and beheaded by a train on Sunday.

Mrs. W. L. Irish, wife of Baggage-master Irish of Mulgrave, died of heart failure, at Truro, on Friday.

The jury in the case of Nan Patterson, charged with murder, at New York, disagreed, and were discharged.

There are rumors of the amalgamation at an early date of the Royal Bank and the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

The victualling store officer of H. M. Dockyard, Halifax, is asking tenders for the purchase of serviceable stores now at the Naval yard.

Hon. W. S. Fielding arrived at Naples on the steamship Cretic on Sunday on his way to Vienna, with Mrs. and Miss Fielding.

Four Italians, three men and a woman, were burned to death in a three-story frame house in Montreal shortly after midnight on Saturday.

The farm house of Mr. Lafrenere, near Calendar, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday and his four children, the eldest but six years old, perished in the flames.

The President of the Montreal General Hospital, Mr. James Crathern, has announced the receipt of a cheque for \$10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redford, as a Christmas present.

Alexander Leclerc, 49 years of age, a dump picker, living in the outskirts of Montreal, killed his father, Moise Leclerc, 70 years, in a fit of anger on Christmas eve. Both were drunk.

The schooner Riscover, Capt. Pike, which left North Sydney with a cargo of coal for Pugwash, returned to port as Pugwash harbor has been frozen over, and she was unable to get in there.

Three men were killed and three seriously hurt in a crush of two ice boats speeding before a gale of wind at the rate of 50 miles an hour on Onondaga Lake, near Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday.

Ships arriving at Maritime Province, Newfoundland and American ports the past two weeks, report mighty gales on the ocean. Men have been washed overboard, cabins flooded, and great damage sustained.

The sale of \$5,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, is announced. This is the first time for several years that Canadian securities have attracted the large banking institutions of the United States.

On the 20th, the Pope received in private audience the Right Rev. James C. McDonald, Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I., the Right Rev. Timothy Casey, Bishop of St. John, N. B., and the Right Rev. Paul La Rocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Que.

J. N. Creed & Co., commission brokers, Halifax, have suspended payment. At a meeting of the creditors, a statement was presented, showing liabilities of \$15,000 and assets of probably \$4,000. Most of the claims against the firm are held by Halifax merchants, one of whose losses will be \$2,000.

Sir Edward Wade, permanent under secretary for war, said that he did not believe that it was the intention of the admiralty to entirely close the naval dock yards at Halifax, but he believed that the intention was to leave a small force in charge so that at any moment work could be resumed.

The British admiralty has ordered the dockyards at Port Royal, Jamaica, to be closed immediately. Nearly two hundred workmen received notice of their dismissal. This is pursuant to the imperial plan to make Bermuda the naval headquarters in the Western Atlantic.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, presided over by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, it was agreed to guarantee the issue of \$7,500,000 four per cent. gold bonds for the construction of the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk.

The second of the Allan Line new turbine steamers, the Virginian, has been successfully launched at Glasgow. The vessel, which is a sister ship to the Victorian, launched some time ago, and of which mention has already been made, will sail on her first trip from Liverpool on April 8 next.

There is no longer any doubt that Justice Killam of the supreme court will succeed Mr. Blair as chairman of the railway commission. The name of Justice MacLennan, of the Ontario court of appeals, has been mentioned as successor to Justice Killam on the supreme court bench.

Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommaney, the "Father of British Navy," died on the 21st, after a lengthy illness. He was the last survivor of the battle of Navarino fought in 1827, which resulted in the destruction of Turkish fleet. The Admiral was born in 1814 and entered the navy in 1826.

At Paris, on 22nd, the International commission appointed to inquire into the North Sea incident met in the foreign office. The commission unanimously selected Admiral Baron von Spaun, of the Austro-Hungarian navy, to be the fifth member. This completed the preliminary organization, and the commission adjourned until Jan. the 9th.

Rev. J. Semmens, Indian agent, stationed at Selkirk, received word

from Norway House a few days ago that the Indians have been suffering with scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and mumps. Everything possible was done for the sufferers, but before the epidemic was stopped over forty deaths had been reported.

Twenty-seven persons, most of them women and children, were overcome by coal gas in a crowded tenement house in the foreign settlement of Philadelphia on the 23rd ult. Twelve of them were in such a serious condition that they had to be taken to a hospital, but it is believed they will recover.

The Newfoundland schr. Ivanhoe sailed from Halifax for the Bahamas 46 days ago. A capsized derelict, supposed to be the missing vessel, was sighted on Nov. 16. The Ivanhoe was commanded by Capt. Hare, carried a crew of six and had one passenger, William F. Collins, of Charlottetown. Nothing has been heard of the crew or passenger.

According to reports which reached the director of public health, there has been a remarkable falling off in the smallpox epidemic in the United States for the past six months. The total number of cases from June to December last year was 13,084, with 570 deaths, while for the same period this year the number was 467 cases and 153 deaths.

The Klondike Hockey Club has left Dawson for Ottawa, for the purpose of capturing the Stanley Cup. In order to get in good condition the members of the team are walking over ice and snow a distance of four hundred miles from Dawson to White Horse. On December 29 they will sail from Skagway, arriving at Vancouver, January 2, and Ottawa January 8.

The North German Lloyd steamer Princess Irene, from Genoa for New York, has put in at Halifax short of coal. A cyclone struck the steamer last Saturday, and again on Monday, causing some slight damage. The seas were tremendous, and washed her decks. She has 98 passengers, fifty of whom landed there and proceeded to Boston.

Breaking five great cables as if they were threads, the 100-ton floating derrick Hercules, moored to the side of the new battleship Connecticut, broke adrift in the navy yard basin in Wallabout Bay and crashed into the stern of the battleship Texas, smashing several plates and so injuring the war vessel that she will have to go into dry dock.

The Dominion Coal Company's directors met at Montreal last week. The half-yearly dividend on preferred stock was declared payable January 3rd. The directors declare that, although the earnings of the second half year will show up better than those of the first half, yet they do not consider it to be in the interest of the company's property to pay a dividend on the common stock at present.

It is announced that King Edward has conferred a number of knight-hoods including one on Joseph Wilson Swan, M. A., President of the Faraday Society, inventor of the incandescent electric lamp bearing his name and a royal commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition. Among the Colonial knight-hoods is one for Chief Justice William Henry Norwood, of Newfoundland.

