

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-second Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, June 16, 1904.

No. 24

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS second, TWENTY CENTS.

Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion. Changes in Contract advertising must be in on Monday.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

A young man in Halifax, and another in Glace Bay, both under arrest for murder, probably wish they had been teetotalers last Saturday and Sunday.

There are so many French Catholics now resident in Edinburgh that it was lately thought necessary to give them a mission in their own language.

The Prussian Diet has called on Parliament for an Education Bill resembling the present Act in England. The primary schools, it declares, must, if possible, be denominational.

The *Cross* says that one of the secrets of the power of the French Government is that the State employees number a quarter of a million. Yes, and half a million more. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley places the number at 800,000.

The *Presbyterian Witness* says that French Protestants have not joined with their infidel fellow-countrymen in persecuting Catholics. M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, lecturing at Harvard the other day, said they have; and he is probably better informed on the subject than the editor of our Halifax contemporary.

The unfortunate closing of the steel works in Sydney is coincident with a general decline in business and especially in the iron and steel trades in the United States. During the past two months seventy-five thousand railway employees have been dismissed owing to shrinkage of business. The wisdom of declaring a strike at such a time is open to very serious question; it seems to give employers a pretext for doing what they already want to do.

A few weeks ago a deputation of one hundred and fifty Chinamen called on the Archbishop of Montreal to ask for a priest speaking their language. Still later, Father Martin Callaghan baptized sixty-two Chinese at St. Patrick's Church in the same city. The Chinese Catholics of Montreal now number several hundred, and their increase will go far to settle the question of Chinese exclusion. Once they become good Christians they will become good Canadian citizens.

After allowing a year to elapse since the charge was made that his son-in-law sought a bribe from the Carthusians to obtain them an authorization to stay in France, Premier Combes makes the statement that the monks of the Grande Chartreuse tried to bribe him instead. He has got them all out of the country now, and it will be difficult for them to furnish testimony in their own defense. On the other hand, it would be easy enough for the bureaucrats of Paris to manufacture another *dossier* as that which convicted Dreyfus.

When the Pope's note of protest against President Loubet's visit to the King of Italy in Rome was published, the all-knowing special correspondents threw the blame on the indiscretion of the untried and, as diplomats go, youthful Cardinal Merry del Val. Later on, they informed us that Pius X had assumed full responsibility for the note. Still later, they have learned that the note was both

in form and substance the same as that drawn up by Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla when Victor Emmanuel's visit to Paris was first talked of. The Secretary of State for Ireland in one of Boucicault's plays frequently remarks with great complacency that "the sources of information possessed by his Majesty's Government are truly extraordinary." Not half so extraordinary, though, as those of the daily newspaper.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the head of Union Theological Seminary, New York, spoke lately in Chicago before the Religious Educational Association of which he is president.

"We all rejoice in the remarkable growth and the excellent features of American civilization," said Dr. Hall, "and we are pleased at the relatively good state of the common morality of the people. We are proud of our country and we like to speak of it in praiseworthy terms to our brothers across the water, but a deeper examination of the social side of our American life reveals a situation that causes anything but satisfaction. It is a matter of consternation and deep concern to us that the moral standard of American life is deteriorating. In the hustle and bustle of every day activity we have astonished the world, but, morally, we are rapidly going astern—so rapidly that one is dumbfounded at the contrast after a visit to some of the countries of the old world. I am an optimist through and through, but I am not a stone blind optimist. I feel and I know from observation that religion has little if any part in our American civilization to-day. This is a lamentable state of affairs, and it behooves each and all of us to do all we can to help to stem this tide of indifference. Our home life is not what it should be, and it is not to be wondered at, when we realize the general apathy of the people as regards their spiritual welfare."

A priest of this diocese once received what was meant for a compliment from a member of the W. C. T. U. who told him that she was glad to find him on the side of law and order. He told her that he did not feel at all flattered by her remark. Were he a Cabinet Minister of France to-day, however, such a compliment would be worth receiving. While Premier Combes has been expelling the very flower of French manhood and womanhood from the country under the pretext that they are law-breakers, General André, Minister of War, has been pandering to the worst elements in the army, and M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, has been undermining discipline even in the merchant service. So mischievous has the latter's influence become that the officers of the leading steamships sailing from Havre and Marseilles lately refused to take their ships out of port, on the ground that they could no longer control their crews. In every case where a sailor was punished for a breach of discipline, he had only to appeal to M. Pelletan and the officer who punished him was censured. French statesmen have rejected the idea of a Supreme Law-giver; their guide is now caprice and passion.

The *Presbyterian Witness* says that the rulers of the Catholic Church in Quebec "have enormously overlaid the pure Gospel with human inventions some very old and some of very recent origin: Saints and angels and bones and pictures altogether unheard of in the true Apostolic Church." The phrase "some very old" surely applies to all the things above mentioned. It is a considerable time since Abraham lived, and we know that he paid very remarkable honours to angels. Elisha, or Elisha if you will, lived before the Reformation, and the story of the dead man raised to life by touching his bones lends some colour to the veneration of relics. It is nearly two thousand years since sick people were cured by the application of handkerchiefs which had touched the body of St. Paul, which seems to indicate that He who allowed virtue to go out of Him through the hem of His garment, chose to exercise His power also through His saints. "Human inventions," says our Halifax friend, Well, the Son of God took human nature upon Himself, and if the word were used reverently we might say

that all those things which the *Witness* condemns were inventions of His love to draw us to Him with the cords of Adam.

Our excellent contemporary the *Ave Maria* is disposed to minimize the danger to Catholic young men in attending non-Catholic universities. It quotes many particular instances where the faith of such young men has not been weakened. We have quoted similar instances, but could quote them on the other side. We have in mind just now one of the ablest journalists in the United States, a graduate of one of the best Christian Brothers' colleges in the country, who dated the beginning of his agnosticism from the time when he began to attend Yale University, and found his religious belief undermined by the indirect rather than by the direct teaching of its professors. How much more likely is this to be the case with those who have never gone to a Catholic grammar school or high school, and come to the university completely ignorant of what Catholics have done for science and literature, believing for instance that Dryden's conversion was due to unworthy motives, that Pope was never at any time more than a nominal Catholic, that Newman was nothing more than a clever controversialist who grasped at Catholicism to save himself from the infidelity into which he should logically have drifted, that the Church has been persistently hostile to the legitimate claims of science. We have said before, and now repeat, that the men who pass through the ordeal unscathed are the sturdiest of Catholics, just as the tree, which is not uprooted by the wind has gained a firmer hold on the soil, but for the average young man we must continue to believe that the atmosphere of a non-Catholic university is extremely dangerous.

The author of *Lex Orandi* might fitly have taken for the motto of his book a well known line of Horace, slightly adapted, thus: *Dum altus esse laboro obscurus fio*, or, as it may run in English: *In trying to be profound I become obscure*. The straining after profundity betrays itself in every chapter of *Lex Orandi*, and great is the darkness in consequence. Thus, pp. 80-83, in what purports to be a summary of what St. Thomas teaches (1^a qq. 1-12) regarding the being of God and how we come to know Him, but which we do not recognize as the teaching of the Angelic Doctor, we are told that God "is unthinkable save as the hidden synthesis of irreconcilables." This is worse than Herbert Spencer's "Unknowable." Mr. Spencer's deity is frankly un-get-at-able, while the inscrutable that blinks at us from out the web of words in *Lex Orandi* makes pretence of being thinkable without being so. God the synthesis of irreconcilables, and thinkable only as such! Why, the Catechism has taught us to think of Him as "the Creator of heaven and earth, and of all things;" and again, as "a spirit infinitely perfect." We confess to a preference for the Catechism's way of thinking. What is more, if we had to choose between Spencer's "Unknowable" and Father Tyrrell's "hidden synthesis of irreconcilables," we should elect the former. The "Unknowable" at least may exist, though alas! it is not given unto men to know whether it does or not. But "the hidden synthesis of irreconcilables" resolves itself, upon analysis, into a putting together in the dark, of things that will not and can not stay together. We have been trying to think of it, with the help of a Standard Dictionary, and this, in plain English, is all that we can make of it.

Many earnest Christians in this Province are asking themselves whether a "family newspaper," professing to teach no peculiar religious views, is not going outside its sphere by telling its readers from time to time, through the medium of a favored correspondent, that the doctrine of eternal punishment is unworthy of

our belief. As for ourselves, we have nothing more to say to Mr. R. R. McLeod's letter in last Saturday's *Herald*, than we had to say to that of a couple of months ago. His argument is the same, and our answer is the same. He cannot find hell in the Old Testament, and we tell him that by the same system of exegesis he cannot find heaven either. He believes the doctrine of eternal punishment violates the conclusions of reason, and we tell him that he might as well say the same of the law by which the tree lies where it falls. He says, "we may well believe that Jesus taught a doctrine of future retribution, but that he ever used words to express its everlasting duration is a gratuitous assumption;" we tell him that once he has admitted that Christ threatened punishment at all, the gratuitous assumption is entirely R. R. McLeod's, for the words which mean everlasting are perfectly clear and only by a violent wrenching from their natural significance can they be made to mean otherwise. He dwells again upon the phrases passed by our Lord on the Pharisees, but carefully avoids the conclusion to be drawn from the fact that while He pointed out specifically where their teaching was corrupt, He never uttered one word of criticism of their doctrine of eternal punishment.

The only new things which Mr. McLeod has said are new only in the sense that he has not said them for the past few years, namely, that in the days when the world was most religious in the orthodox fashion it utterly neglected the poor and afflicted members of society. If he had read history with unjaundiced eyes, he would know that the blind, the feeble-minded, and all other weaklings were most tenderly and lovingly cared for, so far as the scientific knowledge of the time permitted, in the years before the Reformation, and that if there were any neglect in later years, it was due to the religious revolution which he so much admires. In time of war, men have to be buried in a fashion which we should deem barbarous in time of peace; and even our own highly civilized and refined generation believes in the necessity of concentration camps. The responsibility for these things rests with those who unjustly brought on the war, whoever they may be.

Circular to the Clergy of the Diocese of Antigonish.

DEAR REV. FATHERS:

Our Holy Father Pius X. in an Encyclical letter dated Feb. 2nd, 1904, reminds the Catholic Episcopate of the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception was solemnly promulgated. In connection with the celebration of this Jubilee, the Holy Father wishes us to reflect upon the great and innumerable blessings which God has been pleased to confer upon mankind through the Blessed Virgin Mary. Through her indeed we have received the Author and Source of all graces and benedictions, Christ Himself, the incarnate God. To no other child of Adam has it been granted to be so intimately associated with Christ, as it has been to this Blessed Lady, whose prerogative it was "to have furnished the material of His flesh to the Only Son of God . . . of which material should be prepared the Victim for the salvation of men. . . . Hers also was the office of tending and nourishing that Victim, and at the appointed time presenting him for the sacrifice." Hence, to use the words of the seraphic Doctor, St. Bonaventure, "from this community of will and suffering between Christ and Mary she merited to become the Dispensatrix of all the gifts that Our Saviour purchased for us by His Death and by His Blood."

Our Holy Father admonishes the faithful who love and venerate the Blessed Mother of God that the homage which is "sweet and agreeable" to her is "that we should know and really love Jesus Christ. . . . What

she said to the servants at the marriage feast of Cana she addresses also to us 'Whatever he shall say to you, do ye.'" The celebration of the Jubilee of her Immaculate Conception should therefore be made the happy occasion for renewing and increasing our faith which is being at this period of the world's history attacked, openly and directly by some, indirectly and insidiously by others. "How bitterly," exclaims the Sovereign Pontiff, "how bitterly and fiercely is Jesus Christ now being persecuted, and the most holy religion which He founded! And how grave is the peril that threatens many of being drawn away by the errors that are afoot on all sides, to the abandonment of the faith! Then let him who thinks he stands take heed lest he fall. And let all, with humble prayer and entreaty, implore of God, through the intercession of Mary, that those who have abandoned the truth may repent. We know, indeed, from experience, that such prayer, born of charity and relying on the Virgin, has never been vain."

The Sovereign Pontiff grants to the Catholic world an extraordinary indulgence in the form of a Jubilee, in order, as he says "that heavenly graces may help us more abundantly than usual during this year to attain the imitation of the Virgin, and that thus we may more easily secure Our object of restoring all things in Christ." A plenary indulgence is granted to all the faithful, the conditions for the attainment of which by persons in this Diocese shall be as follows:

(1). During the three months from the eighth day of September until the eighth of December inclusive, they shall visit the Cathedral or Church which best suits their convenience three times, and there pray God for the liberty and exaltation of the Catholic Church and the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies and the conversion of all who are in error, for the concord of rulers and the peace and unity of all the faithful, and according to the intention of the Pope.

(2). That they fast on some day not otherwise a fast day. The fast prescribed for the gaining of this indulgence is strict, excluding the use of flesh meat, butter, milk, eggs, lard or other drippings used in cooking.

(3). That they confess their sins and approach Communion. The partaking of the Holy Eucharist is not, however, necessary for children who have not yet been admitted to Communion.

The indulgence granted can be gained only once, and is applicable to the souls in purgatory.

The faithful may select for the purpose of gaining this indulgence any approved confessor. Religious may select any confessor approved for religious. Confessors are authorized on this sole occasion and in the form of conscience to absolve from excommunication, suspension, and every other ecclesiastical censure, including reserved cases, excepting irregularities arising from crime or defect, public or private, contracted in any manner through notoriety or other incapacity or inability, and excepting also the cases mentioned in the constitution "Sacramentum Poenitentiae" of Benedict XIV. Confessors are also authorized to commute to other salutary works all vows even those taken under oath and reserved to the Apostolic See, except those of chastity, of religion, and of obligations which have been accepted by third persons.

The granting of this indulgence does not withdraw from the faithful the privilege of gaining other indulgences, plenary or partial, which have hitherto been granted.

The faithful are exhorted to avail themselves of the occasion thus presented them of glorifying God by honoring the Mother of His only begotten Son. Let us implore God through the intercession of the most Blessed Virgin, that the whole Church of Christ, our own Diocese, and each of us individually may partake abundantly of the riches of God's grace, that all may know and confess Christ and Him crucified, and that through Him and in Him all things may be restored.

