

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-second Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, May 5, 1904.

No. 17

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

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THURSDAY, MAY 5.

At the end of a horrible account of wife-murder recently reported in the *Star*, we find the familiar legend, "he was partially under the influence of liquor."

The Anglican Church Quarterly Review says of Father Tyrrell's *Lex Orandi*:

There are no great differences of thought and treatment between Father Tyrrell's book and certain works by M. Loisy. We confess to some surprise that the one has been approved by a Roman Catholic censor, while the others have been condemned at Rome.

No doubt the works of the Abbé Loisy were passed by "a Roman Catholic censor" too. But the censor is not always true to his name and office.

The check for \$50,000, given to the Catholic University at Washington, by the Knights of Columbus, for the foundation of a Chair of American History, was ten feet long and four feet wide, being signed by the secretaries of the eight hundred Councils of the Society. Our American cousins are generous, and this is one of the noblest instances of their generosity; but the deed would lose nothing of its value if it were done in a less spectacular way.

When the sinking of the *Merrimac* failed to "bottle up" the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Admiral Cervera sent a flag of truce to Admiral Sampson informing him that Lieutenant Hobson and his men were safe. It was a fine piece of characteristic Spanish courtesy, and the public men of the United States, after taking a few years to think it over, have concluded that it should be recognized in some way. A memorial signed by twenty Governors of States and forty other prominent Americans has been sent to Admiral Cervera.

The *Irish Times* of Dublin, as a "Castle" organ, has been accustomed to publish pretty much whatever it pleased in denunciation of the Nationalist party and of the Catholic clergy as fomenters of disturbance. Emboldened by impunity it lately ventured to print a letter stating that the poor of Killaloe were buried like dogs while the funerals of the wealthy were adorned by an army of priests. Dr. McInerney, the parish priest of Killaloe, took action against the publishers who were compelled to apologize and pay £450 damages. Slander is not always a safe pastime.

We venture to think that Bishop Hedley might well have left "race" out of the list of qualifications which, as he puts it in the review of a book in *The Tablet* of April 23, "combined to form a teacher like Cardinal Vaughan." The book in question is a posthumous work of the late Cardinal's, and no doubt reflects the faith and apostolic spirit of that truly great and good prelate. But the English race is not noted either for the number or the eminence of the teachers it has given to the Church. The Latin races—Italian, Spanish, French—easily lead it here. However, we suppose that even a Bishop must give John Bull a little taffy, from time to time, to keep him in good humour.

In Sierra Leone there are seven Sisters educating and giving a home to five hundred native girls, and five

or six priests educating the same number of boys. The Rev. W. L. Forfeitt, a Baptist preacher, having recently spoken against our missionaries, a Protestant Englishman, Mr. W. B. Cooper, wrote as follows to the *Sierra Leone Times*:  
Having worked in four British colonies in West Africa during the past seven years, I am bound to admit that the best and most lasting good is done to the natives of West Africa by the Roman Catholic missionaries. Any employer of native clerks will tell you that the best work is done by the boys from the Roman Catholic missions. This also applies to carpenters and other trades. I myself am a member of the Church of England, educated in the Birmingham Blue Coat School in the doctrines of that Church, but as a lover of fair play must raise my protest against the charges brought by Mr. Forfeitt.

A magazine published in New Brunswick says, speaking of Great Britain and the United States:

If they could enter into an alliance to safeguard their common welfare,—and this is both possible and imperative,—the whole earth could rest in perfect ease. It is not hard to see that with such a compact no country or combination of countries would care to take the risk of incurring their indignation. Again, their interests and hopes and aims are so identical and interwoven, etc., etc., etc.

Identical! About as much so as the interests of any other two rivals and competitors. That is what they are, rivals and competitors for the world's trade. The United States, if it succeeds in holding together for half a century longer, will probably have a population of one hundred and ten or fifteen millions. That mighty commercial nation is now grasping at the best commerce of the world. She would gladly crush out of her path the only rival that offers her serious competition,—Great Britain; and we have witnessed within a few years past how peacefully inclined she is when her money kings, backed by an unscrupulous press, call out for war.

"The Church is guided into all truth, not by the precarious methods of theological dialectic, but by the Holy Ghost."—*Lex Orandi*, by Rev. George Tyrrell, S. J. This statement as it stands is, if not absolutely false, at least very mischievous and very misleading. Of course the Church is guided into all truth by the Holy Ghost; but how? By means of the reasoning faculty that He has bestowed upon man, or, as Father Tyrrell is pleased to phrase it, "by the precarious methods of theological dialectic." In the Church the Holy Ghost has to do, not with angels, but with men, and men are rational animals, and have to reason their way into the truth. Father Tyrrell's statement is bad theology and worse psychology. And it runs counter to what we know of the historic development of doctrine in the Church. How did an Athanasius and an Augustine, under the leading of the Holy Spirit, guide themselves and so many others into the truth? The monuments they have left to us will tell us how. How did St. Thomas build up the great system of doctrinal truths which is embodied in his immortal *Summa*, the work that the Fathers at Trent had on the table before them side by side with the Bible? By sheer force of luminous and logical reasoning. "The precarious methods of theological dialectic," forsooth! We have a right to ask that this flippant phrase be erased from Father Tyrrell's book. And it is not the only one that needs erasing.

We confess to not a little surprise that a "magazine devoted to the honour of the Blessed Virgin" should commend to its readers a work like *Lex Orandi*, which affirms that the "God-man might have been naturally conceived and born," and which contains such a passage as the following:

If, then, these things do, as a fact, belong to history; if the lessons of the conception and birth of Christ have, as a fact, been embodied in actual events of the phenomenal world, and not merely in sacred or inspired legends, it is nevertheless important not to confound the historical with the religious value of such beliefs or to subject our faith to the perturbations and obscurities which may,

from time to time, trouble the field of natural vision."

As we read this not too clear passage, the gist of it seems to be: "Let it be granted that Christ was miraculously conceived and born, we are not to set any great store by the fact as such; and we should be especially careful to keep it out of sight as much as may be, because it is apt to trouble the field of natural vision." And what of "inspired legends?" Here is a pretty phrase to apply to the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke! Surely what is legend is not inspired, and what is inspired is not legend, else are these words emptied of their accepted meaning. When a Catholic priest permits himself to refer to a part of Scripture as "inspired legend" it is time for his ecclesiastical superiors to call a halt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching at the recent Centenary Service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in St. Paul's Cathedral, spoke of the burning of Bibles at St. Paul's Cross four centuries ago. Another Church of England dignitary has told us why this burning took place. Says Canon Dixon, in his *History of the Church of England*:

If the clergy had acted thus simply because they would have kept the people ignorant of the Word of God, they would have been without excuse. But it was not so. Every one of the little volumes containing portions of the sacred text, that was issued by Tyndale, contained also a Prologue and Notes written with such hot fury of vituperation against the prelates and clergy, the monks and friars, the rites and ceremonies of the Church, as, though an extensive circulation was secured to the work thereby, was hardly likely to commend it to the favour of those who were attacked. Moreover, the versions themselves were held to be hostile to the Catholic faith, as it was then understood, and to convey the sense unfaithfully or maliciously. The venerable words were ignored in them, and every variation that indicated opposition to the standing system was introduced.

Mr. Lloyd-George's fresh attack on the Education Act in the British House of Commons the other day was the occasion of some plain speaking from the Government side as to what the Nonconformist demands really amount to. Sir William Anson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, put the alternatives thus: On the one hand is a system of secularised education with which the great bulk even of Nonconformists will have nothing to do; and on the other, a religious tyranny by which everybody, whatever his way of thinking, will be required to send his children to an elementary school where teaching is given which the Nonconformists especially, if not the Nonconformists alone, prefer. Sir John Gorst declared that to force Catholic children against the will of their parents under such undenominational teaching, which might be Bible history or dogma in various forms, would be rank oppression. The Attorney-General thought that something like an agreement in regard to religious teaching could be arrived at between the different denominations, but frankly admitted that if any such agreement were arrived at, Catholics and Jews must be dealt with separately.

The late Queen Isabella was the centre of some of the stormiest scenes in the history of Spain. The Salic Law forbidding a woman to reign had been set aside before her birth, and the decree of her father Ferdinand VII had been confirmed by the Cortes. Nevertheless, her uncle Don Carlos, who, under the Salic Law, would have succeeded Ferdinand, asserted his right to the succession and Spain has scarcely yet recovered from the consequences of the Carlist wars. Isabella reigned, nominally at least, from her father's death in 1833 till her abdication in favour of her son Alfonso XII, the father of the present King, in 1870. But there was more than one military dictator during that time, who left very little real power either to her or to the Cortes, and in 1868 a revolution set up a short-lived republic of which Emilio Castelar was the brains. The attempt to place a German prince upon the vacant throne

was one of the causes of the Franco-Prussian war. Amadeus of Savoy became King of Spain instead of Leopold of Hohenzollern, but in 1875 the de-throned Queen had the satisfaction of seeing her son come into his own at last, and she lived to see her grandson peacefully succeed him. The newspapers have had a great deal to say about the scandals of her private life, but we must remember that these stories were set afloat by her political enemies. Queen Victoria had good opportunities of knowing whether the reports were true, and if she had believed them she would scarcely have invited Queen Isabella to visit her at Windsor. The Infanta Eulalie, who visited the United States during the Columbian Exposition, was the youngest of Queen Isabella's daughters.

In one of his articles in the *Dolphin*, Dr. Kerby, of the Catholic University at Washington, makes the following statement of the assumptions of Socialism: The first assumption is that present social institutions are bankrupt, that they cannot meet their obligations, that their possibilities are exhausted. It is assumed that society has had the best that is in them; hence, to delay the revolution means the prolonging of suffering and degradation. The corruption of government, the domination of wealth, the immorality of competition, the cheating, deception, cunning, heartlessness of business, the arrested development, degradation, vice and misery of the poor and weak, are symptoms of incurable disease; the existing institutions contain in themselves no force that can promise relief. A second assumption is that individual ownership of capital is, in the last analysis, the total cause of the bankruptcy of society; that it has caused the thousand social wrongs which we see, has degraded man, exalted wealth, corrupted government and demoralized life. A third assumption is that collective ownership of capital will completely remedy present evils; that it will reduce to a minimum, and probably remove entirely, every incentive to what is base and ignoble in human life, while stimulating the development of what is high, noble and humane. It is their belief that a perfect life may thus be attained that makes Socialists irrepresible in propagating their doctrines. A fourth assumption is that human nature is capable of perfection in a far greater degree and with greater ease than is supposed; that environment accounts for character; that the industrial institutions at present existing have given men a degraded environment, and therefore they are degraded; that collective industry, with the changes which must accompany it, will create a superior environment which will appeal to and stimulate the best that is in every man, and thereby make them perfect. Any one who wishes to argue against Socialism must take into account those four assumptions, and combat them. Dr. Kerby has done well to inform us just where our adversaries stand, and we look forward to the publication of his essays in book form.

### CATHOLICS AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

It has been said on several occasions in these columns that the best way of counteracting the evil influence of Socialism, is for clergy and laity to work hand in hand for the improvement of the condition of the workingman. Such united effort has been suggested by Leo XIII and Pius X, but even before the late Holy Father had spoken, many steps had been taken in this direction. As early as 1847, Father Kolping of Cologne, who had been a shoemaker before becoming a priest, founded the first Journeyman's Relief Society in that city. When he died in 1865, these societies numbered 400, with a membership of 80,000. Following him came Baron von Kettler, who had studied law, served in the army, and been in public life, before he entered the priesthood in 1848. He died Archbishop of Mayence in 1877. In 1864 Archbishop von Kettler published a book entitled "The Social Question and Christianity," in which

he made the declaration: "At the present day labour has become a ware subject to the laws that govern other commodities. Wages which are the price of labour are consequently regulated, as the price of other wares, by the law of supply and demand. The cost of goods is determined by the cost of their production. But competition obliges the manufacturer to produce at the lowest possible cost. He rules the labour market, and the artisans vie with each other in craving a wage inferior in value to their labor. Finally comes an ill-omened day when the human ware is offered for less than cost price, and necessity compels the unfortunate workman to take a wage which is insufficient for his most pressing wants." From this it appears that moral considerations must enter into the contract between employer and employee if the latter is to be set free from the slavery to which the fluctuations of the labour market at times reduce him. The views of the Archbishop of Mayence were supported by Father Christian Moufang, who, after studying medicine and physical science at Bonn and Munich, took Holy Orders in 1851. Twenty years later he was a member of the Reichstag, voicing von Kettler's ideas, and calling upon the State to intervene energetically for the relief of the workingman from the oppressive conditions which in so many cases practically destroy his freedom of contract with his employer. To-day, the leader of the Christian Democratic party in Germany is Canon Hitzel, also a member of the Reichstag, whose conclusions may be summed up as follows: "The social question can only be solved by a re-organisation of labour; the rights of labour must be recognized and protected; this re-organisation must be directed by the State, not left merely an economic question; it cannot, in a nation composed of different religions, be in any way confounded with religious organisations; finally, every one, even those divided by religious and political questions, should make this re-organisation of society the aim of a common social programme. Among other workers in the same field are Baron von Kertling and Count Losewitz, who believe in a revival of the guilds which protected the workingman during the Middle Ages; also, Bishops Kellar and Winterer of Alsace-Lorraine.

