

THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-third Year.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MAY 11.

The question of religion in the schools will not down. The United States drove it out of the public schools, with the result that their President has to turn schoolmaster and teach his millions of adult pupils that moral qualities are more valuable than money or anything that money can buy. He tells them that material prosperity will only bring deeper damnation upon them unless they attend to the requirements of the moral law. Would it not be more effective to have the school teachers impress all this upon the minds of the young?

The Autonomy Bill has passed its second reading by the stupendous majority of eighty-one votes. Even had not a single Catholic vote been cast for the Bill, it would still have carried. This is Parliament's answer to the bigots of Canada. It is as decisive as it is unmistakable. The sort of canvas that was made against the measure in Parliament and out of it, may be judged by an extract from a circular that has been sent broadcast throughout the country, from ocean to ocean. We give it here, big letters and all, from the printed form before us:

LET PARTYISM BE ANNIHILATED, and let both "LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES" stand shoulder to shoulder and STRENUOUSLY OPPOSE AND PROTEST AGAINST THE ATTEMPTED IMPOSITION OF A SYSTEM OF EDUCATION which is but a RELIC OF "THE DARK AGES" and SEEKS TO PERPETUATE BLIGHTING SUPERSTITIONS, CRUEL EXTORTIONS AND DEGRADING AND DEBASING DOGMAS WHICH DETHRONE CONSCIENCE, VIOLATE REASON, AND DARKEN THE INTELLECT, which stands in STRONG CONTRAST TO THOSE PRINCIPLES OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM WHICH ARE THE PILLARS OF OUR COUNTRY, AND WHICH ENNOBLE AND ELEVATE THE NATION BY THE CULTIVATION OF AN ENLIGHTENED INTELLIGENCE.

The Biblical Commission, appointed shortly before his death by Pope Leo XIII, recently issued the following decision which has received the approval of the Holy Father and thus constitutes a rule for the guidance of Catholic writers on Biblical subjects:

"Is it lawful for the Catholic Exegetist to solve the difficulties occurring in certain texts of Sacred Scripture, which appear to relate historical facts, by asserting that in these we have to deal with a tacit or implicit quotation of a document written by an uninspired author, and that the inspired author did not at all intend to approve or adopt all of these assertions, which cannot, therefore, be held to be free from error?"

"To this the Commission has decided to answer: In the negative, except in the case when, due regard being paid to the sense and judgment of the Church, it is proved by solid arguments: (1.) That the Sacred Writer has really quoted the sayings or documents of another; and (2.) that he has neither approved nor adopted them, so that he may be properly considered not to be speaking in his own name."

The momentous character of this decision may be inferred from the fact that it has taken the Commission three years to formulate its answer to the query submitted to it. For the past number of years many Catholic writers of note have been drifting with the tide of the Higher Criticism, so-called, quite beyond the limits where safe anchorage may be found. Theories

have been put forward which men of more sober mind within the Church deem incompatible with the traditional belief of Christians regarding the Divine Authorship of the Bible. One of these theories is that the inspired writers may have incorporated in their writings matter of a more or less legendary character, derived from uninspired sources, without indicating such sources, and at the same time without meaning to vouch for the truth of what was thus cited by them. It has been further freely maintained by those Catholic writers that the question whether such matter is contained in a given Book of Scripture, and to what extent, is one to be decided solely by Biblical criticism in accordance with the principles and tests of this new fangled science. "As soon as we know the facts," to quote the words of one of them, "that is to say the literary character of the narratives, the application of our principles offers no longer any difficulty. If the opinions of some theologians do not agree with those facts, critics have no right to change the facts, but theologians have to change their opinions." In other words, theologians must accept the dictum of the critics and hold their peace. The Holy See now reminds critics that it is not enough that they should "know the facts." The "facts" have to be "proved by solid arguments," and it must furthermore be proved by the same solid arguments that the sacred writer neither approves nor adopts as his own what he is supposed to borrow from uninspired sources. The burden of proof is shifted to the critic's shoulders, and is like to prove too heavy to bear—even for such herculean shoulders as his. What a writer borrows from others, even when he indicates the source, he is presumed to adopt and approve unless the contrary appears from the context. Thus the writer of the Second Book of Machabees takes nearly the whole of his matter from the historical narratives of Jason of Cyrene, and of course adopts as his own what Jason wrote. On the other hand, the writer of the Book of Job does but purport to give a faithful account of the words of Job and his friends, without expressing or implying approval of what they said. But what a writer borrows from others without acknowledgment he is simply presumed to adopt and approve. Whether this be a canon of the Higher Criticism or not, it is a canon of common sense, and the recent ruling of the Holy See does but apply it to the matter in hand.

In the American Presidential election of 1900 the Socialists cast 97,000 votes. In 1904 they cast 391,500 votes. The figures are significant, and the facts that they emphasize are very grave in character. The Trusts have become stronger than the Government. Organized money has with impunity for many years defied the law and ignored it. Slowly, and in a nervous and uncertain way, the masses of the people are awakening to the danger; and 391,500 of them are attempting to put the fire out by pouring oil upon it. If organized greed has grown frenzied, will things be made right by organized labor or organized industry going mad? Socialism is a dream, nay, worse, it is a nightmare. When we speak of pouring oil on a fire, we do not exaggerate. We must keep our minds clear, however, on this matter of Socialism. In the days of the "reign of terror" in France, the one word "aristocrat" whispered of a person, carried death with it. Because Socialism is a wild and fantastic web of frantic imaginings and baseless schemes, we must not allow ourselves to be led away by every accusation of interested or unintelligent writers or speakers who do not stop to think what is meant by "Socialism" before talking of it. Some American papers are endeavouring to meet the popular demand of the moment in that country for State ownership of public services, by crying out—"This is Socialism." It may or may not be such, according to the demand, and the extent to which it is desired to press the idea of State ownership. Government ownership of one of our

great Canadian Railways, the Intercolonial, has not been regarded as socialistic. The question whether others of our railways had or had not better be government in a question of politics or of public policy, and our public men disagree about it; but it has not, we believe, been suggested that such ownership is socialistic in tendency. Of course, when a government interferes to take over franchises or public services previously controlled by individuals or by corporations, the result may come near to some of the things that Socialists desire; but to call this a policy of Socialism is to misapply that term. The revelations concerning the "Standard Oil" financial operations; those concerning the Beef Trust, with its system of "holding up" the small dealers and consumers of beef, produce and fruit all over the United States; and other revelations, have set many people talking of government control of railroads and other things which are essential to free and untrammelled completion in trade and business; and we consider such people to be very far apart from the Socialists. True, if they should push their ideas too far, they might meet the Socialists half way; and that would be lamentable. The Trusts have become so powerful as to be terrible; but Socialism is a revolt as mad as that of the "terrorists" of Paris who formed one bad government; destroyed all government; and were in their turn themselves destroyed by the wild beasts of human passions which they had themselves unchained. Such would be the work of the Socialists. But the government control or State ownership, is something else; and it is not to be wholly condemned. It may not, and probably is not, desirable, as a permanent system, and certainly is not, as a general system. But it may well be the only effective means at certain times, and under certain conditions, with which to combat and overcome the forces of organized greed and rapacity. The workmen cannot make and unmake Trusts; but, all difficulties, deceptions, and popular weaknesses to the contrary notwithstanding, they can, thank God, make and unmake governments. If a wide and general system of government ownership be not a desirable thing, or good for a country, it is not because it is bad or socialistic in principle; but because of the opportunities it affords for corruption and jobbery. But thoughtful men are asking, and with reason, whether with all such weaknesses and defects such a system is not more responsive to the will of the people, and likely to be more just to them in general, than combinations of covetous and grasping men such as the manipulators of the mighty corporations in the United States which are called the "Trusts."