✠ JOHN CAMERON,

Bishop of Antigonish.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Scott's Emulsion*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. Purity Vegetable. *Scott's Emulsion*

Cures Eczema.

Mrs. ALFRED RAFUSE writes: "James Keddy, of Dartmouth, had been troubled with Eczema for several years and doctors had treated his case without relieving him. I recommended your NERVE OINTMENT to him and the first box greatly relieved him, and the second made a complete cure." Thank you! Eczema permanently cured for \$1.00. Do not fail to recommend it in every case.

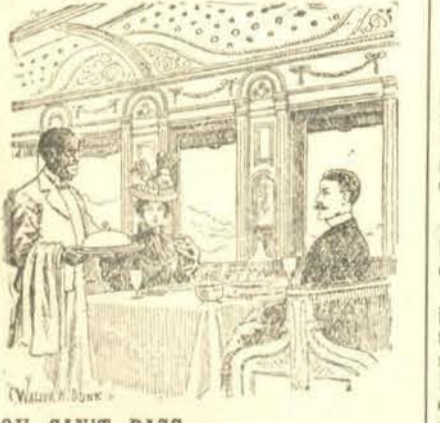
Gates' Nerve Ointment removes pimples, and softens the skin, and in this way has become an indispensable article on many toilet tables.

If your druggist does not have it in stock send 25 cents for a box to the manufacturers.

G. GATES, SON & CO.,
MIDDLETON, N. S.

BEFORE
Insuring your life elsewhere, write or apply to
ALEX. G. BAILLIE,
PORT HASTINGS, Cape Breton,
Representing The Mutual Life of Canada

The Old Smith Hotel!



YOU CAN'T PASS
our doors without passing accommodation that have pleased people just as particular as you.

IF YOU WANT
a good table—home cooking and proper service—dine here.

We're just far enough from the "maddening crowds" to please you—and we're willing to serve you.

Rates, \$1.50 a day, and special prices for longer periods.

J. D. MCISAAC, Proprietor.
Port Hood, C. B.

BANNERS, BADGES, PINS, BUTTONS.

For RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

SACRED HEART PINS, CHARTS AND BADGES.

RELIGIOUS PHOTO BUTTONS, SOUVENIRS FOR FIRST HOLY COMMUNION.

Designs and Estimates given upon application Write for Catalogue.

T. P. TANSEY
Manufacturer Association Supplies,
4 DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL

To the Memory of Father James Fraser.

Does a plaintive sigh for thee
Send its lingering tone
Through thy joy's infancy?
Canst thou hear our moan?

'Tis again the month of June;
Through its blessed days,
Art thou singing with the blest
Thy Redeemer's praise?

It was thine to spend thy life
For the Sacred Heart;
Resting in His Bosom how
Will thou not impart

Something of the love thou felt,
That we too may share
In the grand apostolate
Of labor, love and prayer?

We recall thy life-long aim,
All thou strove to do,
Years with earnest duties fraught,
Virtues tried and true.

We remember how thy zeal
Bade us spare thee not,
Eager at thy Master's work
Thou thyself forgot.

Bringing comfort and relief
To each aching heart,
Bending o'er the bed of pain,
Thy thy cherished part.

Thy devoted soul sought naught
But thy people's weal;
Well thou served them, well thou died,
Martyr to thy zeal.

Father, rest! But love us still,
Still we claim thy care;
Resting in thy Sacred Heart
Plead for us in prayer.

Dr. Starbuck on the Irish University Question.

The *Presbyterian Witness*, of March 19, has the following paragraph:—
"Our Irish friends are not by any means happy. They still insist upon Home Rule. They still claim a University with a 'Catholic atmosphere.' They have formed a 'Catholic Association,' which is intended to root out all Protestants from the land; but Archbishop Walsh has expressed disapproval of it, and it may not do much harm."

Here are three gibes at the Catholic Irish, the third accompanied with a great exaggeration. Let us consider them in turn.

The tone of this paragraph, as we see, is that of contemptuous surprise that the Catholic Irish should presume to crave anything which their Protestant countrymen do not wish them to have.

Of course, setting aside the Parnells, and Emmetts, and Lord Edwards, etc., the Irish Protestants, in view of Catholic Emancipation, are hardly desirous of seeing an Irish Parliament, since they lean upon the Westminster Parliament in the hope of maintaining the ascendancy which otherwise their great numerical inferiority would render impossible. Is it not rather unreasonable, though to expect that the Catholic three-fourths will ever be contented while so large a proportion of public functionaries, of every grade is taken from the minority, even after making full account of their advantages of education and of the Scottish energy which so many of them inherit? I speak as one that has a little Irish blood, but not a drop of Scottish.

Like it or dislike it, we may depend upon it that "Celtic obstinacy" is not likely to give over until, without doing any wrong to the minority, the general complexion of Irish administration shall have been brought more nearly into agreement with the interests and instincts of the immense majority. Whether the final settlement will take the form of a Dublin Parliament or not, of course I do not know, as both islands must agree in the ultimate adjustment. In some form, however, Home Rule is a certainty of the future. As Justin McCarthy well says, the ocean insists on union: the sea forbids identification. It has been reasonably remarked, that, should the Irish be removed in a body, and their place taken by unmixed English or Scotch, geographical necessity would soon induce a Home Rule question.

The sneer of our friends of the *Witness* (after all, a not very ferocious one) becomes more pronounced over the Catholic demand for a University "with a Catholic atmosphere." What is there amiss in this? One would think it was the most natural and reasonable request in the world. The Protestant fourth has a University, endowed by the State, with so very decided a "Protestant atmosphere," that one of its professors (Tyrrell) feels himself free to publish an almost ferocious satire, in verse, upon the Catholic Church of Ireland. Surely Catholic parents may very well wish to be aided by the Government in setting up a school where their sons shall not be exposed to the influence of such teachers.

That pleasant writer, Miss Ellen Thorneycroft, in one of her agreeable novels sets forth with Irish lucidity, while declaring herself an unconverted Anglican, the claims which the Irish have in equity to a Catholic University. She has a right to represent the passage of the bill as a thing of the past, for it is a simple certainty of the future. The present Government, it is known, headed by its Presbyterian chief, acknowledges the rightfulness of the claim, although, even when it was a Government, it had not the nerve to carry it through.

The present bishops of the English Establishment are men of high character, marked ability, and a sober mind. Their sympathies of course are strongly engaged for Trinity College, Dublin. Yet I believe that the whole body of them, headed by the two Primates, has expressed emphatic approbation of the Roman Catholic claim. Surely this means a good deal for unprejudiced minds. The *Spectator* too, which is fixedly Protestant, and sometimes more zealously than intelligently so, treats the right of the Irish to a Catholic University as past all question. Indeed, aside from party complications, it does not seem to be seriously questioned by thinkers!

Why is it, then, that the Nonconformists are so firmly, indeed so fierce-

ly, against it? We may answer: the present Nonconformists are against anything and everything that will please or profit either Churchmen or Catholics. Bitter religious animosity has a leading part in their programme, and well-advised justice a very subordinate part. They have, through many generations, slowly and painfully wrought their way, first from under flagrant violence, then from under dull oppressiveness, until now, when their numbers have come to rival those of the Episcopalians, they may be said to have entered upon their actively persecuting stage. Indeed, their great leader, the Baptist Dr. Clifford (personally a very amiable man) declares that he is following the example of M. Combes, although, he makes haste to add, he is not against religion! Think of that! A Christian pastor finding it necessary to assure men that he is not an enemy of religion!

Facilis descensus Averno.

When a man has gone so far as to have need of making such an avowal, he, and his followers, are on the way to worse. Indeed, one Nonconformist league has already put out a tract or two sounding not obscurely like a threat to put down all priests in England, Catholic or Anglican. To be sure, this has given such offense to the less ferocious, that even a zealot like Dr. Horton has withdrawn in disgust from the league. Yet this only exaggerates beyond decency what I may fairly call a persecuting temper of the Nonconformists at large.

Their chief immediate displeasure, naturally, is turned against the Episcopalians, but they are relentlessly hostile to the reasonable and equitable proposal to secure for the Irish a university "with a Catholic atmosphere," but under lay administration. Mr. Arnold White has reason to say that their wish is not for religious equality, but for Protestant ascendancy.

They are not content with that measure of ascendancy which is necessarily involved in an overwhelming Protestant majority of the whole kingdom. They are not willing that the Catholic three-fourths of Ireland should have that higher education which is secured to the Protestant one-fourth, unless they will take it under Protestant auspices, including, of course, the auspices of Professor Tyrrell. Therefore the brilliant-minded Irish are so handicapped in the race of life, that the fair-minded Viceroy and Secretaries lament that they can not give that measure of public employment to the young men of the majority to which these have a reasonable claim, because they can not find a sufficient portion that are suitably trained. This unhappy fact seems to give the Nonconformists not an ounce of concern. "Take your intellectual bread from Protestant hands," they say, "or go without it. At least you shall not, with our good will, have a penny out of the Treasury to assist you."

These men do not seem to see that, even from their own point of view, the higher education, besides being a natural right of the major, if it is of the minor part, naturally tends to train independence of mind, and to reduce undue subservience, so that educated men and women, retaining their religion, are easily raised above superstition, or mere unreasoning adherence. It is true, however highly educated, they are almost sure still to merit the reproach of Dr. Clifford's exemplar, M. Combes, by continuing to dislike divorce, by holding aloof from lodges, and by detesting necromancy. Yet these are forms of Protestant enlightenment for which we can hardly suppose that the *Presbyterian Witness* is very enthusiastic.

There are men among the Nonconformists, such as Dr. Fairbairn, Dr. McKenna, Dr. Shakespear, who, in thoughtfulness and piety, are equal to the best of the Anglican bishops. Yet, forty years ago, I began to have misgivings whether the English Dissenters were not falling into practical atheism, so that I was not greatly surprised to hear subsequently the complaint of a Welsh Congregationalist, that the churches of his persuasion were becoming mere infidel clubs. Now, too, I observe complaints from Baptist and Independent ministers and deacons, that their churches are becoming mere associations for assailing the prevailing religion of England. Can it be that hatred of Religion, finding in England to many impediments to avowed organization, is making its way, more or less, into the Nonconforming churches, in order, under the name of a warfare against Priestcraft, to carry on a warfare against Christianity.—*Charles C. Starbuck, in Sacred Heart Review.*

The Return of Catholicity to Northern Europe.

Our English exchanges chronicle the opening of a Catholic church at Northenden on the Mersey, in Cheshire. It was the first celebration of Mass in that village since Reformation times. The church, which is dedicated to St. Hilda, was erected three years ago by a Protestant lady; but there was some disagreement about the form of service to be followed, and the edifice was offered for sale, the Bishop of Shrewsbury becoming the purchaser. The pastor of Northenden is a convert to the Church and the happy successor of a martyr priest. The last mass in the village was offered by the Venerable Father Barlow, O. S. B., who was put to death on September 10, 1611, for exercising the ministry in a neighboring parish. So it goes in England and many, many other lands.

We have already more than once referred to the excellent series of articles by Dom Maternus Spitz, O. S. B., appearing in the *London Tablet*. They deal with the status and prospects of the Church in countries where, until recent years, it was without foothold. The ruin and desolation of

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Reformation was nowhere, perhaps, more complete than in Norway, once called the "Patrimony of St. Olaf." Three kings—notably Olaf, saint, confessor, and martyr—converted the Norwegians to the Faith in the tenth century; three kings robbed them of it in the sixteenth century; and, by a strange coincidence, three kings contributed to its restoration in the century just closed. It was not until 1845, however, that the cornerstone of the first Catholic church in Norway since the Reformation was laid at Christiania; and the present Bishop, Mgr. Fallize, is the first Catholic prelate in the land of St. Olaf since the days of Luther. Fire and sword, violence and brutality, penal laws and exile, had all but extinguished the light of Catholic truth in Norway.

According to Dom Spitz, the number of Norwegian Catholics in 1869 did not exceed two hundred; to-day there are many signs of a bright future for the Church, the dispositions of the Lutheran population are so favorable. The Feast of St. Olaf is now a general holiday; and he is venerated as the chief patron of the nation, though all know him to have been of the Old Faith. Catholics enjoy full liberty of action, and (since 1894) are eligible for public offices. Priests hold the rank of State officials, and are acknowledged as registrars of births, marriages, and deaths. Dr. Krogh-tonning, formerly Lutheran pastor at Christiania, who was received into the Church three years ago, is sometimes referred to as the "Newman of the North," and his influence throughout Norway is compared to that of the great Cardinal in English-speaking countries.—*Ave Maria.*

MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

First class workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Marble and Granite Cemetery work.

Prices to Suit all.

Designs and prices on application.

JOHN McISAAC,
St. Andrews,
Antigonish, N. S.

WOOL! WOOL!

A large quantity of wool wanted for which highest prices will be paid. I have a well selected assortment of

NOVA SCOTIA TWEEDS,
(made from native wool)

English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsted and Panning.

—ALSO—
BLANKETS, RUGS, ETC., ETC.

I also carry a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,
which I offer cheap for cash or in exchange for wool. Get my prices before disposing of your wool elsewhere.

THOMAS SOMERS.



NEW BICYCLES

FROM \$30 TO \$60.

Our quality is the highest and our price is the lowest to be found anywhere.

Second-Hand Wheels
FROM \$7.50 UPWARDS.

If in need of a bicycle write us for list.

Sundries of all Kinds and Repairs a Specialty.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

ACME BICYCLE AGENCY,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Professional Cards

HECTOR Y. MacDONALD,
Barrister,
Solicitor, Etc.,
PORT HOOD, C. B.

DR. M. F. RONAN,
Dentist,
Office: Old Halifax Bank Building,
Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. C. S. AGNEW,
DENTIST.
Office, over Cope and's Drug Store.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4-30.

W. F. McKINNON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE: Building lately occupied by Dr. Cameron.
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & McINTYRE,
BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES.
OFFICE:—Burchell's Building,
SYDNEY, C. B.
A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B.