In 1885, the Christian Democrats of Austria presented to the Reichsrath a Bill limiting the number of hours of a day's work. It passed, and the maximum working day is now eleven hours in that country. Other reforms strongly advocated are a legally fixed minimum wage. State regulation of industrial production, and the establishment of State co-operative stores. Among the foremost reformers are Prince von Lichtenstein and Baron von Vogelsang, the latter of whom accepts almost all the programme of State Socialism, with the exception of the scheme for the nationalisation of the land.

In France the theories of Hitzel and Vogelsang are voiced by Count Albert de Mun, who believes in a certain degree of State intervention, and also thinks a return to the mediaeval guild system both possible and useful. On the other hand, Leon Harmel does not think State intervention necessary, believing, what is perfectly true, that if all employers of labour would deal with their workmen as he himself does in his immense establishments at Val-des-Bois, the social question would be successfully solved. Disunion in this as in other matters has prevented the Christian Democrats of France from accomplishing much.

In Switzerland the Christian Democratic party may be said to have been founded by Cardinal Mermillod in 1868. Its most active member to-day is Gaspard Decurtins. In no other country are Catholics and Radicals so well agreed in formulating demands upon the Government for legislation limiting the working day, insisting that employers insure their workmen against accidents, and protecting women and children in factories. These reforms have been secured, and others are demanded.

In England Cardinal Manning drew

(Continued on page four.)

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### Paw's Inconsistency.

Paw gets the funny papers, an' he reads 'em every week. An' laughs at all their pictures till sometimes he just can't speak. He'll snicker, and he'll chuckle, and he'll show 'em to my maw, An' slap his leg an' holler they're the best he ever saw! But I don't see just why it is it gets me punshings. Whenever I see any chance to do some funny things.

One time paw saw a picture of a funny little boy. What put a tack upon a chair—an' that filled paw with joy. An' so, I took a notion to do like that funny kid—I put a tack upon a chair, an' paw sat down—he did! Then for a day or two we had to eat things from a shelf. Why can't my paw see any joke in what I do, myself?

Another time there was a boy—a picture boy, I mean—What painted cats and monkeys on the tablecloth so clean. Well, paw, he laughed all day at that, an' so I went and got Some paint an' fixed our table. Now I wish that I had not! Why is it, when I'm funny, paw he never laughs, but spansks! I try to entertain him but I don't get any thanks.

An' once there was a picture of a boy what fixed a pail. Of water where his paw would step into it without fall. An' then go sliding down the stairs with water in his ears. An' paw he laughed at that until he wiped away his tears. But when I fixed the bucket— Well, I'd rather skip the rest. Why should such funny antics make my paw call me a pest?

One picture paw just howled at showed a boy what had a gun. An' shot his father's legs all full of "buckshot number one." I tried to show my parents that I was a humorist. The doctor says paw will get well; an' paw he shakes his fist. I wish I could do something that would cause a lot of joy. I wish I wasn't nothing but a little picture boy! —W. D. Nesbit, in Ainslie's Magazine.

### The Congo Libel Action.

"The Congo libel action" could not have ended otherwise than in a verdict for the plaintiff with substantial damages. There were present all the circumstances which tell against a defendant in the eyes of an English jury. The charges made in the libel, and for a time persisted in, were of the gravest kind. No evidence was forthcoming to support them. At the last moment there was an attempt to raise a plea of privilege, which, if successful, would have meant an evasion of some of the real points in controversy. There was an application to postpone the case, which had not been brought to trial with unseemly haste. It did not mend matters to suggest, what was incredible, that Captain de Keyser was not referred to in the objectionable matter. Nor was it more than a device of a hard-pressed advocate to labour the point, irrelevant, if true, that the funds for carrying on the action had been found by the Belgian and Congo Governments. In these circumstances damages to the amount of £500 were not excessive. We hope that an English jury, faithful to their traditions, will always do what is just, in spite of appeals and insinuations of a kind which have been known to affect the decisions of foreign tribunals. No charges could be grosser than those made in "The Curse of Central Africa." If one-half of them were true, Captain de Keyser would have been a monster of cruelty. In our report of the case on Saturday we quoted the chief passages complained of, as to "the notorious de Keyser of hand-cutting fame," and as to conduct "more bestial than human" which had gone unpunished. Whatever might have been said as to Captain Burrows's connection with an Administration which he deemed so culpable, however strange were his different parts—now the advocate of the Congo State against the aspirations cast upon it by Captain Salusbury as to inhumanity towards the natives, and then the assailant of Captain de Keyser as the representative of a barbarous policy—we should have been grateful to Captain Burrows for disclosing a hideous condition of things. We should have forgotten that, in writing with indignation, he might be smarting under the grievance of not being continued in the service of the Congo Government. But he chose to fling these accusations at the heads of Captain de Keyser and others; and when the hour came to justify them not a particle of proof was forthcoming. The defendant was able to say, without being contradicted, that "there was no truth in the accusation" that he caused the hands of certain "natives to be cut off as a punishment. . . . He never caused women to be flogged; he never fired on the natives when out walking. . . . He had never caused two natives who had brought down wood to the steamer to be shot. He never tortured a chief named Popooka by "having him chained so close to the smoke stack of the steamer that he was burnt." It was not surprising that Judge and jury expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of the defendant. It is not amiss to point to the trial as supplying an example to be pondered over of what persons inspired by the best of motives may do in the interest of a good cause. Instead of taking care proportionate to the gravity of the accusations which they make, their levity and recklessness are apt to rise with the enormity of the offences which they impute. They would not lightly and without some evidence allege that any one was rude or insolent. But in the supposed interests of humanity they will scatter about charges of "torture" and "bestial" conduct without a scrap of proof in hand; given that a supposed victim is black, they will be ready to hang a white man on the flimsiest of grounds. Not for the first time on Saturday did a Court of justice

point the moral that excellence of intention does not absolve disseminators of calumny from the ordinary consequences, and that it is no excuse for defamers to say that they meant well.—London Times.

### Higher Criticism at Fault.

"When a boy I was presented by a learned Presbyterian minister with a book entitled 'The Amber Witch.' Boylike, I never looked at the preface at all. What attracted my attention at once was the fact that the book began in the middle of a sentence, with a hyphen, and ended in the same way. Of this circumstance the editor, a Lutheran minister, gave the following account, in a preface which was not read until some years later. He said that in looking through a dark closet in his sacristy he had found a manuscript, which was manifestly very old, and the first and last pages of which were missing. On his asking the sexton about it, the latter replied that he had used the missing portions in kindling the fires in the church. The discoverer took it to his study, and at once became absorbed in the perusal of it.

It was an account of the finding by a Pomeranian peasant girl of a rich deposit of amber. She kept her good fortune a secret, going to the amber mine at night only, and selling what she dug out at a high price in a neighboring city. But she could not hide the sudden rise of her family from dire poverty to the affluence brought them by her sale of the amber. She was accused of gaining this sudden wealth by witchcraft, and was accordingly put on trial for her life as a witch. She was condemned to death, and was actually on the scaffold before her secret was revealed. The manuscript, when published, attracted immediate and widespread notice. Aside from the verisimilitude of the story itself, the style in which it was told accounted in part at least for the attention it received. For it was not only undoubtedly an antique style, but was like Defoe's in its simplicity, lucidity, and graphic power of description. The book promptly engaged the critics in a dispute over the question—is it history or fiction? David Friedrich Strauss declared it to be beyond all doubt a true history of a remarkable instance of the influence once wielded by a superstitious belief in the powers of witchcraft.

In the meantime the editor of the manuscript kept his own counsel. He waited until the Coryphaeus of the higher criticism had had his say, and had denounced his decision that from the overwhelming force of the internal evidence, and so forth, the manuscript must be accepted by all competent judges as a true history. Then he came out with a statement in which he avowed that the discovery of the mutilated manuscript was a pure and unmitigated myth, and that he himself had concocted the whole thing, discovery, contents, and all, out of his own head. He said moreover that he had deliberately set the trap, into which Strauss walked as straight as Wallace walked into Mr. Riley's. In both cases the critical acumen of the entrapped rodent was completely at fault. Both found that the bait which they took for indisputable truth was really nothing but the purest fiction. Are they to be trusted then when they say that the Bible is fiction and not truth?—C. J. Armstrong, in Sacred Heart Review.

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

An old man was sitting on the roof of his house in Kansas after the floods and was gazing placidly across the rushing waters.

"Washed all your fowls away?" asked the man in the boat.

"Yes, but the ducks swam," smiled the old man.

"Tore up your peach trees?"

"Don't mind it much. They said the crop would be a failure."

"But the flood! It's up to your windows!"

"Wal, them windows needed washing anyway, stranger."

**Two Years Aged.**—"For eight years I suffered as one ever did with rheumatism; for two years I lay in bed; could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. To-day I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—2

**Correcting a Blunder.**—He was given two very important letters to mail, one addressed to Cleveland, Ohio, and the other to Liverpool, England. As he was about to place them in the receptacles in the post office, the clerk's eagle eye detected that his employer had made a slight mistake. He had placed a 5 cent stamp required for foreign postage on the Cleveland letter and the 2 cent one on the Liverpool missive. The alert clerk was, of course, equal to the emergency and soon had the matter adjusted all right. Then he fairly flew down Market-st. to report the mistake that had been made to his employer.

"You're a brick, my boy," said the busy man, "and you don't know how much I appreciate you. How did you fix it?"

"Oh, easily," he replied. "I just changed the addresses."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**Catarrh for twenty years and cured in a few days.**—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents.—1

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A business man who knew more about driving trades and bargains than he did about driving horses took his wife driving, but before he started he inquired of the liveryman:—"Is this horse perfectly safe?" "Perfectly," answered the liveryman, "unless you allow his tail to be mixed up with the reins." The city man hesitated to start, but was encouraged to proceed by the assurance, "If you just keep the rein away from his tail he will be all right."

As he returned the team in the evening, the liveryman said, "Well I see you have had no trouble." "Oh, no," said the man. "We had only one shower while we were out, and my wife held her umbrella over his tail while that lasted."

**A Noted Horseman's Experience** Mr. Antoine Wending, owner of the Clifton House, Brockville, says no limiment compares with Nerviline for general use around the stable. For strains, sprains, swellings, internal pains and especially for affections of the whirl bone Nerviline is unequalled. Mr. Wending believes Nerviline is indispensable as a horse liniment; it has strength, penetrating power and works thoroughly. Every horse and stock owner should use Nerviline. Sold in large 25c. bottles.

## The Symbol in Sermons

is the title of a new work by the Very Rev. Alex. MacDonald, D. D.,

just issued from the office of the C. P. A. Publication Co., 26 Barclay St., New York. It is a companion volume to the Symbol of the Apostles, and consists of twenty-five sermons or instructions on the articles of the Creed.

Copies of the book will be mailed from this office, post-paid for 75 cts each.

Both **The Symbol of the Apostles** and **The Symbol in Sermons** will be sent to any address postpaid, for \$2.00.

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PEAS—Field and Garden. CLOVER—Long, Late, Alsike, Crimson, Early Red. Turnip seed in Bulk and Packages. Mangie Seed in Bulk and Packages. Seed Onions and Onion Sets, and a complete assortment of Package Seeds.

—ALSO—

**1 Car Wire Nails and Spikes, and Plain and Barbed Wire Fencing.**

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### ETHIOPIAN RHEUMATIC OIL CURES Pain in the Back.