We believe in allowing a country to be developed by private endeavour, or by united endeavours of many men combined in companies, so long as such persons or companies do not get so grasping as cruelly abuse the people, and so long as they do not get so powerful as to defy laws and corrupt officials. That is, we believe in this as a general policy. Special cases may require different treatment, and men have disagreed about such, even here in Canada, and are likely to disagree again. We speak generally; and we believe that governments cannot do all the developing of national resources, nor do all the business of a country; and they would be unwise to try; but government ownership is not inherently bad nor objectionable in principle; and the people must always remember that they may have to fall back upon it at times, for safety against the pirates of finance and business who would drain the nation of its life blood. These reflections remind us of a very striking case of government interference and control which recently occurred in one of the American States; and we think it is a helpful illustration; for it shows that government control, so far from being necessarily socialistic, can sometimes be wisely and usefully exercised against the will of the people affected, and in defiance of their supposed wishes.

In 1900 the city of Galveston, Texas,

was swept by tidal waves from the Gulf of Mexico, and to a large extent was ruined. The city was bankrupt and heavily indebted. Outside aid was not forthcoming. The usual troubles of city government, "graft," and "boodling," had been previously rampant. To go on under the old conditions of management was impossible, if ever the city was to be extricated from the mire, the great works accomplished for the future safety of the city; and what did they do? Why, they did an astonishing thing: secured legislation which placed the control of the city in the hands of commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State, and responsible only to him, not to the people of the city at all. Think of that! Here was a most startling and sweeping invasion by government control. The charter of a great city was suspended. The people of that city were practically deprived of any voice, for a time, in the affairs of their own city, or in the disposal of their taxes. They recognized the necessity, submitted, and assisted, knowing that when matters were put right, they would resume their former sway. There is an example of the necessity of dealing strongly and vigorously with an unexpected and dangerous situation. Such situations are the justification for government control, and may require it and loudly demand it, at times.

ABOUT CONVERSIONS.

Personal experiences of a spiritual kind are always interesting, especially in the case of people who are in dead earnest about their own souls and have been led in consequence to changes of life which involve self-denial and sacrifice. Four or five years ago it occurred to a convert in England to publish a book giving the experiences of a large number of converts. He wrote to several, asking a brief statement of facts, and the result is the book appropriately called *Roads to Rome*, published by Longmans & Co. It contains replies from sixty-five British men and women and one Swiss living now in England. The variety in the points of departure is striking. The only remarkable thing common to all is that they are well educated. Nearly half of them are graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. There are clergymen, both Anglican and Nonconformist, lawyers, doctors, merchants, men of science and women of the world. Many passed directly from High Church Anglicanism or other form of Protestantism into the Church. Others journeyed through the valley of unbelief, having discarded all profession of religious faith. In their enquiries, some began with the past and worked up to the present, while others took the present state of things in the world to understand the past. Some climbed step by step from a belief in God to the divinity of Christ and finally to His Church. Others looked directly at the Church and saw in her the tokens of divine authority sufficient to guarantee faith in Christ and in all that she teaches. And two at least received an illumination of mind without argument or effort on their part, like St. Paul on the road to Damascus. Thus, Robert Bracey, a young man in Birmingham, went occasionally to the oratory church to get a glimpse of Newman. One day he went to High Mass. Newman did not preach that day. Bracey says: "I remember well my contempt for all I saw, and my complete ignorance of the meaning of everything. The sermon that morning happened to be a very poor one indeed, and the preacher floundered about sadly. And yet it was in the midst of that very sermon that Faith came to me. I suddenly found—how, I know not—that I believed in this religion of which I knew so little. And that (to my utter dismay, for I foresaw the troubles and difficulties such a change would involve) I was a Catholic. I went out of that church with my brain in a whirl, but as certain of the truth of Catholicism as I am to-day, and quite prepared to give up everything for its sake. That night, for the first time since I was eight years old, I said my prayers." He took eighteen months

of study and reflection to make quite sure that there was no hallucination about it. This case shows clearly how faith is a gift from God. It is as much a gift in the case of those who studied before they received it as in his case. As another convert says, "a conversion is and must always be the work of God. No amount of reading, no amount of controversy, will ever bring a soul to the divine light of faith. It is dark till God illuminate it. Nevertheless, to a soul who seeks it and earnestly prays for it, surely He will never deny this grace." Study and argument may be a necessary condition in many cases, chiefly to remove obstacles, but only a condition, not the real cause of faith. Sometimes the illumination, whether before or after enquiry, brightens up the whole mind as by a flash. Sometimes it affects the conscience, causing a strong sense of the duty to seek admission to the Catholic Church, and after admission comes the lasting peace of mind that passeth understanding. There is often a solid mental conviction that Catholicism is the truth of God before the gift of faith is received, or even after it has been received and lost through disobedience or failure to act when action became a duty. Mgr. Robison, in the account of his conversion, remarks that men who enter the Church and fall away again are not necessarily apostates. They may never have had the faith. They were sincere and were intellectually convinced; but the gift of faith may have been wanting. Faith is an act of the reason, but different both in kind and in degree from the intellectual consent which comes from a process of argument. It is a seeing, even though obscurely, rather than a reasoning. "We see now through a glass in a dark manner," but still we see. Thank God for the gift. Hence priests who receive converts are careful to ascertain whether faith is present, and not merely an intellectual inference. Several of the writers in *Roads to Rome* express the surprise they felt at not being received at once with open arms when they applied for admission. Commander Paget of the Royal Navy was started on the road of enquiry by the reply of a friend whom he asked how it happened that he was a Catholic while his brother was a Protestant. "Because the Catholic is the only safe religion to die in." Paget said to himself: "Good God, can this be true?" He had thought one religion as good as another, and that it was merely a question of birth. After examining the whole question for himself he went to Father Meagher of Simonstown, and expected to be received at once. "To this expectation I received a rude shock, for, to my astonishment he sent me away, telling me kindly to look well into the matter, and to come again in a fortnight's time if of the same mind. But when I called again in the hope of being received without further formalities, I received another shock. He told me that I must now, if I would indeed be a Catholic, put myself under instruction, and commence by learning the Catechism. He quoted the text of Scripture, 'Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.' I found that I had to become as a little child, and to sit down and be taught. I learnt the Catechism by heart, and went to him daily to repeat my lesson." That man has the gift of faith beyond a doubt. No mere act of reasoning would have given him the strength to become as a little child. Not only has the gift to be proved but it has to be paid for. Of course it is beyond price; but God exacts a return in the form of self-sacrifice. The convert has to face losses of various kinds. Relatives and friends resent the change and make him or her feel their displeasure. Sometimes there is a loss of wealth or position or both. In all cases there is pain on the part of friends which causes reflex suffering in a kind heart. But the gain is always greater far than the cost. And you, Catholic reader, who received this gift in childhood, what return are you making for so great a gift? Do you suppose that it is only in the case of converts that the gift of faith should make one tread the way of the Cross without murmur?

AN ODD FREAK.

(W. W. Jacobs considers this his best story.)

"Speaking o' money," said the night-watchman thoughtfully, as he selected an empty soap-box on the wharf for a seat. "The whole world would be different if we all had more of it. It would be a brighter and a happier place for everybody."

that there winder-blind, or something o' the kind; tie 'im up with a bit o' line, and take 'im round to Ted Reddish in the 'ighway and sell 'im a 'undered quid as a wild man o' Borneo."

