

THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-second Year.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The Very Rev. William Joseph Miller, O. M. I., has been appointed the first Vicar-Apostolic of the Transvaal, with his see at Johannesburg.

Father Walter Sidgreaves, S. J., of the Stonyhurst Observatory, has been awarded a gold medal by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for his spectroscopic work as shown in the astronomical section.

Even the *Independent* is moved to remark that, in view of the way things are going in France, "we much fear that the abolition of the Concordat will not mean what we know as a free Church in a free State, but sharp control of the Church by the State."

Some of the largest wineries in California dispose of the greater part of their output to the manufacturers of proprietary medicines for the benefit of those who enjoy their stimulating effect though they would not touch a drop of wine or spirits if they knew it.

Had the attempts recently made to wreck the new American battle-ship "Connecticut," been made in a foreign port instead of right at home, the great American people might have found in them the materials for another unprovoked war. The world "remembers the Maine."

The United States is a Protestant nation, says Dr. Lyman Abbott. We are just waiting to see. If Secretary Hay's atrocious insult to the faith of Catholics is allowed to go unrebuked, now that it has been made public, we shall conclude that Dr. Abbott is right.

The month just passed was a remarkable one in the history of the United States. It was the first month since 1885, the first in almost two hundred months, in which there was not a single case of lynching recorded throughout the length and breadth of that great and free country.

No European sovereign except the Czar is guarded more closely than was President Roosevelt during his flying visit to the St. Louis Fair. Our American friends realize that three assassinations in thirty-five years is a record which even the effete monarchies of Europe cannot equal.

When Phil May, the popular cartoonist of *Punch* died, we learned that he was an Irishman. Dan Leno, who has been the favourite of London music halls for a score of years, died the other day and we are told that his real name was Galvin, and that his children were educated in a London convent. Leno's work was absolutely clean, and he has left no successor.

When the Russians reported last June that they had destroyed one of Japan's best battle ships, the *Yashima*, they were not believed in the face of Japan's denial. The English and American press now believes the report was correct. So it may be that General Kuroki was really killed on October 4th, as the Russians say, though the Japanese deny it.

Before the last elections the Italian Socialists had ninety members among the five hundred in the Chamber of Deputies; now they have only about seventy. The fact that the Catholics who usually abstain from voting went

to the polls in large numbers excited the anti-clericals to riotous demonstrations in which several ecclesiastics were assaulted.

Colorado is on the brink of a revolution. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by 12,000 majority, but the Republican occupant of the seat says the election was carried by fraud, and announces his intention of holding on. He is supported in this by the big corporations who regard him as their friend. It begins to look as though the people of Canada and the United States would have to go back to open voting.

The name of Francis Xavier Schoupe, S. J., is familiar to the students of our diocesan college. He was also the author of a text-book in Dogmatic Theology and several volumes of sermons. Father Schoupe was a Belgian by birth, and was a professor in his native land till sixteen years ago. He died at Darjeeling, India, on the 11th of October last, in the 81st year of his age. May he rest in peace.

Just before the Presidential election our American exchanges,—at least the Republican ones,—were enthusiastic over the appointment of an Irish Catholic worthy of the name to a Cabinet position. Now we are told that Postmaster-General Wynne is to be made Consul-General at London. The term of a Catholic's tenure of Cabinet office in the States seems to be a few weeks. Yet if any man had a claim on the Postmaster-Generalship it was Mr. Wynne, because of the vigour and success with which he exposed the frauds in that department.

We are not disposed to boast of the reference of the North Sea affair to the Hague Tribunal till we see how it turns out. It is a good thing, however, to have a court to which the great powers feel they can, without any sacrifice of national pride, refer a dispute which hitherto has known no arbitrament but the sword. It may yet end in war, in this case, but every day's postponement makes it easier to avert such a calamity. Great credit is due in this matter to the tactful diplomacy of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, the first statesman of France to-day and one who is entirely out of sympathy with M. Combes' anti-clerical policy.

Great Britain is a Protestant country, we are well aware. But it is high time that those of its Catholic subjects who devote themselves to the service of the State should be treated more fairly. Catholic soldiers and sailors are very poorly provided for in the matter of chaplains. In India, where a chaplain's work is peculiarly hard, the Anglican chaplains get two months' leave of absence every year and a pension after fourteen years' service; the Catholic chaplain gets no leave and no pension. A petition has been presented to Lord Kitchener, praying that this inequality be removed.

President Roosevelt has suffered a good deal of twitting about his proposals for a Peace Conference, as contrasted with his theories as to "efficient fighting strength," and his attitude towards South American republics. But it would seem that the people care very little whether a politician means what he says or not, so long as his inconsistency does not cause some general disturbance, or directly affect the happiness of the people themselves. Theories, maxims, and everything else to the contrary notwithstanding, most people look the stable door after the horse is stolen.

The *New York Sun* informs us that the Marquise de Meriville came to America without her husband last January, and at that time was suffering from a nervous derangement which rendered her deaf and almost blind. She recovered sufficiently to go abroad again, but ever since then she has been more or less of an invalid. This information taken together with the fact that the news of her leaving

the Church was not given out by herself, as at first reported, but by her anti-clerical husband, makes the affair much less sensational because more easily explained than it at first appeared.

A writer in the *Paris Revue*, the organ of the French Protestants, describes how the growing commercial activity of the Chinese is likely to become a "yellow peril" to Europe and America. The Society of the Red Dragon, for instance, owns hundreds of tea and rice plantations, has fleets on the rivers and seas, administers banks in the provincial cities, and has its own postal service. It owns silk and cotton factories, deals in wood and metals, has monopolized the pineapple preserving industry in Singapore, is aiming at that of fish-salting in Riga, has the best photographic studio in St. Petersburg, is at the head of the tea trade in Moscow, grows vines in California, and manufactures drugs in Paris.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* has succeeded in getting into Port Arthur and interviewing General Stoessel. He reports that ninety per cent. of the Japanese shells do no damage, that trade is running smoothly, and that the restaurants can furnish plenty of canned goods though horse flesh is the only fresh meat. There is a good deal of typhoid fever, and no water except what is preserved in cisterns. General Stoessel praises the Japanese for their kindness to the Russian wounded, and says he feels proud of fighting such a foe. The interview gives the impression that the Russian commander is as intelligent and humane as he is skilful and brave.

Here are a couple of more choice specimens of the reports sent in from the Freemason lodges to keep Catholic army officers from promotion: "He descends from his horse to salute the Host when he meets it in the street," "in a speech at the distribution of prizes to the students, he used the name of God with objectionable frequency," "he goes regularly to church in full uniform with an enormous missal under his arm." It was the *Figaro* that made the great journalistic "scoop" of stealing these reports from the War Office, and it is being bitterly denounced for its treachery by those who were using the reports even more treacherously to work injustice to deserving men.

The name of Sankey recalls the melodies of "Hold the Fort," "Pull for the Shore" and many others by which the American singer and composer assisted the late D. L. Moody in his evangelistic services. The Catholics of England have just lost a Sankey of their own, who as an Oxford student was the first in three hundred years to take the degree of Bachelor of Music, who as an Anglican clergyman published a book of hymns some twenty years ago which remains popular to this day, and who since his ordination to the priesthood in 1883 has enriched Catholic music to a great degree. Father Sankey was the son of a clergyman, and so popular a minister himself that when he became a Catholic nearly half his congregation followed him.

Sir Edward Clarke's remark at the Thanksgiving Day dinner in London, that the people of the United States have no right to call themselves Americans, was a joke of course, but a joke in very bad taste. The American editors are indignant at it, but they are probably not aware, or they forget, that Mr. Joseph H. Choate, at whose expense Sir Edward cracked the joke, is notorious for making jokes in bad taste himself. He grossly offended a Scottish society in New York by whom he was invited to meet Lord Aberdeen; while his language at an Irish society dinner went beyond the limits of a joke altogether. He has lately changed the name of his official residence from "United States Embassy" to "American Embassy," and it was to this that Sir Edward Clarke was referring.

Lord Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, has just published

two volumes of *Reminiscences*. Touching on his conversion, which he describes like the blunt, self-reliant Englishman that he is, he says he had long been a friend of Cardinal Manning: "I often spent an hour with him on a Sunday morning or afternoon discussing general topics. At my request, when I had no thought of being converted to his Church, he marked in a book of prayers which he gave me, several of his own selections, which I have carefully preserved; but I can truly say that he never uttered one word or made the least attempt to proselytise me. He left me my own free uncontrolled and uncontrollable action. My reception into the Church of Rome was purely of my own free choice and will, and according to the exercise of my own judgment. I thought for myself and acted for myself, or I should not have acted at all. I have always been and am satisfied that I was right."

At the Dominion Educational Association one of the speakers said:

"In our day the responsibility of parents as such has been reduced almost to zero in the education of their children. As parents have thrown off responsibilities teachers have taken them up."

All except Socialists will agree in deploring this fact. Teachers are unable to take the place or perform the duties of parents. The school is a poor substitute for the family. The teacher may be a better man or woman than the parent, in a given case, more religious or more refined, and can effectually aid the parent in the work of forming character; but the family is a divine institution and the school is a man-made institution. A nation can be vigorous and happy with inferior schools if only its family life is sound. The best schools in the world will not save it from disaster if parents throw off their educational responsibilities.

The Grand Orient of France is not ashamed of having played the part of spy on officers of the army in order to report to the Minister of War whether they or any members of their families went to Mass. It has published a manifesto, declaring that it is proud of the work, and bitterly denouncing the traitor who sold its reports to the enemies of the Government. "And now, in the name of Freemasonry," it says, "we declare aloud that in furnishing the War Office with information on the faithful servants of the Republic, and on those who by their hostile attitude aroused legitimate anxiety, the Grand Orient of France is convinced that it exercised not only a legitimate right, but fulfilled one of the strictest duties. The Republic is ours. We have won it at a heavy cost, and Masons may above all others claim the honour of having obtained its triumph. If it had not been for Freemasonry the Republic would long ago have ceased to exist, free thought would have been for ever overwhelmed by the triumphant congregations, and Pius X. would reign as master over an enslaved France." It should be remembered that the famous Law of Associations was intended, so its promoters said, to apply to all societies, whether lay or clerical. If it had been so applied the Grand Orient would be as illegal as the Society of Jesus.

