Fifty-sixth Year

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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, May 28, 1908.

No 22.

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The Polish parish of St. Stanislaus, Chicago, is the largest parish in the United States, membering 45,000 souls. Its new school house, in which 4,500 children will be taught by 100 teachers, was dedicated on May 10.

A German court recently fined the editor of a paper \$25 for a joke reflecting on the officers of the army. This is surely unfair discrimination. Why should prosecutions be confined to one class of jokes? Judging from the samples we see from time to time, every second or third joke published in the papers of Germany ought to bring down a fine, for their extraordinary stupidity.

It is amusing to hear our friends the Americans cheer themselves for their self-denial in evacuating Cuba, while they point out the mischlefs of imperialism. Cuba is as much under American control today as it ever was. Troops are not needed there; but let the Cubans try a free legislative run, in any matters affecting the United States, and they will find that their Uncle Samuel sometimes says one thing and does another.

Some journalistic discussion is taking place as to why Australia is so sparsely populated. The inquiry might be pushed further. Why are all the British colonies, in which the native races have disappeared, so sparsely populated? We think, as we have often said, that the chief reason is the indifference or ignorance of British statesmenship at home to the value and tremendous possibilities of the colonies.

A writer in the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes says that the emigration of French-speaking people to Canada is so small that the peril of extinction of the French race in Canada is "far from imaginary" We think it requires a fairly strong imagination to picture such an extinction, especially while race suicide is so prevalent amongst other races. Macaulay's New Zealander may find some news of such a thing, if he continues his westward journey after he gets tired of the broken arches of London Bridge; but it is greatly to be

The recently adopted policy of the "open pulpit," by which laymen are admitted to preach in Episcopalian churches, even though they be men like Dr. Crapsey, who have been deposed from the ministry, has convinced many earnest clergymen that the Episcopalian church is not Catholic, as they thought it was. A dozen ministers from the dioceses of Fond du Lac, Chicago and Philadelphia have asked for instruction in Catholic doctrine, and besides these the rector and his three assistants of a Philadelphia church have resigned their position and gone into retreat with a view to entering the Catholic Church. Several members of their congregation have preceded, and more are likely to follow.

The temperance campaign is going on vigorously in the Province of Quebec. A meeting held in the parish of Ste. Anne de Beaupere on May 17, was addressed by the Bishop Roy, Sir François Langelier and Judge Lemieux. The latter spoke of the special importance of temperance at election time. The privilege of the franchise, he said, raises every voter to combat that church as being a type of face which provokes the Christian Science to visit; and the departure of the aiso has already produced its own of the said forestier means the determinance of the principal source of their principal source of their principal source of their principal source of the voltage and the departure of the restier to visit; and the departure of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the principal source of the raid by tens of the to convince people that they ought to too the value of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the too convince people that they ought to too to the value of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the said forestier means the determinance of the raid by tens of the ra

to the position of a judge. "But how can you be judges, if you drown your reason in the bottom of a glass? What would you say of a judge on the bench with a bottle and a glass in his hand, and drinking freely before giving judgment? Yet this is the conduct of the elector who uses intoxicating drink."

Those members of the P. W. A. who desire the amalgamation of their society with the United Mineworkers of America, point to the federation of British miners as a precedent. But the Hon. Robert Drummond, writing in the Mining Record, annihilates this argument by reminding them that British miners have not federated with German or French miners. The fact that we speak the same language as our American consins does not prevent them from being our commercial rivals, and their rivalry is just as great a danger to Canada, as German rivalry is to Great Britain.

A recent Tablet has some interesting notes concerning two Catholic officers who have served the Empire well on sea and land respectively :

"Vice-Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, C. M. G., who drops his "Vice" this week, on his promotion to be Admiral, entered the Navy half a century ago. His brilliant and varied career includes service in Japan, in 1863, service as transport officer in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and service in Sumatra three years later, where he gained his C. M. G. He was also Gunnery Lieutenant of the Amethyst in her strange encounter with the rebel Peruvian warship Huascar in 1877. Later he held a command on the Australian station, and, while serthe Australian station, and, while serving in the South Pacific waters, he received the surrender of Stevenson's friend, Mataafa, at Samoa, thereby warding off civil war from the island. A meeting between "Vice-Captain Bickford" and the man-of-letters left a particularly pleasant recollection in Stevenson's mind, as a reference in one of his letters home at the time testifies. One of Admiral dickford's sons follows his father's profession, and is at present commanding the destroyer Avon. Another, Captain destroyer Avon. Another, Captain Louis Bickford, of the Indian Army, is second Commandant of the Khyber

"Lord Lovat has an announcement for members of the Clan Fraser, of which he is the head. He invites rasers all, from both sides of the Atlantic, to take part in a monster muster on Abraham Hill, which their forefathers helped to capture, next July, during the Quebec celebrations."