That's the wild man, I s'pose, on the 'earthrug?' "That's 'im munn," ses old Sam, very short.

Crass Ignorance. - An East Side kindergarten was about to give her class a lesson, with "The Kitten" as the subject. She began by saying: "Our lesson this morning will be all about the kitten. Now, can any little boy or girl tell me which grows on the kitten - fur or feathers?"

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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.

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An Old-Fashioned Grace. Not long ago in a crowded railway station a mother and daughter were observed engaged in argument.

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THE CASKET,

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

A MORALITY PLAY.

The theatre is certainly one of the last places which we should recommend our readers to visit during Lent. Yet if they had an opportunity of witnessing a performance of the old English morality play "Everyman," we should certainly advise them to take advantage of it as being one of the best ways in which they could spend a Lenten afternoon or evening. "Everyman," as given by Ben Greet's English players, is produced with that absence of scenic accessories which we understand was characteristic of the medieval stage. There is no rise nor fall of the curtain, and everything depends upon the actors, nothing upon the stage-carpenter. At the beginning a prolocutor, dressed in the costume of a serious-minded citizen of the fifteenth-century, walks down through the audience as though he had just entered the hall, ascends the stage and bids those who are present give serious heed to what they shall see and hear. After he has gone as he came, the voice of God is heard declaring that Everyman must be brought to account for his wasted life, and calling on Death to bear him this message. Death appears, a veritable skeleton; one wonders how there can be room for flesh and blood beneath the dress which represents mere bones. In one hand he carries a trumpet from which from time to time he sounds a mournful note, while with the other he beats funeral taps upon a drum. He announces that he has come to do God's bidding. At this moment Everyman appears, a gayly-dressed youth fingering a lute. He is passing by when Death arrests him and delivers the dread message, warning him to put his affairs in order for the journey he must take and the account he must give. Left to himself, Everyman is in despair till he remembers that he has friends who will doubtless accompany him on his journey and assist him in rendering his account. He calls for Good Fellowship who at once appears, a splendid specimen of manhood with hearty voice and jolly laugh. He is ready to do anything for his friend, even to kill someone for him; but when he learns of the mysterious journey from which there is to be no return, his tone changes, he flatly refuses to accompany him, and abruptly departs. Then Everyman calls on his kinsfolk, and two cousins answer his call. The scene with Good Fellowship is repeated, and the cousins take leave of the unhappy youth with mocking words and laughter. He feels less hopeful now about appealing to others, but at last decides to invoke the aid of Riches for whom he has laboured so earnestly, and to whom he has been so deeply attached. A veil is drawn aside from a niche and a hideous figure is seen seated in the midst of money-bags and treasure-boxes. The poor youth hears harsher language now, for Riches upbraids him and scoffs at him for his long devotion to one whose business is to ruin men's souls not to save them. Heartbroken at these cruel words, Everyman knows not whither to turn. After much hesitation he doffs his cap and timidly beseeches the help of Good Deeds. Another niche is unveiled, and a figure dressed as a Carmelite nun is seen lying weakly on a couch. Good Deeds announces her willingness to accompany him, but regrets that she is too feeble to make the journey. She advises him to seek her sister Knowledge and to do as bidden by her. Knowledge appears, a queenly figure, and tells Everyman that as his first preparation for the great journey he should approach Confession and be relieved of the burden of his sins. This he agrees to do, and kneeling to Confession, personified by an old monk, he acknowledges his faults. Confession gives him a coarse penitential robe which he accepts willingly, and then holds out for his acceptance a scourge. Long and painful is Everyman's struggle before he can bring himself to accept this latter. No sooner has he done so, however, than the voice of Good Deeds is heard,

not weak and plaintive as before but strong and joyful, announcing that she has recovered her strength and will gladly go with Everyman upon his journey. Quickly she comes to his side, and she and Knowledge tell him of some other friends who will be of the company, namely, Beauty, Strength, Discretion and Five Wits. One of these advises him to set his accounts in order, and he does so, bestowing half his goods in restitution and the remainder in alms. Then another pronounces a glowing eulogy upon the Priesthood as being the greatest thing on earth, and bids Everyman have recourse to it in order to receive the Blessed Body and the Holy Anointing. Reverence forbids that these should be administered on the stage, so Everyman withdraws to receive them. The words of the *Corpus Domini* and other prayers are heard, and shortly afterwards Everyman returns clothed in a white robe and leaning on a rude cross. Beauty, Strength, Discretion and Five Wits clasp their hands with his upon the road and vow to accompany him to the end, but a moment later when the tomb is opened to receive him they too depart, and Everyman descends into his last resting-place with no witnesses save Knowledge and Good Deeds. The same voice which spoke the prologue now delivers the epilogue, commending what has been seen and heard to the thoughtful remembrance of those present, that they may know how to prepare for their own last journey.

The exquisite art with which all this is set forth by the talented players whom Mr. Greet has brought to America has drawn cultured audiences to the production wherever it is given, in spite of its severely religious character. Yet these people, who cannot be ignorant that Catholicism was the religion of the Middle Ages, seem to be surprised at what they see and hear, and some of them resent it as though they had been entrapped into attending one of our church services. Can it be that they never believed that the faith which our people profess to-day was once the faith of the bulk of the English people? If they did not believe it before, they must believe it now. No changes have been made in "Everyman" to suit it to a twentieth-century audience, save to modernise the language a little. The actors have been thoroughly trained in every detail of their work, even to the reverent bowing of the head at the mention of the Holy Name. The prayers to God the Father and God the Son, interspersed throughout the piece, are in perfect good taste; the invocations to Our Lady are beautiful, but hold distinctly a second place; of the saints there is no mention at all. These facts show that no Protestant hand has tampered with the play; for the average of well-informed Protestants seem still to be convinced that Mariolatry and hagiolatry were the principal features of the religion of Englishmen at the time of the Wars of the Roses. "Everyman" should go far to undeceive them, and to make them acknowledge: "After all, they had genuine Christianity and a clear understanding of its eternal truths in those despised Middle Ages." This old morality play jars rudely on the sensibilities of the frivolous. We overheard one woman remark as she left the theatre: "I am glad I did not live in the Middle Ages; they were too tragic." On the other hand, it may induce serious recollection on the part of others, and give them a much-needed meditation on death such as they would never make at home or in church. If it should do this, the fifteenth century monk who wrote the play will have exercised a wholesome influence upon an age which is at the very antipodes of the ages of faith in which he lived.

Cape Breton Notes.

Sandy Borden, a miner, received fatal injuries in the pit at Caledonia Mines on Tuesday, a fall of earth struck and buried him.

Finlay MacDonald, barrister, was elected an alderman of Sydney on Tuesday, defeating W. T. Lynch by 45 votes.

The revision of electoral lists of the County of Cape Breton for 1905 have been completed, showing that there are now 19,893 voters in the County. Of these 5618 are in the Town of Glace Bay, 4,000 in Sydney, 1362 in North Sydney, 1379 in Sydney Mines, 384 in Louisburg and the remainder in the country districts.

The homestead entries for the month of April show how rapidly the west is becoming filled up. The number of homestead entries for the month was 1,463 greater than for April last year. There were 3,791 entries for the past month and 2,328 for April, 1904.

Extracts From Letters From Rome.

ROME, APRIL, 15th, 1905.