The statement that a new split is impending in the Irish parliamentary party is strongly denied by those in a position to know the situation. The meeting in Dublin on December 15 was perfectly harmonious. The same harmony marked meetings held throughout Ireland. Messrs. Redmond and Dillon have repeatedly met upon the same platform. Mr. O'Brien has returned to the ranks of the Irish party, and leaders of the party assert that the Irish cause is now nearing a triumph.

The statement that cruisers for Canada's naval militia are to be built in the Dominion is said to be incorrect. Mr. Prefontaine has not changed his plans in this respect. It is his intention to go to England after the session, in order to consult the Imperial authorities, and obtain, if possible, three gunboats from them. It is the intention of the government to take over all the work of the hydraulic survey. At present the British admiralty does a part of it. As soon as the necessary boats are obtained, the entire work will be done by Canada.

A thrilling rescue of nine nuns, sisters of the Order of the Hotel Dieu (Chicago) of the French Hospitalier, marked the progress of a fire that swept through the convent and destroyed it on 20th inst. Two of the nuns were injured and were carried from the building almost overcome by smoke. The stairs fell before the Sisters could reach them. The nuns were rescued by the timely arrival of firemen, who carried them down ladders from the burning building. The Sisters came from Quebec a short time ago. The loss on the building was \$4,000.

While a negro congregation was holding a Christmas celebration in a church at Stouss Mountain, Ala., a volley of shots were fired into the church from the outside. Rev. Mr. Clay, the pastor, was shot through the hips and will die. Two other men were probably fatally wounded. The other negroes hurried out of the building and ran in every direction. Later the dead body of Henry Jett, a white miner, was found near the church with a revolver lying near by. It is supposed he was a member of the shooting party and was accidentally killed by one of his companions.

The appeal of the United States against the decision of the Justice of the Crown at Quebec in the case of

Greene and Gaynor, is up before the Privy Council at London. Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., who with Donald Macmaster, K. C., of Montreal represents the United States, opened the case. It is now more than five years since Greene and Gaynor, who were concerned with Oberlin M. Carter in the Savannah river contract, escaped to Canada and settled in Montreal. Carter was sentenced to five years in prison and the United States Government applied for a writ of extradition for Greene and Gaynor. When the writ was made out by a Montreal extradition commission the two men fled to Quebec. The United States officers went after them, caught them in Quebec, after a hot and dramatic chase and brought them back to Montreal. The writ, however, did not hold good in Quebec, and on a writ of habeas corpus, Greene and Gaynor were taken back to Quebec. After a long legal controversy they obtained their liberty within the limits of the Province of Quebec. The United States Government appealed to the Privy Council of England, and this appeal is now being heard.

Among the Advertisers.

Rock salt and linseed meal for horses and cattle at Bonner's.

Our 10c. counter is still running. Bargains galore at Bonner's.

FOUND on College Street, a sum of money. Owner can obtain same by applying to E. L. Girroir and paying cost of advertising.

Strength, flavour and rich golden-colored liquid is what makes Saxon Blend the leading tea. We are getting new customers daily; once it gets into a district they all want it. Wholesale and retail at Bonner's.

DEATHS.

At Trenton, N. S., on Dec. 18th, PATRICK McDONALD, of Flat Rock, Newfoundland, aged 47 years. Consolated by the rites of the Holy Mother Church, he passed to his eternal reward, leaving a sorrowful wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father. May his soul rest in peace. (Boston and Newfoundland papers please copy.)

At Margaree, on December 23rd, ARCH'D BUCKLES, aged seventy years. His few weeks' illness was borne with Christian patience. For- tified by the Sacraments of the Church he passed peacefully away. He leaves a widow and four children (Mrs. Geo. Bennet, Ashland; Mrs. James Miller, Margaree Forks; Daniel, teacher, Nyanza, and Sarah, teacher, Margaree) to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. May his soul rest in peace!

Acknowledgments.

- Bishop Cameron, Antigonish, \$1 00
- Very Rev. Canon O'Donnell, St. Hyacinthe 1 00
- Rev. H. Gillis, Hawkesbury 1 00
- " W. A. McPherson, Johnstown, 1 75
- Rev. F. Broussard, Port Felix, 1 00
- Rev. A. Chisholm, Judique, 1 00
- Peter Chisholm, Harbor au Bouche, 1 00
- John J. Anderson, Aliston, 2 50
- John Carter, New Dorchester, 1 00
- Dan H. McDonald, North Grant, 1 00
- John A. McDonald, Pawtucket, 1 00
- E. Mable Locke, Cambridge, 2 00
- Hugh H. McGilivray, Balleys Brook, 1 00
- Ronald Currie, Glace Bay, 3 00
- Alexander Keating, Carso, 1 00
- Mrs. Stephen McNeil, Sydney, 1 00
- John McMaster, Long Point, 1 00
- L. O. C. Glace Bay, 1 00
- A. B. McDonald, Meat Cove, 1 00
- Dan H. McDonald, Giant's Lake, 1 00
- John Steele, Eureka, 1 00
- Joseph P. Brophy, Mulgrave, 1 00
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- Michael Cleary, Lochaber, 2 00
- Dan H. Chisholm, "ault Ste Marie, 1 00
- A. McGilivray, Landing, 1 00
- Widow Colin Chisholm, Marydale, 1 00
- D. P. McPhie, U. S. River, 2 00
- Alex. Boudroit, East Tracadie, 2 00
- Henry De Youg, Pomquet, 2 00
- Ellen Martin, Caledonia Mills, 1 00
- Mrs. John McDonald, Dunmore, 1 00
- J. W. Chisholm, Leominster, 50
- D. W. Chisholm, L. S. River, 50
- Mrs. D. O. McGilivray, Antigonish, 1 00
- J. J. McNeil, Fairmont, 2 00
- Mrs. Alex. McKean, S. S. Harbor, 2 00
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- Rev. A. Cameron, Christmas Island, 1 00
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

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ANTIGONISH BRANCH

H. JEMMETT, Manager.

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WEST END WAREHOUSE.

Our Bargains Still Continue!