D. C. CHISHOLM,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Agent for North American Life Insurance Company.
Also for Fire and Accident Companies.
Office, Town Office Building,
MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
OFFICE: THOMSON'S BUILDING,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Consider

Why it is that three students of other schools doing similar work, have applied to us to secure them employment. It is simply this: They find that Maritime qualification is the standard in most offices.

MORAL: Attend our school and get a good training.

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

Valuable Residential Property and Town Lots For Sale!

1st. That desirable Residential Property, situated on Pleasant Street, Antigonish, lately owned by S. O'Donoghue, deceased. Also several Building Lots adjacent thereto.
2nd. A Building Lot, situated on Main Street, Antigonish, and known as the Roach property, would make a fine stand for a store.
3rd. A Building Lot, 56 feet by 78 feet, situated 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, June 12th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
LEAVE ANTIGONISH.
No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, 8.15
" 20 Express for Halifax, 13.45
" 85 Express for Sydney, 17.30
" 55 Mixed for Miramichi, 19.30
" 86 Express for Truro, 17.30
" 19 Express for Sydney, 18.45
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., June 9, 1904.

Pilgrimage of Catholic Doctors.

Last Sunday, April 10, His Holiness gave audience to what must be described as one of the most notable pilgrimages which has come to Rome for a long time—that of the Catholic doctors of many European countries. In all there were over three hundred present, and the great majority of them were from France. Catholic medical societies have now been founded in several countries—France, Spain, Holland, Italy, and it is greatly to be desired that some similar organization be inaugurated in the United States, Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia.

The work of organizing the Catholic doctors here in Rome has been undertaken with extraordinary success by an apostolic priest—Father Ferrini—and it was he, I believe, who first conceived the idea of giving an international character to the Catholic Medical Society. Certainly he has every reason to be pleased with the fruits of his labours in this direction. During the last week Rome has been treated to the inspiring sight of several hundreds of doctors, many of them eminent in their profession, visiting the basilicas, praying devoutly before the shrines, proclaiming aloud in their scientific meetings that there is no conflict between faith and science, discussing learnedly, logically, dispassionately the miraculous cures at Lourdes. At the banquet given yesterday in the pontifical Hospice of Sta. Marta, under the shadow of the Vatican, more than a dozen toasts were given, and every one of the speeches accompanying them breathed such an ardent spirit of faith and enthusiasm that one could not help feeling that this infant organization is destined to do great things for the Church.

And speaking of the medical pilgrimage, it is impossible for Vox Urbis not to say something about the most interesting and impressive of the scientific sessions held here during the last week. One of the leaders of the pilgrimage was the venerable Dr. Boissarie, who for many years presided over the Medical Bureau at Lourdes, which examines all the alleged cases of miracles wrought there through the intercession of Mary Immaculate. It so happened that the medical pilgrimage coincided with another pilgrimage composed of the Bishop of Tarbes, in whose diocese Lourdes is situated, and of the attendants, nurses and hospitaliers of Lourdes, together with some of those who have been cured there. It was therefore inevitable that the "phenomena" of Lourdes, to use the scientific term, should have been specially considered, and, as a matter of fact, a solemn session was held in the great hall of the Roman Seminary, in which the magic lantern and the cinematograph were used to illustrate some of the cures. Dr. Boissarie was the principal speaker, and several cardinals were present. After an eloquent exordium he began to describe some of his experiences at the shrine. First he told about the railroad disaster at Angouleme. One of the victims was a postal employee named Gargan, who was hurled violently from the train and who lay abandoned for several hours on the snow with fractures in different parts of his body. His parents had him transported to Lourdes on a stretcher especially constructed for the purpose. Like only too many of the young men of France to-day, he had ceased to believe in anything, but Lourdes and the prayers of his father and mother wrought a first miracle for him, for he was converted shortly after arriving there. Then he was taken to the Grotto and plunged in the water. On leaving it he made three attempts to rise from his stretcher, and the third time to the amazement of all present he got on his feet, perfectly cured and made his way directly to the Bureau. When Dr. Boissarie had finished this description he called out to a young man in the crowd, and young Gargan stood up before the multitude, while a deafening burst of applause broke out on all sides. Nor was he the only "miracle" present, for after him appeared a lady who had been miraculously cured of malignant "lupus." Dr. Boissarie also showed very clearly that the cures effected at Lourdes could not be ascribed to auto-suggestion, or excitement, for the divine power of healing was exercised over every kind of disease. In short, the medical pilgrimage to Rome really deserves to take rank as an event of the most striking importance.—*Vox Urbis, in New York Freeman's Journal.*

Two Japanese officers engaged in a daring attempt to dynamite bridges and destroy telegraphic communication on the Eastern Chinese road were captured by the Russians and promptly condemned to death. The press dispatch that reports the occurrence continues: "One of the men was a Catholic and made his final confession to a Russian priest, there being no representative of the [Roman] Catholic priesthood in Harbin." The Catholic Japanese officer did the right thing in the circumstances, of course. It must have been an edifying—and mystifying spectacle to the onlookers to see the brave Japanese kneeling beside the Russian priest to confess his sins and to beg absolution. We venture to say that nothing in all the world save Catholic Faith could have brought about that marvellous act of humility and confidence. The conduct of Catholic soldiers during our Civil War had much to do with the lessening of anti-Catholic prejudice in this country; let us hope that one result of the Eastern cataclysm will be to teach the Japanese people that the conversion of their countrymen to the True Faith would in no wise interfere with their duty to the Mikado.—*The Ave Maria*

A Great Apostle of Temperance.

Vox Urbis has had the great privilege of knowing Monsignor Nugent for the last twenty years. Two decades ago "Father" Nugent's hair was already as white as snow, but in those days he used to wear it short. He was a little man, and when he smiled, which was often, he used to look like a boy, and Vox Urbis remembers that he thought Father Nugent the very incarnation of kindness and good humor. But a few days after he heard, for the first time, Father Nugent deliver a speech, and that was a revelation. It was at a great meeting of the League of the Cross, which was brought into being by Father Nugent. The hall was filled with thousands upon thousands of working men and women, many of whom were obviously slaves to the drink habit. Father Nugent had spent the first twenty years of his priestly life as chaplain in an English prison, and he knew from experience that nearly all the inmates of the place had been sent there for crimes—murders, robberies, thefts, violence, for which drink had been directly or indirectly responsible; he had seen intemperance ruin whole families, blight promising lives, rob the church of children who otherwise might have been its most faithful adherents and its brightest ornaments. He left his prison work to start one of the greatest popular movements which England has known in modern times. When he began to speak that evening, a deep silence immediately fell on the multitude. In another instant, the kindly, good-humored little priest appeared to become another man—he seemed to assume the proportions of a giant, his mild eyes shot lightnings, and a torrent of eloquence poured from his mouth which literally forced you to listen and be convinced. He spoke for nearly an hour, and when he had done several hundreds humbly knelt down in the public hall and solemnly promised God that they would never again touch intoxicating liquor. Father Nugent had already started the *Catholic Times* during the days of his prison chaplaincy, and this powerful organ helped greatly to propagate the cause of temperance. But even total abstinence and Catholic journalism were not enough for the apostolic zeal of this heroic priest. He saw in the slums of Liverpool large numbers of boys whose surroundings and associates would inevitably lead them sooner or later to the prison where he had witnessed so much suffering and abasement—and he opened a home for them, taught them useful trades, and gave them a good start in life far away from the evil influences in which they had been born. It was not enough. He saw young girls who had made the first false step, and who found no course open to them but a life of shame—and Father Nugent stretched forth his helping hand to them, too, and rescued them from the streets. He opened a maternity home for young unmarried mothers; he started a refuge where girls—good, bad or indifferent—who had no home might pass the night, or several nights. And, most wonderful of all, Monsignor Nugent (for he was made a domestic prelate by Leo XIII.) has made every one of these institutions self-supporting.

When Monsignor Nugent came to Rome a few weeks ago he was asked to preach at San Silvestro. He did; he preached on work for the poor and the abandoned, describing his own methods and experience—and a few days afterward a number of ladies called on him and let him know that they intended to start a night refuge for girls in Rome. He was asked to address the students of the English and Beda colleges. He did, and his theme was the same, and the young men who have before them the uphill task of converting England were fired to enthusiasm by his words. When Monsignor Prior presented him to the Holy Father as another "Venerable Cottolenghi" and told His Holiness that he was about to celebrate the fifty-eighth anniversary of his ordination, Pius X. pressed his hand warmly and expressed the wish that he might live for fifty-eight years more to carry on his great work.

It was several years since Vox Urbis had seen Monsignor Nugent and in the interval a very serious illness had nearly removed the indefatigable prelate forever. But when your correspondent entered the hotel where he was staying he found Monsignor Nugent very much alive indeed. The white hair had grown long, the face had grown more venerable, but there was still the same captivating smile which has won so many hearts. A few minutes later this octogenarian young man, finding that he had forgotten a paper in his room, tripped up the stairs with the agility of a boy, and was back again in a moment.

Monsignor Nugent is of Irish parentage; he was born in Liverpool, and he is a citizen of the world. He used to visit Rome in the days of Gregory XVI., Pius IX. knew him well, Leo XIII. held him in the highest esteem, Pius X. has solemnly blessed him and his work—and it may well be that some future Pontiff will have to institute a very careful examination of his life and virtues.—*Vox Urbis, in New York Freeman's Journal.*

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

For Sale at Bargain Prices.

The subscriber offers for sale, at low prices, a number Good Clocks, some eight-day, a stock of Patent Medicines, a lot of Books. Persons wishing any of these goods can have them at greatly reduced prices.

W. E. FRAZER,
Main St., West End,
Antigonish

The Enforcement of Law.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* pays a generous tribute to Canada for the way in which law is enforced in the Dominion. Our esteemed contemporary says: "Many Americans have been surprised, perhaps a little chagrined, to hear from time to time, and from Americans, too, that Canadian administration of the law in the North West Territory would furnish a good model for the United States to study and follow. The new territories have but recently been invaded by settlers in large bodies; there are many Indians and half-breeds; the nationalities from every part of Europe are rushing into the country. Peace, law and order prevail, the law is honestly and most efficiently administered there is no talk nor suspicion of "graft," "pull" or inefficiency, and the Americans who go to the new land are among those who are ready to admit that Canadian rule is admirable."

The *Ledger* suggests as possible explanations of the superiority of law enforcement in Canada; first, that "politics does not enter into the administration of the provinces," (which will hardly be accepted by Canadians;) and second, that our settlers are "the picked of the earth." "Yet the fact remains worth pondering," says the *Ledger*, "that Canada knows how to enforce the law." Canada has no patent on her system of enforcing the law, nor is there any secret about it. The inferiority of the American system lies in its comparative uncertainty; due largely to the administration of justice being fearfully mixed up with politics. In Canada, as in the old country, the general tendency is towards a relentless enforcement of the law, at any cost. Criminals are not half so afraid of severe punishment as they are of certain punishment. It is the exception for the gravest crimes to be punished in the United States. After a man has been convicted of murder once or twice, even if he does not escape arrest altogether, some technicality generally secures his release; or as a compromise he gets off with a totally inadequate sentence. In Canada, as in England, it is the rare exception for the gravest crimes to escape the severest punishment. Seldom does a technicality, influence, money, or sentimental consideration, save a murderer from capital punishment. If the worst class of criminals prefer to operate south of the border line it is because they too appreciate the fact that "Canada knows how to enforce the law." Any state in the Union might enjoy a similar immunity, if its citizens would make up their minds to insist upon the absolute supremacy of the law and its determined enforcement. But there is something in all this for Canadians, as well as for Americans, to "ponder over." The weak point in the administration of Canadian justice is where it comes in contact with politics. We do not mean that the bench is influenced greatly by political prejudice, but the machinery of justice is not always put in motion when it should be, and representatives of the crown itself do not always show the respect for the law which the best interests of the country demands. Examples of law and justice dodging in high places are not calculated to intensify popular respect for the law.—*The Star.*

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., 29 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.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

A number of Wood Lots owned by the undersigned at Pleasant Valley. For terms and particulars apply to McIsaac & Chisholm, Barristers etc., Antigonish.

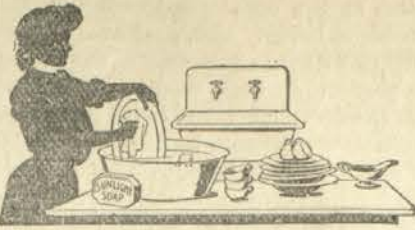
SEEDS! SEEDS!

Just received

2 Cars carefully Selected Seeds,

Consisting of White Russian, Red Fife, White Fife and Colorado Bearded Wheat; 2-Rowed and 6-Rowed Barley, American Banner, Sensation, 20th Century and Newmarket Oats, Finest Quality Lower Canadian and Ontario Timothy, Mammoth Late Red, Alsike and White Dutch Clovers, Marrowfat and Golden Wine Peas, Fodder Corn, Turnip and Mangle Seed. Also full line of Garden Seed.

C. B. Whidden & SON
Head of Main Street, Antigonish.



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best.

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

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.

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 root 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 **MRS. CHRISTY CHISHOLM,** Antigonish Harbor.

FARM FOR SALE.

The 100 acre farm at Cross Roads, Ohio, Antigonish County, recently owned by Angus A. MacLean and formerly known as the Archibald McInnis farm. Good house and barn. Excellent soil. Convenient to Church, Schoolhouse, Stores and Telephone Office. Easy terms for payment.

Apply to **CHARLES A. MacLEAN,** Pinktown, or to the subscriber. **F. H. MacPHIE,** Antigonish, N. S. April 13th 1904.

Farm for Sale.

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

NOTICE.

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

C. ERNEST GREGORY, collector of Miss Alice Whelan.

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.

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.

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.

\$24

In easy instalments pays for a three-months' course during the summer session.

One Month's Trial FREE!

Full information sent free to any address. Write to-day.

Empire * Business * College,

TRURO, N. S.
Truro Phone 226 O. L. HORNE, Principal.

The Inverness Railway & Coal Co.

Inverness, Cape Breton,
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal.