Thursday, the 13th inst., I saw His Holiness the Pope. I never set eyes on such a delightful person. He is the very incarnation of goodness, large and powerful-looking withal. His countenance beams with dignity and kindness. The Pope is intensely loved by everybody who knows him, and no wonder. Our Propagandists and about a dozen Canadians, lay and cleric, among them Sir Charles Tupper, were received in audience at the same time. The latter was greeted by the Pope in the warmest possible manner. His Holiness, holding him by the hand, said it was a pleasure for him to meet so valiant a defender of the rights of Catholics. Sir Charles was deeply touched by the whole affair, and said afterwards it was the most pleasing incident of his life.

I am doing my best to visit the principal places of interest in this wonderful city. Already I have visited St. Peter's, St. Cecilia's and many other churches. But I am not half done. It would take a long life time to see and study the treasures of art, learning and religion, which make of Rome the most interesting city in the world. I shall not fail of course to see the Catacombs.

I do not write this letter to give anything but the faintest outline of what I see, and carefully note. Later on I shall give a fuller description of it all. I am looking forward with interest to the solemn Offices of Holy Week and Easter Sunday. So grand and impressive are they always, that visitors in immense throngs flow into the city to be present at them. Shortly after Easter, we all leave for home. His Lordship and Father McIntosh sail from Naples to New York. I return by way of the British Isles, and my *companion de voyage* will be Father Alexander McKenzie of the diocese of Antigonish, lately ordained, who has been a student at the Propaganda for the past five years.

How fortunate we are, to be sure, in visiting Rome with Bishop Cameron. To his Lordship we are indebted, of course, for having been received in audience by His Holiness so very soon after our arrival in the city. He knows well the etiquette of the Vatican, and no American prelate stands higher there for learning, piety, and administrative ability. And knowing so well the city and country he can tell us what to see and where to go with greatest profit. The Bishop talks of making this his last visit to Rome. It may be his last—he is not far now from his four-score years—but his mind is as vigorous as ever, and the man who walks with him till he is tired is slow to realize that he is growing old, and to believe that he is not good for one other visit at least to the Eternal City.

The young ecclesiastics of the diocese of Antigonish, now pursuing their studies in the College of the Propaganda are all well and giving good account of themselves. What a glorious institution is this College of the Propaganda. Not that the structure itself is grand or imposing. One who has seen the principal colleges even of Canada, especially Laval, Quebec, with its magnificence, would be tempted to call the Propaganda dingy and musty and decidedly out of date. But just here let me say that in Europe there is certain not unreasonable pride taken in ancient monuments which are loved and revered not for their beauty but for the history and associations which centuries have entwined around them. And so it is with the Propaganda. The far-famed college has been for centuries the home *par excellence* of ecclesiastical lore, and from its halls have gone forth into the world innumerable priests, learned, pious and devoted, to kindle or nourish the light of Faith, and to sacrifice themselves in the cause of religion. In the glare of such brilliant light the eye refuses to criticise the architectural make up of the Propaganda; nay, many would feel sorry to see the old buildings replaced by the most gorgeous of modern structures.

Just here you will allow me to dip never so little into the ancient pagan classics. You will the more readily pardon my doing so for having visited quite recently the tomb of the author, from whose work, the *Aeneid*, I am going to borrow a scene. I mean Virgil, of course. In the first book of *Aeneid* you remember, how he depicts the feelings of "Pius Aeneas," as he enters the temple of Juno, and sees there painted on the walls the history of his own unhappy country, and the fate of its heroes. He recognises the faces of many of the latter and not a few of the scenes described are familiar to him. With feelings somewhat akin to those of "Aeneas," a priest, no matter from what part of the world, visits the ancient historic halls of the Propaganda. There he finds the names of many of the priests living and dead who have been heroes of the Faith in his own country. The story of their labors and zeal is not painted there of course as vividly as that of the heroes in the temple of Juno. It is not unwritten, however, nor unknown. It fills many a page of Church history, even in our own Diocese of Antigonish, and it is all recorded in Heaven.

I hope the doors of the Propaganda shall ever be open to students from our Diocese. The training received there in Philosophy and Theology is of the very highest order, and I am convinced that the privilege of sending subjects there serves much to keep us in closer touch with Rome, the centre of Catholicity.

Attorney-General Longley, president of the Nova Scotia Exhibition commission, has received word from Hon. Sydney Fisher, that the Dominion Exhibition of 1906 will be held in Halifax.

Unique legal proceedings will be taken at Montreal when Donald McMaster will move that the Montreal harbor board and individual members be adjudged in contempt of court for having attempted to deal with the harbor berths and spaces in connection with the C. P. R. notwithstanding the injunction prohibiting them from so doing.

The strike situation at Chicago continues to be serious. 1100 waggons are out under police escort. Some shooting has occurred by guards armed with guns. One or two men were killed. Some army waggons have been sent out by the government for business use.

NOTICE.

The American Watch Repairing Co. has opened a
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repair Shop
— IN THE —
OLD QUEEN HOTEL BUILDING,
All work neatly and promptly done.
Give us a call.
B. A. PRATT,
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TENDERS FOR FARM.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the
20th Day of June next,
for the purchase of the farm at Morristown known as the Allan Duncan McIsaac farm.
The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.
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Black Panama Voiles, 42 in. wide, at 60, 80, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50
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Black Lustres, 42 in. wide, at - - - 50c to 1.25 yd
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Our spring showing of these garments is the finest to be seen. One view of them will convince you of that fact.

Spring Jackets.

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

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We are sure to suit you if you want a nobby costume, (all colours, all sizes). Prices from - 10.00 to 20.00

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We are showing a large range in all colours and materials. Prices from - - - 1.50 to 10.00

Beautiful Silk Waists.

We feel confident that our range of Silk Waists will please every woman that sees them. The prices we have marked them at are very low for such excellent waists. Seeing them will prove what we say.
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Our stock of Ladies' Waterproofs is now complete, and comprises the latest London productions in the newest materials and shades.

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

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Sterling values in Lace Curtains. Hardly a home that will not want some room refurnished with lace curtains during the turnover of things while house-cleaning.
Special Curtain Value: Nottingham lace, good pattern, 54 in. wide, 3½ yds long at - - - 1.25

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Just received, fresh stock of choice

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Comprising

- WHITE RUSSIAN, RED and WHITE FIFE WHEAT
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- TWO AND SIX ROWED BARLEY, PEAS, TARES AND CORN.
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Also a full stock of GARDEN SEEDS.

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ANTIGONISH, N. S.

This is the ideal beverage for every body.

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Drink it often and have good health.

The Care of the Lungs

We shall now pass on to the ventilators of the human factory—the lungs—and examine their structure and functions. We shall see what defects in everyday life lead to disease in those organs.

The lungs are spongy in texture, being composed of very small cells containing air, and the walls of those cells contain numerous minute blood-vessels. Thus the impure blood from the various tissues of the body is brought into close contact with pure air, and by a vital act it changes its impurities for oxygen, and flows on to nourish the other organs of the body.

You will thus see that it was no misnomer to speak of the lungs as ventilators, and it must also strike you how very important it is to the organism to keep them healthy and in good working order. Any defect in their structure or in the quality of the air supply has a widespread effect. There is not a single organ but will be injured as a natural result.

What then are the causes of the impairment of structure in the lungs? The answer must be subdivided into those causes which act during the period of growth, and hinder the proper development of the organs, and the causes which, acting at all periods of life, irritate the lung tissue, set up inflammation, and thus interfere with the structure and function.

It is plain that a sufficiency of nutritious food is all important during childhood and youth, as well, and more so, than at any other age. Imperfect development of the lungs results from want in this respect. Also an impediment to respiration, such as too tight clothing and the presence of enlarged tonsils and of growths at the back of the nose, prevents the proper expansion of the chest and lungs. The question of tight clothes is easily arranged, but in the case of growths surgical treatment is necessary. A lack of healthy outdoor exercise is a very common cause of "weak-chestedness." It is oftentimes necessary to have recourse to regulated gymnastic movements in order to overcome the bad effects of want of outdoor exercise.