### Professional Cards

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

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**YES** there are other schools, **BUT** you should go to the best. **WHY** always regret why you did **NOT** attend that good school.

**The Maritime Business College,** HALIFAX, N. S. **KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,** Chartered Accountants

**Valuable Residential Property and Town Lots For Sale!**

1st. That desirable Residential Property, situate on Pleasant Street, Antigonish, lately owned by S. O'Donoghue, deceased. Also several Building Lots adjacent thereto. 2nd. A Building Lot, situate on Main Street, Antigonish, and known as the Hoach property, would make a fine stand for a store. 3rd. A Building Lot, 56 feet by 78 feet, situate on Court Street, Antigonish. For further particulars apply to **E. LAVIN GIRROIR,** Barrister.

—AT— **FRASER'S MEAT MARKET** are some of the nicest

**..HAMS..** ever offered the Antigonish public. **OUR OWN CURING.** **JOHN FRASER, Manager.**

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 11th, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: LEAVE ANTIGONISH No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro. " 20 Express for Halifax. " 85 Express for Sydney. " 55 Mixed for Mulgrave. " 86 Express for Truro. " 19 Express for Sydney. 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., Oct. 9, 1903.

A SIMPLE BEGUILER.

By John Oxenham, in The Strand. (Continued from last issue.)

It was rather eerie work sitting there all alone, locked in with all the memories of the past and the possibility of old Mr. Blore's spirit taking a look round to see how things were going with the old place. Three several times he heard suspicious sounds from the private office, which turned his back to goose-flesh and set him listening till the drums of his ears cracked with the strain. Then he decided aloud that it was rats and went on with his writing. And once so strong was the impression of a hand on his arm that he whirled off his stool with his hair bristling and his pen at the "present," but found nothing. But it had given him a shake, and he hastily packed his traps into his desk and his letters into his breast-pocket, and set off for a walk before going to keep his first appointment.

said the advertising man, when he thought he had got control of himself. "That you came after that situation for yourself?" "Yes, sir, I did." "It's too funny! Why, my good soul—but maybe you're not so old as you look. Did you state your age, etc., as per advertisement?" and he looked helplessly at the bundle of letters on the table. "I did, sir." "Then, what the deuce made me—?" and he wagged his head again in amazement. "What did you say you were?" "Well—er—I said I was—er—over forty; but—"

have sharper teeth than poverty and hunger. And in his bodily fear that other man had cried aloud to God for bodily help and succour. Yes, there was comfort in the thought, and he went on his way thinking about it, and hugging it close to his heart. And, the thought widening, he comprehended, for the first time in all his fifty-five years, that the great heart-cry of the struggling, fighting, stumbling Sweet Singer of old was the cry of a man, like himself, in dire distress, in bodily fear and trembling at the troubles that menaced him. It was a revelation to him, as it has been to many a man, and it gave him a spring of comfort, as it has done many another.

many and the man knew his face—"and just to start the day, say we split the difference and call it two bob. That's fair, gov'nor! They're a bargain, I swear. But I've 'em some time, and t'other chap don't look like coming back, and business ain't over brisk." And presently, with the precious volumes carefully done up in a bit of old newspaper, Mr. Pook was hurrying westward.

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap, Empire Business College, Inverness Railway & Coal Co., and BOSTON PLANT LINE. Includes an illustration of a person washing dishes with a flag logo.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

## THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH  
BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

[Official.]

Those parishes which have not yet forwarded their contributions for the Holy Places are requested to do so at once.

## CATHOLICS AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

(Continued from page one.)

attention to the social question in his lecture at Leeds in 1874, when he said: "If the State protects the rights of individual property, it must necessarily protect the rights of labour, since nothing is more strictly a man's own than his labour. Liberal economists exclude any duty on the part of the State to intervene in the relations between capital and labour, but there is a law of equity which renders this intervention necessary and binding. If the great end of life is to multiply yards of cloth, and if the glory of England consists in under-selling all the nations of the world, let them go on. But the domestic life of the people is vital above all: the peace, purity and duties of home are sacred far beyond anything which can be sold in the market. If the conditions of labour resulting from the unregulated sale of man's strength and skill shall lead to neglect of children, the turning of women into machines, of men into creatures of burden, who rise before the sun and come back when it is set, able only to take food and lie down to rest,—domestic life exists no longer, and we dare not go on in that path." Bishop Bagshawe of Nottingham spoke with equal plainness: "The poor and the helpless are not really free in their contracts. The right of labour to just remuneration should be protected by the State." A good scientific treatment of the subject from a Catholic viewpoint is found in the "Political Economy" of Charles S. Devas, published in the Stonhurst Series.

In the United States, the bishops, notably Archbishop Ireland, have been strong champions of the workingman's rights, and it is still fresh in the memories of our readers how Cardinal Gibbons went to Rome and successfully protested against the condemnation which at that time seemed likely to be passed upon the Knights of Labour.

Besides these important declarations on the part of individuals there have been congresses. At the Congress of Fulda, in 1869, the Bishops of Germany said: "The workman does not labour for himself but for capital. In the materialistic atmosphere which pervades the modern industrial world he merely counts as a machine, but he is beginning to realise that he is something much more. Can the Church remain indifferent? No; she can and must hasten to the rescue. Were she to ignore the social question, she would be wanting in her duty." And they passed resolutions in favour of the education of the working-classes, the regulation of labour and of the standard of wages, and the protection of women and children in factories.

At the Congress of Baden, in 1887, the Bishops invited the clergy to form labour associations. This was done, and a year later these associations voted to unite with others formed by non-Catholics, so that the labour movement might not be carried on along denominational lines. The united associations met at Zurich in 1889, and later at Berlin, where the Bishop of Breslau, now Cardinal Kopp, representing both Emperor William II and Pope Leo XIII, pleaded for such regulation of labour as should take account of age and sex, pay due regard to Sunday rest, and not permit the workingman to be treated as a mere machine without consideration for his natural dignity, his morals, or his home.

At the Congress of Liege, in 1890, Bishop Korum of Treves stood beside Count Albert de Mun against the French economists of the *laissez-faire*, *laissez-aller* (let-alone) school, and told the delegates that without the assistance of the State their action in behalf of the workingman would be ineffective. His views received a high sanction in the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of the following year.

Twenty-three bishops and 600 priests

took part in the Congress of Vienna, also held in 1890, where unanimous resolutions were passed in favour of reducing the maximum working day, already fixed by Austrian law at eleven hours, and still further limiting the working hours of women and children.

On October 15 of last year, a Congress was held at Frankfort-on-Main, when for the first time the organised workmen of the United Christian Syndicate took part, together with other independent bodies of workmen. Two hundred delegates attended, representing a membership of 554,500. Motions were passed declaring the necessity of labour unions to protect freedom of contract, and demanding that legislation in their favour be made a part of the Imperial system instead of being merely State laws as at present. This is considered the most important gathering which has yet met, since it was really a congress of workmen. But it must be remembered that it was the action of the Bishops in the Congress of Baden in 1887, which made possible the Frankfort Congress of 1903.

## Two Questions.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:

Dear Sir,—I trust I am not encroaching on your valuable time and space in asking you for an answer in THE CASKET to the following questions:

I. Why does not Easter Sunday fall on the same date every year?

II. Is the practice of Hypnotism contrary to the laws of the Church?

Thanking you in advance for your kindness I remain

Yours respectfully,

IGNORAMUS.

I. Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday following the 14th day of the paschal moon. The paschal moon is that of which the 14th day falls on or next follows the 21st of March—the day of the vernal equinox. As the lunar month is shorter than the ordinary month a change is thus introduced which causes Easter to fall on different dates.

II. By an encyclical letter dated July 30th, 1856, and addressed by the H. Rom. Inquisition to the Bishops of the whole world the Church has prohibited the practice of hypnotism in nearly all its phases. Some of the phases of hypnotism seem to be within the power of nature, others are certainly beyond its power and contrary to its laws. For instance while in a hypnotic state a subject without any previous study may show himself master of a most difficult science, speak tongues unknown to him before, recall the supposed spirits of the dead and converse with them, have a knowledge of things unknowable under the circumstances by the ordinary natural mediums of knowledge. All these effects are clearly not natural. They are not the effects of a direct intervention of God, and are therefore deceptions of the evil one, and as such have to be avoided. Not only are Catholics forbidden under pain of grievous sin to practice any of those forms of hypnotism, they are also strictly forbidden to assist at hypnotic seances of that kind, be they public or private. Besides being superstitious these phases of hypnotism are peculiarly dangerous to the morals and often to the health, and these are two other very grave reasons why the Church so strongly condemns them.

As the Encyclical was directed against the *abuse* of hypnotism theologians conclude that therefore there may be a right use of it. And as a matter of fact one case is laid down in which the Church, under certain very stringent conditions, permits the induction of hypnotic sleep—and hypnotic sleep merely. As laughing gas, ether, etc., produce the same artificial sleep and insensibility as hypnotism does, the effect is not therefore contrary to the laws of nature, and no one has as yet shown that the ordinary means of inducing hypnotic sleep are either superstitious or bad. It is just possible that the whole phenomenon may be due to an imperfectly known law of nature. At the most the causes and effects of hypnotic sleep are of a doubtful nature. In such a case we may presume that they are due to some imperfectly known force or law of nature. And therefore, given the necessary conditions, it may be licit to induce hypnotic sleep. The conditions are: that the hypnotic sleep be induced by means which are not superstitious or bad; that it be for a just and sufficient reason—to experiment simply would not be a sufficient reason, to facilitate a surgical operation otherwise almost impossible would be; that no danger to the health or especially to the morals of the parties concerned be incurred.

Although in this solitary case the Church permits the induction of hypnotic sleep still it is evident that the mind of the Church is adverse to dealings of any kind with hypnotism especially as so many other certainly licit and natural means are at our disposal for obtaining the same results.

EDITOR.

Alexander McKenzie, alias "Scotch Aleck," alias "Jim McKenzie," alias "John Henderson," formerly of the British army, an electrical engineer and once a friend of Thomas A. Edison, may soon abandon the occupation of a professional beggar. Unless the opinions of several experts are wrong, he has invented a successful device for the protection of the third rail on the elevated tracks, and will receive the prize of \$100,000 offered by the Interborough company for that achievement. He lives in New York.

## St. Joseph's Hospital.

The first general report of St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, C. B., has been issued. The period covered extends from the opening of the institution on Aug. 1st, 1902, to Dec. 31st, 1903, and the report indeed bears witness to the magnificent charity of the promoters as well as to the splendid work done by the institution.

From the report of the trustees we glean that the first sod was turned by Lord Minto, the Governor General, on the 24th July, 1901, and that the building was complete and formally opened on July, 1902. The building and the maintenance up to Dec. 31st, 1902, represent an aggregate outlay of \$86,259.54, to meet which only \$22,019.75 had to be borrowed—the remainder being mostly all contributed by private charity. For instance the monthly subscription of the employees of the Dominion Coal Co. totalled \$15,215.00, Dominion No. 2, leading with \$5,002.15, the Reserve being a good second with \$3,202.95. The Dominion Coal Co. itself gave \$5,000 and the Ladies Auxiliary of Glace Bay and Bridgeport collected \$7,500. These amounts together with the grant from the Provincial Treasury, general contributions, the proceeds, affairs, etc. total the magnificent sum upwards of \$42,000. The total income for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1903, was \$19,631.33 while the current expenses were \$15,301.41, of which sum \$4,469.74 was expended for improvements chargeable to capital account. At that rate the institution will be free of debt in a few years.

During the past year the number of patients admitted was 406. Among them were representatives of as many as fifteen different countries. Of the 406 only 176 were miners, for whom principally the hospital was put up. The others represent 36 different occupations. During the year 17 died in the institution and 355 were discharged as well. From the report we also learn that in connection with the hospital there is a training school for nurses. The course occupies three years. The Sisters of St. Martha attend to the housekeeping department of the hospital and it is no doubt due to their efforts and to that of a very efficient staff that the institution has done so much good and has won so much deserved praise.

## The War.

There was considerable land fighting last week near the Yalu River. On Sunday a big battle was fought in which it appears the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The Japanese succeeded in crossing the Yalu River and driving the Russians from their position with serious losses, which are reported to number over 800 killed. The Japanese succeeded in turning the flank of the Russian regiments, and though they have not yet occupied Wiju, their feat in outflanking their opponents indicates that the occupation is only a matter of a few days. Besides the loss of men, the Russians also lost a number of guns. The number of Japanese killed is said to be 798.