At the time of the Kisheneff massacre Russia thought she could afford to despise the united protests of the world. Since the war broke out, she feels a sense of loneliness. Especially does she feel that the United States, whose attitude she thought would be friendly, and whose opinion she, in common with all the nations of Europe, values very highly, has ignored the practical sympathy which Russia had shown the Union during the Civil War, because of hatred for the tyrannous manner in which Russia governs her own people. When M. de Plevhe, the Minister of the Interior, who had acted a Cromwellian part towards Finland, was assassinated last summer, Russia must have noted that the expressions of horror received from various parts of the world were tempered by a belief that this able statesman had brought his fate upon himself. His successor,

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, is what is called in Russia a "liberal." He has relaxed the policy of his department in regard to the Finns and the Jews, and has tolerated newspaper publications to an extent never known before in Russia. More than this, he encouraged the last convention of the presidents of zemstvos, which has proved to be an extraordinary event. The zemstvo is a provincial assembly, composed of representatives of the peasants and of the landlords. Their meetings hitherto have been rather academic in character, for they knew that they dared not make them anything more. On this occasion, however, they were given to understand that they might speak freely. The result is that thirty-eight presidents of the zemstvos have prepared a memorial to the Czar in which they say that Russia needs constitutional government and a representative legislature, that the peasantry should have some voice in public affairs, and that it is advisable that freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press should be granted. The memorialists do not expect their requests to be granted, as yet; but the fact that they are permitted to utter them is a great step in advance for Russia. It is also noteworthy that the official newspaper of the Holy Synod throws out the hint that the patriotism shown by Dissenters equally with their Orthodox brethren since the war began would be fittingly rewarded by a greater measure of religious toleration.

Our American exchanges have said a great deal in the past three years concerning the weak efforts made by the Catholics of the British Empire to have the abominable Royal Declaration against transubstantiation abolished. None of them has pretended to doubt that King Edward would gladly see it abolished, but constitutional changes come slowly in British countries. Catholics throughout the Empire have spoken and written and petitioned against it; it has twice been made the subject of debate in the House of Lords; but a satisfactory substitute for this safeguard of the Protestant Succession has not yet been discovered, and until it is discovered nothing will be done. But our American brethren have now a similar problem on their hands, and we are anxiously waiting to see what they are going to do about it. The election campaign of this fall brought to light the fact that in the book called "Castilian Days," published by John Hay in 1871, the present Secretary of State uses language concerning transubstantiation beside which the Royal Declaration is comparatively inoffensive. Indeed, we should need to go to the books of Chiniquy to find a parallel for its infamous references to our most sacred beliefs, or for its slanderous insinuations concerning the confessional and the celibacy of the clergy. One influential Catholic journal thinks that no attention should now be paid to a book written when its author was a very young man; but another calls attention to the fact that the book was reprinted in 1890, and again in 1903, without any change. Now, King Edward cannot help himself in the matter of the Royal Declaration; neither can his Catholic subjects help themselves. England is officially Protestant, and thinks it yet necessary thus to make official declaration of the fact. But Secretary Hay can help himself; and the Catholics of the United States can help themselves. No clause of the Constitution requires him to retain those offensive passages in his book; and American Catholics are able, if they choose to exert their strength, to make him either apologize or resign his position. Blaine lost his election because he listened without remonstrance to a violent preacher's "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." McKinley thought it better to withdraw from the church where an expatriated Canadian "banged the Pope" as he had been accustomed to do in Toronto on the twelfth of July. Roosevelt is as reasonable as McKinley, and Hay is no stronger than Blaine. United action by the Catholic press and Catholic societies will bring about the desired result.

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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, DECEMBER 15.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MIRACLES.

The *Presbyterian Witness* compares the cures at Lourdes with those said to be wrought by Dowie and the Christian Science people. So far as we are aware, however, neither Dowie nor Mrs. Eddy has set up a medical bureau where all the cures are subjected to a most rigid examination in which those who do not believe in the pretensions of the founder of Zion City or of the Mother of Christian Science are invited to take part. Such a medical bureau is established at Lourdes, and even infidel physicians cannot deny the severity of its tests. Like Dr. Berillon they simply call certain cures inexplicable on any principle known to science. In this their judgment coincides with that of the eminent English doctor J. R. Gasquet who said after studying the reports most carefully and examining personally into the matter as closely as he could, that while many of the cures *might* be explained in a natural way, there were many others that *could not* be so explained. As to the case of Pierre Delaunoy, which the *Witness* never fails to refer to when Lourdes is mentioned, it is well-known that locomotor ataxia can be shammed, and therefore its cure can be shammed. There are professional beggars on the streets of New York who are experts at imitating all kinds of nervous attacks. But no shamming is possible in the case of ulceration of the stomach, cancer, or the last stage of consumption. And all three of these diseases have been cured at Lourdes, as unfriendly physicians have been forced to acknowledge.

"The whole system of holy wells and shrines and bones, and scapulars, and medals and pilgrimages, is rather to be condemned than commended. It is a system that comes to us Christians from dark ages and dark lands. Christianity is neither strengthened, nor promoted, nor purified by these human devices." Thus speaks the editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*. Surely he must be forgetting his Old Testament. Naaman the Syrian thought it absurd that Eliseus should bid him wash himself in the Jordan, but God had willed that the cure of his leprosy was to be effected by that washing. The non-Catholic who scoffs at the supposed difference between a holy well and any other well is a sceptic of the same sort. God willed again that a dead man should return to life at the touch of the bones of the same Eliseus. Is the editor of the *Presbyterian Witness* so deep in the counsels of the Most High as to know that He does not will that cures should be wrought by the touch of the bones of St. Anne the mother of the Blessed Virgin? God willed that some of His people should be cured of snake-bite by gazing on a piece of brass set up by Moses in their sight; why call it superstitious to believe that marvellous effects may be produced by the wearing of a brass medal which has been blessed with the prayers of the Church? There was greater danger of the Israelites adoring the brazen serpent than there is of any Catholic giving divine honors to a miraculous medal. A scapular certainly has no more virtue than the hem of our Lord's garment or the handkerchiefs which had been in contact with the body of St. Paul. Yet these bits of wool and linen cured people who touched them with the proper dispositions. Even Newman, while yet a Protestant, thought the woman who kissed the hem of our Lord's garment was guilty of superstition. It did not occur to him then that Jesus said: "Thy faith,"—not thy superstition,—"hath made thee whole."

Christianity is most emphatically strengthened, and promoted, and purified by all these things which the *Witness* condemns. The proof is that where these things are discarded, there is no Christianity except among the few who have no need of these things. They are always a few, always a minority. The majority of men must be reached through their senses, and that is why Protestantism has no hold on

the masses of the population in any land. Many bodily cures have been wrought at Lourdes, but their number is insignificant in comparison with the spiritual cures of those who have had their faith in God revived or strengthened by what they saw and heard there. We have personally known only one man who went to Lourdes seeking a cure. He came home to die, but his wife said: "I am glad he was able to make his great act of faith." That is the proper spirit of pilgrimage and shrine-visiting. Any Catholic who feels no need of scapulars or medals is at perfect liberty to do without them. All that the Church demands from them is that they do not condemn the use of such things in general, and do not sneer at those who use them.

St. Andrew's.

The Angelus was rung in this parish for the first time on the morning of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. It is henceforth to be rung daily at 7 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening.

On Thursday last, the fiftieth anniversary of the Feast of Our Lady was celebrated here with becoming ceremony. The High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. McPherson of the College, during which Dr. Macdonald, V. G., with his accustomed eloquence, preached a sermon in explanation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. At this Mass, as also at early Mass, there was an unusually large number of communicants. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there was Rosary and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On a Sunday recently, Dr. Macdonald, V. G., in the course of his sermon on the Gospel of the day, referred to the seeming indifference manifested by Scotchmen in celebrating the feast of their patron saint. Here, in this parish, one would naturally think that his feast would be celebrated with more or less solemnity. But such is not the case. The 30th of November comes and goes, and very few seem to realize that there is anything in it to make it different from other days. This can not be said of the Irish. They look forward to each recurring feast of their Patron Saint, as we do to Christmas, with "uncontrolled delight and general voice," and on St. Patrick's Day every man, woman and child of them is prepared to celebrate it. St. Patrick was a great Saint; St. Andrew was as great, and Great Britain fully recognized his greatness when she had his cross placed in her standard. Why then should Scotchmen be less demonstrative in honouring their powerful Patron than the Irish are in honouring theirs? Let the good people of this parish, sons of sturdy Highlanders, remember that their fathers did not forfeit their claim to the protection of Saint Andrew on their leaving behind them the bonnie hills of Scotland. And being Scotchmen still, let them, therefore, honour him, and like grateful sons, at his each returning anniversary, allow

"Their song and feast to flow
To the fame of his name."

South River.

At the recent annual meeting of the South River Agricultural Society the following officers were appointed: President, A. S. McMillan (re-elected); Vice-President, Alex. J. Boyd; Secretary and Treasurer, D. McPhie (re-elected); Auditors, Dan J. McDonald and John McGillivray.

Directors: Donald Cameron, Loch Katrine, Angus McDonnell, Fraser's Mills; John McPherson, Dunmore; Angus McIsaac, Dunmore, Dan J. McKenzie, St. Andrew's.

This Society is in a sound and flourishing condition. Last year it had a membership of 68 and drew a government grant of \$111.00 while the next highest grant drawn by any society in this county was that of Antigonish, which was \$64. From a personal knowledge of the working of this society I am convinced that the good it does its members and the community at large is beyond measure. Since its organization five years ago it has kept two or three pure bred sires, resulting, already, in the production of a higher and a better grade of stock throughout the district—something much to be desired particularly since our experience of the last few months with the buyers from the other provinces, some of whom sneeringly remarked, that our cattle, as a rule, were not worth carrying off. A short time ago this society imported specially for its members over 30 tons of stock feed. This was purchased at wholesale price, thus saving to its members from this transaction alone the neat sum of \$130. And yet there are farmers, extremely wise in their own opinion, who seem to think there is nothing to be gained from Organization—nothing to be had in return for their membership fee. A well-conducted Agricultural Society is a direct money saver to its every active member. It is more than this. It is a school for the inter-change of such ideas as are calculated to start its members thinking, to set them going in the right direction, to develop in them a taste for agricultural study and agricultural investigation, to fill them with a respect for and a pride in that industry, which is, considered from a material point of view, not only the most important but also the noblest and most dignified vocation that engages the attention of man, and brings them to the final conclusion that, in this age of competition, the success, or I should say the salvation of the farmers depends upon nothing other than individual and organized effort.

Art calendars for 1905, containing views of the prettiest bits of local scenery, at C. J. Macdonald's.

Father M. A. Mackenzie at Rome.