The mechanical irritants which have an injurious effect are cold, particles of dust or caustic gas in the air, and microbes, which later have a further specific effect in causing trouble.

Cold as a cause of lung disease is very familiar to us all, and is far more injurious when we are subjected to its influence suddenly. Bronchitis is a very common result. We often hear people ascribe pneumonia and consumption to this cause. Although they are mistaken, still the sudden exposure to cold lowers the natural resistance of the lungs, and gives an opportunity to the microbes which are the real cause of those diseases.

Various trades are considered injurious to the lungs, owing to the air which the workers have to inhale being loaded with tiny particles and irritating gases, and the same objection may be brought against living in large centres of population, and in proximity to factories, mines, &c.

In latter years the microbe as a cause of lung trouble is on everybody's lips, but it is well to remember that if we are in good health, with properly developed lungs, the microbe can do us very little damage. It is amongst the weakly from childhood and in those who are run down from any cause that danger is to be feared. Let the youth be well-developed, let him have plenty of chest room; let him take precautions against cold, and the inhalation of air bearing those irritating particles; let him lead an open-air life as much as possible, and he may have little fear of the various microbes.

While speaking of the lungs we may draw your attention to clothing. You do not want an abundance of it. What you do wear should be comfortable, loose, and, as far as possible, made of wool. If more clothes are required remember that the back is just as important to be looked after as the front of the chest. The ordinary clothes of men are made without the least thought being given to this fact. Look at the back of your waistcoat and compare it with the front; and likewise how carefully you button up your double-breasted overcoat, forgetting that there is far more lung surface exposed behind than in front. With regard to the neck, it is not at all a good idea to keep the neck muffled up.
—Catholic Weekly.

The Smell of Clark's.

Clark's Luscious Lunch Tongue—so appetizing and juicy—sets the gastric juices flowing. It stimulates hunger and completes digestion.

Rich France.

France is the country of small farmers, small shopkeepers, small manufacturers, small savings and possessions, the aggregate of which makes France very rich, though she has few citizens wealthy, according to the swollen American standard. A Frenchman is a "millionaire" with a million francs, less than \$200,000. Yet less than twenty thousand Frenchmen have or are known to have that amount or more. Only ten Frenchmen with more than \$10,000,000; only 100 worth from \$10,000,000 to \$19,000,000; only 14,000 worth from \$193,000 to \$386,000. There are as many farms in France as in the United States, which is fifteen times larger. Nine million Frenchmen or Frenchwomen pay taxes. It is the ambition of almost every Frenchman in business to retire with a small competence, say at fifty. The more reckless and rather spendthrift Americans have much to learn from the French. Yet the savings-banks deposits are enormous, and the saving habit grows.
—Everybody's Magazine.

Proper use of a Title.

Mr. Joseph Pope, under secretary of state for Canada, lately had a very interesting letter in the *Mail and Empire* dealing with the use of the title "Hon."

"There are two ways to regard titles of honor," writes Mr. Pope. "One is to proclaim that this is a new and democratic country, where all such distinctions are entirely out of place, and then proceed arbitrarily to confer the title of 'Honorable' upon every man in the community who holds, or who has ever held, any political office.

"This is the United States custom, and I am sorry to see that it is beginning to infect Canadians. The British plan, and, indeed, that of all monarchical countries, is to regard titles as emanating from the Sovereign—the fount of honor—and to be governed accordingly. As a part of the British empire we necessarily adhere to the latter system.

The King has not left us in any doubt as to the application of titles of honor in Canada. On the contrary, he has embodied his directions in words so plain that they cannot possibly be misunderstood. (I quote from the authorized table of titles):

"6. Executive councillors of provinces to be styled 'Honorable,' but only while in office, and the title not to be continued afterwards."

"The King here does not explicitly command that retired executive councillors of Canada may be styled by some other title, and, therefore, I maintain that it involves a less flagrant disrespect of authority to style a retired executive councillor 'Your Lordship' than to style him 'Honorable,' because the latter is the one title his Majesty has categorically declared he is not to enjoy.

"The ostentatious disregard of the authorized regulations which you excuse or defend, scarcely seems to me justified by the argument that this is a free country, and a man can call himself what he pleases in it.

"I am equally unable to share your view, that because members of the King's Privy Council of Canada retain the title 'Honorable' for life, therefore retired Executive councillors of provinces should be accorded the same privilege. A cursory examination of the authorized table of titles would show that it is based on the principle of gradation—that the more honorable position should enjoy the more honorable distinction. Few persons will be found to dispute that the advisers of his Excellency the Governor-General in respect of the government of Canada, are charged with higher duties and responsibility than the advisers of the Governor-General's deputy in respect of the local affairs of one province of the Dominion.

"So impressed was Sir John Macdonald by the dignity of the office of Privy Councillor, that he desired that the title 'Right Honorable' should appertain thereto, and he thus gives his reasons in 1867:—'Canada will soon have as large a population as Ireland, and the duties and responsibilities of Privy Councillors of Canada are much greater than those attaching to similar offices in Ireland.'

"Lord Monck, the first Governor-General of Canada, agreed with his chief adviser in this matter, for he writes to Sir John:

"My own wish would be to treat the Privy Councillors of Canada, both as to title and tenure of office, exactly as the Privy Councillors of England and Ireland are dealt with. I have stated this view very strongly in conversation as well as in a formal despatch to the Duke of Buckingham, but up to this time I have had no intimation of his views on the subject."

"In conclusion and with regard to the practice of the indiscriminate application of the title of 'Honorable,' I would recall the wise and true remark made by Mr. Edward Blake on the floor of the Ontario Legislature when the attributes of the Lieutenant-Governor were up for discussion many years ago, 'That it adds to no man's dignity to assume unjust and unfounded pretensions.'

"While I am on the subject, may I be permitted to call your attention to another misapplication of terms, which is just now rife. I refer to the constant use in the press and elsewhere of the word 'Parliament,' meaning thereby the Provincial Legislature. This is altogether a misnomer, as the most casual reference to the Act of Union will show. That Act declares that there shall be "one Parliament for Canada," and a Legislature for Ontario, and throughout it carefully differentiates between the two expressions.

"This incorrect use of the word 'Parliament' has frequently been called attention to, notably by Sir John Macdonald as Minister of Justice, in his report on the Statutes of Ontario, dated 1st July, 1868, and by Hon. Edward Blake in his review of the legislation of Manitoba and Quebec for the year 1876. In the latter report Mr. Blake explicitly states that the expression 'Parliament' is "objectionable," as applied to the Local Legislature."

Knowing how to Dress.

A few years ago a well-known teacher who had founded and carried on for many years a successful school for girls in one of the Middle States decided to retire. She looked about for a successor.

Many candidates were brought to her notice. The place was an important one. The emoluments were large, no school stood higher in the esteem of the public, and Mrs. Blank was anxious to find just the right woman for the position.

At last a lady offered to take the school who apparently had every qualification to carry it on with distinction. She was one of the most learned women in the country, she



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When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

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Your money back for any cause of complaint.

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We manufacture good wool into desirable patterns of TWEEDS of the very best quality, such as have built up our business and made our reputation; we then manufacture these tweeds into Clothing of the very latest designs, well trimmed, and well made.

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Is established in Antigonish, to sell these goods as all products of the Humphrey Mills.