Le Temps thus satirizes some recent Combes, in which in one breath he declares that the Church is dead, and in the next that the country is in imminent danger from the Church's machinations:

"It is everlastingly the same sophism and the same contradiction; faith has departed, the churches are leserted; but the 'danger of clericalism' is always threatening us. The truth is that M. Emile Combes needs that religion should be dead, in order to justify the part he plays in French politics, and - at one and the same ime - that religious sentiment, al though in its grave, should neverthe less be capable of constituting a menace to the Republican regime The two things are alike indispensable to M. Combes, and so he makes both assertions, without troubling about the fact that they are contradictories. M. Combes announces some fresh attack of the Church upon the Republic. His Holiness will give the order — the bishops will repeat it. But where are the forces, we ask, which the Pope and the bishops are to mobilize? Does not M. Combes assure us that no scholars attend the free religious schools, that no one goes to church, that the religious have disappeared, that there are no vo-cations to the priesthood, that the faith has fled from country places, that the parish churches will have to close? Then how can there be a 'clerical danger'? If, on M. Combes's showing, the Church in France has no faithful, no money, in fact no anything, how can it be a standing men-ace to the Republic? Then, let M. Combes calm himself and take his rest. For, as he witnesses, we have no use for his specialty in politics.'

Similarly Mr. Spronck, in La Re-

publique Française:

"When a person devotes three hundred lines to proving that the French Church is defunct, it will be difficult

grave danger to La Patrie. How can it be this if it is non-existent?"

The Irish Catholics of Montreal were stirred to enthusiasm last week by having in the midst of them for thirtysix hours the hundred and eighth successor of St. Patrick in the See of Armagh. Cardinal Logue is an old man but a sturdy one. During his brief visit to Montreal he spoke no fewer than twenty-one times, never repeating himself but having something fresh and bright, scholarly and witty to say on each occasion, As the Star remarks, it was a rare feat and showed the Irish prelate to be a man of uncommon intellectual power. The scene at the railway station, when thousands dropped on their knees to receive his blessing as he departed for Quebec, touched the emotions of even the non-Catholic journalist and made him write as

Those people seemed to fairly hunger for a sight of the great man from Armagh. They were not ashamed of their faith, but boldly and publicly proclaimed what they were. As it was impressive even to an ordinary citizen, how impressive it must have been to His Eminence of Arrangh. It showed itself plainly in his face, and when he had reached his car he gave evidence that his emotions had been tenderly touched.

tenderly touched.

"Faith in the Irish is proverbial; tradition has it that it will never fade, and with those of the race who have left the shores of the Gem of the Ocean and travelled to other lands and to the descendants of such people there remains to-day a spirituality, and a reverence for the essentials, form and matter of that religion for which their forefathers struggled, and suffered death and exile; and for its ministers they possess a reverential attitude that the commercial era of the new world does not appear to have diminished one tota."

The opening of a Christian Science "cathedral" in London, leads Mr. G. K. Chesterton to write as follows in the Daily News, from which a portion of his letter is copied into the Tablet:

"The cultivated people of our time, he says, "will generally tend to say of Christian Science that it is a grand and pure philosophy preached, perhaps, by unbalanced or unpleasant people. But I, for one, should say exactly the opposite, I say that Christian Science is a mean and disgusting philosophy, preached by people who are quite nice—preached in fact, by many of my personal friends. They are all right; it is only their creed that comes from heli. I use the phrase quite calmiy hell. I use the phrase quite calmly and quite literally. The doctrine that pain and death are not real at all, except in so far as their victims are cowardly enough to submit to them, is a diabolical doctrine, obviously calcuical qualities such as cruelty and contempt for the weak To tell any man that it is his own fault that he has the toothache is to cease to be a Christian while attering eight words. If there is one thing that is against the whole trend and tide of Christianity, it is any method which permits the man called strong to riumph over those whom he calls weak-minded. Christ came on earth to smash the man who felt himself strong. And He did in the most effective and final manner smash the man who felt himself strong; for He opposed to him the God who felt Himself weak. Human beings hencefor ward were not to be humiliated by the