In a letter to the Rector of St. Francis Xavier College from Rev. M. A. Mackenzie, P. P., who is now in Rome, the writer gives among other interesting items the agreeable information that all the ecclesiastical students from this Diocese now studying in the Urban College are in excellent health. Father Mackenzie arrived in Rome on Nov. 27th, in ample time to assist in the solemn celebration of the Feast of St. Andrew in the Scot's College, Rome. He mentions that the choral part of the service at the Pontifical Mass in the College chapel was rendered by the Students in accordance with the letter, and spirit of the Holy Father's *Motu Proprio*; no figured music with or choral accompaniment, but the Gregorian Chant and the organ. In the evening the Scottish Students and their friends in Rome celebrated the pious memory of St. Andrew at a banquet, the conspicuous and essential features of which was the haggis made in Scotland and sent by lightning express to the Eternal City.

Father McKenzie intended to leave Rome on or about the 12 of this month, returning by way of Cherbourg and New York. He expects to be home by the end of this month.

Among the Canadian prelates and priests who had arrived in Rome to take part in the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception were Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, Bishops Macdonald of Charlottetown, La Roque of Sherbrooke, Brounau of Nicolet and Casey of St. John; the Rev. Fathers Meahan, Moncton, Teefy, Toronto.

Cape Breton Notes.

Fire at Lorway Mines yesterday morning destroyed several buildings.

There was a foot of snow in some parts of Cape Breton County on Sunday.

An office of the Dominion Coal Co. at Sydney was entered on Friday night and a safe blown open. There was no money in the safe.

Five prisoners appeared before Judge Dodd at Sydney last week, and one elected to be tried before him; the rest to go to the Supreme Court.

The international commission appointed to inquire into the North Sea tragedy is expected to meet at Paris on the 20th inst., and to proceed with the selection of a fifth admiral to complete the commission and arrange the mode of procedure. The real work will begin early in January.

The Boston correspondent of the *St. John Sun* states that John M. Doucette of Wakefield, Mass., who was born in Nova Scotia 90 years ago, has 230 living descendants. More than 800 of them live within a radius of 10 miles of his home. Doucette probably hails from Inverness county, C. B.

The monument to Joseph Howe, erected in the Southern Square of the Provincial building, Halifax, was unveiled on Tuesday, by General Sir Charles Parsons. It was the hundredth anniversary of Howe's birth. The monument cost \$10,000. Phillippe Hebert is the sculptor.

Rev. Mr. Milne, pastor of the Glebe Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, in his sermon Sunday night, attacked Earl Grey, our new Governor-General, for violating the Sabbath by riding in a train. He said we have too much of this kind of snobbery from the other side.

Of the members of the new Massachusetts legislature the following named are natives of the Maritime Provinces: John H. Spinlow of Lawrence, native of St. John; John M. McDonald of Dorchester, Boston, native of Chatham, N. B.; Orlando McKenzie of Norfolk, native of Pictou.

One of the most severe fights between Chinese and Kaffirs since the advent of the former in South Africa occurred at the Witwatersrand mines on Sunday. The Chinese took the offensive, and when the disturbance was quelled it was found that three Kaffirs and one Chinaman had been killed, and that eight Kaffirs and twenty-five Chinese were wounded.

The annual exercises of the Halifax School for the Blind were held on Monday. Dr. C. F. Fraser, superintendent of the school, submitted an interesting report, which showed that 154 blind persons had been receiving instruction during the year; ninety-five were males and fifty-nine females; of these 21 had graduated or remained at home. Eighty two were from Nova Scotia, thirty-one from New Brunswick, eight from P. E. Island, eleven from Newfoundland, and one from Quebec.

Protests have been filed in the Supreme Court, Halifax, against the election of ten of the Liberal members elected in Nova Scotia. The only counties in which no protests have been entered are Antigonish, Guysboro, Cape Breton, South, Richmond, Digby, Inverness and Yarmouth. The protests include charges of numerous corrupt practices. Those filed against Hon. W. S. Fielding and Sir Frederick Borden have specific charges alleging that the Liberal Government entered into a corrupt and collusive bargain with Hon. Geo. A. Cox and C. M. Hays whereby in consideration of the passing of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, the said Cox and Hays contributed large sums of money to the Liberal campaign fund which was paid to Liberal committees in various sections of the Province and by them distributed.

Don't stop me. I am going to O'Brien's. He is now selling ladies' rubbers for 25c. and children's at 15c.

A nice line of easels, whatnots, corner chairs, centre tables, in bamboo, for Christmas.—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS

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

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

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FUR LINED COATS,

FUR RUFF, FUR MUFFS.

MEN'S FUR LINED COATS,

FUR COLLARS, FUR GAUNTLETS,

FUR LINED GLOVES,

FUR CAPS.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannelettes, Etc.

A. KIRK & CO.

General News.

Prince Arthur of Connaught visited the Pope on the 7th inst. The ocean steamers report very stormy weather on the Atlantic. Hon. W. S. Fielding, wife and daughter, have started for Europe. Canada's shipping tonnage is now eighth on the list of the maritime countries of the world. On the night of the 8th inst. the city of Rome was ablaze with illuminations for the Jubilee. Lord Minto, the late Governor-General will succeed Lord Milner as High Commissioner of South Africa. Hon. Francis J. Sweeney, M. P. P. for Westmorland, has been appointed Solicitor-General of New Brunswick. The H. E. Baker Co., Ltd., has been formed to do a lobster and canned goods business on the south shore of Cape Breton. Dr. Ellis in Guysboro and C. U. Mader in Lunenburg, both Liberals, were returned to the Local House by acclamation. British steamer Cumbal from New York for Valparaiso has foundered near Straits of Magellan with a cargo valued at \$300,000. The P. E. I. Island government was sustained on the 7th with a majority about the same as when they went to the country. In the ballot box case the evidence was finished on Friday, the last evidence being as to the sinking of the bogus boxes in a lake. On Friday morning eleven fishermen were trying to assist a wrecked steamer were drowned off the coast of Northumberland, England. The Ontario Legislature has been dissolved. Elections will be held on Wednesday, January 25, nominations one week earlier. On the 8th there was a panic on the New York stock exchange unequalled for many years. On the 12th also stocks underwent a sharp severe drop, and many speculators lost heavily. James Ross of Dominion Coal Co. has subscribed \$25,000 for the new contagious disease hospital for English-speaking residents of Montreal. At Portland, Maine, on the 9th an electric car filled with young people was wrecked and a large number injured. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, is said to be yet troubled with the hoarseness acquired during the election campaign. A. Cunningham is selling ladies' and children's colored untrimmed felt hats at 50 cents each, also outing hats at \$1.00. All this season's stock. M. A. Finn, a prominent liquor dealer, in St. John, N. B., fell down the stairs of his home Sunday night, and was killed. He is thought to have had a paralytic stroke. Halifax proposes to make a big increase in the expenditure on the fire department this year. The committee has agreed to ask for \$55,000, of which \$23,000 will be capital expenditure. The schooner Montana was wrecked near Cape Hatteras on the American coast on Saturday night, and the crew took to the rigging. One man was frozen to death. A man named Claude May, messenger of the Bank of British North America, killed himself with a revolver on Saturday, in a drug store in Halifax. He is said to have been short about \$250 in his accounts. Earl Grey, the new Governor-General, arrived at Halifax on Friday night and on Saturday was sworn in in the Provincial building by the Clerk of the Privy Council. The military and city council took part in the reception. Another parliamentary deadlock has arisen in Austria through the German radicals joining the Czechs and Southern Slavs in opposing the government's scheme to obtain parliamentary consent to a loan of \$14,000,000 for treasury purposes. The Editor of the Dresden Rundschau has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for asserting that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the kingdom because the civil list of the new King had been increased, although the people of Saxony were suffering under a great tax burden. SS. Bjorgvin is unloading 3,500 tons of iron ore at the Nova Scotia Steel Co.'s pier, North Sydney. This will be the last shipment of ore from Wabana for this year. The Bjorgvin will proceed to New Orleans to load cargo for Europe. The amount of ore now lying at the Steel Co.'s pier is something over 50,000 tons. Beginning next Monday the child labor law of Illinois will be enforced in all the coal mines of the state. Under the interpretation of the law made by Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies and sustained by the court no boys under 16 years of age will be permitted to work in the mines. It is estimated the enforcement of the statute will take 2,500 boys away from employment underground.

A popular anti-government demonstration, the participants in which included a large number of students of both sexes, lasted about two hours in St. Petersburg on Sunday. Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes who were hidden in the courtyard of the public buildings, emerged suddenly and charged the crowd at full gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion, and screaming with terror, upon the sidewalk and into adjacent streets. This led to serious encounters, fifty persons being more or less severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

War News.

The Japanese claim they have destroyed all the Port Arthur Russian fleet excepting the torpedo boats, to which they are to direct their attention with the hope of being able to sink them also. The Japanese cruiser Saiyen is reported to have sunk off Port Arthur on the night of November 30th, 300 persons being drowned. There has been no heavy fighting during the past week near Mukden, where the great armies are entrenching. The Baltic squadron is making very good progress in its voyage to the Far East. The vessels that went round Africa are reported to have rounded the cape, and a juncture with those that passed through the Suez will soon be effected. The squadron, if it persists in its trip, should reach the Japanese waters by 1st of February.

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 332, C. M. B. A., Reserve Mines, held Nov. 12th, 1904, a resolution of condolence was unanimously tendered to bereaved brothers who had lost friends during the past month, viz: To Bros. Lauchlin Young and Mark Petrie, on the death of a brother and sister, respectively, and to Bro. Lawrence Kehoe on the death of an infant son. Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE CASKET and Canadian for publication. A. McDONALD, Secretary. At the last regular meeting of Branch 248, held at New Glasgow, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite mercy, to remove from our midst by death, our esteemed and worthy Brother James McGillivray (Sr.), father of our respected Brother James McGillivray, Jr.; Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 248, extend to his sorrowing widow and family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and irreparable loss of a kind husband and affectionate father; We desire further, to place on record the great loss which not alone this Branch but the whole community has sustained by the death of Brother James McGillivray, who assisted largely in the establishment of the C. M. B. A. in Pictou County, and was the first President of the first branch organized in the County; Further resolved, that Branch 248, have offered three High Masses for the repose of his soul, and that the charter be draped in mourning for the period of three months; Further resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the grief-stricken widow and family, and copies to THE CASKET and Canadian for publication. REV. J. D. McLEOD, President, WILLIAM McDOUGALL, Rec. Secy.