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We give you best value for your money and for your wool.

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D. G. WHIDDEN,
MANAGER ANTIGONISH BRANCH.

spoke a half-dozen languages, and was witty and wise in them all; she had a long and successful record as an educator.

But Mrs. Blank, after a brief interview, declined to consider her as a candidate, and also refused to make known at the time her reasons for this decision. Years afterwards she said to a friend:

"There was no doubt as to her scholarship or her ability to teach, but her gloves were soiled and one shoe had lost half of the buttons. Trifles, you think? But they betrayed qualities which made her unfit to be the guide of young girls. The woman, whatever her ability, who does not respect herself enough to be clean and neat will never command the respect of others."

The applicant never knew that her slovenly glove and gaping shoe cost her a position of ease and honor for life.

A place of trust, with a large salary, was open to women in one of the public departments in Washington several years ago. One candidate brought the highest recommendations, but

was dismissed promptly by the committee who had the power of appointment. She was glaringly dressed in the extreme of the fashion, with glittering jewels and nodding plumes.

"We want a working woman, not a coquette," said the chairman, after the absurdly dressed candidate had retired.

Nothing shows sense or discretion more accurately in man or woman than the way in which they dress. If they attach just the correct importance to their coats or gowns, they are likely also to estimate the other factors of life at their just values.

A Good Suggestion.

Mr. C. C. Wainwright of Lemon City, Fla., has written the manufactures that much better results are obtained from the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in cases of pains in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus by taking it in water as hot as can be drunk. That when taken in this way the effect is double in rapidity. "It seems to get at the right spot instantly," he says. For sale by all druggists.

Lotasine Gall Cure

CURES
Harness and Saddle
Galls quickly,
sores, wounds—barbed wire cuts and all skin diseases in horse, cattle and dogs.

25 cts. at all dealers.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, May 7th, 1905, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

LEAVE ANTIGONISH.

No. 56 Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, 9:15

" 20 Express for Halifax, . . . 12:15

" 25 Express for Sydney, 12:30

" 53 Mixed for Mulgrave, . . . 1:00

" 58 Express for Truro, 1:30

" 19 Express for Sydney, 12:14

All trains run by Atlantic Station, twenty-four o'clock is midnight.

Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.

Moncton, N. B. May 5th, 1905

A Great Jesuit Missionary.

There has recently been published in four volumes "The Life, Letters, and Times of Father De Smet among the North American Indians," by two Protestant gentlemen, Hiram Martin Chittenden, U. S. A., and Alfred Talbot Richardson. Reviewing this work in the April number of the Messenger, Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., tells how a wandering band of Iroquois, having crossed the continent to Oregon, desired to have a Blackrobe in their new home and persuaded the Flatheads and Nez Percés of that region to seek one.

wrote to De Smet from St. Louis in 1852: "You can do more for the welfare of the Indians in keeping them at peace with the United States than an army with banners." "Finally," says Father Campbell, "there can be no delusion when the Government of the United States, which acts in such matters only after clear proofs of ability, again and again called on him to give his help for the pacification of the Indian tribes. He assisted at the great Indian council of 1851 near Fort Laramie. In 1858 and 1859 he accompanied the Utah and Oregon expeditions under General Harney in the nominal capacity of Chaplain, but in the actual role of pacificator and intermediary between the military and Indians. In 1864 he was sent by the Government to pacify the Indians of the Upper Missouri, and again on a similar errand in 1867. In 1868 it was alone through his great influence that the hostile Sioux, who had declared war to the death with the white race and were spreading terror over the whole region of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Valleys, were induced to meet the commissioners of the Government and enter into a treaty of peace. That list of achievements is surely enough to confer greatness on any man. If he had never accomplished anything else than the peaceful conquest of Sitting Bull, among whose maddened warriors he walked with that same amazing courage which he constantly displayed, holding the banner of the Blessed Virgin in his hand, pleading with them to forget and forgive the past, and leading them finally down into the very midst of the United States Army, for they placed absolute confidence in his word, and succeeding finally in bringing 50,000 Indians back again to allegiance to the Government, in spite of all the outrages of which they had been the victims, that alone entitles him to a place of highest honor among the distinguished men of this nation.

ing almost one-third of what is left of the aboriginal population; and on account of his marvellous and almost miraculous power in keeping the hostile Indian tribes at peace and at times putting an end to or averting the horrors of savage war, when the Government was absolutely helpless and implored his aid, as well as on account of his own personal qualities as a man, as a missionary, as a patriot, as a philanthropist and a priest, his memory should be held in benediction. His name is on our mountains and lakes, but the nation should build his monument."

Beware of Imitations of the Celebrated DIAMOND DYES.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CRUDE AND WEAK DYES OFFER PREMIUMS TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS TO SELL THEM TO UNSUSPECTING WOMEN.

Diamond Dyes have a most enviable past and present history for successes in home dyeing. Their fast, rich and fashionable colors have made them the most noted home dyes in the world. The imitation and crude dyes made and sold for the immense profits they bring the makers of such trash, only result in dire destruction to useful and expensive goods requiring re-coloring. These adulterated dyes may be tolerated by some sections of our Indian population, but wise, prudent and cultured women select Diamond Dyes when they need pure, full and brilliant colors for home dyeing.

not the retailer of the common dyes that should be paid by the manufacturers, it is the unfortunate women, who, after using such dyestuffs, find their dresses, skirts, jackets, capes, blouses, ribbons and other materials ruined forever. Diamond Dyes give the ladies a choice of 48 colors, thirty-two for wool and silk and sixteen for cotton and all mixed goods, each dye guaranteed to do its special work. Makers of the adulterated dyes deceive people when they tell them that any one of their dyes will color any kind of fabric. Such a statement is stupidly false.

A Good Family Liniment.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries, which are of frequent occurrence, there is nothing so good. It soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief from pain, but causes the parts to heal in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood-poisoning is avoided. Sold by all druggists.

Principles, not Personalities.

The statement made by a close friend of John D. Rockefeller in Monday's Times represents, no doubt, an honest man's honest opinion of Mr. Rockefeller's motives. Moreover, it no doubt represents this trust magnate as he sees himself, namely, as a man with nothing on his conscience and many reasons to pride himself on his character and benevolence.

It is a great mistake to judge men to be villains because they do wrong things, especially in business. Everyone should learn to distinguish between principles and personalities. "Judge not" applies in regard to the characters and motives of trust leaders as well as of sneak thieves or frail humanity of any sort. There is one class of shallow people who, because they know wealthy people and corporation monarchs, and know them to be kindly and lovable, conscientious and high-minded, therefore conclude that everything in the business system under which they do business must be quite right, and that any objection raised to this system must be ignorant anarchy.

On the other hand, there are many who, because they see the wrong and suffering which comes from the monopoly of privileges by the few, conclude that every man of great wealth and prominent in the industrial world must be a fiend incarnate—utterly without either feeling or principle. One of these views, if such unthinking prejudice may be dignified as a "view," is an unreasonable and absurd as the other. Men are in large measure what the customs of their time and their environment make them. Because a man conducts family prayers in sincerity and delights in the religious activity of his son does not prove that his business conforms to the New Testament standard; neither does it prove him a hypocrite that his business does not so conform. The minds of men are so constituted that they can easily deceive themselves, and Mr. Rockefeller only blinds himself to the same offenses that thousands upon thousands of other men commit on a smaller scale.

The saddest part of the industrial evils of our time is the way it is vitiating the moral sense of well-meaning people. Instead of making the people more willing to condone the offenses committed by the Standard Oil company, Mr. Rockefeller's self-deceived complacency should make them redouble their efforts to root out the system responsible for such profanation. "Religion is one thing, business is another," is a terrible arraignment of both religion and business. In some way they must be adjusted each to each, or both will be found rotten at the heart.