We had such a rush for the past two weeks with our Bargain Sale that we have cleared out quite a number of lines. So we have decided to add several more this and the following weeks:

- Ladies' Mauve Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price \$7.35, now \$4.95
- Ladies' Cream Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price 8.50, now 5.95
- Ladies' Sky Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price 5.50, now 3.75
- Ladies' Royal Blue Taffata Silk Blouses, reg 7.75, now 4.95
- Ladies' Black Lustre Blouses, 32, 34, 38, reg 3.00, now 1.95
- Ladies' Black Cashmere Blouses, 34, 36, reg 2.65, now 1.75
- Ladies' Fancy French Flannel Blouses, 34 and 36, regular price 3.50, now 2.00
- Ladies' Fancy French Flannel Blouses, 34 only, 2.25, now 1.45

We have a few more Ladies' Costumes left. They are now offered at \$5.50, 6.95, and 8.75.

About 50 pieces of English Prints, mostly light colours, regular prices are 14, 15, 16 and 17c per yard. We have put these all at 10c per yard. Just the thing for comfortables and quilts.

CLOTHING.

We have added some more lines to our bargains in Clothing.

- 10 Youths' Overcoats, sizes 31 to 35, regular \$6 00, now \$3.95
- 5 only Men's Frieze Ulsters, sizes 36 to 42 reduced to 4.95
- 25 Youths' odd Tweed Vests, sizes 28 to 35, all good Patterns. The prices are 1.50, 1.25, 1.00 and 90c.
- Now all at one price, 25c
- Some more of those Men's Serge Suits as advertized last week at 2.95, 3.95, and 4.95

Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A few more of those Bargains in Men's Suitings, and as they are moving fast, you better call early and get one before they all go. Prices 4.25, 5.95 and 6.95 per Pattern. English and Scotch Trouserings, in 2 1/2 yds. lengths, at \$1.95, 2.25 and 2.75.

Millinery Bargains

We are determined to carry no Millinery over for next season, have put all our ready-to-wear, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats down to COST. You can get a beautiful ready-to-wear hat now at 1.50. Others at 75c and 1.00.

WALL PAPER.

300 Rolls Wall Paper in odd lots of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 rolls to the pattern. Regular prices are 5, 8, 10 and 12c. Price during our bargain sale is 2c Roll.

FURS! FURS!

Our extensive stock of Furs surpass anything we had in past seasons. Ladies' Fur Coats, in Raccoon, Black Dogskin, Australian Coon and Astrakan. Our Ladies' \$27.50 black Dogskin is a beauty. Ladies' Fur Collars and Caperines. Ladies' Fur Ruffs in Alaska Sable, Ladies' Fur Ruffs in Raccoon and Mink, Ladies' Fur Muffs and Fur Caps. Gentlemen's Fur and Fur-lined Coats in great variety. Gentlemen's Fur Gloves and Mitts, Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Cuffs, Gentlemen's Fur Caps all prices and sizes. If you are contemplating buying a Fur Coat for Lady or gentleman, get our prices, as we can save you Dollars. Quotations on Furs and all other goods by Mail, given cheerfully, to out of town customers.

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The best for delicate skins

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STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF

An INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Remedy for the immediate Relief and Cure of

Rheumatism, Cramps, Colics, Sore Throat, Diarrhoea, Faceache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia, Lumbago, etc., etc.

This is an internal and external Family Remedy, carefully calculated for general use, and should be kept in every household and in every traveller's grip-sack—do not overlook the fact that immediate attention to any ailment will save serious trouble, worry and expense. When a medical man is not at hand STANTON will do the work.

Soothe you and give you instant relief.

For sale everywhere. Price, 25 cts per bottle.

McGILL'S BATTERNET PILLS
Cures Habitual Constipation, Torpid Liver, Sick Headache.

For sale everywhere, 25c per box or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole Proprietors, THE WINGATA CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Thursday 5th JANUARY, 1905.
Our Winter Term Opens.

Tuition Rates:

1 Month	\$10
3 Months	27
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I can insure a farm house at 1 1/2 per cent. for three years. A \$400 policy on your house will cost you only \$2 per year. Country churches and church property at same rates. And this in a first-class and thoroughly reliable English company.

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The subscriber offers for sale his property at Pomquet, consisting of a new House and Barn, and 10 acres of land. It is situated near the church, and otherwise conveniently located.

JOSEPH BROCHU, Pomquet.

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ever offered the Antigonish public.

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QUALITY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

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Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Confectioners also have them, buy the best

The Position of the Zemstvos.

The importance of the recent petition presented to the Minister of the Interior asking for free speech, legal justice and a parliament is due not so much to the numbers and characters of the men back of the movement as to their peculiar position as the elected heads of the zemstvos, or provincial assemblies. For over twenty-five years it has been the hope of the Russian liberals, as stated by Leroy-Beaulieu in "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians"—a work that ranks with Bryce's "American Commonwealth" as an accurate picture of a nation—that in some national emergency such as a disastrous war the Government would improvise an assembly of public representatives, as it easily could, without charter, constitution or election, by simply summoning to St. Petersburg the permanent boards of the various provincial zemstvos.

In a way this has now been done, for altho the St. Petersburg conference met in a private house and was permitted but not authorized by the Government; and altho it was careful to state that it considered itself an informal gathering, of which the members express personal views, it is more nearly a true national assembly of regularly elected representatives of the people than any ever before held in Russia. So-called "commissions of experts," composed of members of the zemstvos, have been called together by the Government for consultation on several occasions, as, for example, by Alexander III in September, 1881, to discuss measures for the regulation of the liquor traffic and peasant emigration; but in such cases the members have been chosen by the Government, instead of being elected by the zemstvos themselves. Every attempt of the zemstvos to act together for the purpose of securing uniformity of action in local matters, even in the collection of statistics, has been constantly checked by the bureaucracy. It was hoped by the Russian liberals when the zemstvos were established by Alexander II in 1865, soon after the emancipation of the serfs, that these bodies would gradually come to take a part in national affairs, but these hopes have been grievously disappointed. The power of the zemstvos has been curtailed rather than enlarged, especially by the reigning Czar, and they have been severely restricted to questions of local administration. The zemstvo of St. Petersburg was abruptly dissolved and its president banished because it passed resolutions similar to those adopted by the recent conference. The zemstvos are not allowed to petition the Government directly, but only through the bureaucratic governor and on local subjects alone. Such requests as they do present are rarely considered and still more rarely granted. Checked by the veto power of the governor, and still more by their dependence upon him for carrying their will into action, overburdened by debts and taxes, thwarted by the power of both Church and State in their efforts to reform the schools, the roads, the houses and habits of the peasants, limited in the power to tax themselves for local improvements, viewed with suspicion by the Government above and the peasantry beneath, it speaks well for the vitality of republican institutions in Russia that the zemstvos have been able to accomplish as much as they have and to retain so much of the buoyancy of hope that they can rise to an occasion like the present and risk their lives and fortunes in another attempt to secure a representative government.