(NONE BETTER) **SCREENED, RUN OF MINE, SLACK.**

First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes.

COAL! COAL!

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels.

The Inverness Railway & Coal Co.

BROAD COVE MINES, C. B.
Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.
Geo. E. Boak & Co., Halifax, N. S., General Sales Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

PLANT LINE.



DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

Sailings Commencing June 15th

HALIFAX TO BOSTON,
Wednesday's 3 p. m. and Saturday's midnight

Halifax for Hawkesbury and Charlottetown Wednesday 9 p. m. From Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays at Noon.
Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway.
For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax.

H. J. CHIPMAN, General Manager

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.

PRINCE.

The Handsome Stallion "Prince," four years old, sired by Simon W., dam by Potentate, weighing 1200 pounds, will stand the season of 1904 as follows: Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at the barn in rear of the house formerly owned by Ben. Power, Main Street, Antigonish; every Thursday and every Friday morning at the stable of J. J. Chisholm, Malignant Cove; and the remainder of the time at the owner's stable.

Terms: Single service, \$3, payable at time of service; season, \$5, payable 1st of August; to ensure \$8, payable when mare proves with foal. Mares changing owners will be considered without foal. All mares at owners' risk.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Owner, Old Gulf Road.
JOHN MCGIBBON, Manager.

SCOTTISH HERO.

A beautiful Stallion four years old, jet black, weighs 1070 lbs., will stand the season at the barn of Hugh McPherson, Georgeville, beginning next Monday forenoon, and also at the barn of George Livingstone, Livingstone's Cove, on Monday afternoon. Tuesday morning at the barn of David Livingstone, South-side Cape George, and Tuesday afternoon at the barn of Dan Cameron (Angus), Lakevale. Will stand at the barns mentioned every other week during the season on the same days and same hours. Will stand at owner's barn every Friday and Saturday.
Service fees: Ensure, \$6; season, \$4; single \$2.
JOHN J. GRANT, North Grant.

ALL PURPOSE STALLION.

DON BASHAW.

That Handsome and General Purpose Stallion, "Don Bashaw," will stand for service during the season of 1904 at the stable of Thomas G. Kieley, Lower South River, on Saturday and Monday of each week. On Tuesday, June 7th, at barn of Alex. McDonald, Tracadie. On Wednesday, 8th, at Linwood. On Thursday, June 9th, at Harbour Bouche. At St. Andrews June 14th. At Argyle on June 15th. At Antigonish, at barn of Dougald McEachern, blacksmith, Sydney street, every Friday, during season.

Don B. is in colour Jet Black, stands 15 hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He is sired by Bashaw Czar, a son of Bashaw Prince, well-known in Nova Scotia. His grandam was a thoroughbred Morgan mare raised on the Government Stock Farm, in P. E. I., and his dam was sired by Don Swift.

All mares at their owner's risk. Season closing Aug. 1, 1904.
Terms: Single service \$3, payable at time of service; season \$5, payable at close of season; insurance \$8, payable when mare proves in foal.

THOMAS G. KIELEY, Owner, Lower South River.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

THE INCARNATION AND THE VIRGIN BIRTH.

We have seen that while, so long as there is question merely of abstract possibility, it is true to say that the Son of God might have been incarnate otherwise than of a woman, yet, in view of the main purpose of His becoming man, He must needs have been "made of a woman," and "made under the law."

Conception is of the person, not of the nature; in other words, it is the person, not the nature, which is the term of the process we call conception, whether the conception be human or divine. In the God-man human nature has no personality of its own. Had it a personality of its own, Christ as God would be a distinct person from Christ as man, and it would be no longer true that God became man.

1. A human personality is the natural and necessary resultant of every human conception in the natural order; the God-man can not have a human personality and be a God-man; therefore He could not have been conceived by process of nature, or in the natural way.

2. The conception of the Word as man had for its immediate and necessary effect the deification, so to say, of the nature He assumed, in that it became the nature of God the Son; thus to exalt human nature is wholly beyond the power of natural agency; therefore it must be the work of God as sole agent, acting in the supernatural order.

3. God operates as First Cause in nature, co-operating in the work of every natural agency. But He accommodates Himself to the natural agent, and produces in and through such agent only the effect that is proportioned to its natural power.

4. The hypostatic union is an incomparably higher kind of union than that of man with God through habitual grace. But not even adopted sons can be begotten to God by natural generation.

5. It is impossible that flesh and blood should possess the Kingdom of God. To possess it men have to be born again of the Holy Ghost. Much more must He be born of the Holy Ghost who is King of that Kingdom by prerogative of birth and right of primogeniture.

6. The beatific vision belongs as a birthright to the Son of Man: it is the natural consequence of His being by nature, and not by adoption, the Son of God. But God working in the natural order, through natural agency, can not produce a human nature possessed of an intellectual faculty that sees the Creator face to face.

7. Every child derives not only its nature but its existence from its parents. As true though secondary causes, acting under God as First Cause, they are the authors of the child's existence. But the human nature of the God-man must derive its existence immediately from God. Having no personality of its own, it can not have a separate existence from that of the Son of God.

8. Human nature never did exist and never can exist without a personality, if not its own, at least a higher than its own. When it has a personality then it exists, and not till then, or, properly speaking, the person having it exists in that nature. Since, therefore, the human nature of the God-man can not have a personality of its own, it follows that it can not have an existence of its own before it was united to the Person of the Son of God. And this "before" must be understood, not merely in the chronological order, or the order of time, but

also in the ontological order, or the order of being. For, as the nature can not be without a personality, the having a personality must be coincident, even in the order of being, with its actual existence, though its being made or formed will precede, in the order of being, its having a personality. Hence, in the Confession of Faith of the Emperor Justinian, it is affirmed that the human nature of Christ "had the beginning of its existence in the Person of the Word," and St. Leo the Great, in his Letter to the Bishop Julian, declares that "our nature was not so assumed [by the Son of God] that it was first formed and then assumed, but by the very act of assuming it was formed—at ipsa assumptione creatur."

Even the theologians who regard existence as being simply *positio rei extra nihil*, or the putting a thing beyond the state of mere possibility, must admit that a thing has to be put in a state of being capable of actually existing before it actually exists. But the nature is not capable of actually existing before it has a personality. And as, in the case of the God-man, the nature is both formed and made capable of actually existing by the very act of assuming it; and as this act is wholly divine, it follows that the formation or conception of the nature must be wholly divine.

9. The personality of the child that is naturally conceived is not only the term but the result of the conception, for the personality results from the union of a rational soul with a naturally organized body. But the personality of the God-man is not the result of His conception: it is from all eternity. Therefore the God-man could not have been naturally conceived.

10. The generation of the God-man must be brought about by a true conception and result in a true incarnation. No hypothesis regarding that generation is tenable which would exclude either of these: for it must be true that the Son of God is conceived, and that He becomes man. Now it will not be true that the Son of God is conceived unless a human organism is united to Him while it is being formed; for conception consists in the formation of an organism. Nor will the incarnation, on the other hand, be a true incarnation unless the organism is animated by a rational soul when it is united to the Person of the Son of God. By incarnation God becomes man, and man is not a body alone, or a soul alone, but a being made up of body and soul. From this it follows that the conception of the God-man must be instantaneous: the organism must be formed in an instant and in the same instant animated and united to the Person of the Son of God. Otherwise, either it will not be true that the Son of God is conceived, or He will not have become incarnate, that is, He will not have taken upon Him a human nature composed of body and soul, for a human embryo is not a human nature. Nature, however, knows nothing of instantaneous conception. The processes of nature are slow processes. Therefore they could have no place in the conception of the God-man.

11. The modern theory of the instantaneous conception of a human being, in the course of nature, is untenable on three several accounts. It is against the analogy of Nature in general, all of whose processes are gradual, and take time. It is against the analogy and law of kindred processes in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The living plant or living animal does but potentially exist in the fertilized or vitalized germ. The seminal virtue that is in the egg is not itself the chicken, though the chicken springs from it, nor is the grain that is sown in springtime the grain that is reaped in the autumn, though the living texture of the growing and ripening grain is woven by the virtue that is in the seed. Lastly, this theory fails to take account of the essential difference between the human organism and other living organisms. In other living organisms the principle of life is evolved from the parent organism, and is virtually contained in the vitalized germ. In some sense, therefore, it may be said to exist from the moment the germ is vitalized, inasmuch as it virtually is there. But the human soul is not evolved from the parent organism, nor virtually contained in the vitalized germ: it comes into being by creation. It can not, therefore, in any true sense be said to exist from the first in the embryo. A human embryo is less a child than a fertilized egg is a chick: for the seminal virtue that is in the embryo will not of itself develop a child, while the seminal virtue that is in the egg will of itself develop a chicken. Yet there is a virtue in the human embryo, as in other embryos, derived

from the parents, which as surely develops a human organism as the virtue in the egg develops a bird-organism. And it must develop a human organism if the process of conception is to be in any real sense attributable to the parents. But it must have time to do its work, that is to develop an organism or body, before the soul is created by God. Therefore, Nature knows no instantaneous conception, such as that of the God-man must have been.

12. When we say that the God-man is conceived we mean no more nor less than that He takes on Himself in His mother's womb a human nature. In the case of other men, there is a conception; in the case of the God-man, there is both conception and assumption, both the forming of a human organism and the grafting of that organism on the Person of the Word. But conception and assumption, in this case, are but two different names for the same act, or rather do but connote two different ways of viewing the same act, which is at once formative, creative, and assumptive; formative of the body, creative of the soul in the body, assumptive of the human nature resulting from the union of body and soul. In the conception of man by process of natural generation, there are two distinct acts: one of nature, by the agency of human parents, forming an organism; the other of God alone, but operating in the order of nature, by which a rational soul is made to exist in that organism. In the Incarnation, these two acts can not be distinct, because the conception is an assumption as well. Were it not an assumption at the same time and by the same act that it is a conception, conception would necessarily issue in a human personality. Every distinct act must have its distinct term, and the act of conception, in the order of nature, is a distinct act and has for its term a human person. Human nature can not exist without a personality, nor can that personality, in the order of nature, be other than human; for it results from the nature, and the nature is human. From this it follows that natural agency could have no part in the conception of the God-man, which must have been wholly above nature and divine, as He who was conceived is wholly above nature and divine.

13. The Incarnation is a miraculous work. It is the miracle of miracles. God may and does employ human agents in working miracles, not, however, as agents, but as instruments. Now human parents are real agents, not instruments, in the procreation of a child. Therefore the work of the Incarnation excludes the agency of human parents. It also excludes the instrumentality of human parents. The only way they could be instrumental in the work of the Incarnation would be in forming an organism. But this they form as agents, not as instruments. And as they could not be both agents and instruments at one and the same time in respect of one and the same work, it follows that they could not be instrumental in the work of the Incarnation.

14. We have spoken of "grafting" a human nature on the Person of the Word. The metaphor is suggestive. Nothing that comes within the range of our observation can give us a better idea of the Incarnation. We may liken the three Persons of the Godhead to three perfectly similar stems springing out of the same root. On one of these stems there has been grafted a scion of "the root of Jesse," and this human scion is part and parcel of the divine stem and lives by its life, yet bears its own distinctive blossom and fruit. The problem which a human grafter has to solve is a simple one. He has but to cut off part of one tree and insert it in another. The problem to be solved by the Divine Grafter, the Spirit of God, was indeed a *nodus deo vindice dignus*, calling for nothing short of divine skill. A plant, a complete organism, had first to be formed (to speak in terms of our metaphor,) yet without roots of its own to fix it in the earth; without existence of its own prior to its being inserted in the Divine Stock. Were it rooted in the earth, the second Adam would in no wise have differed from the first, who was "of the earth, earthy." Did it subsist by itself, it would have been an independent organism, incapable of being grafted. A tree may be transplanted, indeed, but it does not lend itself to grafting. The Divine Grafter, therefore, had Himself to produce the scion of the root of Jesse and insert it in the Divine Stock the same instant and by the same act that He produced it. Nature could not co-operate in the work; she could but furnish the material out of which the human graft was formed. And this Nature did in the person of the Virgin Mother.

To fancy, as we are but too prone to fancy if we take only a superficial view of the matter, that because the God-man is, as man, like us in all things save sin, His conception also might have been even such as ours, is to conceive of Him as man only, and to lose sight of the fact that He is God. If He has become like us, yet are we, in many ways, unlike Him. We are by nature children of Adam; He is by nature, even that nature which He assumed, though born of a

human mother into the family of Adam, yet, because of His having been miraculously conceived as well as by prerogative of divine personality, the Son of God. We come into being by conception; He is from eternity, and did but become human when conceived of a human mother. We receive our nature from our parents; He did not so much receive His as take it from His Virgin Mother. Yet He took it not without her consent; nor would He have taken it without her consent; and because He would not, could not, being God, incapable of using violence. Nor would she have given her consent had the giving of it been detrimental to her virginity. We know from Mary's own words to the Angel that her consent to the Incarnation was conditioned on her remaining a virgin.

Therefore does the Church of God honour the Woman who, by her consent to the Incarnation, vindicated

virginity from the reproach of unfruitfulness and gave the world a Redeemer. Therefore is the Church jealous of this Woman's especial prerogative, in having conceived and brought forth the Son of God while yet remaining a virgin—jealous of it, as well for the sake of the Virgin Mother as for the sake of Him who was born of her. No one may impugn this prerogative, or in any way make little of it, or try to thrust it into the background, for the Church of God keeps it in the foreground, and has made it a fundamental statute of her *Lex Credendi* and *Lex Orandi*, as being at once the warranty and the divinely given safeguard of the high mystery of the Incarnation. For truly is that Virgin Mother, as Newman has so well said, "in the creed and in the worship of the Church, the defence of many truths, the grace and smiling light of every devotion."

A. KIRK & Co.'s

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

WOOL!

WANTED.

A large lot of - - -

Butter and Wool.

We will pay 20c. per pound for Wool in exchange for goods at CASH prices

We carry a full range of the - - - - -

Hewson

and - - -

Oxford Tweeds.

Nice Patterns and Extra Good Values.

A. KIRK & CO., ANTIGONISH.

General News.

St. John had an epidemic of small fires last week.