Ayer's
Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.
Sarsaparilla
The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.
The Children
Biliousness, constipation prevent recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

WOOL WOOL

A large quantity of Tub Washed Wool wanted and Butter in exchange for Goods. Highest cash price allowed for the following : : : : :
MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S, SUITS, PANTS, RAIN COATS, OVERALLS, TRUNKS, VALISES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, TIES, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.
All Goods marked in plain figures at lowest CASH VALUE. Also Cash paid for Wool. Inspection and Enquiries Solicited.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.
"International is 'The Stock Food'" and "now is the time" to feed it. For sale wholesale and retail by : : :
Duncan Chisholm
agent for Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.

FOR SALE.
The well known property on Hawthorn St., consisting of one half acre of land, a house which contains 7 rooms with kitchen and pantry, also a barn with stable room for 7 head of cattle. The house is supplied with water from the Town Water system.
NEIL MCINTYRE,
Miller,
Hawthorn St.,
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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 pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation. For further particulars and terms apply to
C. E. GREGORY, Barrister,
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FARM FOR SALE.
That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situated at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm. It consists of 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent intervals, yielding hay of prime quality. It contains excellent hardwood, Timber, Poles, etc. It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
THOMAS W. CHISHOLM,
147 Cambridge Street,
Charlestown, Mass.
Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
Beauley, Antigonish

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Israel Stallion, 1 sensation Stallion. Notice - R. A. Pratt. Don Bashaw Stallion. Notice - D. Macdonald. Land Sale - D. D. Chisholm. Teams Wanted - F. D. McNeil. Tenders for Farm - B. H. Crozier. Tenders for Church - A. J. Chisholm, P. P. Farm for sale or to let - McIsaac & Chisholm

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE EAST TRAINS resumed running on Monday. The time schedule is the same as before the suspension.

THE STORES of the Town will be closed on Wednesday, 24th inst., the day being a public holiday.

DAN M. McLELLAN of Fairmont, has sold to R. D. Kirk his hackney stallion "Fairmont Swell." The price paid was \$125.00.

THE CONTRACT for the erection of the new post office in this Town has been awarded to Messrs. Rhodes & Curry of Amherst.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES of the High School takes place today, Thursday, at 3 p. m. at the College Hall. The public are invited to attend.

THE PLANT LINE steamer "Halifax," commencing May 17th, will leave Halifax every Wednesday at midnight after the arrival of the late trains, instead of Wednesday at 8 A. M.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON and Rev. D. J. McIntosh arrived in New York yesterday morning from Rome. They will reach Antigonish on next Monday's noon express.

SHERIFF HARRIS of Pictou has paid several visits to Antigonish this spring to buy horses. Yesterday he shipped four horses from here to Pictou. The prices for horses this spring are good.

CONCERT.—Last event of 1904-05 in the College Hall. Don't miss the good variety concert in the College Hall tonight. Doors open at 7.30, concert begins at 8. Tickets (35 and 25 cents) can be had at Miss McDonald's bookstore. Watch for the posters.

A GRAND BAZAAR will be held at Irish Cove on the 4th and 5th July next, in aid of the Parish of Red Islands. The Committee in charge will spare no trouble in making it one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The event will be advertised, with all details, later on.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Mr. J. A. Chisholm, barrister, Halifax, for copies of Catholic periodicals published at Georgetown, British Guiana, and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from which countries Mr. Chisholm has just returned after a few weeks' visit.

DANIEL A. McISAAC, of St. Andrews, Ant., has graduated and taken the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Dentistry from the Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich. He has also taken a veterinary course, graduating and receiving his Diploma from the Veterinary Science Association of Canada. We wish Dr. McIsaac every success.

DR. ALEXANDER W. MILLER, who has just received his degrees from Dalhousie College, was in Town yesterday, en route to his home at Margaree. Dr. Miller was noted when a student at St. F. X. College for his good disposition, integrity and ability. We hope he will meet the decided success in his profession that he deserves. He has not yet determined where he will locate.

THE CONCERT at Macdonald's Hall on last Thursday evening by Mrs. MacKinnon Cooke and Mr. Cooke was listened to by the audience with sincere enjoyment. Mrs. Cooke has a voice of great compass, and it has undergone considerable training. Her rendering of several numbers on the lengthy programme was much appreciated. Mr. Cooke's readings were encored.

CHURCH FURNITURE.—A firm which turns out first class work in altars, pews, pew-ends, confessionals, etc., is that of Allard, Leclerc & Crevier, 316 St. Charles Borromeo St., Montreal. It is said that an altar made by them recently for the Cathedral at St. George's, Newfoundland, is really fine. The body is of quartered oak. It has twenty-two Corinthian columns and polished red cherry shafts.

AT A MEETING of the Presbytery of Pictou, held in St. James School Room, Antigonish, Monday afternoon, Rev. D. J. Nicholson, B. A., a member of the graduating class of 1905, Pine Hill College, accepted a call to the Congregation of Union Centre and Lochaber. Mr. Nicholson's induction will take place in Chalmers Church, Lochaber, Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 10.30 a. m. Rev. A. Rogers will preside. Rev. A. D. Macintosh is to preach. Rev. E. Gillies is to address the Ministers, and Rev. F. L. Jobb the people.

WILLIAM DEWAR of Barney's River, Pictou, has been doing considerable logging the past winter at Upper Ohio. He intends to raft the logs down the West River to the I. C. R. track at Gillis's Cove, below the Town of Antigonish, where he will place a portable saw mill. He also talks of having a stationary mill erected at that point with railway siding. It is a convenient site for handling and shipping lumber, if there is any quantity of timber along the waters of the West River to warrant operations.

HYMNICAL.—At St. Paul's Church, Worcester, Mass., on April 27th, Rev. William H. Goggin united in the bonds of holy matrimony Mr. Charles R. Dion of that place and Miss Mary C. McDonald, formerly of Arisaig, this county. The bride was assisted by Miss Mary G. Shipe, while Mr. Leger Le Monne did like honors for the groom. After a reception at their new home, 20 Dryden St., Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Dion went to Florida on a wedding trip. They were the recipients of many presents.

MAY PARTY.—The fifth annual May Party of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Maritime Provincial Club will be held on Thursday evening, May 25, at Catholic Union Hall, cor. of Worcester and Washington Streets, Boston. As the Auxiliary intend to create a fund in their treasury this year for the benefit of sick and needy members, the proceeds of this party will be put aside as a nucleus of the benefit fund, and this—apart from the enjoyment and pleasure always derived—should appeal to the hearts of all provincialists. Nothing is being spared on the part of the ladies to make the occasion an evening of rare enjoyment.

DUNCAN AND SARAH KENNEDY of Loch Kairnie, this County, have just received the sad tidings of the death of their son, D. Gordon, at Rhyolite, Nevada, which took place on the 14th inst. Their daughters, Cassie and Laura (Mrs. D. McMillan) passed through here last Tuesday to the home of their parents to disclose to them the sad news. The daughters, who live in Boston, had a telegram from their sister, who also is in Nevada, and who was with the deceased during his short illness, that he had passed away. Instead of wiring home they decided to come in person. The deceased left home a little over three years ago. The cause of his death was pneumonia. He was 21 years of age. He leaves to mourn his loss his parents, three sisters and two brothers, one being Dr. Alexander Kennedy of Boston, the other Willie, who is in Dawson City. The deceased was a steady and promising young man and the sorrowing parents, sisters and brothers have the sympathy of friends and acquaintances in this very sore bereavement.