The zemstvo is composed of representatives of all classes of the people; peasants elected by the village commune or mir, townsmen and merchants, landowners and nobility, the three classes meeting together in accordance with the lesson taught by the French National Assembly in 1789. The strength and vitality of the zemstvos has been largely because they are allowed to have a permanent board or executive committee, *zemskaya uprava*, a privilege not obtained by the French General Councils until 1871. The zemstvo meets only annually for a limited session. The members are not paid, but are subject to a fine of 308 for non-attendance. The president of the zemstvo is *ex officio* the Marshal of the provincial nobility. But the executive committee is freely elected, altho it must be confirmed by the Minister of the Interior. Its members hold the office for three years and receive salary for their services.

It is the fact that the St. Petersburg conference, just closed, was composed of about one hundred members of these executive committees, the most influential, responsible and representative men in the zemstvos, that gives it its special significance. Thirty-one of the thirty-two presidents of the zemstvo executive committees have endorsed the memorial. Before dispersing a joint meeting was held with the editors of the principal Russian papers to secure their co-operation. The municipal councils will take similar action and the universities and learned bodies will give their support. Their determination and purpose is best given in the words of one of the prominent members:

"We are not revolutionaries. We do not believe the people are prepared for a republic. We support the monarchical idea, but we believe it must be a constitutional monarchy, and that the Emperor must choose between the moderate program we offer and eventual revolution.

"If there is no result now we shall continue the work of agitation and education. There will be a larger and a stronger meeting next year. If the meeting is forbidden in St. Petersburg it will take place in Moscow, Kiev, or in an open field if necessary. The movement will gather headway as time elapses. We have risked our liberties, and we will not retreat."

Commissions of members of the zemstvos called together in 1902 by Witte, the Minister of Finance, to advise with the Government as to remedies for the almost chronic state of famine under which parts of Russia were suffering, took advantage of the opportunity and demanded constitutional government in quite as bold language as they have now used, but just then De Plehve got the Czar's other ear and they were dismissed with harsh words and punishment for thus getting above their business and meddling with politics. They were censured in the name of the Czar who had selected them for speaking freely as he told them to. Witte was removed by promotion from the office where he had rendered such efficient service. The prominent members of the committees were deprived of their offices and in some cases exiled and in others imprisoned. Nevertheless, the officials so disgraced were received by the people with ovations and banquets wherever they went. Now that De Plehve is dead it remains to be seen whether Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, his successor as Minister of the Interior, will be able to hold the favor of his fickle sovereign long enough to save from punishment those whom he has encouraged to meet and give expression to Russia's needs.—*The Independent.*

Bed-ridden 15 years.—"If anybody wants a written guarantee from me personally as to my wonderful cure from rheumatism by South American Rheumatic Cure I will be the gladdest woman in the world to give it," says Mrs. John Beaumont, of Elora. "I had despaired of recovery up to the time of taking this wonderful remedy. It cured completely."—58

The Governor-General of Canada.

The first thing to remember of the Governor-General of Canada is that he can do no wrong in a political sense, just as the king can do no wrong. His ministers are held responsible for every political act done in his name, and he can do no political act without the advice or consent of the Canadian ministry. In Canada no political party ever proposes to turn out a Governor-General. He is nominated by no party, but the two parties agree to let the king and his ministers propose to the Canadian government some gentleman to represent the constitutional position in Canada which the king occupies in Britain.

So all Canadians accept him, being sure that he will do as the king does—namely, follow the advice of any party that may be in power, give the ministers chosen by that party his best advice, but leave them alone to govern the country, while he reigns in the king's name.

Besides all this, the Governor-General is the head of society at Ottawa, the capital, and wheresoever else his journeys may take him through all the vast Canadian regions; and he is the person to whom all parties in the country look to hold justly the balance, that none shall take unjust advantage of another, that none shall destroy the public credit, or diminish the reputation of the civil service, or plunge the country into trouble with other powers.

The Governor-General, again, can do no wrong in imperial affairs, that is, in affairs that involve the mother country,—for there he acts as the mouthpiece of a ministry at home, and it would be difficult or impossible for the ministry in these days of quick communication not to take full responsibility for any step the governor thought necessary. Thus it may fairly be said that the governor, as an official, can do no wrong.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF HIM.

He is expected to do in some ways far more than the American President. He is expected to encourage good doctors and good hospitals by visiting the wards and seeing the sick. He is expected to encourage literature. He is expected to show his countenance in all the provinces and make speeches, sometimes in French, sometimes in English—and he must say nothing about politics. He is expected to talk of the natural beauties or advantages to be seen or had in the neighborhood. He must commend the local industry, and express hopes for the advent of means of communication, and yet he must promise no new railways or canals, for he might promise more than his minister responsible for such things may be able to perform.

There is always an advantage in having quarrels made up, and part of what a governor is expected to do is to see if he cannot heal quarrels. You may think that this must be the hardest task of all, but the peacemaker has also been called blessed. Now, did you ever see two persons who had had some little trouble feel more inclined to make matters up after a good dinner? Well, the governor is expected to be a good dinner-giver.

People meet at his table who have not met before except to argue against each other. Here they cannot argue against each other, but they are able to eat and drink together, and often find common sentiments which may unite them. Thus in his social relations the governor is a post-prandial peacemaker, and may be said to be blessed.

EXACTLY WHAT HE THINKS.