limitations of pain and death; for Deity itself has admitted them." No less finely said is Mr. Chesteron's final word : "Christian Science says that pain is not a reality. Christianity says that pain is so great a reality that even the Creator could Christian Science says that a man need not think of death at all. Christianity says that even thought of it with a we. And the ethical results of the two principles have been exactly what might have been expected. Marred by a million other mistakes, betrayed and tortured through the agony of eighteen cen-turies, Christianity has never lost its strongest and most distinctive note, the physical note; the talk of the body and the blood. Ever since the Crucifixion a certain actuality, and, therefore, a certain sanctity has clung round the hard pain of prosaic men. Men in misery were sometimes, in hours of impatience, dismissed as nuisances who could not be cured. But they were never despised as cowards who ought to have cured themselves. the refusal there was pity; therefore, even in the pity there was respect. And while Christianity has run so many centuries and Christian Science not yet for one, yet Christian Science

tian to experiments upon the reality

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has expressed its disapproval of the Irish University Bill, on the ground that it proposes to endow sectarian education. The Presbyterian organ in Nova Scotia agrees with its brethren in Ireland who, it says, have labored to make education non-sectarian. This is another case where there is much virtue in a name. Non-sectarian means Protestant; means Catholic. The public schools of this Province are supposed to be non-sectarian, yet as we have been showing for some time past, the textbook of English history used therein is Protestant. Its predecessor, which might fairly be called non-sectarian, and which at the same time was a superior work in every respect, was for some occult reason quietly shelved after it had been a short time in use. As to the Irish University, such thorough Protestants as Mr. Balfour, Mr. Birrell and Sir Edward Carson have publicly stated that it would be most unreasonable to expect any Catholic to send his sons to a College so distinctly Protestant as Trinity College, Dublin, is at the present day. And if Macaulay justified his support because Protestant England owed its universities to Catholics, is there not much greater reason for giving Irish Catholics a University of their own, when Trinity College draws its immense revenues from a soil whose population is still overwhelmingly Catholic? "When I remember what we have taken from the Roman Catholics, and when I look at the miserable Dotheboys Hall which we have given them in exchange," said the eloquent statesman-historian, "I feel, must own, less proud than I could wish of being a Protestant and a Cam; ridge man." Our Pictou contemporary, while frankly acknowledging hat Presbyterianism was once the most intolerant of creeds, tells us that it is so no longer. To our minds, the present attitude of the Grand Asembly of Ireland displays the same intolerance which sixty years ago drove Macaulay from his seat in Edinburgh for the speech which we have just quoted.

A correspondent writing from Milan to the Saturday Review takes a gloomy view of the condition of

"As matters stand, Italy, I can tion, is fast drifting into hanks to the professional politicians and agitators who spend their time fishing in troubled waters in the hope of getting elected to a Parliament which consists mainly of doctors with out patients and lawyers without clients. The masses of this country are really a fine people, though easily excited; but a lack of religious and moral education is beginning to tell pon the rising generation, so that in like manner as the same system godless instruction has produced in rance the apache, here it has created he teppisto - a species of reptile quite anknown fifteen years ago. Inflamed the vile illustrations in the 'Asino, Il Nostro Mulo,' &c., displayed in the liosks and newsagents' windows, lads of the lower classes, brought up without religion, have apparently come to the conclusion, forced on them also by the speeches they hear in Socialist clubs, that it is their duty to insult, injure, and even kill any unfortunate desiastic they may chance to meet on the highways, or in the streets of great cities like Rome and Milan. Doubtless the English papers have by this time printed accounts of the dreadful scene at Ariccia, near Rome once a peaceful little place, now a hotbed of disorder-where several harmiess British students of the Scots College were insulted and two grievously wounded. Scarcely a day passes without some shocking event of this sort, so that even such journals as the Tribuna ' propose the abolition of the tax on firearms, in order that peaceful people may carry them for self-de-fence! The so-called Socialists and the anarchists combined have at least brought New Italy to a state of veritable savagery; and unless the Government displays some energy in suppressing the causes of the evil, things will come to such a pass that Rome and the other principal cities of Italy will become too dangerous for forestleri to visit; and the departure

far to look for the causes of the far to look for the causes of the trouble, which are two: firstly, the brutal and blasphemous caricatures and letterpress of such abominable papers as the "Asino" &c.; secondly, the inflammatory speeches delivered in the innumerable Socialistic case del popolo and clubs throughout the country. One of these for instance popolo and clubs throughout the country. One of these, for instance, issued a proclamation the other day to the effect that 'every act of violence perpetrated against the clergy, the Monarchists, and the capitalists was a step in the right direction.' Is it to be wondered at, after all, that poor misguided lads, brought up in irreligion, speedily become the willing tools of these agitators who lead them to their ruin? Nevertheless, though Rome has been the scene of almost daily riots this year, the wirepullers have been left in year, the wirepullers have been left in peace, whilst the working men they have urged on to violence have generally been the victims. I am no alarmist, but I must repeat that, unless the Italian Government acts firmly and promptly and puts an end to this active propaganda of murder, de-moralisation, and blasphemy, Italy is doomed. The roots of the evil, as indicated above, must be struck at before any good result can come—it is not enough to punish individual tep-pisti, without raising a hand to suppress the teaching which spurs them to their evil deeds."