On Tuesday evening, December 6th, the Sunday Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada elected the following staff of officers for the ensuing year: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. D. M. MacAdam, P. P.; Chancellor, A. J. G. MacEchen; President, Joseph A. Gillies; 1st Vice-President, John G. Young; 2nd Vice-President, James A. MacKee; Treasurer, Dr. D. K. MacIntyre; Financial Secretary, Charles MacKinnon; Recording Secretary, Vincent Mullins; Assistant Secretary, Dr. V. F. Cunningham; Marshal, P. D. McDonald; Guard, Hugh McInnis; Trustees: Rev. D. M. MacAdam and Messrs. A. J. G. MacEchen, D. K. MacIntyre, Thomas Downing and D. H. Macdougall.

Mrs. Harrington's Christmas Nos., Cards, Calendars, Patriotic Calendars, Calendars With Local Views and Christmas Post Cards are now selling rapidly; also the usual fine assortment of useful and ornamental goods and books for Holiday Trade, Toys, Dolls, etc., in grant variety.

Xmas confectionery by the ton, from 10c per lb. to 75c. Fancy boxes 25c to \$1 each. The finest line ever shown in Antigonish. Bonner's.

Acknowledgments.

- many acknowledgements crowded out. 353 J McGillivray, Grand Forks, \$1.00 Annie McDonald, Bailey's Brook, 1.00 Thos Green, Canso, 1.00 T V Hanway, Truro, 3.00 Rev Jos Macdonald, P P Boisdale, 1.00 James McDonald, North Side East Bay, 2.00 Finlay McDonald, Harbor Mouth, Mabou, 2.00 Alex Beaton, 2.00 Mary McDonald, Everett, 1.00 Dan Chisholm, Marshy Hope, 2.00 Hugh MacAdam, Addington Forks, 1.00 Douglas McDonald, St. Ann's, 1.00 Peter De Young, Monk's Head, 2.00 Joseph A Chisholm, Malignant Cove, 2.00 Mary J McDonald, Salem, 25c A H McDonald, Maryvale, 1.00 Annie M Chisholm, Cambridge, 1.00 Alex McDonald, St. Ann's, 2.00 Donald Beaton, Miller, Mabou, 1.00 Angus McDonald, 1.00 Rev Jno E McEae, Alexandria, 1.00 M A Condon, Los Angeles, 1.00 Hon L G Power, Halifax, 2.00 Mrs S Corbin, Chester, 2.00 D G Whidden, Antigonish, 1.00 Dan McGillivray, Lakevale, 1.00 Jos H Landry, Pomquet, 2.00 The Mrs MacEchen, Boston, 1.00 Angus J McDonald, Maple Ridge, 1.00 James Cameron, Canso, 1.00 H K McDonald, Point Tupper, 1.00 Mary Ellen Punch, Beaulieu, 1.50 Sisters of Charity, Reserve Mines, 1.00 Hugh MacAdam, Harbor Head, 2.00 John A Fraser, Addington Forks, 2.00 Mrs L McKinnon, Bailey's Brook, 1.00 Donald McKinnon, 1.00 Margaret McIsaac, Boston, 1.00 Christopher Chisholm, Ipswich, 1.00 Angus McIsaac, Halifax, 2.00 Rev J B Moriarty, 1.00 C J Seaman, Halifax, 1.00 Thos J Crockett, 1.00 Chas Probert, 1.00 John McNeil, Giants Lake, 2.00 John McDonald, West Merigomish, 2.00 Grace B Walsh, Weavers Settlement, 1.00 Jos F Chisholm, Bisbee, 1.00 Geo H Landry, Pomquet, 1.00 James McDonald, Fairmont, 1.00 Hugh A McGillivray, St Andrews, 2.00 Daniel Cameron, Pincavale, 2.00 Rev E McKenzie, Iona, 3.00 M A J McDonald, 1.00 Hugh J McAdam, Mayfield, 1.00 Hugh A McGillivray, Morristown, 1.00 Theophas Du Loop, Pomquet, 2.00 James P Dillon, Guysboro, 1.00 Vincent Lawler, Ozden, 1.00 Daniel Hannigan, St. Croix, 1.00 J B Sween, Glasgow, 1.00 John McGillivray, Brooklyn, 1.00 E J Condy, Kaslo, 1.00

DEATHS

At Canso, on fourth inst, KATHARINE, aged 40 years, beloved wife of ALEXANDER KEATING. May her soul rest in peace! At Afton, N. S., November 4, JOHN GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, aged 68 years. He is survived by his wife, seven daughters and a son. At Merland, Dec. 7, 1904, NANCY, relict of the late FREDERAL BRUSSARD, aged 74 years, after receiving the last sacraments she leaves an aged mother, eight sisters and three brothers to lament her loss. Give her eternal rest, O Lord! At Arisaig, on Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM L. GILLIS, aged 55 years, of paralysis. He leaves a wife and four daughters to mourn the loss. After receiving the rites of holy mother Church,

he peacefully passed away. May his soul rest in peace.

At Copper Lake, Ant. Co., on Dec. 1, after an illness of more than a year, DENNIS BRAY, aged 55 years. His funeral took place at Lochaber on Saturday 3rd, after a requiem High Mass. He leaves a widow and 8 children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father. May he rest in peace!

At Antigonish, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness, SARAH, beloved wife of WALTER GRANT, aged 42 years. She was comforted in her last hours by a devout reception of the last rites of holy Church. She leaves a sorrowful husband, four daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a kind wife and loving mother. R. I. P.

At Ocean Park, California, on the 23rd Nov., fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member, ANGUS J. McLELLAN, aged 34 years, son of the late John D. McLellan, Duvegan. He was called to his everlasting reward after a life replete with exemplary habits, which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife, mother and four brothers to mourn their irreparable loss. R. I. P.

At Rear Long Point, on Monday, Dec. 5th, 1904, at the advanced age of 88 years, JANE, widow of the late ANGUS McDONALD. The deceased, during her long life, was noted for her cheerful, industrious and pious disposition, and in her last illness had the consolation of receiving the last sacraments of the Church. Two sons, two daughters and a host of friends mourn the loss of a devoted mother and a good neighbour. R. I. P.

At Guysboro, Antigonish, on the 9th inst., Mrs. HUGHES, at the advanced age of 94 years. Although the end was sudden, and in its attending circumstances, and unexpected, it is consoling for her friends, relations, and family that she had always been a devout Christian. She had lately received the Bread of Life in the form of the Viaticum, being then quite ill, and expecting, even anxiously waiting, the last end. She brought up a family of six, only three of whom, two sons and a daughter, survive her. May she rest in peace!

At New Glasgow, on Nov. 13th, in the 55th year of his age, JAMES McGIR, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation. That the deceased possessed the esteem of all, was evidenced by the large concourse of people, who followed his remains to their last resting place. He leaves a sorrowing wife and family to mourn the loss of a kind and good husband and father, to whom the sympathy of the entire community goes out in their great bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

At Hawthorne, Inv. Co., on the 5th inst., MARY, wife of ANGUS O'CONNOR of Port Hood. Deceased, who was in her 35th year, was the daughter of the late HUGH GILLIS (deceased) and ANNE GILLIS. Gentle and kind, she was esteemed by all who knew her. During a long and trying illness her patience and her child-like faith and trust in God were truly edifying. The bereaved husband and other members of her family have the sympathy of the community. Her funeral was largely attended. After a Requiem High Mass by Rev. Colin Chisholm her remains were interred in the cemetery at Port Hood. R. I. P.

At Glace Bay, at midnight, December 11th, 1904, at his residence on Brookside Street, JOHN H. McNEIL. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of Glace Bay, having moved there with his parents when a child. While the Sterling Pit was in operation he was in charge of the hoisting engine, and since then he has been an engineer at several of the collieries. Nineteen days before his death he sustained internal injuries, while cutting a heavy pipe with a handspike at Dom. No. 2, and from these he never recovered. He was born at Sydney, N.S., 61 years ago, and was a son of the late Hector McNeil (deceased) who for many years carried the mails on foot from Sydney to the Strait of Canso. The deceased was a most highly respected citizen. He leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a good husband and father, and a pious reception of the Sacraments of the Catholic Church he peacefully passed away to receive the reward of a virtuous life from the hand of the Almighty God. R. I. P.

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Quality the Best. Prices the Lowest. Quantity the Largest.

BONNER'S GROCERY. Sheriff's Sale

1904, C. No. 1847. IN THE SUPREME COURT Between P. McG. ARCHIBALD, Plaintiff ROBERT DICKSON, Defendant To be sold at public auction on the premises of Robert Dickson, Fairmont, on Saturday, the 17th Day of December, 1904 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish or his Deputy, the following goods and chattels, that is to say: 2 Milch Cows, 1 Heifer, 2 years old, 1 Steer, 2 years old, 2 Heifers, 1 1/2 years old. 6 Year lings, 2 Calves, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Hacking Machine, 1 Mare, 8 years old, 2 Horses, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 Car, 1 Buggy, 2 Riding Wagons, 1 Riding Sleigh, 1 Cart, 1 Sleigh, 1 Sleigh Harness, 1 Iron Plough, 2 sets Carriage Harness, 1 Set Truck Harness, 1 Sack Robe, 7000 lb. Hemlock Bords, 8 Tons Hay, 5 Tons Straw. Terms - CASH. The same having been levied on under an execution. D. D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 9th December, 1904.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-Up Capital, \$8,700,000 Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000. HON. GEO. A. COX, President, B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager. 110 Branches in Canada, the United and England. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. Interest added to the deposit twice in each year, at the end of May and November. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. ANTIGONISH BRANCH H. JEMMETT, Manager.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. WEST END WAREHOUSE. Our Bargains Still Continue! We had such a rush for the past two weeks with our Bargain Sale that we have cleared out quite a number of lines. So we have decided to add several more this and the following weeks: Ladies' Mauve Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price \$7.35, now \$4.95 Ladies' Cream Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price 8.50, now 5.95 Ladies' Sky Taffata Silk Blouses, reg price 5.50, now 3.75 Ladies' Royal Blue Taffata Silk Blouses, reg 7.75, now 4.95 Ladies' Black Lustre Blouses, 32, 34, 38, reg 3.00, now 1.95 Ladies' Black Cashmere Blouses, 34, 36, reg 2.65, now 1.75 Ladies' Fancy French Flannel Blouses, 34 and 36, regular price 3.50, now 2.00 Ladies' Fancy French Flannel Blouses, 34 only, 2.25, now 1.45 We have a few more Ladies' Costumes left. They are now offered at \$5.50, 6.95, and 8.75. About 50 pieces of English Prints, mostly light colours, regular prices are 14, 15, 16 and 17c per yard. We have put these all at 10c per yard. Just the thing for comfortables and quilts.