He may often set matters straight which have gone wrong through misunderstanding. He is happy in that he has to make no speeches to please any political "gallery." He can say exactly what he thinks right and best to say, for he has no enmity to fear.

But tact and ability are necessary. If he has not the first, he loses the sympathy without which his words of encouragement, praise or suggestion would be worse than useless. If he has not ability, his usefulness would be gone, for he would have little influence with his ministers. He has to

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The Sunlight Maids do not rub and boil their clothes to shreds—they wash the easy Sunlight way

follow the currents of thought on all public questions in the country whose government is administered in his name.

He is expected to advise the imperial government on the position of affairs in Canada, not for the purpose of any interference, because Canada in domestic affairs is independent, but in order that any imperial matter affecting Canada may be thoroughly understood, and the wishes of the country supported.

The governor has to be in constant touch with his ministers, who are "his" merely by courtesy, for they are nominated by the chief of the majority in the House of Commons, who becomes prime minister.

The governor keeps in touch with the cabinet not by attendance at meetings, but through passing on all executive resolutions of the cabinet. These must be signed by the governor to be valid. Were he to refuse to sign an important order, such order being a resolution of the cabinet, the ministry must resign. The governor would then have to call to his councils another prime minister, who would take the responsibility of the governor's act, and try to get, at a general election, a majority of the House of Commons in favor of the new ministry.

No policy can be altered, no new ministry placed in office in Canada, without an appeal to the people. It will be seen from this how different the system in Canada is from that which makes a change for a term of four years impossible after the election of a President. The whole policy of the country may be changed at any moment in Canada.

The governor, during the time he is at the capital, must always see and sign all executive acts of the ministry. He does not attend the meetings of the House of Commons or Senate. He opens the session with ceremony, and leaves both houses to conduct their debates free of the constraint or encouragement of his presence. He attends his own office, which is provided for him at Parliament Buildings, seeing there any who desire an interview. But he is not at the mercy of interviewers, as is the President of the United States. Except at the annual grand reception, he does not receive all who come.

He has few offices to dispose of, and therefore his time is not often taken up with office-seekers. To all who have any claim to be heard he is accessible, but the mere chattering loafer is discouraged. This remark applies quite as much to audiences given in the provinces as at the capital.—*The Duke of Argyll in Youth's Companion.*

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Losing your hair? Coming out by the comb? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

Thin Hair

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. LOGSDON, Lindsay, Cal.

50c a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. All druggists.

If you intend wearing OVERSHOES or RUBBERS this Winter, try the "MALTESE CROSS" BRAND. There is no doubt about it, they are the BEST in CANADA.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.—Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years standing it's just as effective. 50 cents.—57

Ancestral.—Mrs. Upperton—Ah! Is it yourself or your wife who is descended from King Alfred?

Mr. Commonstalk—Neither one of us. It is our daughter Henrietta and our son Percy.—Puck.

Little but Searching.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are not big nauseous doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable pepsin—the medicinal extract from this luscious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in as palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—56

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TARP SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mrs. Montreal.

Baby Humors.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions common to baby during teething time. It is harmless to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and all skin diseases of older people. 35 cents.—55

Wounds, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Sore Throat and Coughs
A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in
Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets
They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.
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Catholic Schools in Manitoba.

The North-West Review reports the remarks of His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of Winnipeg, at the blessing of the new St. Mary's School on Nov. 6, when an address was presented by the people. Mgr. Langevin assured his hearers that some day right will prevail and their schools rights will be restored. He counselled them never to despair but to look forward to the day when common sense and justice and a sense of the sacredness of the terms of Canadian confederation would prevail, and when in the words of the Imperial Privy Council, right would be done for their schools as it is done for all the rest. Speaking generally of the question of education, His Grace declared that by the solemn and explicit teaching of the church, Catholic parents are bound in conscience to send their children to Catholic schools when such schools exist in their neighborhood, and all Catholics in the city of Winnipeg must understand that the priests are obliged to refuse absolution to any of them who fail to follow this teaching of the church. The priests have no alternative in this matter, and he wished all Catholics to thoroughly understand this point. There cannot be two classes of Catholics—and obeying the laws of the church and the others not, and those who refused must expect to pay the penalty. There is now no reason in Winnipeg why Catholics should send their children to non-Catholic schools. The Catholic schools are in every respect the equal and in many respects—especially in the qualifications of the teachers—superior to the public schools; and he challenged anyone to take a class in the Brother's or Sisters' school and compare it with a similar class in any public school. Catholics need not be afraid of such comparisons, and he declared in all confidence that St. Mary's parish now possesses a school which in every respect is equal to the best public school in the city, and which is certain to achieve much better results educationally than will be attained the public schools.

In scathing terms his Grace then went on to condemn a class of Catholics who whilst not denying their obligations in other ways, fail to do their duty when it is a question of exercising their obligations as citizens in selecting men to represent them in parliament. The Catholics of Manitoba knew who had robbed them of their rights, and they knew too, that redress should come through the enactment of constitutional legislation in Parliament, and yet, sad to say, there are undoubtedly many Catholics who will in the heat of political partisan spirit, vote for even those who have despoiled them and who refuse to remedy the wrong. The Catholic who would do this stultifies himself and acts contrary to his conscience. If a law was passed abolishing their churches they would surely vote against the men who made the law; if a law was passed encroaching on their ordinary freedom as citizens they would surely resist it by voting against the authors of such a law; and yet there were Catholics who would actually vote for men who did them the grave injury of taking away their schools and who, in spite of the constitution refused to restore them. It would probably be said that he was talking politics; but was it to be expected that in the face of such a tyrannical and deplorable state of affairs he was to keep silent? Surely not! It is time that public men both in Manitoba and in Ottawa should realize what the loyal Catholics of this country are; that is, not a political party, but a school party; their schools must be the programme of their party; and politicians must understand that this is not a mere passing excitement, but that it is a conscientious conviction which will remain until justice is done.