On several occasions we have laid before our readers the opinion of non-Catholic observers of Italian affairs that one of the worst diseases which the body politic is suffering from is a of Sir Robert Peel's Maynooth Bill, plethora of educated men, so-called, with no occupation to suit them. "To dig they are not able, and to beg they are ashamed." A London Times reviewer, discussing a book by an Anglo-Sicilian lady, Mrs. Whitaker, declares that one of the plagues of Italy today is "professional politiclans, educated faineants, the excessive output of cheap Universities." Going into the matter more in detail, the reviewer says:

"There are nineteen Universities subsidized by the Italian Government' and three are free. . . But the results of this cheap higher education are lamentable. The demand for 'professional' men as lawyers, doctors, and the like, is limited, the supply inexhaustible. The unfortunates turned out by this system are for the most out by this system are for the most part unable to earn a 'living wage' in the professions for which they have been educated and meanwhile they have been utterly unfitted to turn to those mechanical arts for which nature intended them, and in which they might readily have carned a living. The readier wits among them become professional politicians, the less gifted go to swell the steadilygrowing mass of half-informed and sullen discontent which is for ever sapping the foundations of established

A writer in the Saturday Review, also reviewing Mrs. Whitaker's book

"In 1905, 98,000 peasants left Sicily done, in search of work elsewhere. As these emigrants are drawn almost xclusively from the rural districts, the serious nature of the problem is soon grasped. On the other hand emigration is almost unknown among he younger children of the upper classes, where it might prove an excellent corrective of the cowardly reluctance of the Italian to leave the family circle and make his own way. It is needless to dwell upon the evil results of this lack of enterprise. loupled with the excessive prevalence of cheap university degrees, it loads the country with a large and growing class of young men who know enough to be discontented but have not enough energy to be independent. The consequence is to be found in the enormous class of ill-paid government officials, which is the curse of the country and feeds the ranks of the anti-clericals and socialists."

A Times leader-writer tries to take a more hopeful view of the situation. While acknowledging that "the country is doubtless overtaxed, and in the routh it is very poor," he takes comfort by thinking "but it has fulfilled its 'manifest destiny,' and after the lapse of long centuries it is one Italy. If it were not that the process of unification involved, deprived the Pope of his temporal power, this writer would see that political unity without moral unity is the shadow without the substance, and that the "manifest destiny" idea has led Italian statesmen to attempt the impossible, namely, to make their country one of the great powers of Europe. To this attempt is due the over-taxation which is driving the brawn and sinew from the land by tens of thousands, and leaving the nation a prey to the vultures whom the Times and

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Gold Medal for Chemistry, Geology, Spherical Trigonometry, English and German,—Awarded to Miss Honora yfe, Sydney Mines. Gold Medal donated by Rev. M. A.

McAdam, for excellence of conduct— Awarded to Miss E. Marion Sears, B. Gold Medal donated by the Alumnae

of Mt. St. Bernard for English Lan-guage and Literature—Awarded to Miss M. C. Fennell, B. A.

Gold Medal donated by Rev. Joseph McDonuld, for Philosophy—Awarded to Miss E. Sears, B. A.
Gold Medal for Latin and French donated by Rev. D. C. Gillis—Awarded to Miss E. Sears, B. A.
Gold Medal for music, donated by J. A. McDonald, Haiifax—Awarded to Miss E. Sears, B. A.

Miss E. Sears, B. A.

A Bronze Medal for Elocution, donated by His Excellency the Governor General—Awarded to Miss

M. C. Fennell, B. A.
Gold Medal donated by His Lordship Bishop Cameron, for Church
History and Christian Doctrine —
Awarded to Miss M. C. Fennell, B. A.
Mt. St. Bernard Gold Cross con-

Mt. St. Bernard Gold Cross conferred on the following graduates in the English Course—Misses Joana Theresa Gallagher, Bath, N. B.; Mary Grace Blagdon, Antigonish; Kath-erine Janet Campbell, Margaree; Mary Chisholm, South River; Jean-nette May Gillis, Bridgeport.

In the Arts Course—Elizabeth M. Sears, B. A., Lochaber Lake; Mary Clara Fennell, B. A. St. John's, Nfld. Degrees in Arts conferred on Elizabeth Marion Sears, B. A.; Mary Clara Fennell, B. A.