CLOTHING. We have added some more lines to our bargains in Clothing. 10 Youths' Overcoats, sizes 31 to 35, regular \$6.00, now \$3.95 5 only Men's Frieze Ulsters, sizes 36 to 42 reduced to 4.95 25 Youths' odd Tweed Vests, sizes 28 to 35, all good Patterns. The prices are 1.50, 1.25, 1.00 and 90c, Now all at one price, 25c Some more of those Men's Serge Suits as advertized last week at 2.95, 3.95, and 4.95

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

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

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

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

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BABY'S OWN SOAP
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 A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin
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 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
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 There is no other just as good.

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Will prove a faithful, honest and trustworthy FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
 Sickness comes when you least expect it. In cases of emergency call upon STANTON, and you will get Instant Relief (Internal and External).
 For Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramps, Sore Throat, &c., &c., it never fails.
 For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts per bottle.
 McGOALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS.
 For sale everywhere, 25 cts per box, or by mail on receipt of price.
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Cocoa and Chocolate
 Confectioners also have them, buy the best

Dr. Starbuck on Infallibility.

Dr. Ross, in the *Presbyterian Witness*, informs us, with great satisfaction, that the world henceforward is no longer to be governed by an "infallible" personage.

This would be very sad, if we took Dr. Ross literally. All Christians believe that the world is being steadily directed toward a Divine consummation, under the governance of Jesus Christ, the personal union of whose Humanity with the Godhead necessarily renders His guidance of mankind infallible.

However, Dr. Ross would justly remonstrate against being supposed to deny, or to neglect, the infallible, although invisible, control of Jesus Christ over the earth, and over the universe, which the high scientific authority of Alfred Russel Wallace insists on identifying with the earth and with that spiritual sphere which opens upward from it.

On the other hand, the Church does not teach, and has never taught, that the Pope's government is infallible. Here are the very words of the Pastoral of the Swiss bishops, issued in August, 1871, and confirmed by a brief in November of the same year, as a sound exposition. They are therefore, although in form the words of the bishops, in fact the teachings of the Pope.

"The Pope is not infallible as a man, or a theologian, or a priest, or a bishop, or a temporal prince, or a judge, or a legislator, or in his political views, or even in his government of the Church."

I have quoted this papally ratified sentence I do not know how many times already, and if I should live to quote it a hundred thousand times more, I presume that the bulk, not of the Protestant world merely, but of the educated Protestant world, would still persevere in the sullen repetition of the same falsehoods. However, I mean to keep on. I will remember Robert Bruce and his spider, and will hope for some sudden success to shine upon me. Indeed, I am advised that I have already converted one A. P. A., and, considering how much of a piece these gentlemen are, one of them ought to give hope of ten thousand, unless, indeed, this one had a touch of honesty which is not supposed to be common among these Amorrhites, or Gomorrhites, or whatever their true name may be. As my brother Faulkner of Drew encourages me, falsehood may be a stubborn rock, but the continual droppings of truth will wear a hole through it at last.

What can Mr. J. S. Johnson say for himself, in view of this disclaimer of the Pope? Writing in the *Churchman* of July 30, he says: "Two systems are presented to us: The Roman, which is a despotism, pure and simple, demanding the absolute surrender of the intellect and the will to an authority which is supreme, and claimed to be infallible."

The connection shows that Mr. Johnston is speaking solely about the relations of the colored members of our American churches to the white; in other words, about a pure question of discipline, as to which the Church in general, and the Pope in particular, expressly disclaims infallibility.

Now such a statement as that of Mr. Johnston is distinctly inexcusable, and therefore calumnious. No one of such standing as to be entitled to publish a long letter on church matters in an ecclesiastical organ ranking as high as the *Churchman* can be dispensed from knowing that the Roman Catholic doctrine of infallibility is, and what it is not. For just thirty-four years there has been a constant flood of Protestant definitions and distortions of it. These have been met by a multitude of Roman Catholic explanations, limitations, avowals and disavowals, theological, episcopal, and papal. Now either Mr. Johnston has seen enough of these to know what is meant by Papal Infallibility, or he has not. If he has not, why does he talk about the matter at all? If he has, why does he not tell the truth?

To be sure, his culpability is a slight thing compared with that of Dr. Gustavus Warneck, on account of the thorough German learning of Warneck, and his ripened age. When Leo XIII. conducts a purely disciplinary and diplomatic correspondence with Portugal, over the Indian bishoprics, Warneck, angry that the controversy has not, as good Protestants hoped, issued in a schism, reproaches the Pope with having published an *ex cathedra* decree out of worldly policy, although the agreement is not in the least dogmatic (how could there be a dogmatic agreement between the Pope and a King?) and although Leo's policy is the highly commendable policy of yielding in part to somewhat overbearing demands rather than to hazard throwing a Catholic kingdom out of communion with the Church. Mr. Perkins, in his life of Mazarin, remarks on the slowness of Rome to provoke a breach, an unwillingness which is much to her credit, and which she may fairly claim to resemble St. Paul's inexhaustible patience with the refrac-

tory members of the church of Corinth.

Still, it can not be denied that the Pope, in coming to a final agreement, has disappointed the natural expectations of a good many pious Protestants, and if these should enter a complaint against his Holiness before The Hague tribunal, the proceeding would certainly provoke a good deal of innocent hilarity.

Hobbes, we know, remarks that if a theorem of Euclid interfered with men's passions or desires, it would long since have been denied. How much more a proposition not self-evident, expressed in technical language, easy to be explained, but easy also to misinterpret, if one does not wish to understand it! Now the ruck of Protestants, and of Protestant ministers, devise explanations of the Pope's infallibility for no other end than to serve as cudgels to beat the Papists with. The question with them is not what papal infallibility really means, but what it should mean in order to show that Rome, in propounding it, has departed from the very essence of the Faith. Now, in order to do this they must be allowed to fashion the doctrine for themselves. What is the use of appealing to the Vatican Council? If that, indeed, had shown a proper and pious alacrity in meeting the wishes and interests of Protestantism, and had given some monstrous definition of Papal Infallibility, such as neither reason nor faith could stomach, you would have found these theological heroes up to their eyes in Vatican learning.

As it is, the Council has given them a definition which affords them as good as no hold at all. Then how can you expect them to concern themselves about the Vatican Council? To use the vulgar slang, "they have no use for it." They must be allowed to be ecumenical council for themselves, and certainly the definitions which they give are various enough and preposterous enough to convict Rome, but for one reservation, of having taken leave alike of conscience and reason. The reservation is, that as she has given out none of these definitions, she naturally declines to be answerable for any one of them.

An intimate friend, of many years' standing, once wrote to me announcing a breach of our relations, on the ground of my defending certain Ritualists, as he called them, against grossly unjust imputations. He did not deny that I had made out my plea, but my sin, in his eyes, was that I did not treat all Ritualists, of every sort, as beyond the pale of charity and justice. Even so a Presbyterian minister once wrote to me: "A man of your standing has no right to defend the Papists." Had I been ignorant, I might have been excused, but that I should speak from knowledge, was intolerable. However, the number of those is increasing who, with a former Moderator of the General Assembly have thanked me, not so much for my articles as for having made them acquainted with a journal of so high a Christian character as the *Sacred Heart Review*.—Charles C. Starbuck in *Sacred Heart Review*.

Are Catholics Bigoted?

By REV. BERTRAM WOLVERSTAN, S. J.
"Catholics are so bigoted!"
Probably no statement concerning Catholics is so often or so vehemently insisted upon as this. "Bigoted" is a good, full-mouthed word, and this fact may account for its frequent employment. But, be it ever so emphatic an expression, nothing will ever make that correct which is not so. Let us examine a little.

What is a "bigot?"
A bigot, we are told, is "a person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice or ritual; a person who is illogically attached to any opinion or system of belief." (Ogilvie's Imp. Dict. of the English Language, Vol. I, p. 269.) From the same source we further learn that "obstinate" signifies "pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose: fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments or other means; in a better sense, undeviatingly persistent." (The same, Vol. III, p. 291.) Having got thus far, we may ask ourselves: "Are Catholics obstinately and unreasonably wedded to their particular religious creed?"

This might easily be so if, as is sometimes asserted by those outside the Catholic Church, the truths of Christianity were from first to last mere matters of opinion. But this is not the case. The truths of the Christian religion are matters of revelation by Almighty God. If this be not so there is no obligation on any one, inside the Catholic Church or outside it, to believe anything at all. But if this is so—and we suppose that every one who professes any form of Christianity will admit the fact—there is no room for "opinion." Taking for granted, then, the fact that Almighty God has made certain revelations to man, which form the foundations on which the Christian religion is built, we may next ask ourselves: "In what manner were these revelations conveyed?" Here, again, we suppose that every Christian will reply: "These revelations were conveyed by the teaching of Jesus Christ." (It may here be noted that even among those who profess themselves infidels there is, generally speaking, no denial of the historic fact of the existence of Jesus Christ upon this earth, and of His teaching while here.) This being so, we may proceed a step further. "Jesus Christ having left this world, did He commit His doctrine to any man or body of men for the instruction of the human race then and thereafter?" We find this to be the case—the teaching of Christ was committed to the Apostles, who were commanded to teach: "Going therefore teach ye all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things

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The Sunlight Maids find that flannels do not shrink when washed the Sunlight way

whatsoever I have commanded you." (Matt. xxviii., 19-20.)

"But might not the Apostles err in their teaching?" That also was provided against: "But the Holy Ghost whom the Father will send in My Name, He will teach you all things, and bring all things to your mind, whatsoever I shall have said to you." (John xiv., 26.) That the Holy Ghost came we learn from Acts ii. We are told, moreover, that those Apostles who received the Holy Ghost received also the power of conferring the same upon others for certain ends—(Acts vi., 6; viii., 17; ix., 17; xiii., 3; xix., 6)—in other words, of ordaining helpers and successors. Lastly, Our Lord was to be with His Church "all days even to the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii., 20.)

From this it is evident: that Christ constituted a Church having power to teach, endowed with special gifts for that work, infallible and enduring for all time. Now, let the seeker after truth ask himself: "Where is that Church now? Does no body claim to be the descendant of the early Church, and the inheritor of its powers?" Churches abound, but only one dares to claim such descent and demand obedience in God's Name—the Roman Catholic Church. She alone can point to her line of pastors commencing with the Apostles and ending with her present Bishops. All that the others can do is to assert that the "Church of Rome hath erred . . . in matters of faith." (Book of Com. Prayer, Art. Religion xix.) In plain words they assert that the only Church known to have existed from Apostolic times—to which was promised Divine guidance—has erred, and that consequently the promise of Christ in its regard is of no effect. But Catholics all over the world, with full confidence in God's promises, believe that their Church has authority from Him to instruct them, and this for all time.