All appearances point to severe fighting in the near future, in which great armies will be engaged. It also is evident that the war will be long and bitterly fought. Russia has recently announced that she will accept no mediation, and the announcement is published in every part of her vast Empire and evokes general enthusiasm. Russia further announces that she will allow no nation to intervene in the negotiations after the war.

Monday another attempt was made to block Port Arthur. It was unsuccessful. Eight fireships were sent towards the harbour by the Japanese. They were discovered by the Russians and sunk. The Russians also report having sunk two Japanese torpedo boats.

LONDON, May 5.—A St. Petersburg account says Russian loss at battle of Kiu-Lien-Cheng was 2000 men and 40 officers. This is an official estimate of Major-General Koshtolintky, who commanded division that suffered the brunt of attack. Many are inclined to place Russian losses higher.

## Cape Breton Notes

At Glace Bay, on 21st. ult., a meeting of P. W. A. committees was held. Amongst the questions discussed was that of starting a paper in the interests of, and under the control of, the P. W. A. It is said that definite action was taken and that the new paper will appear in the near future.

Glace Bay will not admit the tram cars from Sydney, on account of the large numbers of cases of smallpox in Sydney.

Twenty-five Hungarian employees at one of the batteries of coke ovens in the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company quit work Monday morning because the company refused to grant them an increase in wages. They wrecked the home of a comrade who refused to join the strike.

Over 300 pit cars or tubs have been turned out from the Dominion Coal Company's machine shop in April. This represents a number greater than was turned out in a whole season a few years ago. The tub shop has been enlarged to twice its former size by an addition of 20x85.

The agent for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has been in St. John and has booked an order from Mr. Pender for 1,000 tons of wire rods. Another firm has given an order for 500 tons. These will be the first wire rods to be made in Canada. The Mills of the Dominion Company are about to commence work, and until the mills are adjusted they will roll only one strand.—St. John Sun.

WANTED.—A girl for general house work. Apply at Casket Office.—adv.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## Fencing.

Barbed and Plain Wire; Poultry Netting, all widths; Iron Gates; Fencing for Cemetery Lots; Brass and Iron Beds; Springs; Institution Beds; and Mattresses of all kinds.

MUNRO WIRE WORKS, Limited.

NEW GLASGOW N. S.

## A. KIRK &amp; Co.'s

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

Our importations from the English, German, American and Canadian markets are now about complete, and we can readily say that our stock is the largest and comprises the newest and most up-to-date assortment that has ever been shown here, and prices the lowest, having bought direct from manufacturers and in large quantities.

## DRESS GOODS.

In all the popular makes. Plain and Fancy Wool and Silk Voiles, Plain and Fancy Canvas Cloth, Twine Cloths, Etamines, Ladies' Cloth, Fancy Tweeds, Plain and Colored Venetians, etc.

## New Muslins and Waist Goods.

In Basket Cloth, Plain and Fancy Muslins, Zephyrs, Organdies, Fancy Mattings, Ginghams, Printed Satens, Delaines, etc.

## Dress Trimmings.

An immense variety of new things.

## Ladies' Neckwear.

All the colors and creations are in our collection of Stylish Neckwear.

## Perrins Kid Gloves,

in all the new and dainty shades. Every pair guaranteed.

## Lace Curtains, Sash Muslins, etc.

Nottingham Curtains, Swiss Curtains, Frilled Curtains, Madras Muslin, Frilled Muslin, Bordered Muslins, Spot Muslins, Fringed Muslins, Striped Muslin. All prices, New Designs, all this season's importations from the best makers.

## Ladies' Spring Coats and Capes.

A large range of styles and colors. All prices, special value. Don't fail to examine them.

## Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

A large range to select from.

## Gents' Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishings.

Don't be too hasty in buying your Spring Suit, until you have seen our range of patterns and styles in Men's Suits. We guarantee a good fit. Workmanship and fabrics the finest in the land. A look in this department will convince you that to be well dressed you want one of our suits. We also show the latest in Shirts, Collars, Ties, etc. We sell the "Franklin Derby."

## SPECIAL SALE.

The Famous Boot for Ladies "Queen Quality" \$2.95 per pair regular price \$3.75.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

A. KIRK &amp; CO.,

ANTIGONISH.

General News.

London, England, had a \$500,000 fire last week.

The Chief of Police of Halifax has received orders to enforce the early closing law.

The business section of Fernie, B. C., was nearly all burned on Friday last. Loss about \$600,000.

Seventy-four time-expired men, women and children of the 5th Royal Garrison Regiment left for England on the Allan liner Tunisian on Monday.

Steamer "Mystic" of Dominion Coal Co.'s fleet, will be repaired at Boston, as the Halifax dock was not available immediately.

The Government of Australia has been defeated in the House. The Labour Party have formed a new Government.

The strike at the Joggins mines still continues. The 300 men refuse to work until their arrears of pay, amounting to \$9,000, are forthcoming.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the District Governor of Echnidzin, Russia. He was struck by two bullets. One of them penetrated his chest. The motive of the attempt was political.

On April 29, the ice jam above Grand Falls, N. B., broke and the huge mass of logs estimated at 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet hung up last year are running out. All will be saved.

The caving in of a coal mine at Tocina, Seville, Spain, on Thursday, buried many miners. Fifty bodies have been recovered. Ten miners were rescued but all of them are badly injured.

The Boston & Nova Scotia Woolen Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital stock of \$150,000 to manufacture woolen cloths in Nova Scotia.

Halifax is somewhat stirred up over a proposed increase in insurance rates, consequent upon the great fire in Toronto. The English and Canadian insurance companies have lost heavily the past year, particularly by the fires in Baltimore and Toronto.

All but two miles of the American Sheet Steel Company's plant at McKeesport, Pa., have been closed, throwing out of employment 800 men. Other departments are expected to close. It is not known how long the suspension will continue.

The Nova Scotia Tourist association, with small balance in hand, voted itself out of existence and in favor of merging itself in the board of trade which is being reorganized. The association's work will be continued by a tourist committee of the board.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has ordered the steamer Minto, which runs between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, to proceed at once to St. Lawrence to break the ice at Cape Rouge, between Montreal and Quebec, which is the only impediment to navigation by the St. Lawrence route.

A schooner from St. Pierre, Miquelon, bound to Grand Banks fishing, was crushed in the ice and sank. Her crew were taken by SS. "Pydna" and landed at Louisburg last week. Several vessels and steamers, bound in to the coast, were caught in the ice the latter part of last week, and delayed.

Bound up the Gulf to Quebec and Montreal, but unable to reach her destination owing to immense ice fields blocking the way the Allan liner Corinthian from Glasgow with 29 cabin, 241 second cabin and 332 steerage passengers was obliged to turn back and go to Halifax to land her passengers.

At Woodstock, N. B., on April 29, Geo. Gee, the murderer of his cousin Milly Gee, was brought before Chief Justice Tuck to receive his sentence. The Judge spoke impressively of the circumstances of the case and the conditions of life existing among the families interested as shown in the evidence. He then sentenced Gee to be hanged on July 22nd.

At a reception tendered him by a Municipality, M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, in a brief speech, declared that France no longer dreamed of conquests and that her resources would hereafter be employed to fortify her present possessions. He did not believe, he said, that the country would be involved in war and he feared no complications in the Far East.

The steamer Bruce, which arrived at St. John's from Sydney, reports that while crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence on Sunday she passed through the heaviest ice of the winter. The ice will seriously impede navigation by ocean steamers bound to Montreal. The season is unusually late. The ice blockade on the west coast of Newfoundland still continues and Bay of Islands is covered with a mass of ice four feet thick. The schooner Fashoda, from Newfoundland for Halifax with cargo of whalebone, was crushed by ice and sunk some twenty miles from Cape Breton coast. Her crew managed to make land by hauling a boat over the ice and using it when necessary.

Owing to the short time now being worked in the English cotton industry, and the consequent hard times, a great emigration movement is just commencing of cotton workers to Canada and the United States. Many of these emigrants are seeking fresh work in the cotton mills of the United States, on account of the higher wages and shorter hours prevailing there; but a large proportion are abandoning the cotton business to take up farming in western Canada. The Allan liner Bavarian will leave Liverpool with 1,500 passengers for Canada, nearly all

of whom are British, while the Dominion liner Southwark will leave Liverpool with 900 more. Another Allan liner will leave Liverpool on Saturday with a further 500.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Casket Printing and Publishing Company:

Resolved, That this meeting place on record its sense of the irreparable loss which the Church in this Diocese, as well as the cause of Catholic Journalism, has sustained in the death of the late lamented President of this Company, the Reverend James Fraser, Parish Priest of St. Andrews, in his praiseworthy, exemplary life, and untiring interest in the dissemination of Catholic literature, was ever a model of what a pastor of souls should be. And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be inserted in THE CASKET and also embodied in the minutes of the meeting.

At a regular meeting of the members Branch No. 192, of the C. M. B. A. of Canada at Antigonish, on the 29th April, 1904, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, He hath pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to Himself the son of our esteemed brother, E. Lavin Gerriol; Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 192 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, hereby extend to Bro. Gerriol and his family our sincere sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE CASKET and The Canadian newspapers, for publication and spread on the minutes of this branch.

C. P. CHISHOLM, R. Secy, Branch 192.

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to call to her eternal reward the beloved mother of our esteemed brother, Daniel Chisholm;

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 192 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, tender our sincere sympathy to our said brother in his sad affliction;

And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE CASKET and The Canadian newspapers, for publication and also spread on the minutes of the Branch.

C. P. CHISHOLM, R. Secy, Branch 192.

DEATHS.

At South River Road, April 21st, ult., MARY ANN, daughter of the late COLIN MCKENZIE, in the 73rd year of her age. Fortified by the reception of the last sacraments, she calmly passed away. She leaves two sisters and two brothers to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At North Grant, on April 24th, JOHN MACKINNON, in the 42nd year of his age, after a severe illness, borne with admirable patience. He leaves a widow and one child. He died commended by the last rites of his native parish. May he rest in peace.

At Point Tupper, on Wednesday, April 27th, MAMIE, only child of HUGH GILLIS, in the fourteenth year of her age. She had not been enjoying good health for some time, and when this innocent young life went out, her death was not wholly unexpected. Her parents will be sad and lonely now, but they are comforted by knowing that she has left this world of sin to dwell with her Father in Heaven. The funeral took place on Friday, the remains being interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

At Dartmouth Hospital, on Tuesday, 26th ult., ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Cleveville, aged 83 years, after an illness of two years. The deceased, by his cheerful and benevolent disposition won the esteem of everybody. This was evidenced by the large concourse of people which followed his remains to their last resting place. He leaves a sorrowing wife, a son and daughter, who have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. May he rest in peace.

At Glassburn, on April 26th, 1904, MARY, beloved wife of RODERICK McDONALD, and daughter of the late WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Coronary, of the late 75th year of her age, deceased was of a mild and amiable disposition and endeared herself to all who made her acquaintance. She approached the end of a good life perfectly resigned and in full possession of her senses. After receiving the rites of Holy Mother Church, of which she was a devout member, she calmly passed away. She leaves a sorrowful husband, two sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother. A large number followed her remains to the parish Church at Beatherton, and after a Roman Mass her remains were interred in the cemetery.

After a painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience, there died at Antigonish, on the 2nd inst., in the 6th year of her age, MARY, the beloved wife of JOHN McDONALD, builder, of this Town. The deceased was noted for her kind heartedness and charitable disposition. For many years, notwithstanding all that medical skill could do, her health was seriously impaired, yet she bore her illness with the fortitude of a true Christian. With intense religious fervor she ever looked forward to her home in heaven. Her loss will be keenly felt by her relatives and friends, but to them it is a consolation to know that she died a happy death. The funeral takes place this morning, when Requiem High Mass is to be celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of her soul. May she rest in peace.