On the occasion of this jubilee celebration, which is being held throughout the Catholic church on the anniversary of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, Monseigneur Langevin has issued a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese. He opens with a reference to his recent visit to the Pope, and says that the Holy Pontiff told him: "Be sure that the Pope is always with the Bishops, who struggle for justice," and he goes on to instruct the clergy to remind the faithful of suffrage to secure early redress of their grievance in school matters. "You may add," the letter says, "that if the Protestant minority of Quebec had been treated in school matters as the Catholic minority of Manitoba, has been, not one Protestant throughout the Dominion would dare to repeat that the question is settled; all our dissenting brethren would vote to demand full and complete justice. Can it be possible that Catholics, directed and enlightened by the Church, may be less devoted to their interests and rights in matters of education than their fellow citizens outside the church? Or else, must it be granted that the Catholics who have kept this country on different occasions at the cost of great sacrifices and even at the peril of their lives, for English domination, shall be compelled to accept an inferior standing to that of their fellow-citizens of other creeds?" "It is important that our people should understand the situation as it is, and that they be not blinded by sordid and degrading interests or other bad passions, nor yet by a partisanship which is as contrary to faith as to sound reason. "It is evident that the workers and those who have given scandal or caused grave injustices must not be admitted to the sacraments without making reparation and giving promise to reform in the future. Would it not

be wise to impose the giving of alms as penance to those who have sold their suffrages like cattle or vegetables on the public market? We authorize and even request you to do so." The letter concludes by giving directions for the celebration of the jubilee, which is to be concluded by three days of prayer from Dec. 5 to 8, with solemn services on the last day, processions in honor of the holy Virgin and illumination of all Catholic homes in the diocese on the last day.—Catholic Register.

St. Joan of Arc.

She is the Wonder of the Ages. And when we consider her origin, her early circumstances, her sex, and that she did all the things upon which her renown rests while she was still a young girl, we recognize that while our race continues she will be also the Riddle of the Ages. When we set about accounting for a Napoleon or a Shakespeare or a Raphael or a Wagner or an Edison or other extraordinary person, we understand that the measure of his talent will not explain the whole result, nor even the largest part of it; no, it is the atmosphere in which the talent was cradled that explains; it is the training which it received while it grew, the nurture it got from reading, study, example, the encouragement it gathered from self-recognition and recognition from the outside at each stage of its development; when we know all these details, then we know why the man was ready when his opportunity came. We should expect Edison's surroundings and atmosphere to have the largest share in discovering him to himself and to the world; and we should expect him to live and die undiscovered in a land where an inventor could find no comradeship, no sympathy, no ambition-rousing atmosphere of recognition and applause—Dahomey, for instance. Dahomey could not find an Edison out; in Dahomey an Edison could not find himself out. Broadly speaking, genius is not born with sight, but blind; and it is not itself that opens its eyes, but the subtle influences of a myriad of stimulating exterior circumstances.

We all know this to be not a guess, but a mere commonplace fact, a truism. Lorraine was Joan of Arc's Dahomey. And there the Riddle confronts us. We can understand how she could be born with military genius, with leonine courage, with incomparable fortitude, with a mind which was in several particulars a prodigy—a mind which included among its specialties the lawyer's gift of detecting traps laid by the adversary in cunning and treacherous arrangements of seemingly innocent words, the orator's gift of eloquence, the advocate's gift of presenting a case in clear and compact form, the judge's gift of sorting and weighing evidence, and finally, something recognizable as more than a mere trace of the statesman's gift of understanding a political situation and how to make profitable use of such opportunities as offers; we can comprehend how she could be born with these great qualities, but we cannot comprehend how they became immediately usable and effective without the developing forces of a sympathetic atmosphere and the training which comes of teaching, study, practice—years of practice,—and the crowning and perfecting help of a thousand mistakes. We can understand how the possibilities of the future perfect peach are all lying hid in the humble bitter-almond, but we cannot conceive of the peach springing directly from the almond without the intervening long seasons of patient cultivation and development. Out of a cattle-pasturing peasant village lost in the remoteness of an unvisited wilderness and atrophied with ages of stupefaction and ignorance we cannot see a Joan of Arc issue equipped to the last detail for her amazing career and hope to be able to explain the riddle of it, labor at it as we may.

It is beyond us. All the rules fail in this girl's case. In the world's history she stands alone—quite alone. Others have been great in their first public exhibitions of generalship, valor, legal talent, diplomacy, fortitude; but always their previous years and associations had been in a larger or smaller degree a preparation for these things. There have been no exceptions to the rule. But Joan was competent in a law case at sixteen without ever having seen a law-book or a court-house before; she had no training in soldiery and no associations with it, yet she was a competent general in her first campaign; she was brave in her first battle, yet her courage had had no education—not even the education which a boy's courage gets from never-ceasing reminders that it is not permissible in a boy to be a coward, but only in a girl; friendless, alone, ignorant, in the blossom of her youth, she sat week after week, a prisoner in chains, before her assemblage of judges, enemies hunting her to her death, the ablest minds in France, and answered them out of an untaught wisdom which overmatched their learning, baffled their tricks and treacheries with a native sagacity which compelled their wonder, and scored every day a victory against these incredible odds and camped unchallenged on the field. In the history of the human intellect, untrained, inexperienced, and using only its birthright equipment of untried capacities, there is nothing which approaches this. Joan of Arc stands alone, and must continue to stand alone, by reason of the unfellowed fact that in the things wherein she was great she was so without shade or suggestion of help from preparatory teaching, practice, environment, or experience. There is no one to compare her with, none to measure by for all others among the illustrious *grew* towards their high place in

an atmosphere and surroundings which discovered their gift to them and nourished it and promoted it, intentionally or unconsciously. There have been other young generals, but they were not girls; young generals, but they had been soldiers before they were generals; she began as a general; she commanded the first army she ever saw; she led it from victory to victory, and never lost a battle with it; there have been young commanders-in-chief, but none so young as she; she is the only soldier in history who has held the supreme command of a nation's armies at the age of seventeen.

Her history has still another feature which sets her apart and leaves her without fellow or competitor; there have been many uninspired prophets, but she was the only one who ever ventured the daring detail of naming, along with a foretold event, the event's precise nature, the special time-limit within which it would occur, and the place—and scored fulfillment. At Voucouleurs she said she must go to the King and be made his general, and break the English power, and crown her sovereign—"at Rheims." It all happened. It was all to happen "next year"—and it did. She foretold her first wound and its character and date a month in advance, and the prophecy was recorded in a public record-book three weeks in advance. She repeated it the morning of the date named, and it was fulfilled before night. At Tours she foretold the limit of her military career—saying it would end in one year from the time of its utterance—and she was right. She foretold her martyrdom—using *that word*, and naming a time three months away—and again she was right. At a time when France seemed hopelessly and permanently in the hands of the English she twice asserted in her prison before her judges that within seven years the English would meet with a mightier disaster than had been the fall of Orleans; it happened within five—the fall of Paris. Other prophecies of hers came true, both as to the event named and the time-limit prescribed.