Lord Macartney on Missions in

Worth noting, and perhaps disputing, are the views of "Our First Ambassador in China " as found in Helen M. Robbins' work of that

Under the caption of "Religion" the Ambassador, Lord Macartney points out that the conception of an alliance between Church and State seemed not to have entered into the contemplation of Chinese politicians. The Europeans who first visited the country were astonished to find prevailing a general toleration of religious worship and opinion, and to see Lamas, Bonzes, Parsees, Jews and Mohammedans living in peace and holding what creeds they pleased, a state of society which at the time did not exist in Europe. Lord Macartney's investigations convinced him that Christians would have enjoyed the same indulgence had it not been for the rashness of the Catholic missionaries. "The pious zeal of these good fathers outran their discretion, and they seemed desirous of anticipating the promised call of the Gentiles without patiently waiting for the day of the Lord." Under the circumstances the jealousy of

the State naturally became alarmed, casioned by the Catholic propagand, and measures were adopted to repress an innovation which it was followed, Christians were tungent feared might soon become dangerous strained in the profession and exerf not regulated. Macartney was in China, however, enjoyed perfect toleration and were notwithstanding the disturbances accounted capable of holding offices which at divers times had been oc-

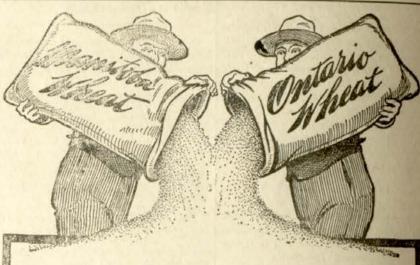
ists and the persecutions which had When Lord cise of their religion at Pekin. They Continued on page 7

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MY RAID INTO MEXICO.

(Nugent Robertson, in the Catholic World)

CHAPTER VII. SAN ANGEL,

Each car is provided with two of the Guarda Civil, or civil guard. These men, armed to the teeth, stand, one with the driver, the other with the conductor. There uniform is the most picturesque I have ever seen: gray felt sombrero crusted with silver, buff-leather jacket, white shirt, bloodred sash, and buff boots to the hips. They wear great gauntlet-gloves and carry a carbine. the conductor. There uniform is the

Availing myself of the senora's per-Availing myself of the senora's permission. I went out on the front platform of the car and stood behind the driver. How that man did screech, and yell, and vociferate as he urged his mules into a gallop! How he cracked his whip and shook his entire body over his long-eared team! What was he went at, never flagging, but a pace he went at, never flagging, but keeping up the stride, until we spun into Tacubaya, the 'swell' suburb of the capital.

Here are the country residences of the 'best people' in Mexico-bankers, merchants, lawyers, et id genus omne. The houses are magnificent and the gardens one clot of color all the year round. I was delighted to be told by O'Shea that the handsomest residence of all, a baronial hall, in fact, belonged to an Irishman, a Waterford man— Barron, a banker, and one of the most respected and wealthiest men in the

country. You will see the place, Joe,' said the senora though the window; you will be asked to dine there. They are charming people. I want you to see a genuine Murillo, a Crucifixion, that Mr. Barron has, and also a quaint old picture representing a city scene in the

time of Cortez.' The scenery after we had quitted Tacubaya became magnificent. Be-fore me stood the purple Ajusco Mountains towering to the azure and covered with vegetation to their summits—a perfect sierra. On the left were Popocatapetl and the 'Women in White,' seemingly touching the sky. Around me were corn-fields of luminous green, here and there inter-spersed with tufts of trees gorgeous in scarlet and yellow blossomings. Ever and anon we would pass some tiny church, its green-tiled dome flashing in the sunlight, while shrines and adobe dwellings embowered in perfumed foliage dotted every turn of the road at irregular intervals.

In something less than two hours we arrived at our destination, without let or hindrance, and, ascending a gentle slope, the wondrous old convent burst upon our view, the high walls of its enormous garden stretching away till lost in the deep of the

On a great green before the gateway, soldiers in undress were engaged in playing games, children in noisily disporting themselves, (and sheep in

browsing on the short, crisp grass.

The rich carving over the oaken portal was rudely effaced, the sculpture on the stone arch clotted with lumps of mud, while a statuette of the Mother of God had not escaped the sacrilegious hand of the soldiery of Lerdo de Tejada.

Our right of entrance was questioned by the sentinel on duty. 'I come to visit the sisters,' said

Senora San Cosme, with quiet dignity. 'I cannot let you pass till the officer of the guard consents,' retorted the

'Send for the officer of the guard, then, exclaimed the senora, her nos-trils expanding, her eyes flashing.