It is said Earl Grey will be the next Governor-General of Canada.

Hon. T. R. Black, of Amherst, has been appointed to the Senate.

The White Star, Dominion and Allan lines are offering steamer passage to American and Canadian ports at \$15.

Herbert Parr was shot dead by Albert Brady in a shack near Rockingham, Halifax, on Sunday. The coroner's jury have given a verdict of accidental shooting. Brady is under arrest.

Mrs. Harris, widow of James H. Harris, of Halifax, who was killed at an I. C. R. crossing in Halifax, on Feb. 28, 1902, has been awarded \$5,500 damages and costs by Justice Burbridge.

Before Justice Burbridge in the Exchequer Court on 10th application was made by the Dominion Government for the sale of the Quebec Southern Railway on the ground that it was not being operated according to its charter.

Annie Townshend, daughter of Stipendiary Townshend of Sydney, was drowned in the Sydney River Tuesday afternoon. She was one of a party of four out yachting, when the yacht upset. The others were saved.

At Montreal, June 10, a local baker, who neglected washing his hands before beginning work, was fined fifteen dollars and costs by Recorder Weir. In delivering judgment the recorder said that the offence amounted to a crime.

On June 8 eleven hundred Thibetans attacked the British post at Kangna, on the road to Lhasa, with great ferocity. They were repulsed, the British loss being one Sepoy killed and several wounded. The Thibetans bombarded Gyantse daily.

The will of Elisha S. Converse, of Malden, Mass., the wealthy rubber shoe manufacturer, who died last week, which was filed for probate, directs that \$150,000 be given to the Malden Public Hospital in trust. The money is to be added to the "Elisha S. and Mary D. Converse" endowment fund.

Sir Edouard Girouard, the Canadian who held the position of Commissioner of Railroads for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, has tendered his resignation to Lord Milner. He is charged with spending money without the consent of the Executive Council.

The Halifax police have received papers offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of a man named George W. Hendricks, with a number of aliases, for stealing money orders from the Wells-Fargo company and the United States Express company. He is 35 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches tall, and weighs about 130 pounds.

Six miles below Sorel, at 2.30 o'clock Sunday, the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company's steamer Canada, bound from Quebec for Montreal, came into collision with the Dominion Coal company's collier Cape Breton. Twenty minutes later the Canada went to the bottom. At the time of the collision there were 110 people on board and all were rescued except five.

Lord Dundonald, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia, has been dismissed by the Canadian Government, on the charge of having, at a banquet held in Montreal on the 4th inst., accused Mr. Fisher, Acting Minister of Militia, with interfering with the organization of corps and saying that appointments to the militia are made through political intrigue. Lord Dundonald's appointment to the position was very popular, and he has proved a capable organizer.

Dr. Parkin has received at McGill University the report of the Oxford examiners upon the papers of candidates examined on April 13th and 14th throughout the United States, and the provinces of Canada, which have no colleges affiliated with Oxford. Altogether 120 candidates have passed from the different States and Territories of the Union, and thus become eligible for selection as Rhodes. In no less than thirteen states only one candidate has passed. Official notification has been forwarded by post from Oxford to the committee of selection in each province, state and territory, and will doubtless be in the hands of all within a short time. From the lists of eligibles the committee will now proceed to choose the scholars, and it is particularly desired that this shall be done as speedily as possible.

Professing disbelief in God and following his statement with a challenge to the Almighty to demonstrate his power, Julian Renfro, twenty-one, living until the last few days at No. 203 Wells street, was suddenly stricken deaf and dumb on June 7th and he is still a deaf mute. Since being stricken he has professed his belief and has gone to his home in Shreveport, La., where under a Christian mother's care, he will study the Scripture, with the hope that ultimately he will be able to preach the gospel. Last September he met several young men belonging to the Moody Institute, with whom he formed a close friendship. Four of the young men were playing whist Tuesday night, when the conversation took a religious turn and they abandoned the game. Three of the four expressed a belief in God, but Renfro declared he was an agnostic. "I would believe in God if I could," he said, "but I have read a good deal of Ingersoll's writings and I am unable to have faith. Fellows, if God would demonstrate himself to me in some way; for instance, if he should strike me deaf and dumb or blind, I might

believe in him." One of the young men was about to reply to the argument, when he noticed Renfro turn pale. The next moment the skeptic threw his arms out before him, as if warding off a blow, then he convulsively placed his hands before his face. An instant later he fell forward off his chair and on to the floor. He was revived, but showed at once his inability to hear remarks addressed to him or to speak.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Six Hundred Persons Perished on a New York Excursion Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1904.—One of the most appalling disasters in the history of New York took place yesterday in East River at the entrance to Long Island Sound. By turning to water's edge of steamer General Slocum, three-decked excursion steamer, the largest in these waters, more than six hundred persons, majority women and children, were burned to death or drowned by jumping overboard or being thrown into whirlpools by the lurching vessel. Approximately 500 bodies been recovered, and are being tagged at morgues of Bellevue hospital and Harlem. Divers still busy, taking bodies from hold of vessel, which they say is choked with bodies and those of hundreds who escaped or were thrown into river have not been recovered. It is season of Sunday School excursion on New York harbor and bay and Long Island. The latter is one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the world. Great preparations had been made for the seventeenth annual excursion of the Sunday School of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, the congregation of which is drawn from the dense population of lower east and west sides, and the General Slocum was chartered to carry the excursionists, of which there were 2500 on board.

The War.

The Japanese have captured Seuyen and Sauntaze.

The cable between Corea and Japan has been cut.

The Russian emperor has issued an edict mobilizing the first army corps, a portion of which is stationed in St. Petersburg and vicinity. General Keindorff will command. This edict will be forwarded by the mobilization of the fifth and sixth army corps of the Volga region. Probably near a month will elapse before these corps are ready to start.

General Kuroki, with the co-operation of a detachment from the army landed at Takushan, has captured Slu Yen, driving out the Russians, and is now sweeping on toward Liao Yang by three roads.

Two divisions are moving on Kai Cheng by the Takushan and Feng Wang Cheng roads, and it is believed, after giving battle at Hai Cheng, will move north to co-operate with a third column which is now due north from Feng Wang Cheng.

Russians Defeated.

LONDON, June 16.—Despatch to the Daily Express from Tokio, June 15, says news has been received, but not officially published, of a great Japanese victory near Fuchou on railway seventy miles north of Port Arthur.

The Russians were overwhelmed and lost a thousand men. They left all guns on the field, and retreated in disorder.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio cables same news, adding that the Russians to number of seven thousand men are now in full flight towards Tshichaise and Kaichou.

DEATHS

At S. S. Cape George, on May 4th, MARY McDUGALL, aged 78 years. She died consoled by all the rites of Holy Church, and passed peacefully to her eternal reward. May she rest in peace.

At Bailey's Brook, on the 9th inst. Miss CHRISTY MCGEECHER, daughter of the late Angus McGeech, after receiving the last rites of the Church, aged 75 years. She leaves two sisters and one bother to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At Long Point, May 26th, after a lingering illness, WILLIE E., son of ALEX and MARGARET CHISHOLM, aged 24 years and 9 mos. Besides sorrowing parents, he leaves one sister and two brothers to mourn his death. R. I. P.

At Town Point, Antigonish, at the age of 94, JANE McLELLAN, relict of the late NEIL McLEOD. Mrs. McLeod was a daughter of Capt. McLellan and sister of Malcolm and John McLellan, well known teachers of this county. R. I. P.

At Lochaber, on May 31st, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, COLIN McDONALD. The deceased on account of his many fine qualities was highly esteemed. During his illness, which was long and sometimes trying, he was frequently consoled and fortified by the Sacraments and died a beautiful and edifying death. He leaves a sorrowful wife, one son, and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father. May his soul rest in peace.

At North River, on June the 9th, after an illness of three months, Mrs. Dan McDonald at the age of 62 years. Deceased, whose maiden name was Annie Gorman Clarkson, a native of Pictou, was of a kind and charitable disposition which endeared her to all her acquaintances. She leaves a sorrowful husband, one son and four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother. After preparation for a happy death she died fully reconciled to the will of God. The heart-felt sympathy of the community is extended to the family in their sad bereavement. May her soul rest in peace!

At Margaree, on the 5th of June, after a short illness, which she bore with meekness and resignation, CATHERINE, wife of ANGUS L. McDONALD, in the 37th year of her age. As a neighbour deceased was noted for her kindness and hospitality, and as a Catholic her whole life was a preparation for a happy death. She was consoled by the last rites of the church. She leaves a sorrowful husband and five children to deplore her loss. May her soul rest in peace!

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 332, C. M. S. A., Reserve Mines, C. B., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That, as it has pleased God to remove from this world the father of our esteemed Vice-President, Peter D. McIntyre; Therefore resolved, that we tender to him our sincere sympathy; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the "Canadian," "THE CASKET," and "Sydney Daily Post." A. R. J. McDONALD, Secy.

Personals.

Mrs. A. S. Harrington has gone on a trip to Pictou and P. E. Island.

Rev. Dr. Thompson was in Sydney and Whitney Pier this week.

Allison Dickson Fairmont, Ant., left yesterday to visit Vancouver.

The Misses Whidden of Antigonish are home from Wolfville, where they have been attending College.

Rev. Neil Macdonald, P. P., Whitney Pier, is in town on his way home from a trip to Montreal.

Rev. John McIsaac of the College returned last evening from Charlottetown, where he spent a week.

Miss Marcella O'Brien, who has been studying the profession of nursing in Boston, arrived at her home in Antigonish last week.

Rev. D. V. Phalen, of this Diocese, who has spent the winter in New Mexico for the benefit of his health, arrived in Antigonish last evening, and will spend a few months in Eastern Nova Scotia.

William H. Mattie of Boston, son of Mr. William Mattie, formerly of Tracadie, Ant., has been appointed a clerk at the Boston post office. He graduated with high honors from the Grammar and High School, and passed a very creditable examination for the postal service.



WE SELL GOOD GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We have 24 dozen strongest FARMERS' LINIMENT, for man or beast, 6 bottles for \$1.00. No farm house should be without it. For pains, aches, cuts, bruises, rheumatism, etc., it is invaluable. All other patent medicines at rock bottom prices.

Try Our Saxon Blend Tea

We stand by every pound of it. If not equal to the best you ever used, return it and get your money. Half Chests 21c. We are overstocked with dates and as long as they last will sell for 5c per lb. Mixed Candy by the pail, 7 1/2c. Mints and Confections, by the pail, 9 1/2c. Penny Goods, per gross, 90c. Biscuits (Boxes), 8 to 15c. Sodas, 7 1/2c. Pilots, 7 1/2c. Hard Tack, 6c. Currants, packages, 8c.

Try our Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon They are excellent.

Send us your list of supplies as a trial order and we can assure you you will be more than pleased with the value we give you. We guarantee what we sell. If not right return it.

Bonner's Grocery Young Harry Allison.

This fine stallion, only four years old, weighs 1200 pounds, stands 16 hands high, color coal black, will stand the season of 1904 as follows: At the stable of Angus McDonald, Big Fraser's Mills, every alternate Mondays and Tuesdays, commencing on the 29th inst. At the owner's stables every Wednesday and Thursday. At the stable of Hubert Paul, Harbour Bouche, every second Friday and Saturday, commencing on the 18th inst. Young Harry Allison is a beautiful animal, and is most suitable for roadster and general purposes. Terms—Single service, \$3; season \$5; to ensure, \$6. P. J. LANDRY, Pomquet, June 13, 1904. Owner.

LAND SALE.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH, S. S. IN THE COURT OF PROBATE, A. D. 1904. IN THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD McMILLAN, deceased. To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Antigonish, in the County aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1904, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to a license to sell real estate granted herein and bearing date the 6th day of June, A. D. 1904.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the said Archibald McMILLAN, deceased, being an undivided one half part or moiety subject to the widow's right of dower therein of that certain lot, piece or parcel of

AND

situating lying and being at Pinkietown in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards the North by the lands of Alexander G. Chisholm, towards the East by the lands of John Chisholm, towards the South by lands of Rodrick McMillan and towards the West by the West River (so called), containing seventy-five acres more or less. Terms—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DAN, McMILLAN, Administrator. WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Proctor for the estate. Dated Antigonish, N. S., June 6th, A. D. 1904

BREED FOR PROFIT!

Raise horses that will prove useful to yourself or sell for a good paying price! The pure bred imported Hackney Stallion "Colten Swell," No. 6693, E. H. H. B. will stand for service during the season, 1904, at subscriber's stables Church Street, Antigonish. Terms: To insure \$10.00 payable when mare proves with foal. Season \$3.00, payable 1st Aug., 1904. Single \$5.00, payable at time of service. All mares at owners' risk. Intending breeders are asked to see these horses. R. D. KIRK, Owner, H. McNAIR, Groom.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

(INCORPORATED 1832.) CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 RESERVE FUND, 3,100,000 HEAD OFFICE, Halifax DIRECTORS: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHAS. ARCHIBALD, Vice-Pres. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR McINNIS, H. C. McLEOD. A Branch of this Bank is now open on Main St., Antigonish. General Banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits at current rates. Savings Bank Department. A. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

West End Warehouse Boot and Shoe Talk.



The All-day Shoe

Walk all day in a pair of "Sovereign" Shoes and never experience that "foot-sore and weary" feeling you have had in many a pair of shoes you've bought.

Why? Because "Sovereign" Shoes are built on "Sovereign" lasts and "Sovereign" lasts are fashioned to life models and give the maximum comfort and ease to the wearer without sacrificing that smartness and good style you demand of your shoemaker. "Sovereign" \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes, the most for your money.

Besides the "Sovereign Shoe," of which we are sole agents in Antigonish, we carry an extensive range of the

AMHERST MAKE,

in Men's, Women's and Children's.

If you want a good wearing boot, with good solid leather stock, then get a pair of the Amherst make.

We are closing out a few odd lines and odd sizes of Men's, and Women's Boots

.. .. AT COST

If you can get the size you want the price will induce you to buy them.