There died at James River, Antigonish Co., April 28th last, one of the oldest and most esteemed women in the community - MARY, relict of the late JOHN CHISHOLM, "School Teacher." She was a daughter of the late Hugh McDonald (Morr), one of the sturdy Scottish pioneers of the County. Although in her 89th year she retained all her faculties in a remarkable degree to within a few months of her death. A woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and of a kind and generous nature, her companionship was much sought after and always enjoyed by a large circle of friends. She was particularly noted for her hospitality, and the wayfarer was always sure to be kindly treated while under her roof. Three sons and six daughters of a family of fourteen survive her, and will mourn the loss of a good and kind Christian mother. Her grand-children number 43, and her great-grand children 23. Consoled and strengthened by the sacraments of our holy Church, of which she was always a devout member, she peacefully and happily passed away. May her soul rest in peace.

J. H. STEWART, Antigonish, will supply a limited number of settings of white Plymouth rock eggs at a low price, with the object of introducing this very desirable and profitable breed of hens throughout the County.—adv.

CARRIAGES!

Just received, one car of the celebrated

Brantford Carriages.

These Carriages are strongly built, of excellent material, and have a fine reputation, which this well known firm is bound to maintain. Inspection solicited. ALSO A FEW

NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES

A Few Second-Hand Carriages For Sale Cheap.

HARNESS!

In stock and arriving, Handsome and Serviceable Sets of Harness. These goods are carefully made of Good Stock, being manufactured by a reliable firm.

PETER McDONALD, East End, Antigonish.

5 bbls choice sugar cured hams and bacon just received at Bonner's grocery.—adv.

Acknowledgments.

- Angus McKenzie, Mill View, \$1 00
Angus McDonald, Irish Cove, 1 00
Mary McKenzie, Waltham, 1 00
Alex R McDonald, Heatherton, 1 00
Mrs. Pascal Potier, D'Escouse, 1 00
Neil McKinnon, Shenacadie, 1 00
Jos McDonald, Beaver Cove, 1 00
Allan Steele, Boisblanc, 2 00
J D Leary, Rockingham, 1 00
Arch Gillis, New Aberdeen, 3 00
Thomas Dean, St. Raymond, 1 00
Pan A McDonald, Doctors Brook, 1 00
Dan McLeod, Harbor Road, 1 00
Donald Gillis, Glen Alpine, 1 00
Rook, McDonald, Harbor Road, 1 00
W C Cockett, Antigonish, 1 00
K E McLeilan, Halifax, 50
J D Leary, Rockingham, 1 00
Alex McNeil, B S Glace Bay, 1 00
A A McIsaac, Providence, 1 00
Rev Fr. O'Connell, White Horse, 1 00
D. B. McNeil, " " 1 00
Angus McDoanell, Roxbury, 1 00
Duncan J. Campbell, Port Hood, 1 00
Dan McLean, Lower South River, 1 50
Hugh Chisholm, " " 1 00
Alexander Joseph, Antigonish, 1 00
John Delaney, North Grant, 1 00
Kenneth McKenzie, Jersey City, 1 00
Jennie McKenzie, Antigonish, 1 00
Dr H Fraser, New York, 1 00
John A Gillis, S W Margaree, 1 25
D P Mills, Vancouver, 1 00
Hugh McDonald, Ferguson, 1 00
John R Boyd, West Lakeville, 1 00
D J Grant, Antigonish, 1 00
Alex McLeod, Seattle, 1 00
Charles Leitch, Pictou, 1 00
Alex Kenney, East River, 1 00
Angus McDougald, Harbor au Bouche, 1 00
Alex Smith, Eg Sarah, 1 00
Angus Campbell, Malignant Cove, 1 00
Jennie Chisholm Brooklyn, 2 00
J D Boyd, Hingham, 1 00
Arthur Fair, Antigonish, 1 00
John McIsaac, Marydale, 1 00
A Cameron, Canso, 1 00
Rev D J McKinnon, Silver City, 1 00
Donald McDonald, Enfield, 1 00
Lawrence Webb, Halifax, 1 00
P J McManus, " 1 00
J L McKinnon, " 3 00
Margaret McLean, Milton, 1 00
Katherine McArthur, Boston, 1 00
Mrs Thos Carter, Bay of Islands, 1 00
Wm. Forbes, James River, 1 00
Judge McGillivray, Antigonish, 1 00
J S McDonald, Guysboro, 1 00
Michael McGillivray, Stellarton, 1 00
Peter Fero, New France, 1 00
H. Devereux, Liverpool, 1 00
John P Layton, Bayfield, 1 00
Cassie McGillivray, Newton Centre, 1 00
Michael H Doyle, Glace Bay, 1 00
V J Luggan, Roxbury, 1 00

READ AND MAKE MONEY Great Reduction SELLING OFF AT COST. Every one at this time of year needs some kind of a medicine for the general run of pains, aches and sickness. We have a large stock of all the patent medicines generally sold and want to clear them out at cost.

Cements, Perfumes, Atomizers, Syringes, Combs, Rennets, Cuticura Cures, Sabarins, Pain Killers, Liniments, Sarsaparilla, Ointments, Celery Compound, Hair Vigor, Cough Cures, Tooth Ache Cures, Pills, Emulsion, Vaseline, Beef Iron and Wine, Asthma Remedies, Head Ache Cures, Butter Color, Shaving Brushes, Sponges, Nipples and other Rubber Goods.

GROCERIES We are not selling off, but we can give you Stunning Prices! The best Tea that money can buy, 22c. If not as we say send it back and get your money. Granulated Sugar, 4c. Baking Soda, per lb., 3c. Molasses, 45c. Tobacco (good) per lb., 40c. New Roll Bacon, bonless, 11c. 3 lbs. Evaporated Apples, 25c. 3 lbs. Choice Prunes, 25c. Barley, 3c. Beans, 4c. Washing Soda, 3 lbs. for 5c.

Soaps, Preserves, Canned Goods, Jelly, Powders, etc. all cheap. Our stock is large and there are a thousand other things we can give you low prices on which take too much space to enumerate.

Bonner's Grocery

Monuments and Headstones in all kinds of Granite, Marble and Freestone. A Nice Line of Finished Work and Latest Designs to Select From.

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

New Circular Letter to the Clergy. ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC, JULY 30th, 1903. Being assured that the manufacture of the Mass wine called ST. NAZAIRE, sold by the house of A. TOUSSAINT & CO., is always under the immediate inspection of a competent priest, I do not hesitate, on the testimony of this letter to renew the approbation that I have already given to this liturgical wine, in my circular of March 1st, 1897. L. N. ARCH. OF QUEBEC. EXTRACT FROM THE CIRCULAR OF MARCH 1st, 1897. "Wines imported, even with the best recommendations, will never altogether remove anxiety. Messrs. A. Toussaint & Co. have established at Quebec a special manufacture of Mass wine. As a testimony of my satisfaction and to assure the success of an enterprise so important for the clergy, I have charged one of my priests to inspect the manufacture of the liturgical wines of this house. On the very favorable report of this ecclesiastic I do not hesitate to recommend it anew to the clergy of the diocese. It will be a great satisfaction to all priests should the time come when all our Mass-wine is manufactured in this country." Since the death of the Abbe J. Marquis, Mgr. Laflamme has been appointed to inspect the manufacture of our liturgical wines and that too at the express request of his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO. West End Warehouse STORE NEWS. We are showing some nice lines of Ladies' Spring coats and Mantles, Ladies' Costumes and Skirts, Ladies' Dress Goods in Mixed Flake Effects, Linen and Costume Cloths. A nice variety of Ladies' Spring Rain Coats. LADIES' KID GLOVES. Besides handling Dent's Kid Gloves, of which we are sole agents in this Town, we have also put in this year a line of French Kid Gloves, The "ALEXANDRIA." This Glove has given perfect satisfaction where sold.

MILLINERY. Our display of Millinery Trimmed and Untrimmed during our opening days far surpassed anything yet shown in Antigonish. Such was the verdict of the large throng of Ladies who visited our Show Rooms. Miss O'Donohue, who has had charge of this department for the past four years, spares no pains to please her patrons. Orders for Hats or Bonnets by mail will receive the same careful attention as though personally left at our store.

Gents' Furnishings and Hats. White and Colored shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves and Hosiery, all new and up-to-date. Selecting a hat is an important matter. You should have the one that looks well with your features. We have the stock from which you will be able to select the right one. The newest shapes.

SEE OUR Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing. We never had better value, better patterns and more up-to-date styles than we have this spring. If you want a Spring Suit, a Raglan, Rain Proof Coat, drop in and see us, and we will do the rest.

House Furnishings and Carpets. A full line of House Furnishings from a silk covered 5-piece Parlor Suit down to a kitchen chair. Carpets and Squares to please the tastes of all. You can get a pattern which is graceful in color, which will suit your ideas, and price that will enable you to buy. We want you to see our stock and select what you need. We carry a line of STRAW MATTING from which you can select beautiful patterns. The sort of covering that will make your room cool in summer, well woven, good colors and won't pull apart or fade.

DRESSMAKING. Our Dress making department is in full swing under the supervision of Mrs. McDonald. From 8 to 10 hands are busily employed making up orders from our New Dress Goods. Any order given to this department will receive special care and attention. Samples of our New Goods sent on application, and mail orders carefully looked after. CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

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

**At Home or Traveling**  
KEEP **STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF**  
HANDY.  
It is a Never Failing Remedy for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use—Immediate in its Action and Safe to Take.  
Rheumatism, Cramps, Colics, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Faceache, Chills, &c., &c.  
When purchasing PAIN RELIEF do not fail to ask for, and see that you get STANTON'S.  
For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts per bottle.  
**MCGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR FAMILY USE.**  
For sale everywhere, 25c per box or by mail on receipt of price.  
Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

**Good Health.**  
This is the season for cleansing the blood. We have just received a large stock of  
**Sarsaparilla Compound**  
ALSO : : :  
**Paine's Celery Compound.**  
**Patent Medicines** of every description  
**Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Perfumes, Sponges, Maltine Preparations, Emulsions, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.**  
ALSO  
A full line of SPECTACLES of the Best Quality.  
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.  
Mail Orders promptly filled  
House Telephone No. 7.  
**FOSTER BROS.**  
Druggists, Antigonish.  
Remember the place. (Opp. A. F. 17)

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

**Mail Contract**  
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on  
**FRIDAY, THE 27th MAY, 1904**  
for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between  
**MALIGNANT COVE and MERIGONISH**  
from the 1st July next  
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Malignant Cove and other offices on the route and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax.  
G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent  
Post Office Department,  
Mail Contract Branch,  
Ottawa 11th, April, 1904.

**Canadians in Congress.**  
There are 16 foreign-born senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States. Of these, 13 were born British subjects, one comes from Germany, one from Norway and one from Sweden. Only five of the 13 Britishers first saw light across the Atlantic. These are Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, born in London, Eng.; Senator Thomas H. Patterson of Colorado, born in county Carlow, Ireland; Representative Robert Baker of one of the Brooklyn congressional districts, born at Bury St. Edmunds, Eng.; Representative John Jenkins of Wisconsin, born in Weymouth, Eng., and James McLachlan of California, born in Argyllshire, Scotland.  
The others who crossed the sea to become American citizens and statesmen are Richard Bartholdt, member from one of the St. Louis districts, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; Knute Nelson, United States senator from Minnesota, who was born in Norway, and John D. Lind, the member from the Minneapolis district.

Canada has furnished most of the foreign-born congressmen, and many of these are from a small section in Ontario. Representative Alfred Lucking of Detroit and Representative James Thompson McCleary of Minnesota were born at Ingersoll, Ont. Six miles away, in the town of Woodstock, Thomas Kearns was born in 1862, and he is now a United States senator from Utah. A little farther to the west, the manufacturing town of Hamilton in 1836 yielded Joseph Millard, who moved first to Iowa and then to Nebraska, from which state he was elected to the United States Senate. Jacob H. Gallinger was born at Cornwall, Ont., and is now a United States senator from New Hampshire, while James A. Hughes was born at Corunna. P. P. Campbell, the representative from the Pittsburg district, of Kansas, was born at Nova Scotia.

Of these senators Millard, Gallinger and Wetmore are of American stock, if not of parentage. The parents of Mr. Wetmore were staying temporarily in London when he was born. It is perhaps true that he could claim to be an American at birth and perhaps this does not disqualify him from becoming President of the United States. Senator Millard's parents were Americans and had moved to Hamilton, Ont., temporarily, and made but a short stay after his birth. Senator Gallinger is of Dutch ancestry, but his paternal grandfather went to Canada from New York. His mother was born in the United States. Dr. Gallinger, whose professional career as a medical man is distinguished by his statesmanship, was a wanderer in his boyhood days. He became a printer and set type in Cincinnati and other western cities before settling down to practice medicine in New Hampshire.