The officer, after some delay, made his appearance, a greasy, unhealthy looking fellow, who kept buckling on his sword as he crossed a courtyard that once resounded but to the soft footfall of the pious sisterhood. scrutinizing us with considerable pertinacity this valiant warrior premitted us to pass, detaching a sergeant to shadow us.

'Ask the sergeant if Colonel Mojelos is here,' I urged O'Shea. 'Yes, he is,' was that worthy's reply

after he had made the inquiry.
'I would like to see him.' We were

passing along a hooded cloister.
This is the name of the chap you saw last night at the Cafe Concordia, and probably the same boyo.

'I wonder if he speaks English?'
'English! Why, what next? Why,
man alive, the officers of the Mexican army are the most ignorant, uneducated set of blackguards of any service in the world.'

'I am obliged to differ with you, sir, said a deep, stern voice directly beside us, and Colonel Mojelos stepped from adoorway and directly confront-

'My conversation was a private one, sir,' said O'Snea haughtily, 'and with it you have nothing whatever to do.' 'Your conversation was loud and forced reconversation was loud and forced upon me, sir, and you have made a statement which I characterize as-' here his eyes fell upon the Senora San Cosme, who was a little in advance, and dropping his voice in a whisper, he added: 'Your name and

Faith, I'm proud of both.' retorted O'Shea. My name is Van Dyck C'Shea, and my present address is the Calle Marascala. And now, as the gentleman in difficulties said to his Satanic Majesty, who are you?'

This is my card.' And Mojelos handed him a bit of pasteboard. A word with you, colonel, if you

please,' I said. Mojelos bowed stiffly.

If it's going to try and patch up my broken crockery you are, Joe Nugent, just don't give yerself the least trouble in life. Van Dyck O'Shea has been nearer the Fifteen Acres in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, than you know

'I don't intend to meddle in the matter at all,' I hurriedly exclaimed. 'Please go on with the senora; make

an excuse for my absence—say any-

thing you like.'
'Well, I'm first cousin to a leprechaun if-'

O'Shea saw by my tone that I had some object in view, and clinging to his theory that I was about to endeavor to throw oil upon the troubled waters, he exclaimed:

'Joe Nugent, you're a gentleman—I say no more; I'm in your hands.' And turning on his heel, he rapidly followed in the direction taken by Senora San Cosme.

Colonel Mojelos regarded me with an insolent curiosity, twirling his mustache with one hand, while he played with his swordknot with the

'Well, sir,' he exclaimed, as for a second I speculated as to the best mode of addressing him, 'what do you wish to say to me! Have you any insult to offer to the officers of the Mexican

'None whatever,' I replied. 'I wish to speak with you privately, and alone.

Speak!' Not here.'

'Follow me, then.' He entered the doorway from which he had so unexpectedly come upon us, and crossing a large apartment, the walls frescoed with scenes taken from Holy Writ, ascended a broad oaken staircase, and, passing down a red-brick-paved cloiser, halted at a low, narrow door, and, slightly bowing, motioned me to pass in.

The room was as neat as a new pin. In one corner was a camp bedstead, in another a tin toilet service. A table covered by a white cloth beautifully embroidered in color stood in the centre of the room, on which there was a bouquet of exquisite flowers. A few oaken chairs, evidently part of the wreckage of the convent, were scattered about. In a corner lay a military chest. Over the mantel was a picture of the defence of Puebla, with the words 'Cinco Mayo' written in a bold hand right across it, followed by a scratchy signature. A writingtable did duty near a low, deep-em-brasured, diamond - paned window, while guns, lances, and cigar-boxes formed to make up the impedimenta of this soldierly apartment.

Be seated, sir. And Mojelos, motioning me to a chair, flung himself upon one exactly opposite to me. I plunged my band into my breastpocket and drew out Conchita's letter—the letter addressed to myself.

Do you recognize that hand-writ-

Do you recognize that hand-writ-ing, colonel?' I asked 'One moment,' And he sought a pair of pines nes, which with consider-able deliberation he adjusted to his somewhat aquilline nose. He flushed as, raising his eyes from

the superscription on the envelope, his gaze met mine.
'I do know that writing,' he said,

and that was all, while he seemed to read my very sool.

'It is, if I am not mistaken, the writing of the Senora Conchita

Mojelos. He nodded two or three impatient

Your sister? 'My sister, sir; and may I ask if you are the Mr. Nugent to whom it is addressed?'

'Here is my card, colonel.' And I handed him my visiting card, which he perused word for word.