About 60 pair of last year's Rubbers mostly small sizes in 3's, 3 1/2's, 4's and 5's, at 30c per pair.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



BABY'S OWN SOAP
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
A Safe Soap for a TENDER SKIN
A good Soap for ANY SKIN
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL
There is no other just as good.

SAFE
In any Climate and at any Season
McGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS
They stimulate the Liver and Kidneys; Cure Sick Headache, Foul or Disordered Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Cleanse and Purify the Blood and render the Skin clear and Healthy. They are purely vegetable.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE, 25c PER BOX OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE
STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,
THE KING OF ALL PAIN REMEDIES.
Cures Rheumatism, Colic, Sprains and Neuralgia.
For sale everywhere, price 25c. per bottle.
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. 171 &

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

NOTICE!
All persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the undersigned at James Elver 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

We want at least ten tons good white, tub-washed wool during the summer and autumn for which we will pay 25 cents in goods at cash price.
Chisholm, Sweet & Co.
May 18th, 1904.

Consumption, the Great White Plague.
(Eugene Wood, in Everybody's Magazine.)
(Continued from last issue.)
Where it is warm and dry consumptives make good recoveries. But in Canada and in the Adirondacks, when the thermometer sinks to forty degrees below zero, it is dry because the moisture is all frozen out of the air; certainly it is hardly balmy. Yet consumptives make good recoveries there, too. The extreme cold is bracing and up-building, not because it is cold, but because one gets so much more oxygen in a lungful. It is the oxygen does the healing, keeps the fever down, helps the digestion, and gives refreshing sleep. The patients must not suffer from the cold, so they are warmly wrapped in fleecy blankets. They wear "pontiacs" and moccasins for the legs and feet, fur mittens and woollen caps that draw down over the ears. Persons with long noses wear foot-ball guards to keep off frost-bite. Those not strong enough to tramp about on snowshoes sit out-of-doors all the day long. There you will hear no nonsense about the night air being bad for you. What other air is there to breathe at night but night-air? The only choice we have is between pure night-air and impure night-air. There you will hear no nonsense about keeping out of draughts, or that you must never sit down in the shade when it is cool, or that you mustn't go out-of-doors after 4 p. m. or before 9 a. m. If words can kill, these are the words. The tents the patients sleep in do not depend for ventilation upon the air passing through the meshes of the canvas. They are made of the most impervious of all cloth. The best models are those which imitate the Indian teepee. The air enters at the sides and flows continually upward out of the top. You might have an open fire in one of them and the smoke would never trouble you. It would go right out at the top.
This out-of-door life sharpens the appetite, little heed is paid to appetite. You have to eat, hungry or not. There are no big gorges to overwork the stomach, but there are six meals a day of moderate size. Some patients can eat full meals and then swallow thirty-six raw eggs a day. The aim of the treatment in these sanatoria is to get the sick man to drink three quarts of milk and eat a dozen raw eggs a day in addition to his regular meals of simple food.
I think some people would almost rather die than drink milk. If there is anything on earth they are resolved to have nothing whatever to do with, it is milk. Terrible stuff! Rank poison! It is of no use to tell them that at one time they lived upon it to the exclusion of all other food. It may do for children, but a grown man wants solid food. I suppose they think their food goes into their blood in chunks and not in a milk-like fluid. It won't do at all for them, they say. It makes them bilious. It curdles in their stomachs in a livery, indigestible wad. As a matter of fact, milk is the surest all-round ration that can be found. If you've got consumption, you'll have to learn to drink it. Drink it or die. Take your choice. In that period of life in which you lived entirely upon it, you drew it into your mouth in small quantities and you had to work your tongue and cheeks hard to get it at all. If you will take it by teaspoonfuls now and work your mouth just as hard, it won't make you bilious won't curdle in your stomach. It will be digested before it gets to your stomach.
And this is one reason why toast, and bread so hard you have to gnaw it and chew on it for a long while before you can swallow it, are to be preferred for consumptives—for all people, indeed. The saliva has a chance to permeate and digest every crumb before it is swallowed down. Oatmeal porridge is nourishing, but we don't get half the good of it, because we gulp it down before it is anything like insalivated.
And you must eat meat, and plenty of it. Don't cut the fat off. The cow got most of the good out of the lean in her lifetime. The fat is what will do you good. All that there is to cod-liver oil that makes it worth while is that it is a fat easy to assimilate. Bacon-fat is nearly as easy to digest, and about five hundred times as easy to take. I had a dose of cod-liver oil about eleven years ago. I believe I can taste it yet.
Fruits and salads you may eat, merely to amuse yourself and pass the time. But you are wasting stomach-room on them. Milk, eggs, meat and hard breads for you if you are to get well. Not a great deal at a time but often.
To fresh air and food you must add rest of mind and body. It is easy to say: Don't worry. It is difficult to keep from worrying sometimes. But more difficult things, more repugnant things a man will do with the cold muzzle of a revolver making a ring on his forehead. Consider that death menaces you in just the same way. What's your business? book-keeper, bank president, tailor, clergyman? No! No! Not at all! Your business is to get well. Drop everything for a year. If you don't, you will drop everything forever before long. Do you want to die before your time? Every day's delay means one less chance of life.
Rest for the body does not mean alone sound sleep. There must be no exercise as exercise. If you are able and feel like it, amuse yourself, but don't take exercise to build your system up, I know. I, too, have heard those stories about men given up to die, who began work in a gymnasium and by violent exercise entirely recovered their health. You mustn't be

lieve all the physical-culture people tell you, any more than all the patent-medicine people tell you. They're both in the miracle business. When the lung-tissue is attacked by tuberculosis it heals, if it heals at all, by this fibrous, scar-material, filling in the cavity. No new lung-tissue is formed to replace what has been lost, and this scar-material is useless for breathing. Suppose you had a deep cut in your hand, and you kept working that hand violently, how long do you think it would take the cut to heal? When exercise is taken, or you "expand the lungs" you have to work the lung-tissue just as you work your hand, and if it is wounded there will be a much larger proportion of scar-material useless for breathing when it does get well. It is the practice now to get the affected lung immobile with strips of adhesive plaster, and to inject it with nitrogen gas, so that the lung won't work.
There is no doubt at all that, so far from effecting a cure, exercise has killed many and many a consumptive who might otherwise have recovered. And the notion that by athletics you can make yourself proof against disease is just a notion. It isn't true. It is bad for you to be a skinny, flat-chested, ill-nourished man, but it is just as bad for you to be one of these fellows that get their pictures in the physical-culture magazines, all knots and knobs and bunches of muscle. They don't live long. Almost all of them have hypertrophied hearts. These men with great, big, pouter-pigeon chests die of consumption. The fastest half-mile runner of the world died of consumption. To be above or below the normal, to be too thin, to be too fat, all are against you. Muscular power does not necessarily mean resisting power; it may mean just the opposite.
If you can arrange to do it, I should strongly advise you to go to a sanatorium; where, it doesn't much matter, so long as it is conducted properly. The Charity Organization Society of New York, which is deeply interested in tuberculosis, will send you a list of sanatoria if you ask for it. I should advise against your going alone to any place merely because of its climate. Without medical attendance and good nursing, without proper food, lonely and homesick, worrying, I should think a man's chances in the best of climates would be rather slender. Besides, you are likely to be scattered infection all about you. In the cold climates, in those sanatoria which receive only incipient cases, from seventy to seventy-five per cent. are discharged cured. In Germany, the life-insurance companies find it is better to send consumptive risks to sanatoria and have them get well, so as to go on as premium producers, than to let them die, and have to pay death benefits. Insurance there is on a different basis from what it is in this country. Here it would not pay, but insurance companies have figured on the proposition.
The most urgent need this country has to-day is the need of sanatoria where those who cannot afford to pay for their treatment may go without cost. It is not so much that many bread-winners, who must shortly die after a greater or less period of disability, would be restored to health and enabled to go to work again at full wages. That would be a grand, good thing in itself. But it is the experience of all that every sanatorium for consumptives becomes the centre of propaganda of the gospel of fresh air, the college where is taught the lesson of How to Live. With plenty of these sanatoria not only would the Great White Plague be cured, but it would be prevented.
If I were a very rich man, it seems to me I could do better with my money than endow a university in a country where they are as thick as flies, or speckle the land with free libraries. These are, no doubt, good ways to get one's name up, but I don't really think we are perishing for the lack of places where a young man may learn to say *hic, haec, hoc* without the book. It elevates the mind, they tell me, to know that *utor, fruor, fungor, vescor, and potior* take the ablative, or the genitive, I've forgotten which. I used to know, though. I see around me men dying of a preventable and curable disease. They are capable, honest, hard-working useful citizens, doing their best to earn a living and to bring up their families decently. For them to lay off a whole year from work is almost impossible. It is quite impossible for them to maintain themselves at a sanatorium. They could get well there. They could come back able to make full wages. As it is, they have to drop their skilled employ and take such other work, ill-paid work, as their feeble health will permit. The wife and little ones are stunted of their food and clothing. They who tried to keep themselves tidy and respectable sink to cheaper and poorer apartments. And then I see a day arrive when the bread-winner no longer can work at anything. It seems as if he cannot die. Months and months he lingers, pining for his breath, burned with fever, torn and shaken with his dreadful cough. Worst of all, spreading infection every day.
It isn't merely folly to build more colleges, and institute, more places where we may fuddle our minds with fiction. It is something to make us burn with indignation. It is their own money the millionaires have to spend. I know that. I know that, but why mock our need with ornamental fripperies when it is possible to cure and to prevent a disease that carries off one-third of all that die between the ages of twenty and thirty?
One rich man, at least, is doing his country a good service with his money. Henry Phipps, Mayor of Philadelphia, has given a million

dollars to establish sanatoria in abandoned lumber-camps, and only the other day, gave to John Hopkins hospital in Baltimore another \$20,000 for an out-of-door-patient department for consumptives. Who shall say how many, otherwise too poor to fight a winning battle against the Great White Plague, may by his beneficence get their strength back, and keep their families from being broken up? Who shall compute the good that will accrue when these returning ones shall teach the lesson of How to Live? As a general thing, I don't approve of millionaires, but I take off my hat to Mr. Phipps. I wish I knew what words to use to tell how noble is the work that he is doing. It is too fine, too precious an action to be described in words.
But, if the treatment is only fresh air, nourishing food, and rest for mind and body, why go to a sanatorium at all? Why not "the fireside of home?"
It isn't absolutely necessary that you should leave your home, but it is better so. You need to make a total and complete change in your way of living. The old way gave you consumption; it cannot cure you of it. At home, the neighbors will think you're crazy if you sleep out-of-doors in all weathers; they will even gossip about you as a crank if you keep your

Continued on page seven.
Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer
Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate
Confectioners also have them, buy the best.
J. H. STEWART,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.
AGENT FOR
Francis Drake's BEVERAGES.
which will be supplied at Factory Prices.
Ginger Ale,
Lemonade.
Cream Soda,
Klub Soda,
Champagne Cider,
Orange Phosphate,
Sarsaparilla.
Lemon Sour,
Orange Cider,
Ironbrew,
Fruit Syrups,
Lime Juice,
Vino, Etc., Etc.,
N. B. Picnics will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.
J. H. STEWART,
Agent Francis Drake,
New Glasgow, N. S.

ISRAEL.
The famous and well-known trotting stallion Israel, race record 2 1/2, will stand the season of 1904 at the subscriber's stables in Antigonish on every week day excepting Mondays and Tuesdays when he will be at the stables of Mr. M. F. Gallant, Black Bridge, Tracadie, commencing on the 30th and 31st of May.
Parties en route to and from Tracadie wishing to breed will find him Monday mornings and Tuesday evenings at John R. Macdonald's, stables, Beatherton.
Service fees: Single, \$4.00; season, \$6.00; to ensure \$8.00.
All mares at owner's risk.
F. H. RANDALL, Owner.
JAMES KELL, Groom.
FAVOURITE
The general purpose Stallion Favourite will stand in Antigonish at the stables of T. D. Kirk, Esq., on the 4th and 5th of June, and each alternate week during the season.
For further particulars see posters.
HENRY TAYLOR, Groom.

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

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 nearly fifty years, and are giving fine 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.

The Agency for Antigonish of the well-known
McLaughlin Carriage Co.
has been transferred to me, and I have just received one carload of these splendid Waggons. The McLaughlin Carriages are already extensively used and highly approved of in this county.
Intending purchasers will do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing.
W. J. LANDRY,
Court Street,
Antigonish.

SIMON W.
No. 19141. Race record, 2:25.
A beautiful Chestnut Stallion, 15 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs., standard by breed and performance. Will stand the present season at the owner's stable, St. Ninian Street, across long bridge from D. McIsaac's forge.
Terms:—To insure, \$10.00, payable when mare proves with foal; season, \$8.00, payable August, 1904; single service, \$5.00, payable at time of service.
All mares at owner's risk.
F. E. RUDDERHAM, Owner.
Antigonish, N. S.

LAND SALE.
1904 A. No. 70.
In the Supreme Court:
Between JAMES P. McNEIL, assignee of The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company, Limited, Plaintiff,
and
JOHN A. BOYD, representing the heir at law, and persons interested in the estate of Daniel Gillis, deceased, Defendant.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on
Tuesday, the 5th Day of July, A. D. 1904,
at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted hereto and dated the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1904, unless before the day of sale the amount due plaintiff on the mortgage herein foreclosed with interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor.
ALL the estate right title interest and equity of A redemption of the above named defendant and the said Daniel Gillis, deceased, mortgagee and Jessie Gillis, his wife, and of all persons claiming by through or under them, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND
situate, lying and being at Glen Road, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows: that is to say: bounded towards the North by lands now or formerly of the late McLellan and John McDonald; towards the East by lands now or formerly of Charles McLaughlin, towards the South by lands of William Osholm, and towards the West by lands of Alexander Kennedy, and lands of Donald McLean, containing one hundred and fifty more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto.
Terms:—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.
D. D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County.
WM. CHISHOLM, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated: Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., 31st, 1904.