It follows, therefore, that the Roman Catholic Church is not one of the numberless sects or persuasions—but the only Church having authority from God to lead mankind to salvation. We are now in a position to ask the question: "Are Roman Catholics bigoted, i. e., obstinately and unreasonably wedded to their particular religious creed?" And the answer must be: "No," for where the teaching of the Church appointed by God is concerned there is no place for "reason, arguments or other means." If "obstinate" be taken "in a better sense" as meaning "undeviatingly persistent" in our adherence and obedience to Holy Church, then we willingly admit ourselves to be so, and this for the simple reason that there is no other course open to us.

A Phase of "Americanism"

The *Catholic World* for this month, reviewing Father Tourneboise's "From Doubt to Faith," says: "Father Tourneboise's suggestion that there was also a lurking immorality hidden among Renan's motives, contains a most unfortunate charge. It is too bad also that our author indulges in the unseemly gratification of calling Renan a peacock." Severe criticism of the Church's most orthodox defenders, and praise of her most popular enemies, that double aspect of Liberal Catholicism or "Americanism," is easily discernible in the foregoing quotation. That Renan was profoundly immoral many of his own writings testify. When a man in his old age boasts of having abolished sin, extols the holy rights of the flesh and publishes under his own name so lascivious a book as "L'Abbesse de Jouarre," his critics are perfectly justified in suggesting that a "lurking immorality" was one of the dominant motives of his literary life. To call him a peacock is simply a terse portraiture of the egotism, vanity and colossal pride which form the warp and woof of all his so-called philosophical works. Brunetiere, "Eugene Tavernier, and quite recently (Etudes, Oct. 2), 1904) Georges Longhay, give ample quotations from Renan, showing him up as a learned trifler, who despises the common herd, sneers at

everything holy and true, makes out that truth is a combination of contradictions and that God is in process of evolution by the development of such men as Ernest Renan. His supposed learning is flouted by those German pundits before whom he kowtowed in vain. His only merit is his graceful style, but even there, the best critics say he is at fault in that he has feasted upon plain French words a double meaning which is the inevitable reflex of his natural duplicity. They stamp his method as "a hypocritical style." In fact, ironical hypocrisy is the groundwork of his character.—*Northwest Review*.

Must be Quick.

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

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CHOICE NO. 1
JULY HERRING
 For Sale at right price.

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SALT COD.

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LAND SALE.

1886, A. No. 192.
 IN THE COUNTY COURT, District No. 6.
 Between—MARJ McDONALD, Plaintiff
 and
 JOHN MCINNES AND ARCHIBALD MCINNES, Defendants
 To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Antigonish, County or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on
MONDAY, the 19th day of December
 A. D. 1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon:
 ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above named John McInnes, now deceased, at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, and against all that certain lot, piece or parcel of
LAND,
 situate, lying and being at Cross Roads Ohio, in said County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards the north by lands of John McInnes, mason; towards the east by the Ohio River, so called; towards the south by lands of R. D. Kirk, formerly owned by Angus McInnes, and towards the west by lands of Andrew McInnes, or the front line of the Keppoch lots so called, containing seventy-five acres more or less, being the northern one-half part of the farm owned by the said John McInnes in his lifetime,—together with the privileges and appurtenances.
 The same having been levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to an order granted the 22nd day of October instant, by His Honour A. McGillivray, Judge of this Honourable Court, on a judgment recovered herein, which was recorded for upwards of one year.
 Terms—Ten per cent. deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of deed.
DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
 Sheriff of Antigonish County
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
 Solicitor of parties entitled to execution.
 Dated Sheriff's office, Antigonish, N. S., November 12th, A. D. 1904.

The Archbishop of Westminster to Catholic Mothers.

Nearly 1000 mothers, rich and poor, from nearly every district in London, were in the magnificent new Westminster Cathedral the other day and listened to a beautiful address by Archbishop Bourne. This was the second annual meeting of the Catholic mothers of London. The idea of the meetings originated with Lady Encombe and Lady Edmund Talbot, and they are of both a religious and a social nature.

In the course of his address Archbishop Bourne said:

My dear children in Jesus Christ, I am told that there are some nine hundred mothers assembled in the Cathedral this afternoon. In other words, that there are here assembled nine hundred souls to whom God has given a special grace, to whom he has confided a special mission, from whom he expects a special service on this earth. To you, my dear children in Jesus Christ, God has committed the interest, not only of your own souls, but of other souls as well. On you, on your earnestness, on your self-devotion, on your self-sacrifice, will depend not only the salvation of your own souls, but, to some extent at least, and in many cases, to a very great extent, the salvation of your partners in life, and, still more, the children whom God has committed to your care.

You are Catholic mothers, and, therefore, I do not suggest for a moment that any one of you would forget for a moment the sacred duties which God has given into your charge. I do not speak to you as to those who forget what God requires of them; I do not speak to you as to those who would wilfully do harm, or wilfully give bad example, either to your husbands or to your children. But, while I do not think you would wish to be the source of any evil to them, I think it very likely indeed that you may forget to some extent the enormous power for good which God has put into your hands.

There is no power on earth so penetrating, no power so lasting as the power which God, in His great love, has committed to the love of a mother's heart. It is the most penetrating influence, my dear children, that exists upon this earth. You know your little ones from the first moment of their existence; from the first moment they look to you. It is your face upon which they gaze as soon as they recognize anything round about them. It is towards you that their hands are stretched out. They understand your voice before they can understand any other; and the words that you say to them go down into their hearts in a way that no other words can penetrate. And my dear children, that influence, which penetrates so far, is an influence which will last when perhaps almost everything else is forgotten. No matter how careless, how callous, how depraved a man may become, it is very seldom indeed that he forgets altogether the influence of his mother, if that mother has been, in any sense, what she ought to be. He may grow old, and that mother's care may have been taken away from him long ago; but yet the accents of his mother's voice still sound in his ears, and he can bring up before his vision and before his thoughts, whenever he likes, that image which was so dear to him in the past. And so, my dear children, I want you to understand that you have an influence for good which is beyond every other influence while your children are under your care. Remember that you are not like so many others. God has given you your souls, and for those souls you will have to give an account to Him one day. So has every man and every woman to-day on this earth. But He has given to you other souls as well. The little children before they become yours are His creatures, because He made them; and when, in obedience to His command, you have carried them to receive the Sacrament of Baptism, in addition to being His creatures, they are His children as well. He has committed to you your own souls, and you have to save them. He has committed to you also the souls of your children, and you will be responsible, to a large extent, for the saving of their souls as well as of your own.

What, then, are you to do? I will sum up, in three words, the duties that Almighty God expects at your hands. First of all, and above all, and before all, you must pray. Pray for your children over and over again. Pray for them because your work for their salvation is a spiritual work, and only in the help and grace of Almighty God can we bring any spiritual work to a good issue. Pray for your children. Pray for them especially when you do not understand them, because even a mother's heart cannot understand everything that is happening in the soul of her child. The handling of any soul is a delicate matter indeed; and we want the grace and the help of Almighty God, who made those souls, to teach us our duty to them. Pray for your children morning and night, and many times a day, when you hear Holy Mass and when you receive the Holy Communion, beg of Almighty God to bless your children and to show you how to do your duty towards them.

And then teach your children to love and serve Almighty God. I know, of course, that your lives are very busy, that you have little time and that you have many, many cares, and that there must be many among you who have little opportunity for self-instruction, and so you say to me, "I have no time to teach my children. I know enough about my religion, I hope, for my own soul, but I cannot teach another." Put such excuses away from you. You, as no one else, can teach your children to love and to serve Almighty God; and, though you may know only a little, though you may have little time and many cares, still if you speak from time to time to your children about the good God who loves

them, and about how they ought to love God in return; if you warn them against the dangers, and difficulties, and temptations to which they may be exposed, your words may be very simple, they may be very few, but they will certainly train up your children to live as they ought to live.

We have schools at the present day in so many places that I am afraid, indeed, parents forget sometimes that no schools, no teaching by the clergy, can ever dispense them altogether from that sacred duty that belongs to them, because they are parents, of teaching their children how to love and to serve Almighty God. Do not think you do your duty if you never speak to your children about what they ought to do in the service of God, if you never see that they know and say their prayers, if you never, by your words, try to encourage them in doing all that they ought to do to be good members of God's Holy Catholic Church. So try to teach them, try to show an interest in what they learn at school, try to draw from them what they know of right and truth, and try, out of the love of your own hearts, to put into them a sense of what they have learned which will cling to them when, perhaps, the words have passed out of your memory.

And then, lastly, good example. I said at the beginning that I did not speak to you as to those who will wilfully give bad example to your children. But it is very easy to scandalize the little ones by words of anger spoken in their presence, by want of charity in speaking of your neighbors, by criticism and finding fault sometimes with other people, even as we hear parents sometimes speaking in criticism of the clergy in the presence of their children, who are shocked at what they say—speaking of things that have annoyed them in such a way that the sense of charity and the sense of obedience and the sense of respect are lessened in their children's hearts. Be careful of giving scandal to them, of giving bad example, even in the little things, because bad example given by you may affect them far more than bad example given by any one else.

And so, my dear children, take part in the work, in the good work, that God has given to you; and, when you find the stress and the burden of life very great indeed, when you are almost weighed down by the cares of daily life, try to lift up your hearts to God on high, and remember that you have a worthy vocation, a real call from Almighty God, who sanctified yourselves first of all and then sanctified those with whom your life is cast.

"The Dear Saint Elizabeth."

Francis Deming Hoyt of New York has just published through Longmans, Green and Company, a splendid translation of Montalembert's "Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," a book hitherto practically unknown in English. As a production it is one of the most timely things of the opening century. To-day, on all sides of us we hear plans discussed of how best to bridge the awful "chasm between the classes and the masses." God sent forth a number of heroic bridge-builders at the beginning of the thirteenth century. St. Francis of Assisi was, perhaps, the most notable, but he inspired scores of others. Given one strong light many holy candles are lighted therefrom. St. Elizabeth was one of these. She was a daughter of the king of Hungary. She became the wife of the Landgrave of Thuringia. High-born, gently bred, wealthy, God showed her how to bridge the gulf between poverty and wealth, between unfaith and faith. After relating how she constantly as Landgravine, or Duchess of Thuringia gave alms to the poor Montalembert says in words as artistic as those of any modern novelist.