'Are you the bearer of a letter of atroduction to me, Mr. Nugent?' he

Be good enough to read that letter, sir,' I retorted, considerably nettled at his cold, reserved manner, 'and you will see whether a further introduction is necessary or otherwise.';

'I shall,' glancing at me over the now unfolded epistle. As he read it the expression on his face altered as if by magic; he clutched the paper as though holding on to it for dear life, while his lips formed the words as he devoured line after line.

'Forgive me!' he cried, springing to his feet, and embracing me, after the Mexican fashion, by enfolding me in his arms and clapping my back several times very rapidly. 'My friend, my sister's friend, the friend of a great cause! You are good, noble, generous, brave! My darling sister would never have trusted you it you had not been a true man. Mr. Nugent, I am yours, your friend, your brother, your slave. Do with me as you will. For God's sake let the impressions of the last five minutes be erased from your mind forever! I shall embrace your friend when I meet him. All will be joy and brightness. You have a letter for me from a certain personage—is it not so?' Terribly excited, he made a supreme effort to control himself.

'I have it here, colonel, and while you peruse it I shall, with your per-mission, rejoin my friends.' The fact being that I did not care to mix myself up in the secrets contained in the

epistle. As you will. Permit me to escort you to your friends. Not a word, please. My first duty is to offer my hand to Mr. O'Shea. Under any other circumstances I would have endeavored to have run him through or

shot him.' O'Shea's astonishment was considerable as Colonel Mojelos advanced to

him and exclaimed:

'Mr. O'Shea, you may pitch into the entire Mexican army, for all I care, but with me you must be friends. Shake hands. What the divvle does this mean?

asked O'Shea of me in his richest brogue, while the colonel effusively wrung his right hand.
'It means that Mr. Nugent is my very dear friend.'

Your very dear friend!'

'Why, he never saw you till last night, and never spoke to ye till a minnit ago.' 'Yes, mine.'

'It's all right, Mr. O'Shea. I'll tell

you all about it by and by, 'I exclaimed 'Faith, I'm fairly bothered between

You'll do me the honor of visiting my quarters after your visit to the sisters. We'll see how a bottle of Burgundy will go under the shadow of the Ajusco Mountains.' And giving O'Shea's hand another ring and nod-ding gaily to me, the colonel quitted

'Well, if this doesn't bang Banagher!' muttered O'Shea, 'Joe Nugent, what does it all mean? I hope that you kept up the honor of the old country, anyway; but to have a man challenging you wan minnit, and the next asking you to crack a bottle of Burgundy—by the powers, it bothers

I was uncertain how to act. Mojelos had evidently avoided all mention of my acquaintanceship with his sister.
'How did ye put yer comether on him at all, Joe?'

"Well, you see we had some mutual friends in New York; that is the reason why I wanted to learn all about him last night. He seems a

very nice, gentlemanly fellow.'
'He's nice enough now, but faith, I didn't love him ten minutes ago. He's as brave as a lion, and has a good fighting name. They say he has the army in his pocket, he and Diaz. If he choose to 'pronounce,' as they call it here, to-morrow, he'd have fifteen, aye, more than fifteen out of our thirty thousand troops at his bugle-call. Anyhow, we'll 'pronounce' oa his Burgundy.'

We found the senora in a distant cloister, engaged in conversation with a venerable sister, who turned a pair of sweet, pure eyes upon me as I approached.

'Luckily, she spoke in French, and we had a delightful chat. 'The gentleman in command of the soldiers here is a gentleman and a de-vout Catholic,' she observed; 'he makes our imprisonment as little painful as possible, and is very severe with any of his men who trespass beyond the Nazarene Cloister garden, which marks the boundary-line. He sent a corporal to prison for six months the other day for crossing the garden-wall. The commander who was here before him was a terrible man. He allowed his men to go anywhere, and encouraged them to do it. He entered the church with a cigar in his mouth one Sunday morning. I called his attention to it; he laughed at me and spit out on the floor. I plucked the cigarette from his mouth and would not return it to him. He threatened to imprison me. 1 said: You may insult me as long and as often as you will, but you shall never insult my Lord and my God while I can raise my voice in His cause,' After that the terrible man did not come this way, but his soldiers did, and they poisoned the air with their ribald songs and awful blasphemy. They smoked and sang, and did what they pleased at all hours of the day and night. I protested, and was laughed at for my pains. The archbishop, to whom I wrote, protested; he was insulted. It would have gone on, but that the godless commander was sent to Guadalajara to quell a threatened insurrection. I believe he was killed. Sister Guadalupe and I prayed for his conversion. Perhaps,' she added with a delightfully naive simplicity, 'he was penitent at the last moment.'