LAND SALE.
1904 A. No. 70.
In the Supreme Court:
Between JAMES P. McNEIL, assignee of The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company, Limited, Plaintiff,
and
JOHN A. BOYD, representing the heir at law, and persons interested in the estate of Daniel Gillis, deceased, Defendant.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on
Tuesday, the 5th Day of July, A. D. 1904,
at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted hereto and dated the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1904, unless before the day of sale the amount due plaintiff on the mortgage herein foreclosed with interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor.
ALL the estate right title interest and equity of A redemption of the above named defendant and the said Daniel Gillis, deceased, mortgagee and Jessie Gillis, his wife, and of all persons claiming by through or under them, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

Consumption, The Great White Plague.

Continued from page six.

windows open nights. If you live at home you must dress as well people do, and fret yourself with all the foolish multiplicity of buttons and fixings. The freedom of pajamas or a long loose robe in the daytime is hardly possible. People come in and talk, and tell you how there is no hope for you if once you get consumption. They had a sister Jennie, and she took the galloping consumption. They tell you of some patent medicine that is sure to cure you. They read about it in the paper. Why don't you try it? They tell you you'll catch cold if you go out in the night air. They'll fret the life and soul out of you if you'll let them. Then again, it inconveniences the other members of the family if twice as many meals a day as usual are served. You cannot spoil their fun for them, and if they want to have a little party, it seems hard that you can't sit up till all hours like other people.

In the sanatorium all social obligations, the necessity of dressing for functions—everything—must bow and bend to your getting well. You aren't the only sick one. There are others getting well and going home. So will you. Everything is cheerful and sanitary and you aren't running chances on doing the right thing. You aren't scattering disease wherever you go. It is a war against consumption conducted by the regular troops, not the volunteers.

Nevertheless, ninety-eight per cent. of those who have tuberculosis of the lungs, if they get well at all, will have to do so at home. But not "by the fireside." Even in tenement-houses people have made good recoveries, but it has been by lying under a wide-open window all day long and all night long, by extra feeding, by rest, and by good courage. There are wondrous possibilities on back porches and in sheltered nooks. It isn't the coldness of the air, nor yet the sweltering heat of the sun that heals. It is the fresh, pure air in comfort. The patient must not be annoyed by cold or heat, but must be dressed so as to be comfortable. Sleep out-of-doors, shielded from the storm, and dress indoors where it is warm.

And what are your chances? You need not fear heredity, if that is against you. The Prudential Life Insurance Company is very much interested in consumption, for it costs that company \$800,000 every year. Because consumptives die so young it receives from them premiums on industrial insurance only to the average amount of \$24, and pays out death benefits, in the average, of \$134. It has acquired data which show that risks, declined on account of family history of consumption, terminated fatally in that disease in only nine per cent. of forty thousand cases. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the company, said before the British Tuberculosis Congress: "An applicant with a family record of consumption, if otherwise in physical good health, may be safely accepted for life insurance."

Your chances of recovery from consumption, when it is unattended by disorders of the heart, kidneys, digestive apparatus, or the blood-making functions, are good. If you are fastidious in your appetite, have a distaste for meat, particularly for fat meat, if you are more than ordinarily affected by alcoholic stimulation, if you get red in the face and garrulous after one drink, your chances are not so good.

It is a hopeful sign if you have little fever. It is the fever that wears the patient out. When the tubercles break down in decay, pus-forming germs get in and generate poisons which the system tries hard to throw off. The patient feels chilly in the morning, has a fever later in the day, and a profuse perspiration in the night. There are the "night-sweats" ignorantly thought to be profoundly weakening. As a matter of fact, all that the sick man loses by them is water and a little salt, easily replaced. The rest of the perspiration is poison, well away. The patient says the "night-sweats" are killing him. He may be dying, but he is dying from what causes the night-sweats. The night-sweats are remedial. They make him feel uncomfortable, but they have so far kept him alive.

Also, you need not be afraid of hemorrhages. It is the property of blood and particularly of shed blood to destroy tubercle germs. When the disease breaks through the walls of the tubes of blood and lets it flow over the affected part it kills the germs and knits the wound together with the fibrous scar-material.

Coughing is not harmful either unless it keeps you waking when you ought to sleep. Try lying on the well side, and see if you don't rest better.

It is against you if you are light of weight in proportion to your stature. It is against you if you are a stone-worker; if you are unmarried; if you earn small wages. Even though you are as well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, and have the same strength of another man getting \$12 a week while you get \$10 a week, he has a better chance than you.

It is against you if you are impatient, headstrong, insubordinate. It has taken the disease a long time to get a lodgment in yourself. On the average it takes five implantations of the germs to give consumption. It takes a good while to make a final cure. Don't be in a hurry to count yourself cured. People have done this, have gained in weight, and then they have thought they could go the pace they set to in the old days. They have had the end snuffed out like a candle. At the very least you ought to stay in the sanatorium six

months. Better make it a year. Then after you are apparently cured, before you are certainly cured, there must be two years without a relapse. Two years during which you must be careful.

You can never go back safely to the old mode of life. Luckily, after you have once enjoyed the blessings of pure air, you cannot be content again to live half-smothered by foul air. You will never be as good as new. The lung-tissue, once destroyed, is not replaced. The fibrous scar-material takes its place, but you cannot breathe with that. You will always be short of breath. But it is a good deal to be alive. To be a dead man confers no great distinction, not half so much as having fought and conquered the Captain of the Men of Death. That proves the moral hero.

Consumption is curable, not by man-made medicines, choked down at "the fireside of home," but by God Almighty's medicines, the fresh, clean air twenty-four hours out of twenty-four; the blessed sunlight; refreshing sleep, and rest of mind and body; nourishing food six times a day. But understand this very distinctly: While the only things that will cure you of consumption are God's remedies, natural remedies, you will be committing the greatest possible folly if you do not submit yourself to medical advice and supervision. The physician is trained to observe and his experience, far larger than yours, will enable him to supplement these natural remedies at just the right moment so that you can make a surer and speedier recovery. He has special training where you have not. He won't give you drugs unless you need them. Trust him for that. And that momentary need of a drug may be just what will tide you over the critical period. Get the best medical advice and follow it to the letter.

Consumption is preventable, if by individual and communal effort westop discharging the refuse of our air-passages where the tubercle bacilli, which infest the nose and throat of practically everybody, can be tracked into the house, the conservatory of consumption. If all such as have the disease spit what they raise into paper cups, books of old newspaper, moist rags, and then burn these with fire, the spread of the Great White Plague, which carries off one in every ten, will be checked immediately, for it is only by what comes away from infected lungs that Consumption is catching.

Be done forever with Patent Resignation. Fight this enemy of the race. Never trouble about learning How to Die. Learn How to Live. The latest word of modern medical science is:

Consumption is Catching, It is Preventable, It is Curable.

Scientists Vs. Sentimentalists.

There was a very heated discussion in the Episcopal Convention last Thursday over a motion to adopt the Revised Version, instead of the King James, as the official version of the Protestant Episcopal Church. When the motion was first made, we are told, there was not one voice raised against it; but after an impassioned speech in opposition from one of the clerical members, it was defeated by all but a unanimous vote. The first attack made on the resolution characterized the authors of the Revised Version as infidel sciolists and their work as a monument of impertinent assumption and ignorant conceit. What was good in the Revised Edition was old and only what was bad was new. The speech that swayed the convention started out with the assertion that the scriptures were primarily and before all else sacred poetry, and not serious treatises on science and history; that they supplied food to the heart and not for the mind; that scientific economy and historic truth were not to be expected in the inspired pages; that the poetry had been transferred to the King James Version, and any attempt at this late day to alter a line or a section in the popular translation would be as sacrilegious and shocking to the politic sense as a revision of Shakespeare. What the people loved in the Old and New Testament was their sublime poetry, and this the iconoclasts were aiming to waste and destroy.

The advocates of the Revised Version contended that many passages in the King James Version were confused and many inaccurate; that the translation did not conform either to the Greek or to the Hebrew originals; that in the eyes of the learned many expressions in the popular version were little short of ridiculous. But the sciolists went down in defeat, and the sentimentalists hung their banner on the outer wall. The Muses of Song prevailed over the furies of Science and King James leads the tuneful band still.

It is difficult to say which party is the worst enemy of the Scriptures, the one that would amend them in the interest of science or the one that would protect their errors of translation in the interest of poetry. The people ever since the Reformation have been led to believe that the Scriptures they read were not a version or a translation at all; but a brand new edition of God's Word placed in the hands of Luther of Germany and the Commission of the Stuart King of England, and given to the world with the freshness of Heaven's typography still in their leaves, and the wealth of inspiration still exhaling from the lines. The people rejected and resented any criticism of their vernacular editions. The scientists might rail; what cared they for science? The Papists might laugh; what cared they for the Pope? It was not until a quarter of a century ago, when a biblical commission, composed of the foremost scholars in the different Protestant denomina-

tions, after nearly ten years' labor, gave their Revised Version, correcting certain texts of the King James Version and eliminating others, the corrections and eliminations all being approximations of the Catholic or Douay Version, that the faith of the Protestant English speaking world received its first great shock, and the idol erected by the Reformers fell broken to the ground. That revision did more to shock the faith of the common people in the divinity of the Scriptures than the attacks of Voltaire, Renan, Strauss and all the Tubingen school. It marks the beginning of the end of English speaking Protestantism.—Western Watchman.

An Interview with the Pope.

Monsieur Charles Bordes, leader of the "Schola Cantorum," or reformed Church Singing School in Paris, contributes to the Figaro of that city a most interesting account of his interview with the Pope after the solemn Gregorian Mass celebrated in St. Peter's on April 11. The Holy Father began by praising the Parisian "Schola Cantorum" for its adherence to the true principles of Church music. He went on to say that he was fully aware of all the difficulties that faced the much needed reform. "You," he said, "are young and ardent, and would wish to see this great undertaking accomplished to-morrow. Work, but without haste and without anger against men; and above all, trust the wisdom and vigilance of the Holy See. I have spoken and given publicity to my ideas. Rest assured, that in order to secure obedience, I will know how to take all the general and even the particular steps that will be necessary. I will act 'suaviter' (gently)." Then the Holy Father added, "but also 'fortiter,' (energetically).

His Holiness asked Mr. Bordes if he had been present at the Gregorian Mass in St. Peter's and what impression it had produced on him. Mr. Bordes expressed his enthusiastic admiration of the magnificent choral effects produced by that great Gregorian choir.

"I have heard," interjected Pius X., "that not everybody was of your opinion."

Encouraged by these words, Mr. Bordes related how a Roman lady before whom he had given vent to his enthusiasm had twitted him with being a Lutheran. (In Italy all Protestants are supposed to be Lutherans and all Lutheran music doleful). "Pius X. smiled and wished to have," writes Mr. Bordes, "my opinion of the whole ceremony. Remembering the deplorable tunes played by the Pope's silver trumpets at the moment of the elevation, I ventured to say: "It seemed to me, Holy Father, that there was only one blemish."

Interrupting me, the Pope exclaimed: "The trumpets! Ah! yes, the trumpets! That very evening I attended to that, henceforth they will play different tunes."

The Pope referred again to the detestable style of music that obtains in the Cathedral or collegiate singing schools of Italy and other countries.

"I love all the great musical styles," continued the Pope, "I love Bach, the great symphonists, and even the masterpieces of the opera, but I want the opera to remain on the stage. Those compositions are admirable, but the church is not their place. By little and little they have invaded it; we shall find means to turn them out. I remember one day, while I was saying Mass, at the moment of the consecration, I heard a voice singing, 'Mira O Norma!'"

And now comes an incident that reveals the Holy Father's close attention to remote happenings, an incident that will send away many a Montreal choirmaster with a flea in his ear.

"Just then the Pope rose, and rummaging among the papers heaped upon his desk, drew therefrom a newspaper clipping, which he showed me, remarking that it was taken from a Canadian journal. It was a list of the musical numbers rendered in the different Churches of Montreal on Easter Sunday. There were orchestral pieces, Masses of every kind, with tenor solos.

Underlining with his finger each of these programmes, Pius X. smiled ironically and said: "Do they perform such music as that in Paris?"

All I could answer was: "Alas! Holy Father, alas!"—North-west Review.

Our Puzzling Language.

"Our Puzzling Language" is the Inland Printer's caption for the following extract from Thresher World, showing how puzzling English verbs and prepositions are to the average foreigner. No wonder our language is found one of the most difficult to learn:

A professor in Columbia School of Mines tells of the troubles of a Frenchman with the verb "to break." "I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, M. De Beauvoir, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still. You mix them up so with prepositions. I saw your friend Mrs. Berkly just now," he continued. "She says she intends to break down her school earlier than usual. Am I right there?" "Break up her school, she must have said." "Oh, yes, I remembered! Break up school." "Why does she do that?" I asked. "Because her health is broken into." "Broken down?" "Broken down? Oh, yes! And indeed, since fever has broken up in her town—" "Broken out." "She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks." "Will she leave her house alone?"

"No: she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?" "Broken into." "Certainly; it is what I meant to say." "Is her son to be married soon?" "No: that engagement is broken—broken—" "Yes, broken off." "Ah, I had not heard that!" "She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well." "He merely broke the news; no preposition this time." "It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine young fellow—a breaker, I think." "A breaker and a fine fellow. Good-day!"

For Sale or To Let.

The property on Church Street, consisting of a good House, Barn, and about one quarter of an acre of land. Possession given after the 15th of June. For terms and particulars apply to owner, Mrs. ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY, Reservoir Mines, C. B., or to the subscriber.

COLIN J. CHISHOLM, St. Ninian Street.

FOR SALE.

ONE FLEET SALMON NETS. All ready to set, Hawsers and Hook new. Apply to DOUGALD McDONALD, Morristown. May 30th, 1904.

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 latter 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.

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.

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.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits,

\$6,192,705

Savings Bank Department

in connection with all Branches

Interest at current rate from date of deposit credited semi-annually.

Correspondence Solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pic-Nic Supplies, Tea, Groceries, Patent Medicines.—T. J. Bonner.
Auction.—F. H. MacPhie.
Tanner and Currier wanted.—T. Grant & Sons.
Homeseekers Excursions.—C. P. R.
Young Harry Allison—P. J. Laundry
Land Sale—Dan McMillan
Shoes for Sale—Johnson & Derwish
Wool Wanted—A Kirk & Co.
Custom Tailoring—Grown Tailoring Co.
Pic-Nic—Guysborough

LOCAL ITEMS.