She was deeply religious, and believed that she had daily speech with angels; that she saw them face to face, and that they counselled her, comforted and heartened her, and brought commands to her direct from God. She had a childlike faith in the heavenly origin of her apparitions and her Voices, and not any threat of any form of death was able to frighten it out of her loyal heart. She was a beautiful and simple and lovable character. In the records of the Trials this comes out in clear and shining detail. She was gentle and winning and affectionate; she loved her home and friends and her village life; she was miserable in the presence of pain and suffering; she was full of compassion; on the field of her most splendid victory she forgot her triumphs to hold in her lap the head of a dying enemy and comfort his passing spirit with pitying words; in an age when it was common to slaughter prisoners she stood dauntless between hers and harm, and saved them alive; she was forgiving, generous, unselfish, magnanimous; she was pure from all spot or stain of baseness. And always she was a girl; and dear and worshipful, as is meet for that estate: when she fell wounded, the first time, she was frightened, and cried when she saw her blood gushing from her breast; but she was Joan of Arc! and when presently she found that her generals were sounding the retreat, she staggered to her feet and led the assault again and took that place by storm.

There is no blemish in that rounded and beautiful character. How strange it is!—that almost invariably the artist remembers only one detail—one minor and meaningless detail of the personality of Joan of Arc: to wit, that she was a peasant girl—and forgets all the rest; and so he paints her as a strapping middle-aged fishwoman, with costume to match, and in her face the spirituality of a ham. He is slave to his one idea, and forgets to observe that the supremely great souls are never lodged in gross bodies. No brawn, no muscle, could endure the work that their bodies must do; they do their miracles by the spirit, which has fifty times the strength and staying power of brawn and muscle. The Napoleons are little, not big; and they work twenty hours in the twenty-four, and come up fresh, while the big soldiers with the little hearts faint around them with fatigue. We know what Joan of Arc was like, without asking—merely by what she did. The artist should paint her *spirit*—then he could not fail to paint her body aright. She would rise before us, then, a vision to win us, not repel: a lithe young slender figure, instinct with "the unbought grace of youth," dear and bonny and lovable, the face beautiful, and transfigured with the light of that lustrous intellect and the fires of that unquenchable spirit. Taking into account, as I have suggested before, all the circumstances—her origin, youth, sex, illiteracy, early environment, and the obstructing conditions under which she exploited her high gifts and made her conquests in the field and before the courts that tried her for her life,—she is easily and by far the most extraordinary person the human race has ever produced. —Mark Twain, in Harper's Magazine.

Must be Quick.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of the colic come on so suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by all druggists.

HIGHLAND NURSERY.
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
CARNATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.
Orders for Funeral Designs in Crosses, Wreaths, Anchors, Pillows, Etc.
TELEPHONE 189.
WM. CHISHOLM, - - New Glasgow.

IF YOU HAVE LOTS OF TIME TO PLAY WITH A COUGH, BUY ANYTHING THAT YOU ARE OFFERED FOR ITS CURE; BUT IF YOU WANT TO LOOSEN IT UP AT ONCE, USE
Amor's Tasteless Essence of Cod Liver Oil.
YOU CAN GET IT FROM ANY DRUGGIST.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR
MADE OF THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD
MADE BY THE BEST PROCESS IN THE WORLD

E. R. O.
Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil
CURES Rheumatism
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO, GOUT, STIFF NECK, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, ETC., ETC.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
PRICE 25 CTS. and 50 CTS.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.
For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with ½ teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.
PENDLETON'S PANACEA
in the above form loosens the phlegm, makes coughing easy, and when the lungs are thoroughly healed, which is done in a very short time, the cough stops.
Chills, Ague, Night Sweats, Wind around the Heart, Colic, Sleeplessness, Etc., Etc.
Regular doses. A mild dose on going to bed, soothes the nerves and produces sleep. The only safe and positive cure for seasickness. Don't go on a journey, or keep house without it. A doctor always on hand for 25c.

ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.
Doors, Windows, Mouldings, and Finish, All kinds. Birch and Spruce Flooring. Lime, Laths, Plaster, Etc., Etc.
JOHN McDONALL, Proprietor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New Year—Palace Clothing Co. Notice—D. MacDonald. Excursion Rates—T. R.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S PHOTO Studio will be open on the 4th, 5th and 6th of January and until noon of Saturday, the 7th.

PERSONS whose taxes are unpaid need not be surprised if a constable calls on them before Saturday with a warrant.

DR. G. H. COX, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Jan. 3rd and 4th.

LEGAL.—Hon. Justice Weatherbe has fyled his decision in the case D. G. Kirk vs. Chisholm, Sweet & Co., tried in June last, in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

A RECORD.—Mr. William Bowie of South Side Harbour, drove to Town last Thursday from Mullins' Cove over the Harbour ice. This is the earliest date remembered on which driving to Town on the Harbour ice has taken place, and is a practical illustration of the early and severe winter weather here have been suffering.

THE TOWN COUNCIL held a meeting on Tuesday evening. The only business transacted was the appointing of auditors—Messrs. Harris and E. L. Girroir, barrister, and the disposal of a few matters pertaining to the poor.

A TELEGRAM was received on Tuesday by Miss Sarah Grant, Briley Brook, Ant., announcing the sad news of the death of her brother Christopher at Colorado. No further particulars were given.

HANDSOME GIFT.—The people of Holy Redeemer Parish, Whitney Pier, have presented their pastor, the Rev. Neil Macdonald, with a handsome and valuable Christmas present of a driving sleigh and set of rugs.

AN APPLICATION was received from Major John Howard, the Nova Scotia Government Agent General in London, asking for publications respecting Halifax and all points in Nova Scotia, which he proposed to place in the hands of tourists and intending settlers.