Alfred Lucking is one of the several hundred thousand Canadians who have moved to Michigan. He was educated in his native province and went to Detroit to practice law, where he has been very successful. He is the only Democrat in the Congress from the Wolverine state. Mr. Lucking is an ardent revisionist, as those who favor tariff reductions are called in Washington, and also is a staunch advocate of laws which will give closer trade relations with Canada. As such he is a thorn in the side of the Republican delegates from his state.  
James T. McCleary of Minnesota had his youth at the same time and in the same town as Lucking. He took to school-teaching instead of law and was a college professor when he came to Congress. His reputation was made as a sharp on the money question. He was talking on this before the country was aroused to the vital importance of the issue. When he got to Congress he found that a vast number of statesmen had taken up the same specialty. Now he has a high standing in the committee on appropriations.  
James A. Hughes left Canada because he thought he could make more money in this country. He settled in Kentucky, but moved to West Virginia, where he has large business interests. He is a very successful politician in his own state.  
P. P. Campbell also came to the United States in search of gold. Not finding gold he went to Pittsburg, the famous mining centre of Kansas, where he thought coal might prove a fair substitute. In this he was correct. He left Nova Scotia when four years of age and doubtless had no intention of going to Congress, but he got into politics before he was of age in Kansas and is good enough at the game to keep his seat in the lower house from a district where there are dozens of others always willing to try.  
Thomas Kearns had no intention of being a miner when he left Woodstock, Ont., but he became one in Utah and found a good mine. Since then he has purchased others. He has the handsomest house in Salt Lake and is rich enough to afford a seat in the United States Senate.  
The other Britishers are James McLachlan of Scotland, who has become a rich business man of southern California; John J. Jenkins, born in Weymouth, Eng., who is now regarded by good judges as the best lawyer in the House of Representatives and who is chairman of the judiciary committee, and Robert Baker of Brooklyn. The latter refused to get out of the way of a sprinkling cart while making a street speech in Cincinnati and has been nicknamed "Sprinkling Cart Baker." He often figures in the House as an objector.  
Of the remaining foreign born statesmen Knute Nelson, a United States senator from Minnesota, is the most eminent. He came from Norway when a lad, was very poor, earned enough money by hard labor to pay for a good education, has become a strong lawyer,

has been successful as a public man in two states, Wisconsin and Minnesota, having been Governor of the last named state, and is the idol of the Scandinavians of the northwest. He is a serious-minded, hard-headed man, whose common sense judgments are highly respected in the Senate. He does not like Roosevelt, President of the United States, and does not hesitate to let it be known, although the President is very popular in Minnesota.  
Thomas H. Patterson was born in county Carlow, Ire., and has carved for himself a very interesting career in this country. It was at the jeweller's trade that he began earning his first money. He shifted later to the printer's case. He has the largest law practice in Denver, owns a fine newspaper and is rich and powerful on account of his connection with other ventures.—*Boston Herald.*

**Every Lady Should Know**  
That Ferrozone removes the causes that interfere with the proper discharge of all womanly functions; it corrects irregularities and is especially good for women who are nervous and subject to headache, lame back, bearing-down pains, despondency and tiredness. Ferrozone is a blood builder and purifier and can't be excelled for the complexion. For your good looks and health use Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box at all druggists.

**English Prize Examination.**  
(Merchant of Venice and Julius Caesar.)  
TIME: FOUR HOURS.

For the benefit of the old students of St. F. X. College, who are interested in the study of Shakespeare we publish the questions of the English prize examination held in the university on the 27th ult. About forty students contended, six of the number being sophomores. The papers are being examined by A. J. G. MacEchen, Esq., Barrister of Sydney, who also set the questions.

1.—State what you know about the Merchant of Venice under the following heads:  
(a) The date of its production.  
(b) The source of the plot.  
(c) The duration of the action.  
Answer fully and in detail.

2.—Write in simple, clear, English prose, a full account of the M. V. Act I, Sc. 1, and Act V, Sc. 1.

3.—Write philological and explanatory notes on each of the following words in the Merchant of Venice, the Act and Scene in which it occurs being indicated before each group of words, and carefully state the meaning of each word as there used:

- (a) Act I, Sc. 1.—Nestor, gudgeon, bottom, Janus.
- Sc. 3.—Doit, ducat, earlings, Nazarite, gaberdine, Rialto.
- (b) Act II, Sc. 1.—Alabaster, Lichas.
- Sc. 2.—Albeit, allay, cater-cousins, fill-horse, gramercy, sonties.
- Sc. 7.—Cere, cloth, Hyrcanian, insculp'd.
- (c) Act V, Sc. 1.—Patines, quiring, younker, younger, Thisbe.
- (d) Quote six passages of the Merchant of Venice in each of which one of the above words occur.

4.—Sketch the characters of Shylock, Lorenzo, Portia, as you find them in the Merchant of Venice. In one of your sketches quote from the play at least fifteen lines that illustrate the character you describe in that sketch.

5.—Mention the deviations from the literalities of history which you find in the play of Julius Caesar.

6.—What does Shakespeare represent the social and political state of Rome to have been in the time of Julius Caesar? Quote from the play, particularly from Act I, to illustrate your answer.

7.—Write philological and full explanatory notes on the following words, phrases and expressions used in Julius Caesar, Act II, particularly such words, phrases and expressions as are now obsolete or have changed their meaning.

- (a) "I have no personal cause to spurn at him  
But for the general."  
(b) "But 'tis a common proof."  
(c) "Will bear no color for the thing he is."  
(d) "Is not to-morrow, boy, the Ides of March?"  
(e) "Not Erebus itself were dim enough  
To hide thee from prevention."

(f) Locate precisely each of the foregoing quotations, and state whose words each quotation is supposed to be, and give enough of the context to show clearly what is meant in each instance.

8.—Write philological and full explanatory notes on the following words, phrases and expressions used in Julius Caesar, Act III, particularly such words, phrases and expressions as are now obsolete or have changed their meaning:

- (a) "Out of the teeth of emulation."  
(b) "If not, the Fates with traitors do contrive."  
(c) "The heart of Brutus yearns to think upon."  
(d) Locate precisely each of the foregoing quotations, and state whose words each quotation is supposed to be, and give enough of the context to show clearly what is meant in each instance.

**When You Need Physic**  
Get a box of the old reliable Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which loosens the bowels without causing gripping pains. No remedy is half so satisfactory as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

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

**Vapo-Cresoleum**  
Established 1879  
**Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria**  
CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS  
Cresoleum is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.  
LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresoleum dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.  
10c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS 304

**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 McDONALD Proprietor**

You must exercise great care if you would brew a good cup of tea. A very little thing will spoil it.  
**BENS DORP'S**  
ALWAYS IN YELLOW WRAPPERS.  
No such trouble if you use Bensdorp's Cocoa instead. Bensdorp's comes right every time.

Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocers  
**Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate**  
Confectioners also have them, buy the best.

**Wasting Diseases**  
such as Chlorosis, Necrosis, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Anaemia and any trouble arising from mal-nutrition, may be cured by the use of  
**PARK'S PERFECT EMULSION.**

**Carriages Farming Implements Harness.**

Just received 1 carload of Carriages from William Gray & Sons, Ltd., Chatham, Ont. These carriages have been in service throughout the Dominion for nigh fifty years, and are giving genuine satisfaction wherever used. The works have consequently grown and are to-day the best in Canada. The waggons are guaranteed for service and are strong, yet beautiful and graceful in construction.

**CONCORDS, RUBBER TIRES, PIANO and CORNING BOXES.**

The Reliable  
**Massey-Harris Farm Implements.**

**HARNESS,**  
Good stock, selected specially for durability.  
An examination of these goods is respectfully solicited.

**D. McISAAC.**

**Agricultural Warehouse.**

In Store and to Arrive:  
A variety of the

**Choicest Seed Grain.**

—ALSO—  
**TWO CARS FERTILIZER,**

Including Provincial Chemical Co.'s Superphosphates, and Bone Meal from different factories. Our Fertilizers are of the highest standard.  
A full line of

**Farm Implements, etc.**  
**F. R. TROTTER.**

**House and Land for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides on Hawthorne St. House contains eight rooms, closets and good pantry. Also three quarters of an acre of land and barn with stable room for five head of cattle. For further particulars apply to  
NEIL McINTYRE, Miller,  
Hawthorne St., Antigonish.

**Farms for Sale.**

We have a few good farms for sale at from \$400.00 to \$3,000.00. Full descriptions on application.  
A. KIRK & CO.  
P. O. Box 292, Antigonish, N. S.

**Farm for Sale.**

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

**FARM FOR SALE**

THE subscriber offers for sale that excellent farm on which she resides at Antigonish Harbor, containing 150 acres, more or less, in good cultivation, well timbered and watered, with a good house and two barns, also a wagon and carriage house, all in good repair. This is the valuable property owned by the late Alexander Chisholm. Title absolutely good. Will be sold reasonably.  
For particulars apply to  
MR. T. CHRISTY CHISHOLM,  
Antigonish Harbor.

**FOR SALE.**

SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES of well-watered agricultural land and good buildings, situated at North Grant a distance of two miles from the town of Antigonish. Half the cost may remain on mortgage. For further particulars write to  
A. McDONALD,  
Box 496, Port Townsend, Washington, U. S. A.

**NOTICE!**

All persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the undersigned at James River Mountain in the County of Antigonish, as the law will be put in force to the fullest extent against any one doing so.  
J. C. FRASER, M. D.,  
East Weymouth, Mass.  
May 5th, 1904

**NOTICE.**

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

**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000**  
**OTTAWA**

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Head Office, Ottawa, Canada.  
A. B. POWELL, General Manager.  
ANDREW GRANT, Agent,  
Queen Hotel, Antigonish.  
Insurance Effected at Reduced Rates.

The Modern Crusade Against Consumption.

BY PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER, OF YALE COLLEGE, IN THE OUTLOOK.

(Continued from last week.)

The treatment does not consist of fresh air alone, but of four principal "cures": viz., air cure, food cure, rest cure and mind cure. The air cure is the most important. One can go without air but a few minutes without dying, whereas one may go without food for a month before death occurs. Moreover, we inhale from the atmosphere daily, or ought to, 15 pounds of oxygen, which is more than the absorption of food that goes on even in a working man. But in order to absorb enough oxygen to maintain vigorous health, it is necessary to breathe the pure air twenty-four hours a day. The ordinary city man breathes impure air more than twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four. This is the great predisposing cause of tuberculosis, and in fact for that matter, of every disease. The consumptive sanatorium provides pure air, partly by ventilation, but mainly by the much simpler and more effective method of keeping its patients out-of-doors eight or ten hours in the daytime, and, if possible, ten hours at night. The devices to secure this result are numerous and interesting. A covered porch protected from the wind on one, or at the most two, sides is the first requisite for day use. A reclining chair, and for winter a fur coat and blankets, with "pontiacs" and moccasins for the legs and feet, complete the outfit. Snugly ensconced in such a cozy corner, the invalid finds himself independent of wind, rain, fog or snow, and spends his days in resting, talking and playing games with his companions, or in reading or writing. The monotony is broken by occasional drives or walks or by meals to which he usually comes with a keen appetite. At night he returns perhaps to the same porch for a good sound sleep in Nature's delightful, pure, life-giving "night air." A curtain, which in a storm can be rolled up from the bottom by means of a cord running to the head of the bed, may be placed at the exposed side, but under ordinary circumstances should not be used. In the rainless months of Colorado the invalid may spread his sleeping-bag, camp bed, or cowboy tarpaulin under the stars and go to sleep to the barking of coyotes and awake with the morning twilight and the birds, always with a peculiar sense, like a sublimated sense of taste, of that wonderful air, "strong as wine and pure as water." Thus does he get close to nature. Or he may sleep in a tent, though too often he shuts his tent up like a room. It is a cardinal error to think that a tent ventilates itself "through the meshes of the canvas." The fact is that canvas is far more impervious to air than almost any other cloth. This is why it makes good sails. An ordinary "A" tent or wall tent with ridge-pole, to be of real use must be open at both ends and have an open space all around, between the floor and the tent walls. Even then this tent is inferior to the Gardiner tent, with outlets for air in the top and inlets around the edge of its circular floor; for the breath rises, being considerably warmer than the surrounding air, and only needs the slightest encouragement to be carried out at the top and thus prevented from returning to the nose. The tent of Dr. Gardiner was suggested by the Indian tepee. In this way does civilized man confess the necessity of regaining health by recourse to the primitive life of barbarians! The same up-draught principle is employed in the Holmes tent, the Munson army tent, and a tent which I have recently constructed. Not a bad way of sleeping out is to project the head of the bed or cot out of the window. Still another good way is to place the bed directly under a window, wide open at the top, which, however, only secures absolutely pure air if another window on a different side of the room is also open, so that the sleeper lies directly under (but not necessarily in) a draught.