ICE CREAM at Mrs. McNeil's, West End, Main St.

BEADS, SCAPULARS, crucifixes, etc., at Miss C. J. McDonald's.

THE SCHOONER CONGO arrived at St. John's, Nfld., yesterday, all well.

HAVING gone out of business, I will now sell my iron safe at a bargain.—Dan Chisholm.—adv. ii.

LOOK OUT for the auction on Saturday night, the closing night, at Dan Chisholm's.

FROSTS on Saturday and Monday nights did considerable damage, particularly to early vegetables and fruit trees.

FOUND, on the road leading from Antigonish to Heatherton, a bag containing parcels. The owner can have same at the CASKET Office.

THE SUMMER sailings of the Plant line commence on June 15th, the "Olivette" leaving Halifax for Boston every Wednesday at 3 p. m., and the "Halifax" resuming her popular Saturday night sailing from Halifax at midnight. From Boston every Tuesday and Saturday at noon.

REV. FR. DEVLIN, S. J., Montreal, will give the Missions announced to take place at St. Andrew's and the Cathedral. At St. Andrew's the Mission will commence on Sunday, 19th inst., and will conclude the following Sunday. The Rev. Father will then rest a week, and on Sunday, July 3rd, will open the mission at the Cathedral.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.—Dr. Ronan, Antigonish, has purchased 110 acres of land at Briley Brook from Colin Grant, Antigonish, giving in return 12 acres of land and house at the Harbour and \$800.

The Misses McKenna of Briley Brook have purchased the house on Hawthorne Street, Antigonish, owned by R. B. Murray.

FANCY PRICE FOR A HORSE.—Mr. John McDougall, of Sylvan Valley, Ant., sold a four-year-old colt this week to Mr. K. Sweet for \$250, probably the highest figure realized for so young an animal in this County. The colt was sired by Simon W., and closely resembles his sire. The present owner prizes the colt highly, and would be loathe to part with him for a much higher figure than that for which he bought.

A WONDERFUL COW.—Allan McDonnell, Esq., of South River Road, is the owner of a cow seventeen years old, that has raised 14 calves and is due to calve in September next. She has given milk every day for 14 years. Last spring she lost all her front teeth, today she has a full mouth of new teeth, and has the credit of throwing down an ordinary fence to get a mess. She is of the old stock, and got in Tracadie.—Com.

THE SUMMER Train Arrangements on the I. C. Railway went into effect on Monday of this week. The early express train leaves Antigonish now for the east at 1.05 p. m. and for the west at 1.53. The late express leaves Antigonish for the east at 5.32 p. m. and for the west at 5.57. The early express trains cross at Pomquet and the late at South River. The mixed train going east leaves at 12.30 noon, and going west at 8.10 a. m.

HYMENEAL.—At S. W. Margaree, June 7, 1904, Angus McIsaac of Inverness and Annie McFarlane of Upper Margaree were united in matrimonial bonds by Rev. F. J. Chisholm, the former being supported by Mr. John L. McIsaac of Inverness, and the latter by her sister Miss Cassie McFarlane. After the ceremony, the bridal party, which was a large one, drove to the hospitable home of the bride's parents where a good Highland wedding was enjoyed until Phebus shone over "Oncic 'us glin a' Bhraighie" the following morning. The wedding presents were useful and pretty.

THE STRIKE SITUATION is unchanged. Mr. Plummer, President of the Steel Company, is back from England. His views on the situation conform to those already published by the Company. The steamer Throld, loaded with ore from Wabana, has been ordered to a European port with her cargo. A steamer from Lake Superior with ore from the Steel Works arrived at Sydney last week. She is one of a fleet engaged to carry ore to Sydney and coal from Port Hastings to Lake districts. The strike must effect this arrangement, and Inverness coal operations will therefore likely also be interfered with to some extent.

THE ANTIGONISH County Farmers' Association will hold its first annual meeting at the Court House on Wednesday, June 23. There will be a session in the morning and one in the afternoon. The first will be devoted to the election of officers and other routine business. For the purpose of facilitating the work of the Association, the County has been divided into six districts, and each district is entitled to two representatives on the Board of Directors. It is hoped that a large number of farmers will attend, that the most suitable representation will be found for the different districts. The meeting in the afternoon will be addressed by Mr. W. H. Creighton of West River, Pictou County, Mr. T. H. Mason of Straffordville, Ont., and several local speakers. All interested in agriculture are urged to be present.

Meetings to be addressed by the above-named speakers will take place at Heatherton, St. Andrew's, and Upper South River.

SUPREME COURT.—The business of the June sittings of the Supreme Court was concluded on Thursday afternoon last. Neither party being desirous of pressing for an immediate verdict on the findings of the jury in the case of Kirk vs. Chisholm, Sweet & Co., the matter was by consent allowed to stand over until July. In Municipality of Antigonish vs. Grant, guardian of John McKenzie, judgment was given for the defendant, it being held that the Municipality was not the proper party to sue. R. R. Griffin for plaintiff, D. C. Chisholm for defendant. In Katie A. McDonald vs. Colin Grant, the return by the defendant of the horse sued for was ordered, with costs, but without damages. E. L. Gierrior for plaintiff, R. R. Griffin for defendant. In Frank A. Sweet and others vs. Ira P. Griffin no one appeared for the defendant and judgment was given for plaintiffs for the land claimed, with costs. R. R. Griffin for plaintiffs. The summer sittings take place on the 18th July.

THE NEWS of the sad death of Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Antigonish, on Sunday morning was a surprise and a shock to the community. Her body was found in the river immediately east of the Town, a short distance from her home. The circumstances leading up to her death are not definitely known. The neighbors noticed that she had been acting strangely and was rather melancholy lately. Her health was impaired, and she complained of heart trouble, which accounts for her going down to the river bank several morn-

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction on **SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1904,** on Main Street, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. a lot of Household Furniture, consisting of:
Beds, Mattresses, Bureaus, Mats, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Lounges and lots of other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms cash. F. H. McPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, June 15th, 1904.

A GRAND PIC-NIC
In Aid of St. Ann's Church,
will be held at
GUYSBORO, JULY 5th.
Gates opened at 8 a. m. Lunch at noon, and Tea in the evening will be served with all the delicacies of the season.
J. S. McDONALD, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the Antigonish Country Farmers' Association will be held at the **Court House, Antigonish,**
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th, 1904.
W. VINTEN, Secretary.

WANTED.
A Tanner and Currier.
Address, T. GRANT & SONS, Eureka.

PIC - NICS.
Again to the Front with our Large Stock of Picnic Supplies.

Everything you could possibly want at prices that defy competition. All drinks sold at factory prices. We are agents for Bigelow & Hood's famous Temperate Drinks, 16 Flavors, the best in Nova Scotia. Fruit Syrups—5 flavors. Cigars, Confectionery, Fruit, Biscuits, etc. etc. We can tell you how much stuff you want if you give us an approximate idea of how many people you expect, as we have a thorough experience. And remember, all goods left over and in good condition, can be returned.

BONNER'S GROCERY.
FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
A Lot of : :
New Shoes
will be sold at the following cut prices:

Men's Shoes, coarse,	\$1.00	.80
Working Shoes, strong,	1.50	\$1 10
Light Shoes,	1.65	1.15
Fine Shoes,	2.75	2.00
Rubber Heeled Fine Shoes,	2.75	1.90
Slater Shoes, real kind,	3.00	2.05
Women's Shoes,	1.25	.75
Middling Good Shoes,	1.50	1.10
Fine Shoes,	2.00	1.35
Women's Shoes,	1.75	1.15

Boys' Shoes Cut to Very Low Prices.
All Shoes sold ten per cent below cost.
—ALSO—
BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS.

Johnson & Derwish,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

ings last week and there resting. It is thought she did so again on Sunday morning and may have become sick and fallen into the water. Her son, who was the only other occupant of her home, noticed her absence from the premises on awaking Sunday, and hastened to search for her. With Mr. J. Slattery he proceeded to the spot she had been visiting the previous week, and found the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The loss of her husband and two daughters several years ago by diphtheria, and the report of the drowning of a son two years ago at White Horse, which however later proved an incorrect report, were heavy shocks to her, and necessarily had a bad effect on her mind, and tended to produce the melancholy and strange actions lately remarked by her neighbors. She was a woman of most pleasant and agreeable disposition, extremely kind and good, characteristics which won for her the respect and esteem of the community. She leaves two sons to mourn their loss. May she rest in peace.

WE HAVE for sale a good second hand riding waggon, also a good second hand express waggon. Would exchange in part payment for a good working horse.—A. Kirk & Co.

Crown Tailoring Co.

THE CROWN TAILORING Co. is still leading in Custom Clothing. Hundreds of samples to select from. Thirty per cent cheaper than other Tailors. All parcels prepaid.

Cleaning and Pressing Clothes Done on the Premises.
J. C. CHISHOLM, Agent

FOR SALE.

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

Gala Day at Bridgeport.

St. Patrick's L. O. C. will hold a

GRAND PIC-NIC
—ON THE—
CHAPEL GROUNDS,
BRIDGEPORT, ON
DOMINION DAY.

Is it the Intention to Make this The Pic-Nic of Pic-Nics of 1904.

The Day's programme will include, Dancing to excellent Violin and inspiring Bagpipe Music; Swinging on Swings that can't be surpassed; Games of all kinds usual at outdoor festivities.

The Society's Band will furnish a lengthy programme of choice Music, which of itself will be well worth the price of admission.

Supper will be served on the Grounds, and quantity and quality will be all that can be required.

Refreshments Galore will be sold at handsomely decorated booths.

The Picnic will end with a Grand Ball in the P. W. A. Hall.

In making plans for Dominion Day, omit anything you like, but don't fail to remember this Grand Picnic. It is sure to be the most enjoyable outdoor event of the Season.

Cars stop opposite Grounds. Gates open at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Admission - 25 Cents.

GRAND PIC-NIC
—AND—
HIGHLAND GAMES
—AT—
PORT HOOD, C. B.

July 1st and 2nd next.

Social and Industrial Parade, Mimic Indian Attack Dancing Pavilions Swings, etc., etc.

Dinner, Tea and all usual Refreshments on Grounds.

Highland Games, Professional and Amateur, Highland Dance, Bag-pipes and Highland Costume Competitions, afternoon of first day.

Liberal cash prizes and handsome medals will be awarded. Base ball game second day.

Excursions by rail and boat will be arranged. Visitors intending to stay over night can ensure securing accommodation by communicating with W. J. Smyth, Port Hood.

Watch posters for fuller particulars.
Adults: Admission, 25 cts.; Dinner, 35 cts.; Tea, 25 cts. Children: 10, 15 and 10 cts.

By Order of Committee.

Tenders for Hall.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Hall," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on **Monday, June 20th, 1904,** for the complete erection of a building for the Antigonish C. M. B. A. Hall Company, Limited. Plans and specifications may be seen at the "Casket" office, Antigonish, on and after Monday, the 30th inst. A certified cheque to the amount of \$300 must accompany each tender, to be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. Not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of Directors,
ALEX. D. CHISHOLM, Secretary.
Antigonish, 25th May, 1904.

BARGAINS
—IN—
BOOTS and SHOES.
I have placed a large number of pairs of boots and shoes, all sizes, all grades, all prices, and all in good condition, on a cheap table, all to be sold
AT HALF PRICE
and some even for less.
All those goods must be sold to make room for spring goods. Families would do well to examine these cheap goods and save half their money. These half price cuts are strictly cash.
Dougald McGillivray,
EAST END.

Where's the Man we Can't Please With a Suit?

The fairest flowers that have bloomed in the garden of fashion are
New Spring and Summer Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, etc.

Why not give yourself a spring treat? And what treat is better than a Suit, Overcoat, Hat, Shirt, Gloves or a pair of Shoes? Now is your opportunity. New things all in. Don't miss our show, if you are at all particular about what you are going to wear this season or what you pay for it. There is no man so handsome or so attractive that he can afford to go seedy. Drop your business for an hour, no matter what it is, whether digging ditches or cutting coupons, and come right in and treat yourself. You can afford it at these prices:

Suits, - - -	\$3.50 to 18.00	Caps, - - -	10c to 3.00
Top Coats, - - -	4.00 to 15.00	Collars, - - -	10c
Gloves, - - -	75c	Shirts, - - -	25c to 2.00
Hats, - - -	25c to \$3 00	Cuffs, - - -	15c
Ties, - - -	25c	Boots and Shoes,	1.00 to 5.00

You'll be a welcome visitor any day. We're always at your service. You can't call too soon or too often. Remember the old reliable your money back if you want it.

Highest Cash Price allowed for Wool, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Palace Clothing Company
AND POPULAR SHOE STORE,
Main Street, Antigonish.

HARDWARE!

In Stock and Arriving Daily:

- BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL,
- PAINTS OF ALL KINDS, including the celebrated Sherwin-Williams ready-mixed Paints for outside or interior work.
- WIRE AND CUT STEEL NAILS,
- BARBED AND PLAIN FENCE WIRE,
- CREAMERS AND FACTORY MILK CANS,
- WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
- LAWN MOWERS, DAISY CHURNS,
- SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS,
- RAYMONG SEWING MACHINES,
- RODGERS WHITE LIME,
- WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

A Large Stock of Carriagemakers', Blacksmiths' and Builders' Hardware.

All Kinds of Plumbing Work Done by Competent Workmen.

D. G. KIRK, KIRK'S BLOCK,
ANTIGONISH.

A Full Line of New up-to-date

SLATER BOOTS and SHOES

NOW IN STOCK AT

N. K. CUNNINGHAM'S, - Main Street.

Sole agent for Slater and Empress Shoes.

... THE ...
Mason & Risch Piano.
Its marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, make the Mason & Risch one of the truly great Pianos of the world.
The price is fair, neither high nor low.
Pay by the month if you prefer.

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD
Halifax, N. S., Moncton, N. B., Sackville, N. B.