"But it was not by her gifts alone, or with money, that the young princess satisfied her love for the poor of Christ, it was much more by her personal devotion, by her tender and patient care, which in the eyes of God as well as to those in misfortune, is certainly the most pleasing charity. She devoted herself to this care with that simplicity and exterior cheerfulness which never left her. When the sick came to invoke her charity, after having given them what she could she ascertained where they lived in order that she might go and seek them. And then no distance no difficulty prevented her from going there. She knew that nothing kindles the spirit of charity so much as to see and to search into human misery in its material and actual existence. She made her way to the hovels most remote from her castle, and most repulsive for their squalor. She entered into the homes of the poor with a sort of devotion and at the same time of sisterliness; she brought herself whatever she thought necessary for the unfortunate occupants, and consoled them much less by her generous gifts than by her sweet and affectionate words. When she found they were in debt and without means of releasing themselves she assumed the debt herself, paying them with her own funds. Poor women in confinement were especially the object of her compassion. As often as she could she went and sat by the side of their miserable beds, assisting and encouraging them. She took their newly-born into her arms with the love of a mother, covered them with clothes she herself had made, and often held them at the baptismal font in order that this spiritual maternity might furnish her an additional motive for loving and caring for them during all their lives. When one of these poor creatures died, she came as soon as she could to watch by the body, laid it out with her own hands, often with sheets from her own bed, and assisted at the burial; and people saw with ad-

miration this noble sovereign following with humility the coffin of the lowliest of her subjects."

To-day, many lay people say, when told of some of the heroic deeds of some saint, "O if I were a priest or a nun it would be easy for me to do such things! They have time and inclination for those things, and besides it is their duty. But when St. Elizabeth was doing all this she was a wife—she was even a mother. God help the age which leaves all the doing of heroic deeds to the priests and nuns! And see what a gulf St. Elizabeth had to bridge. The blood of Charlemagne flowed in her veins on one side; on the other that of the ancient kings of Hungary. The present emperor of Germany is a lineal descendant of hers. Still she found the way to the hearts of the poor, and it was not through that gold charity which is content to give money or clothes and sit still. In our day, how many hundreds of Catholic wives and mothers meet together in costly raiment and discuss the condition of the poor. They give out of their abundance and then go forward on their daily round of pleasure, and wonder why the poor are growing resentful—why justice is clamored for—why revolution is talked. They realize, these women, that a chasm exists, but what are they doing to bridge it? While they rush by in flashing automobiles they wonder why socialism is shrieking like a mocking fiend down alley-ways and on the corners of the streets of great cities. Sometimes the more thoughtful among them wonder if any one can bridge over the chasm. St. Elizabeth, wife and mother, builded bridges for herself under the inspiration of God. Says Montalembert:

"We have seen how she suffered incessantly from hunger rather than partake of nourishment procured by the toil, unjustly exacted, of her poor subjects; but her zeal for justice, and her tender solicitude for the unfortunate were not limited to these purely personal scruples. When, in the discharge of the domestic duties of her house, she discovered evidence of any violence, or any wrong to the poor country people, she went at once and complained of it to her husband and endeavored to make reparation as far as lay in her power." "When at home," again says our author, "she occupied her leisure moments, not in the luxurious recreations of wealth, but, like the valiant woman of the Scriptures, in laborious and useful works; she spun and wove with her maids of honor, and then made from it with her own hands, clothing for the poor, or for the mendicant religious who came at that time to establish themselves in her State. She often directed her entire meal to be prepared from vegetables, poorly cooked on purpose, without salt or seasoning of any kind, in order that she might realize by experience how the poor were nourished."

Is it any wonder that schisms were stopped, wrongs righted, unfaith changed to new faith, when such builders were at work? We might write pages of St. Elizabeth, but these will suffice. The book itself is an inspiration. Reading of noble deeds we rise up filled with a desire to do them. Ah! why are they left undone, so sadly is the need of their doing? One or two cannot do it all. God sent other saints to earth to work with St. Elizabeth, and to-day there is need of lay doing as well as there was then. That was in the middle? Yes; but the age in which we live will be a Middle Age to some far century. To-day, as in the time of St. Elizabeth, the Church of God honors the toilers who do. Then, says Montalembert, "The laborers saw in the churches the picture of St. Isadore with his plough, and St. Northburga, the poor Tyrolese servant, with her sickle. The poor in general those whose lives were spent in toil, met at every step the colossal St. Christopher, bending under the weight of the child Jesus and beheld in him the symbol of those arduous toils of the poor of which life in heaven is the harvest." Have not we of the laity the same saints to inspire us to-day? Have we not practically the same holy work to do—feeding the hungry, clothing the poor, sheltering the shelterless, seeing that justice is done the weak and the wronged, thus bridging all the terrible chasms that threaten to engulf civilization and so bring white faith to the unfaithful?

That St. Elizabeth suffered after her husband's death, that she was driven forth a wanderer together with her little children, need deter none from following her example. Even in this she rejoiced that she was found worthy to follow the Crucified. If the strong and wicked persecuted her, the poor loved her and her work lived. After her death the seed of justice and faith she had sowed grew and ripened, and gave forth a glorious yield of truth and piety. Through her, true Christian civilization made a remarkable advance. Kenelm Digby tells us how holly the thirteenth century closed—that century which began so stormily, but ended almost cloudlessly as a tranquil summer twilight. Throughout Christendom faith and justice reigned; and this great change was brought to pass by examples such as those given by Elizabeth of Hungary and her companion saints who found the gulf and bridged it with love of God and their fellow-man. On the whole, this "Life of St. Elizabeth" is most timely and inspiring.—Charles J. O'Malley, in New World.

Better without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in a box, 35 cents.—48

Invoking the Devil.

Very Rev. George M. Searle, superior general of the Paulists, writes in the November Catholic World, under the heading "The Devil and His Crew," on the evil of superstition and fortune telling:

"It is important for Catholics to understand this matter and to realize the danger involved in it. Many of us are inclined to disregard it, to think and to say that these manifestations and seances are all humbug and nonsense. But they are not; not all of them; and you can never know when you will meet the real thing. You will say that 'even if we do, we are on our guard against it; it is not going to shake our faith.' Perhaps not; still one should not play with fire. And even if it were absolutely certain, not only that our faith would not be weakened, but that it would even be strengthened by so doing, still the sin of mixing ourselves up with work of this kind would remain the same. The real sin consists in having dealings wantonly and needlessly with the devil; and in these affairs there is always grave danger of this; and it is not lawful, even though good may come of it: we must not do evil that good may come.

"The same may be said about another matter; and it is one to which Catholics are more inclined than they are to spiritual seances, or table tipping. The matter to which I refer is what is known as fortune telling. This seems to have an overpowering fascination for great numbers of Catholics, as

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well as for those outside the Church. "Certainly it is possible for Almighty God to tell our fortunes; He knows them; it is a necessary part of His omniscience. But can we seriously believe, even for a moment, that the Lord is going to do this by means of tea leaves or a pack of cards, or any part of the fortune teller's outfit? No one surely does or can imagine such a thing. Nor can we imagine that the holy angels or the saints in heaven, who share to some extent in the knowledge of God, are going to use such means. No; a thousand times no! If God wills to reveal anything to us, He will do it by means of prophets evidently inspired by Him, or at any rate in some way worthy of His glory and majesty.

"We may then confidently say that any real or genuine fortune telling is the work of the devil. By fortune telling I mean all forecasting of the future which does not come from any real scientific or expert knowledge of the subject in general—such knowledge as the astronomer, the weather man or the Wall street man obviously has. To try then, seriously, to ascertain the future by fortune telling is implicitly to invoke the devil."

The President a Slave to Catarrh.—D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief. 50 cents.—49

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

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When your children need something to build them up, you can do no better than give them AMOR'S ESSENCE of cod liver oil. It tastes like fruit syrup.

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NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, MUSCULAR, LUMBAGO,

GOUT, STIFF NECK, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, ETC., ETC.

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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.

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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.

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Doors, Windows, Mouldings, and Finish, All kinds. Birch and Spruce Flooring. Lime, Laths, Plaster, Etc., Etc.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steer Strayed—John A. Boyd. Sheriff Sale—D. D. Chisholm. I. C. R.—Excursion Rates. Dramatic Entertainment—McDonald's Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE DIRECTORS of the Antigonish C. M. B. A. Hall Company have extended the date for receiving tenders for lumber to January 2nd, 1905.

THOMAS KENNEDY, one of the four men lost from the Boston fishing schooner "Fish Hawk," off Cape Cod on Saturday night last, is a son of John Kennedy of Canso.

THE mid-session examinations began in the College on Monday last. This is the first time these examinations were held before the Christmas holidays.

COMMENCING Friday evening, 16th, the stores of the town will be open every evening during the week, until January 1st, 1905, when they will resume closing at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

FOUR ANTIGONISH lawyers—Messrs. Gregory, Wall, D. C. Chisholm, and Griffin—are in Halifax attending the Supreme Court. They are all interested in the appeal from the decision of the trial Judge in the case of the Town vs. the Overseers of the Poor, Arisaig.

THE BOSTON COMEDY COMPANY, so well and favorably remembered here, with the talented Edwina Grey in the leading role and the popular comedian H. Price Webber in the laughingly humorous character of Siman Cyrus Bloom, still floating with the tide, will present at McDonald's Hall, Antigonish, on the evening of the 23rd inst. the famous new nautical drama "Ocean Waif." On Saturday afternoon there will be a grand matinee.

STRANGE DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN.—Mrs. Hughes, aged 94 years, was found dead on the 9th inst. between her home at Guysboro Intervale and a neighbour's house. She had been making her way through the woods where snares were set for foxes and her foot evidently caught in a wire, causing her to stumble. She must have fallen heavily and died soon after, for when found her walking stick was in her hand. She was an estimable old lady, and a favourite among the neighbours. Of her family of six, only one son resides in Guysboro County, Mr. Hugh Hughes, Councillor, Canso, who was present at the burial.

COMPLAINTS have reached us about irregularities in connection with the mail service between St. Andrews, in this county, and Moncton, N. B. A letter mailed at St. Andrew's for Moncton, on Nov. 14th last, was received at the latter place on Nov. 30th, after having been opened en route. A postal card, acknowledging its receipt, mailed at Moncton on the 30th ult., has not yet shown up, while a letter in reply to it was received at St. Andrew's post office with seal broken and the envelope torn open. The attention of the P. O. authorities has been called to the matter, and an investigation is pending.