COLD WEATHER.—It was 11 degrees below zero on Christmas morning. A high wind added to the unpleasantness. During the day the intense cold continued, the thermometer indicating 5 degrees below zero shortly after noon.

THE COMMITTEE having to do with the hay question have not yet received assurance that the time for the free carriage of hay will be prolonged. The situation in other counties, particularly in Inverness, where little or no hay has been received, is so grave that it is believed the Government must prolong the privilege granted.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION occurred at Waverly, Halifax County, on Monday forenoon. A ton of powder stored in the drying house of the Acadia Powder Works exploded, completely wrecking that building and scattering it over an area of half a mile and also shattering some twenty other buildings used in the manufacture of powder.

THE LECTURE in aid of "the poor in McDonald's Hall on last Thursday evening was not well attended, the extremely inclement weather that prevailed no doubt prevented many from attending.

THE CHRISTMAS MASSES, as announced, were celebrated at the Cathedral, commencing at 5 o'clock in the evening, his Lordship the Bishop pontificating in the first and immediately afterwards celebrating two Low

Masses. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Dr. Thompson and Rev. Fr. Brady as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, with Father MacAdam as master of ceremonies.

A MEETING of the Council local Board of Trade was called for Tuesday evening to pass upon the plans of the proposed new post office. By some misunderstanding the plans were not in Town, and the meeting only had a pencil sketch showing a building 73 x 33 feet.

PRESENTATION.—At the regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch of the League of the Cross, Dominion No. 4, on Dec. 22nd, the President, Mr. Mark Bates, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Branch, presented their Spiritual Adviser, the Rev. Father MacDougall, with a handsome roll of bank notes.

Temperance Sermons. A series of temperance sermons by a Paulist Father from New York will be delivered at the following places on the dates given below: Sydney Mines, Jan. 29th and 30th, '05.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. FOR NEW YEAR will sell round trip tickets, LOCAL ISSUE—First-Class One-Way Fare, good going Dec. 22 to Jan. 2, inclusive, returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

THROUGH ISSUE—First-Class One-Way Through Fare, good going Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2, returning until Jan. 3, 1905.

BELOW COST 200 Overcoats. 150 Suits. 300 Pants. 30 Dozen Shirts. I have decided to sell out my entire stock of Gents' Furnishings, and in order to do this promptly I am offering it below cost.

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

Personal.

Mr. Walter Carroll, Sydney Mines, is in Town for a few days.

Rev. A. E. McDonald, P. P., Inverness, is in Town.

Mr. A. McNeil, of the Port Hood Greetings, was here this week.

Master Garnet McCurdy, of Sydney, is visiting friends in Antigonish.

Miss Christina Boyd, of River Bourgeois, is visiting friends in Antigonish.

Mr. S. A. MacAdam, publisher of The Inverness News, and Mrs. MacAdam were in Town on Tuesday.

Miss Mary McDougall, milliner, has returned to her home in Antigonish, from Aylesford, N. S., where she spent last season.

Mr. Ernest Cunningham, of Sydney, is spending the holiday's with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham, pleasant Street, Antigonish.

Mr. William Chisholm, barrister, Town, was in Digby and other points in the Western parts of the Province last week.

Mr. John McKinnon, barrister, Halifax, and Mr. A. A. McIntyre, barrister, Sydney, are in Town to spend a few days.

Rev. D. J. McDonald, of Bridgeport, C. B., is spending a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Glasburn.

Mr. Eugene Macdonald of Halifax and Miss Mary Macdonald, teacher at St. Peter's, are spending a portion of the holiday's with their parents, Prof. and Mrs. Macdonald.

Mr. Neil McIsaac, plasterer, of North Sydney, formerly of this Town, is spending Christmas and New Years with his many friends here.

Rev. M. McKenzie, of East Bay, who has been on an extended trip to Europe, arrived at New York on Thursday last. He will arrive home on Saturday evening next.

Mr. Joseph Landry, of the Experimental Farms, Truro, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Landry, Antigonish.

NOTICE.

Overseers of Highways who will not keep the roads passable after a fall of snow will be prosecuted on complaint without further notice.

By order / D. MACDONALD, M. C. Antigonish, 27 Dec. 1904

HAPPY NEW YEAR

WE wish our customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. At the same time we beg to inform them and the Public generally that we have this year an ample stock of good reliable

Fruits,

including Malaga Grapes, Jamaica Oranges, Annapolis Valley assorted Apples, Valencia Raisins, etc.

Confectionery

in varied assortments of the best manufacturers.

NUTS, PEELS, ESSENCES, SPICES, ETC.

Plump Turkeys and Geese. Nice Sweet Hams, Etc.

C. B. Whidden & Son

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including

Monday, 2nd Jan., 1905,

for supplying the Lumber required for the erection of the new C. M. B. A. Hall, Antigonish. Specifications can be had on application to the subscriber.

Lumber to be delivered on C. M. B. A. property, Antigonish, before April 1st, 1905. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, Secretary. Antigonish, 5th. Dec. 1904

The New Year

1904 FAREWELL! ALL HAIL 1905!

Old 1904 has been a great one for this Store, prosperity has thrived on merit. Thousands of new patrons have been added to our list.

A Happy New Year

With a full measure of health and happiness.

We are very truly yours,

Palace Clothing Co.

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE,

MAIN ST. ANTIGONISH

Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes.

Now is the time to buy saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, either for your friends or for your own use. They are more popular than ever, made in three sizes, three colours and lined with imitation Persian Lamb in black, scarlet and olive.

BUFFALO COATS, GLOVES AND MITTS, IMITATION LAMB COATS, GLOVES AND MITTS. All guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.

ALSO IN STOCK

HORSE RUGS AND SURCINGLES, SLEIGH BELLS AND WHIPS. SKATES, HOCKEY STICKS AND PUCKS. PARLOR HEATING AND COOK STOVES. STOVE PIPE, COAL HODS AND SHOVELS. FLOUR, MEAL, FEED AND GROCERIES.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

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



Shoes For CHRISTMAS

and every kind of footwear can be purchased from our big stock. Most acceptable Christmas gift can be selected from our splendid assortment of WINTER SLIPPERS.

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

Mason & Risch Piano.

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

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

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD

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