Next to the air cure comes the food cure. Air supplies only oxygen; food supplies more than a dozen other chemical elements. A consumptive needs a great deal of food, and he needs to eat it with his stomach rested. Consequently the food cure consists first of all in going to one's meals rested. Patients in sanatoria are often required to lie down an hour before each meal. They are taught to eat slowly, to eat a moderate and well-selected variety, to eat especially nitrogenous foods, such as meat and eggs, and to take a great deal of milk. The quantity that can be consumed when the stomach is rested and the disease calls for the food to fight it is astonishing. I knew a person in the Adirondacks who, after a hearty meal, took a glass of milk and three raw eggs three times a day. The Maine Board of Health reports the case of a lady who consumed a dozen raw eggs after each meal, or thirty-six in the course of twenty-four hours! To a well person, without any consuming disease to use up this fuel, such a diet would be suicidal.

Next, as to the rest cure. It used to be supposed that a consumptive needed exercise, and in the old days many a consumptive killed himself by horseback, rowing or some other violent form of exercise. It is true that exercise is beneficial, but it should always be within the fatigue limit, and for the consumptive that limit is never far off. In numerous cases a relapse has been caused by a sudden over-exertion. This is one of the chief reasons why, outside of sanatoria, consumptives so rarely get well. They lack the self-control to keep within their strength. Finally, as to the mind cure. Consumptives can be quite as nervous as other people, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Mental depression is one of the worst foes they have to fight and overcome. Those I

have known who have gotten well fastest have been precisely those who have thought least about themselves and who have been the most cheerful. The most remarkable case of cure I ever saw was a man in the Adirondacks, who, after being there a short time, said that he had learned how to dispense with worry altogether. He used to go about and comfort others, and on a gloomy, wet day he would say, "This is the kind of day when you need to be twice as cheerful." This man was very ill, but he got well with prodigious rapidity. Many a consumptive has really recovered without knowing it, but kept in a state of nervous depression for months or even years, imagining always that it was his lungs that were at fault, when as a matter of fact it was simply his nerves, or rather his mind. A peaceful, trustful, care-free mind promotes digestion, guarantees sleep, and quickens all the functions of the body. Cheerful amusements, companionship, and reading are important aids. But the main thing is for the patient himself to acquire the knack of "dropping his troubles."

These four features, then, the air, food, rest, and mind cures, combined with due use of sunlight, bathing, clothing, etc., constitute the modern sanatorium treatment, destined, I believe, to have far-reaching and profound influence not only in diminishing and ultimately eradicating tuberculosis, but in likewise ridding us of other diseases, lengthening human life and making it healthier and more worth living. Already the death-rate from tuberculosis is rapidly decreasing. In England it declined in seventy years from 30 per 10,000 of population to 13. Although sanatoria did not exist in the early part of this period, England did, and was the first country to introduce consumptive hospitals which served like isolation wards to prevent the spread of the infection. These hospitals, together with the English love of out-of-door sport and use of ventilating appliances and open fireplaces, are probably the explanation of their growing freedom from consumption. In France the conditions and results are both opposite. In Germany during the last fifteen years, the death-rate has declined from 31 to 19—a full third less. In the United States the death-rate in 1900, in the area for which registration has been well kept, was 19, as against 23 in 1890, showing a decline of twenty-five per cent. in ten years. It is no losing fight which is being made against the disease. Every blow tells, and it is a conservative prediction that the next three decades will each see more remarkable improvement. Many more sanatoria are needed. Any one institution can do but little, although a single sanatorium of Germany records 208 living graduates of three years' standing or more.

It must never be forgotten that a chief, I would like to say the chief, effect of the increasing number of sanatoria distributed throughout the world will be not on their patients but on their neighborhood. They will gradually effect a revolution in the habits of living of the community. This is my hope and belief. Nor is it a dream only. The effects are already plainly visible. As Dr. Knopf has pointed out, in Germany the deaths from consumption have enormously decreased in localities where consumptive sanatoria have long been established, for the reason that the sanatorium has been an object-lesson and its graduates unconscious missionaries. Such a sanatorium is not a menace to public health, as many foolishly fear, but an efficient means of improving sanitary and hygienic conditions and habits.

The methods of such an institution are not "specific" for tuberculosis; they are simply the methods of living which produce and maintain general health, and which all who wish to improve their vitality should adopt. In short, well-conducted consumptive sanatoria are to-day the greatest practical schools of hygiene in the world. Already their methods have been adopted in the treatment of nervous prostration and other chronic ailments. A wide observation also shows that people who keep well, live long, and have abundant working power are almost invariably persons who have followed, unconsciously it may be, some or all of the four cardinal principles of hygiene. The hale and hard-working Mayor of Toledo habitually sleeps out-of-doors. Whole families that I know in California and Colorado do likewise and maintain an enviable level of good health. A few in New England follow the same methods and obtain the same results. I have examined the facts about many centenarians. Most of them follow out-of-door vocations, or, if not, have out-of-door avocations. Thus a banker centenarian was passionately devoted to gardening. Nor have they followed air-hygiene alone. Almost invariably they have avoided worry; that is, they have practised mind-hygiene. One attributes his longevity to thorough mastication; here is food-hygiene. Another assigns sound sleep—rest-hygiene.

Just as long-lived people witness to the truth of the four cardinal rules of hygiene by their conformity to them, so short-lived people prove their truth by breaking them. Who are the invalids who fill the health resorts of Colorado and California? Invariably the victims of indoor life, of food-bolting, of over-work, and of worry. I have often wondered what would happen to the human race if it should suddenly adopt sleeping out-of-doors, ventilating dwellings, factories, and schools, taking proper time for meals, learning the art of relaxation and the habit of equanimity. It is certain that life would be longer, and also fuller. Professor Shaler, of Harvard, says that the normal duration of life for mammals is five times the growing periods. Horned cattle take about four years to mature, and they live

about twenty. Horses take five or six years, and live nearly thirty. Elephants mature in forty, and live two hundred years. Man, according to Professor Shaler's criteria takes about thirty years to come to his full maturity, and by this calculation ought to live to be a hundred and fifty. This may never happen and may be physiologically impossible, but we have wandered so far from nature that there is certainly room for much improvement between the forty-one years which is the average lifetime of an American and the hundred and fifty years just mentioned.

Before any great progress can be made, however, our change of habits must be radical, however gradually adopted. We must open our bedroom windows wider, and at the tops rather than at the bottoms. We must substitute electric lights for oil and gas, one jet of which is the equivalent of three or four persons in its power to vitiate the air. We must learn anew what pure air is and insist on having it, not only at home but in our offices, our clubs, theaters, churches and sleeping-cars, and, above all, in our factories and our schools. We must lengthen our lunch hours and our hours of sleep and recreation. We shall find that our work will go better and faster, and more will be accomplished in the end. We must take up seriously, and religiously even, the cultivation of healthy mental attitudes and the consequent elimination of fear, anger, depression and other morbid states. We must be "born again." Such thorough change of heart must of necessity come slowly. An important force to bring it about is the desire of parents to bring up their children with the advantages of hygiene. But the parents themselves must first learn what that hygiene is. To show them is one of the tasks of the new sanatoria.

We see, then, that the modern crusade against consumption means more than appears on the surface. It means, to be sure, the saving of the lives of many afflicted with the "great white plague," but it means, further, a continual lessening in the numbers thus afflicted. It means the destruction of billions of our microscopic foes, and the strengthening of our physiological defenses against them. It means more attention by our medical schools and family physicians to hygiene and preventive medicine, and less to drugs. It means that tuberculosis will soon be dethroned from its position as chief of the diseases, and ultimately eradicated altogether. It means that other diseases will follow; that, as Pasteur has said, "it is in the power of man to rid himself of every parasitic disease." It means that human life will be longer, and, what is better, healthier, happier, and more useful. It means that together with physical health will come increased mental, moral, and spiritual health. It means, in short, that a long step will have been taken toward the regeneration of the world.

**Consumption Begins with a Cough**  
The cough ricks and tears the tender tissues of the throat. Inflammation supervenes and then serious bronchial or lung trouble is established. The important time is at the beginning. Stay the progress of the cough by using fragrant healing Catarrhzone which reaches every part of the bronchial tubes, throat and lungs. Catarrhzone destroys disease germs, stops the cough, heals sore spots, clears the nose and throat of discharge. Catarrhzone soothes, never irritates. Guaranteed for every form of catarrh. For lasting cure use Catarrhzone. Two months treatment \$1.00; trial size 25c.

**THE MASTER MECHANICS PURE TAR SOAP** cleans 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. Mfrs. Montreal.

JOHN SMITH

had that tired feeling which most of us get at this season of the year. He talked with his doctors about it and the result was that he bought a 25c bottle of

Amor's Essence of Cod Liver Oil.

This was a fortnight ago and he is now taking his third bottle. He says it is making a new man of him and that all who need a spring tonic should try it.



DR. SLOCUM, Lung Specialist

I Offer to the Sick  
**\$1** ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MEDICINE  
**FREE**  
AS A TRIAL

To Every Sufferer with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pulmonary and Bronchial Troubles

If you have any of the following symptoms it means that the germs of consumption are in your system. Accept Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

- Are your lungs weak? Do you Cough? Do you have pains in the chest? Do you spit up phlegm? Is your throat sore and inflamed? Is your appetite bad? Do you have night sweats?
- Are you losing flesh? Are you pale, thin and weak? Do you have ringing in the ears? Do you have hot flashes? Is there dropping in the throat? Is the nose dry and stuffy? Have you a coated tongue?

Call your disease what you will, these symptoms indicate that you have in your body the seed of the most dangerous of maladies. In order to let all people know the marvellous power of his system of treatment, Dr. Slocum has decided to give free to all sufferers as a test his free trial treatment.

ONE WEEK'S TRIAL OF DR. SLOCUM'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT FREE

Nothing could be more reasonable, more generous than Dr. Slocum's offer.

The Slocum System of Treatment has cured thousands and tens of thousands of cases of consumption in all stages of the disease. A system of treatment that accomplishes more than any one remedy can ever accomplish. A system of complete medicinal and tonic food treatment that destroys and eliminates all tuberculosis germs and poison from the system and assists nature in building up healthy lung and body tissue, two essential functions for a permanent cure.

Accept Dr. Slocum's offer to-day and be cured at home among friends and loved ones. Simply write to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, mention your druggist's name, and state your post and express offices, and you will receive the treatment promptly by express. Mention this paper.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with 1/2 teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

PENDLETON'S PANACEA

in the above form loosens the phlegm, makes coughing easy, and when the lungs are thoroughly healed, which is done in a very short time, the cough stops.

Chills, Ague, Night Sweats, Wind around the Heart, Colic, Sleeplessness, Etc., Etc.

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

INCREASING BY MILLIONS

The Record of the Manufacturers Life places it amongst the best life companies in Canada. The applications received for new insurance in each of the last four years amounted to the following sums:

1900	-	-	\$4,894,874
1901	-	-	5,502,069
1902	-	-	6,542,569
1903	-	-	7,764,542

The Manufacturers Life INSURANCE CO. TORONTO.