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Arthur Harrington, Veterinary Surgeon, died at the hospital in Calgary, Alberta, on last Sunday. Death resulted from a kick by a horse he received on November 2nd, which was so violent that it tore away the knee cap. After a few days the painful wound grew virulent, blood poisoning followed, and the patient sank into unconsciousness and continued so for three weeks. Deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harrington of Guysboro, and many relatives reside in this Town, where he was a frequent visitor during his boyhood. He was a gold medalist of McGill College. During the African war he was a Government veterinary in charge of a consignment of horses from Halifax to South Africa, and since had been located in the Northwest Territories, and was acquiring a large practice. He was in his 26th year. His fine talents, open, generous and pleasant disposition and manly appearance won him the friendship of all with whom he had to do. His parents have the deep sympathy of the public in their sad bereavement.

A NEW SKATING RINK PROPOSED.—A movement is on foot having for its object the erection of a new skating rink in Antigonish. As yet nothing really tangible has been done in the matter. Some gentlemen, mostly curlers, who feel that the present downtown rink, besides being too small, in a short time will need large expenditure for repairs, are promoting the scheme, and have had Mr. John McDonald, builder, Town, draw a plan for a rink building. They have also secured an option on a suitable site, some vacant lots on Court street owned by Mr. H. Power and Mr. E. L. Giorior. The plan shows a building 196x 77 feet. This size structure will give a sheet of ice fully ample for both skaters and curlers. The present intention of the promoters is to reserve the centre of the ice for curling, marking a space therefor sufficient for four rinks, and have the skaters confined to the surrounding ice, thus enabling skaters and curlers to enjoy the rink on the same evenings. Waiting and other rooms are arranged for. The estimated cost is \$4,000. When sufficient capital is subscribed, a joint stock company will be formed, and tenders called for lumber and construction, so that the building may be ready for next season.

THE CONFERENCE of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul established in the Cathedral parish in September of last year has since its organization expended in relieving the needs of the poor of this town, some \$298.48, chiefly in the form of fuel, provisions and other necessities of life. Its ministrations were especially necessary and

timely during the severe cold of last winter, and its establishment may well be regarded as providential. The relief offered is given judiciously, and every care is taken to afford no encouragement to idleness or improvidence. The needs of the Society and its deserving poor, however, are many, especially at this season. Of the amount above mentioned, the members of the Conference themselves contributed, through the collections at their meetings, \$109.57. The Cathedral box brought in \$29.08; donations from friends \$11.00; proceeds of Rev. D. C. Gillis's lecture November, 1903, were \$33.35; and those of the Carnival in January, \$149.56.

In aid of its funds the conference has been so fortunate as to secure the service of Rev. Charles Brady of Sydney to deliver his lecture on the Picts and Scots in McDonald's Hall here on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst. Father Brady has already given this interesting lecture with very great acceptance in several of the towns of Cape Breton; and apart altogether from its charitable object, the subject itself should insure a large audience in this town.

Among the Advertisers.

Beef, fores 3 1/2c, sides 4c, at Bonner's. A full stock of Xmas presents at C. J. Macdonald's.

Toys from one cent up at C. J. Macdonald's.

Fruit cakes, etc., at Mrs. McNeil's, West End.

Did you see the \$12.50 overcoat at O'Brien's for \$7.75?

Pure apple cider from Annapolis Valley, at Bonner's.

A fine display of Christmas goods at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s, West End.

Canned tomatoes 2 for a quarter, at Bonner's.

O'Brien is selling a first class \$22.00 fur coat for \$14.00.

For Sale—A new coal cooking stove 2 months in use. Apply to Miss Dooley, Hawthorne St.

If you want an Xmas present for a friend go to O'Brien's. He has the best, at bargain prices.

See the 10c bargain counter, at Bonner's.

Strayed, from the premises of Hugh W. McDonald, Addington Forks, June last, black year and a half old heifer. Any information regarding her will be gratefully received by him.

Military brushes, clothes brushes, hat brushes, etc., in real ebony mounted in sterling silver at C. J. Macdonald's fancy goods store.

Personal.

Mr. Daniel McGillivray of the Klondyke, arrived in Town on Wednesday, on a visit to his father, Mr. John McGillivray, Pinkietown.

Timothy W. Mahoney, an Antigonish Harbor man, whose family recently removed to Boston, has now joined them there, having been appointed a conductor on the Dorchester Avenue surface division of the Boston Elevated Railway. Mr. Mahoney is well known in the vicinity of Antigonish where he has been for some time engaged in farming and has followed his trade as a carpenter.

STRAYED.

From the premises of the undersigned a steer two and half years old, coloured red and white, was last seen on or about the last of August. Any information regarding the same will be thankfully received by JOHN A. BOYD, Big Marsh.

McDonald's Hall Friday Eve., Dec. 23.

BOSTON COMEDY COMPANY, H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager.

In the new sensational nautical drama "OCEAN WAIF," A story of the sea.

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon, Dec. 24.

Property for Sale.

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

BELOW COST 200 Overcoats. 150 Suits. 300 Pants. 30 Dozen Shirts. I have decided to sell out my entire stock of Gents' Furnishings, and in order to do this promptly I am offering it below cost. This is your time for a Bargain. These goods must go. Come early and secure the best. Sale will continue till everything in my Gents' Furnishing Department is gone. J. S. O'BRIEN, - ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Hides and sheep Pelts Wanted.—C. B. Whidden & Son will pay cash for a large lot of hides and sheep skins.

15 boxes nice fresh prunes, 3 lbs. for a quarter, at Bonner's.

Xmas is near. C. B. Whidden & Son have finest sweet Jamaica oranges, grapes and apples. Also a full line of confectionery, nuts and raisins.

The finest raisins; currants, peels, spices, essences, fruits, etc., at Bonner's.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. FOR Xmas and New Year

Will sell round trip tickets to THE GENERAL PUBLIC

LOCAL ISSUE—First Class One-Way Fare, good going Dec. 22 to January 2, inclusive, returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

THROUGH ISSUE—First Class One-Way Through Fare, good going Dec. 24 25 and 26, returning until Dec. 27, 1904; good going Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2, returning until Jan. 3, 1905; to points on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Midland Railway and Inverness Railway and Coal Co., also to points on the Canadian Pacific Railway beyond St. John and East of Montreal, good going Dec. 22 to Jan. 2, inclusive, returning until Jan. 4, 1905. First-Class One-Way Fare to Montreal added to First-Class One-Way Fare and One-Third from Montreal, good going Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, Jan. 1 and 2, returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS LOCAL ISSUE—First-Class One-Way Fare, good going Dec. 3 to 31, inclusive, returning until Jan. 31, 1905.

THROUGH ISSUE—First-Class One-Way Fare to Montreal, added to First-Class One-Way Fare and One-Third from Montreal, good going Dec. 3 to 31, inclusive, returning until Jan. 16, 1905.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS Commercial Travellers can obtain excursion tickets to local points commencing Dec. 12, and to points beyond Montreal, commencing Dec. 22, 1904.

All fares to end in 0 or 5.

HAY ! HAY !

Parties who have placed orders for hay, to be delivered from Antigonish Station, and who have not yet received the same, can be supplied upon notifying me that they will take No. 1 at \$9 10 No. 2 at \$8 80 and Clover mixed at \$7.50, the present market prices.

F. H. MacPHEE, Secy.-Treas. Hay Committee, Antigonish, N. S., Dec. 7, 1904.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including

Monday, 2nd Jan., 1905,

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

Lumber to be delivered on C. M. B. A. property, Antigonish, before April 1st, 1905.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, Secretary.

Antigonish, 5th Dec. 1904.

Closing Out Sale

The subscribers intend to remove from Antigonish, and are therefore going to sell all their stock at

Clearing Out Prices

Bargains can be had in every line consisting of

Men's Ready-Made Clothing, and Furnishings.

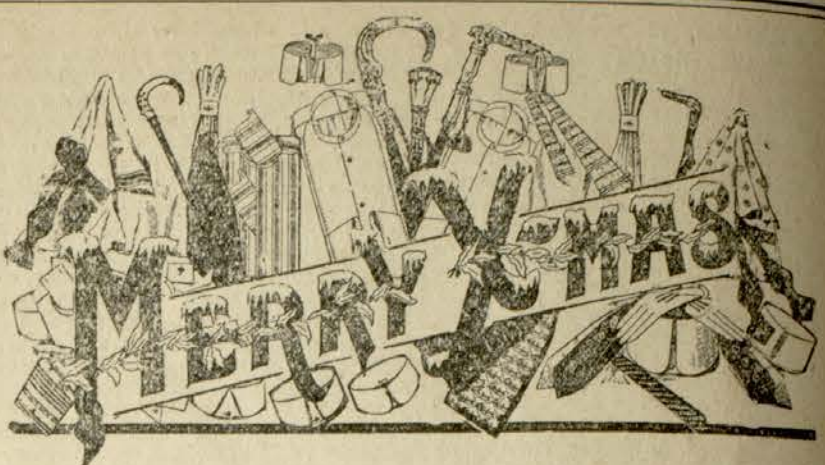
Women's Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Waists, Undervests. Boots & Shoes.

And Numerous Other Lines.

All Must be Cleared Out.

Call and See the Bargains.

JOHNSON & DERWICH. ANTIGONISH, N. S.



CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

What are you going to get him for Xmas? Nearly everybody has a "him" or two to buy for. We cater only to "hims." Perhaps our suggestions will aid you to get him just what he needs and just what will please him. If you can't find something suitable for his Christmas here, where in the world would you expect to find it?

SUGGESTIONS:

- OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEFERS, SUITS, DRESS VESTS, RAIN COATS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, SMOKING JACKETS, Etc., Etc. BATH ROBES, NECKWEAR, MUFFLERS, SHIRT PROTECTORS, GLOVES, MITT'S, PAJAMAS, NIGHT ROBES, HOSE, Etc., Etc. SUSPENDERS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, SILK HANDKERCHIEF, CUFF BUTTONS, Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Etc., Etc.

Every article fairly and rightly priced. No fancy figures. We'll put aside anything you select and keep perfectly "Mum" about it until Santa Claus time. We invite ladies looking for a gift for a man's Xmas to come here.

Palace Clothing Company AND POPULAR SHOE STORE.

Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes.

Now is the time to buy Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, either for your friends or for your own use. They are more popular than ever, made in three sizes, three colours and lined with imitation Persian Lamb in black, scarlet and olive. Do not be deceived by taking anything else called just as good there are no robes that give the satisfaction that Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes do. Look out for the diamond trade mark on each Robe with the manufacturers name, Newland's & Co. in the diamond.

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

ALSO IN STOCK

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

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

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



Shoes For CHRISTMAS

and every kind of footwear can be purchased from our big stock. Most acceptable Christmas gift can be selected from our splendid assortment of WINTER SLIPPERS. We can suit you in style and price. In our gaiters and leggins we have the latest styles.

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

... 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.