OBITUARY.—Captain Angus Macdonald, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of this Town, passed away at his home on Pleasant Street on Thursday morning last, after an illness of ten days, of pneumonia. The deceased was born at Cape George in 1817, and was therefore eighty-eight years of age at the time of his death—a fact which his vigorous appearance and active habits made it difficult to realize. In early life he followed the sea as a master mariner, and after his retirement resided at Antigonish Harbour Landing and for the past sixteen years in Town, during which time he had charge of the Dominion Government Building here. He married Mary, daughter of the late Lauchlin McKinnon, and niece of the late Archibald McKinnon who died in 1876. He leaves five daughters—Mrs. John Chisholm of North River, Mrs. Jas. O'Brien, Mrs. J. R. Haley and Mrs. Edward McIntosh, of this Town, and Miss Annie, of Danvers, Mass.—all of whom were present at his death-bed. His only son, John H., resides at Cripple Creek, Colorado. All have the sincere sympathy of their wide circle of friends, as well as that of the entire community, in which their lamented father was so well known and so highly and deservedly esteemed. "Captain Angus," as he was familiarly known, was a man of sterling integrity and a sincere and devout Christian. Every morning, in storm or shine, he was present at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and this

SENSATION. The pure bred Hackney Stallion "Sensation" will stand for service at subscriber's stables on Church street. Terms will be announced later. "Fairmont Swell" will also be at the same stables for the service of a very few mares. R. D. KIRK, HOWARD McNAIR, Owner, Groom.

ALL PURPOSE STALLION. DON BASHAW. Race Record, 2.30. That handsome and general purpose Stallion "Don Bashaw" will stand for service during the season of 1905 at stable of the Old Queen Hotel, Antigonish, on Monday and Tuesday mornings and Saturdays (all day), Thursdays and Fridays at stable of Thomas G. Kiely, Lower South River. Don B. is colour Jet Black, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1330 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 Swif. All mares at their owners' risk. Season closing Aug. 1, 1905. Terms: Single service \$4, payable at time of service; season 10, payable at close of season; insurance \$10, payable when mare proves in foal. THOMAS G. KIELY, Owner, Lower South River.

ISRAEL. This famous Stallion is to visit Antigonish on MONDAY, 22nd INST., and will remain for a short time for service. J. D. KEITH, Stallion.

Farm For Sale or to Let. The subscribers offer for sale or to let the farm owned by the late Daniel Gillis at Glen Road. For particulars apply to McISAAC & CHISHOLM, Barristers, Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, 1905.

continued up to his last illness. He was laid to rest on Saturday morning after a High Mass of Requiem at the Cathedral, and the respect in which he was held was attested by the very large number present. May he rest in peace!

Personal. Rev. R. L. Macdonald, P. P., St. Peter's, was in Town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Duggan and children of Roxbury, arrived here on the 3rd. inst. to take up their residence at their native home, Upper Springfield, Ant.

Mr. R. M. Morrison, of the Bank of Commerce staff, Antigonish, has gone to Windsor, Ont., where he enters the office of the same institution. He spent a number of years here, and was regarded as a capable bank official and a courteous young man.

Among the Advertisers.

Girl wanted for general housework, apply to Mrs. C. Edgar Whidden.

Wanted.—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. C. M. Henry, Church street.

A full line of double and single carriages. Also double and single harness and the genuine Bain waggon at D. McIsaac's. See fuller particulars next week.

R. D. Kirk has secured the pure bred hackney stallion "Sensation," and expects him here on Friday or Saturday. He is said to be a great horse and the winner of sweepstakes prizes at exhibitions where he has been shown.

TEAMS WANTED. Several Teams are wanted to haul stone from the Briley Brook quarry to the I. C. R. Station yard, Town. Apply to F. D. McNEIL, Back Road Briley Brook.

Tender for Church. Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon Friday, the 19th inst., for the building of a Catholic Church, at Marble Mountain, Inverness Co. Plans and specifications may be seen at Creighish Glebe House or with John McDougall, Contractor, Antigonish. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ARCHD. J. CHISHOLM, P. P. Creighish, May 5th 1905.

TENDERS. Will be received by the Subscriber till NOON SATURDAY, 13TH INST. for removing the C. M. B. A. Hall, so-called, at Inverness, a distance of about 1500 feet. The first part of the distance is a little up grade, the rest level. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. A. L. MacDONALD, P. P. Inverness, N. S., May 1st 1905.

TENDERS. SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 8TH DAY OF MAY, by the undersigned for the supply of Nails, Tarred Paper, Dry Paper, Zinc and Sheet Lead for C. M. B. A. Hall Building, to be delivered no later than the 15th day of May. Specifications can be had by applying to the undersigned. Tenders will also be received up to the 15TH DAY OF MAY, for the supplying of Glass and Laths required by said Hall. Also for plastering. The glass and Laths to be delivered no later than 1st Day of June. The plastering to commence when lathing is ready. Specifications of glass, or quality of laths required, or any information about the plastering can be had from the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. A. D. CHISHOLM, Secretary, Antigonish, May 2, 1905.

AUCTION. To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber on May 23rd, at 10 o'clock, the following: 1 Horse, 4 years old; 1 Horse, 2 years old; Also, Farming Implements, consisting of Baling Machine, Mowing Machine, Plow, and Cart, etc. Also, Household Furniture and many articles too numerous to mention. Terms: 6 months on approved notes and security. ARCHD. McDOUGALL, Ballantyne's Cove, April 26, 1905.

Farm For Sale or to Let. The subscribers offer for sale or to let the farm owned by the late Daniel Gillis at Glen Road. For particulars apply to McISAAC & CHISHOLM, Barristers, Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, 1905.

SPRING. The Latest Edition just in from England, Canada and United States.

The fairest flowers that have ever bloomed in the garden of fashions are our

New Spring Suits, Top Coats, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hoisery, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Everybody who reads this will please consider it an invitation to drop in and see us. The new Spring attire is all here, we have kept our eyes wide open and whatever is new and attractive from the best Clothing Designers in the Country will be found here at LOW PRICES. Everybody naturally desires the best they can get for the price, we keep ourselves constantly in position to give it to them, come in and see all about this talk.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Men's Suits, Men's Top Coats, Youths' Suits with Long Pants, etc. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$10.00.

Our bargains still continue in our SHOE DEPARTMENT, all new goods. Admission nothing. Investigate. Remember the word investigate. Your money back if you want it.

PALACE CLOTHING CO. AND POPULAR SHOE STORE MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Seeds! Seeds!

JUST ARRIVED A Large Selection of Field and Garden Seeds.

AMERICAN BANNER. 20TH CENTURY. SENSATION. WHITE RUSSIAN. WHITE FIFE. RED FIFE.

BARLEY, PEAS, CORN, TIMOTHY AND CLOVER Also a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk and packages.

JUST ARRIVED: ONE CAR NO. 1 FEED OATS. ONE CAR MIDDINGS AND CHOP FEED. ONE CAR WIRE NAILS.

Always in stock best brands of ONTARIO AND MANITOBA FLOUR, also OAT MEAL, ROLLED OATS, CORN MEAL, and choice GROCERIES.

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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

Advertisement for 'The Fit and Style' shoes, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the quality and service of the shoes.

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

Mason & Risch Piano.

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

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

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

Clearance Sale. I am now offering my entire stock AT COST ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS. SEE LIST OF BARGAINS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED. J. S. O'BRIEN, ANTIGONISH, N. S.