The E. R. Machum Co. Ltd., Manager Maritime Provinces. T. J. WILSON, Box 390 New Glasgow, N.S., General Agent for Eastern Nova Scotia. J. P. GORMAN, Local Agent, Antigonish.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Savings Department

Capital and Reserves \$6,192,705  
Total Assets \$25,100,000  
General Banking Business Transacted.  
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued.  
Correspondence solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fireman Wanted—D G Whidden. Seena—D G Kirk. The Sydney Daily Post. Druggist's Sundries at Cost—T J Bonner. Monuments and Headstones—J H McDougall. Carriages and Harness—Peter McDonald. Cook Wanted—Asylum. Farm for Sale—F H McPhie. First Mill for Sale—Arthur Falt. Auction—F H McPhie.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SEEK T. J. Bonner's special price ad.—it will pay you.—adv. D. G. KIRK has a few tons of choice hay for sale.—adv. JUST ARRIVED, 1 doz. sets good driving harness. Somers & Co.—adv. DON'T MISS seeing the hackney colts' exhibition on Saturday afternoon. SHERIFF HARRIS of Pictou will be in Antigonish on Saturday, and would like to buy a few horses. W. F. MCCREARY, M. P., Selkirk, was found dead in his bed at Russell House, Ottawa, last evening. ICE HAS DESTROYED a number of lobster traps on the North Side of Cape George. On Sunday a large quantity of ice was drifting in the Straits. THE FIRST accident on the Midland Railway occurred yesterday. A train collided with freight train standing near switch at Kennetcook. Blois, fireman, was injured and leg may have to be amputated. THE SISTERS OF Mount St. Bernard gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a gold medal from the Alumnae Society of Mt. St. Bernard, a valuable book from Miss C. J. McDonald, and a prize from "A Friend" for their annual prize distribution.

THE STORES of this Town will be closed on Tuesday, the 24th inst., the day being a public holiday throughout Canada. Persons outside Town likely to have business here on that day should hear this announcement in mind. THE PUBLIC are cordially invited to attend the closing exercises of the Collegiate School of St. John the Baptist, which take place in the College Hall this evening at 7.30. There will be an elocution contest in connection with the exercises, and a splendid program may be expected. THE LOSSES sustained by the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company in the recent great Toronto fire are \$76,500, all of which has been promptly met. This Company is non-tariff and does not intend to raise rates in conformity with proposed increase of the tariff companies. ANDREW GRANT, Agent, Antigonish.

WILLARD STANTON, the well known advance agent of the Jere McAuliffe Company, is in town. He reports big houses for the company in Halifax, where a two weeks' engagement is now closing. Seven thousand people witnessed the performances at the Halifax Academy and everyone was immensely pleased. Dates for Antigonish are May 9 and 10.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Alumnae Society of Mount St. Bernard will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Convent, on Wednesday morning, May 18th, after the Baccalaureate service at the Cathedral. Arrangements for tickets have been made, particulars of which will appear in next week's CASKET. M. Angela O'Brien, Secretary.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—The results in the examinations in the faculty of Applied Science at McGill College were announced last week. The graduating class includes James D. McPhee, son of Archibald McPhee, Upper South River, Ant., who was first of the class in mining engineering. He also secured honors in mining and ore dressing, and geology; and was awarded the British Association medal and prize, and the first Carlyle prize.

DIED ABROAD.—Mr. Alexander McDonald of Arisaig, received a telegram on Monday conveying the sad announcement of the death of his only son at British Columbia from heart failure. Deceased was one of the two companions of the young man Magee from Knoydart who was shot and killed at Jeffrey, B. C., last January, and was under bonds to appear as a witness at the forthcoming trial of the man accused of the shooting.

THE MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT at McDonald's Hall on Tuesday evening was attended by a fair-sized audience and apparently a well-pleased one, certainly by a very appreciative one. Almost all the numbers on the programme were encored, and the several entertainers cheerfully responded to the demands made on them, so that quite a lengthy entertainment of good vocal and instrumental music and readings was enjoyed.

THE REV. R. MACDONALD, P. P., Glace Bay, is expected home this week from a trip to Rome. His parishioners are preparing to give him a hearty welcome. A special train will convey to Sydney a delegation to meet him, consisting of representatives of the various societies of the parish, the clergy of the adjoining parishes, and the Glace Bay Band. On arrival of the train at Glace Bay, the party, with parishioners in general, will proceed to King's Theatre, where a joint address of welcome will be presented.

THE SCHOONER "ONORA" formerly owned by C. B. Whidden & Son, Antigonish, and sold by them last May to C. F. Longley, Halifax, was wrecked Saturday night at the entrance of Halifax harbor, and her crew, consisting of six persons, were lost. The night was very dark and foggy and a heavy sea was running. The thick weather made it impossible to see for a couple hours before midnight, and

under these conditions the schooner ran on Duncan's reef. About midnight the fog lifted, and people on shore made out the outlines of a vessel on the reef with all sails set. A crew put out and rowed out to the schooner, but not a soul was on board. When daylight came they found pieces of the ship's boat on the shore, sou'wester hats were floating on the water and the dead body of Archibald Baird, one of the Onora's crew, was recovered from the waves. Had the men stuck to the schooner all would have been saved, as she did not break up till next day.

THOSE who will attend the musical entertainment to be given in McDonald's Hall on Friday evening, May 13th, are sure to be well awarded. Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald, assisted by Miss J. Stratton-Harrison, began their tour of Canada sometime ago, and from the manner in which the press of the country speak of them the people of Antigonish will not be disappointed. We take the following from the Toronto Saturday Night:—"In the 'Ninety and Nine,' by Campion, Mr. Ruthven Macdonald displayed a voice of exceptionally fine quality and of splendid carrying power. One of the great merits of his singing is the distinctness of enunciation. Every word of his could be easily understood, and this is something rare to record with our singers of the present day, who as a rule might just as well sing in a foreign language as in English. Mr. Macdonald moreover pays great attention to the oratorical expression and emphasis of the words, and in consequence his songs appeal powerfully to his audience." Tickets are now for sale at J. J. McPherson's."

Card of Thanks.

I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Antigonish who so kindly assisted me in the carrying out of my programme at the concert on Tuesday eve., and for the splendid patronage accorded by the public. Also I thank Mr. J. J. MacPherson, who voluntarily withheld his advertising matter for the musical concert of the 13th inst. in order that it might not conflict with mine.

WINFRED K. CARSON.

AUCTION.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN! To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1904, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., A Lot of Household Furniture, etc., viz: 1 Sideboard, 2 Washing Machines, 1 Knitting Machine, Crocks, Looking Glasses, Bedroom Crockery, Lounges, Tea Caddy, Bed, Bedding, Mattresses, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, etc. —ALSO— 1 Top Buggy and 1 Set of Driving Harness. Terms cash. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., May 4th, 1904.

Night Fireman Wanted, FOR THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Experience not necessary; good chance to learn the business. Apply at once to D. G. WHIDDEN, Antigonish.

McDONALD'S HALL Two Nights, Starting Next MONDAY, MAY 9.

Jere McAuliffe AND HIS BIG STOCK COMPANY, 20—PEOPLE—20 Management of Harry Katzes. Bigger, Greater, Grander Than Ever! All former efforts outdone. Read this Flatless List of Plays, all Good Ones.

MONDAY NIGHT: Between Love and Duty TUESDAY NIGHT: SHAMUS O'BRIEN. A strong list of Vaudeville Acts including JERE, who will sing his latest, "The Man from Behind."

Entire New Scenic outfit this Season. New Songs. New Ideas. New Plays. Entire New Company. Special Up to date High-Class Vaudeville Features. Everything New but the Price. Nights, - 35c.. 50c. Sale of Seats now going on at Foster's Drug Store. A Word to the Wise—Get them now. This Company has just finished a successful two weeks' engagement at the Academy in Halifax.

Entire New Scenic outfit this Season. New Songs. New Ideas. New Plays. Entire New Company. Special Up to date High-Class Vaudeville Features. Everything New but the Price. Nights, - 35c.. 50c. Sale of Seats now going on at Foster's Drug Store. A Word to the Wise—Get them now. This Company has just finished a successful two weeks' engagement at the Academy in Halifax.

READ THE NEWS THE DAY IT IS PRINTED The Sydney Daily Post Containing all the latest news, reaches all parts of Cape Breton Island and Eastern Nova Scotia ahead of other papers. SUBSCRIPTION: \$3 00 Per Year; \$1 50 for 6 Mos.; 75c for 3 Mos. Payable in Advance. Send 25c. for One Month's Trial. ADDRESS: SYDNEY POST PUBLISHING CO., LTD., DEPT 4, SYDNEY, C. B.

Personals.

Miss Jennie Chisholm, of Heather-ton, left last Thursday for Boston. Miss Rose McDonald, Antigonish, went to Boston last week. Mr. John McNeil, Stewart, SS. Scotia, Mulgrave, was in Town this week. Mr. A. S. Harrington and E. L. Giroir, barrister, of Antigonish, arrived home Tuesday from a trip to Boston.

Mr. Harry McDougall, marble worker, New Glasgow, was in Town on business last week.

Mr. Andrew McDonald, of the Dominion Steel Co.'s clerical staff, is in Town, having been summoned home on Monday to see his mother who was then critically ill, and has since died.

Mr. Finlay McDonald, of Yarmouth, was in Town last week, having come to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Mary Chisholm, James River.

Rev. John Cameron, P. P., New Aberdeen, is spending the week in Town, the guest of his Lordship Bishop Cameron, recruiting after a rather severe attack of la grippe.

LUNCHES 10 and 15c, at Mrs. McNeil's, West end (third building east of K. Sweet & Co.)

WALDEN'S PHOTO studio will be open May 3rd to 7th.

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of white Russian wheat, white banner oats, timothy and clover. Somers & Co.—adv.

WANTED.

A COOK for the Asylum at Antigonish. Good wages for a suitable person. D. MACDONALD, M. Clerk. Antigonish, 3rd May, 1904.

The "Dexter Farm" For Sale.

THIS well-known farm contains 150 acres, part of which is within the limits of the Town of Antigonish, and may, in the near future, become valuable for residential purposes. It is only a short distance from the Railway Station. It is well watered and has considerable soft wood and an abundance of fencing thereon. Further particulars, as to price etc., on application. F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., May 5th, 1904.

For Sale at a Bargain.

The undersigned offers for sale at a bargain a complete

GRIST MILL

consisting of two sets of French Burr Stones, Smutters, Elevators. —ALSO— Shafting, Pulleys, Saws, 30-inch Turbine Water Wheel, Spoke Machine, Tenant Machine, and other useful Machinery. For particulars, etc., apply to ARTHUR FALT, East End, Antigonish.

Cattle Disease.

HAVING been instructed by the chief Veterinary Inspector to deal with all cases of Pictou Cattle disease

When occurring in Antigonish County parties requiring my services may correspond with me direct, or leave instructions with F. H. Randall, Esq., Main street.

W. H. PETHICK, Govt. Inspector of Live Stock. Antigonish.

For Sale or To Let.

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

Muskrat Skins Wanted.

Persons having any Muskrat Skins who wish to sell them at good prices apply to HAROLD WHIDDEN, care of C. B. Whidden & Son's store. Antigonish, N. S.

Wanted to Buy.

Old Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, and old Mahogany Furniture in general, old Brass Door Knockers, Brass Candlesticks, Trays, Sauffers, Brass Andirons, Old Blue Dishes and China, Grandfather Clocks, Old Postage Stamps used before 1870, worth most on envelopes. Also old Coin, Old Pictures, Pewter Guns, Silver Juster, Pitchers, Flint lock Guns, Pistols, etc. Address, W. A. KAIN, 116 Germain St. St. John, N. B.

There's a Big Show in Town

Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring.

Excuse us, we know there's a penalty for singing it, but we did want to tell you about the Big Spring Show Man's Tent, opposite old Halifax Banking Co., Main St. It's a magnificent aggregation of the world's best. The sign over the entrance reads:

PALACE CLOTHING CO'Y.

Better take in this show, it's worth seeing. The display of Spring Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

will interest every good dresser in Antigonish, while the low prices will interest every prudent and careful buyer.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Men's Suits, price from \$4.00 up to 15.00. Men's Pants, price from 1.00 up to 5.00. Youths' Suits, 3 pieces, price from 3.00 up to 10.00. Boys' Suits, price from 1.25 up to 5.00. Fancy and White Shirts, 25c up to 1.50. Underwear, 50c per suit. Hats, price from 25c to 3.00. Caps, price from 10c to 1.50.

All new spring fabrics. A display worth coming miles to see. A glad hand to welcome awaits every caller. Door open at 7 a. m. daily. Admission nothing.

Palace Clothing Company

AND POPULAR SHOE STORE, Main Street, Antigonish.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

JUST ARRIVED:

Field and Garden Seeds

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WHEAT { White Russian, White Fife, Red Fyfe.

OATS { American Banner, Sensation, 20th Century.

BARLEY, PEAS, CORN, TIMOTHY and CLOVER.

Also, a large selection of GARDEN SEEDS

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