A compained by the good sister, we visited the church, part of which was falling into decay, owing to the condition of the roof, which the government refused to expend a peso upon. The altar was extremely handsome, and the Virgin in a painting above it as starry-eyed as the San Sisto Madonna in the Dresden Gallery,

Now, Sister Monica, we must let our young Irish rriend see that robe that is being worked for the statue of the Virgin by my protegee.

"It is in the sacristy. She is at work on it now. This way."

"You're going to see one of the prettiest girls I ever laid my eyes on, Nugent, me boy," observed O'Shea, who had fallen back a little with me. 'If I was twenty years younger I'd be a raging lunatic about her. If your reart isn't as tough as stirrup leather her eyes will burn a pair of holes in it. They're violets, me boy.'

Is she a nun?

Not a bit of it. 'Then I suppose she's on the high-road, like Miss O'Mulligan,' I laughed.

'I don't think so.'
'Who is she?'

. The senora knows. There's some m stery about her. Hush! here we

We descended three steps and found ourselves in the sacristy, a poem in the darkest oak, relieved by sacred pictures and stained glass. The apartment was long and low - ceilinged. Around the walls at intervals were oaken chests in carving such as might have come from the steel of Verbruggen himself, bound in wondrous brasses; at one end a row of confessionals, and at the other an altar occupying the whole width of the sacristy. The the whole width of the sacristy. ceiling was adorned with a superb copy of the Assumption. An oaken table stood in the centre; beside it two high-backed chairs upholstered in crimson Utrecht velvet, chairs such as Ysabella 'the Catholic' and her right royal consort might at one time have sat bolt upright upon. The table was covered by a snow-white cambric cloth; upon the cloth was a robe of heliotrope satin.

A girlish form bent over the robe.

A daintily shaped head was bowed reverentially. The sun hot shafts of gold through the stained glass; one of them crowned the girl's head like an aureole. A pair of small white hands were engaged in sewing pearls on the heliotrope satin.

'Inez,' said the senora.

The girl looked up. I saw nothing but a pair of great violet eyes and the blush of the white rose.

She kissed the senora again and again.

(To be continued).

Catholic Social Work in Germany,

The Volksverein sets its agents steadily to work at a systematic combating of the social evils of the day. And one of the best means of doing this is what may be called social in-struction. The suffering classes are shown in detail how they can set to work to raise themselves out of the slough of poverty and degradation; how they can become useful members of society and stretch out, in turn, a helping hand to others.

Let us take a concrete example. In the district of X——the social demo-crats are seen to be making strenuous efforts to capture public opinion. With such vague phrases as equality, distribution of the millions of the rich, help for the submerged classes, and the

rest, they make a profound impression on the uneducated people.

The Confidential agents in the near-est branch of the Volksverein, seeing this, at once come to the conclusion that nothing but an assembly of the Volksverein can efficaciously counteract the bad effects of the poison which the 'friends of the people 'are installing into the minds of thousands. The secretary of the whole province or diocese may be invited to the meeting, or the central office may be asked to send material for speeches, and, it necessary, even pecuniary help. In any case, the solidarity of the whole association is such that plenty of volunteers are found to help in giving the new branch a fair

Start.

At these meetings it very often has to be decided whether or not a course of lectures should be given. The lecturers are appointed, the Volk-sverein defrays where necessary at least part of the expenses. These German lecture courses or 'wandering universities,' as they are often called, are quite unique, A course lasts from a few days to several weeks, and the lectures are delivered by men who are experts in political economy and sciences. For as a priest who has him-self given many of these lectures informs us, questions on these subjects often find their way into the 'question box,' and call for explanation at the beginning of each lecture.

These lectures are, of course, only intended for those who are gifted with sufficient intelligence to make it probable that they will be able, later on, to help and guide their fellow workmen. In this way Catholic popular orators are trained.

Inexpensive as this system may seem. it has, during the short time of exist ence, already proved very useful. Ordinary workmen, who have in their time attended one of these courses, are now members of the 'Centre' in the Reichstag, where they energetically further the interests of the class from which they have sprung.

This is a very important matter. The workman can, as a rule, only be reached by the workman. He will listen to his own leader where he will fight shy of the priest or the professional man. Hence, in view of the fact that the political centre of gravity is shifting over to the working classes, it becomes very necessary to train a generation of Catholic leaders within the

class itself.

France is a warning to us in this matter. One of the chief reasons of Continued on page 6

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant any of timining and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in percential action upon us—Cardinal Manning.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

THE DIVINE PLAN OF SALVATION.

God knew man would commit sin and

yet He created him. If we approach this subject with due humility, recognizing ourselves as the mere creatures of a great and perfect Being, all wise, all-good, all merciful and all-just, the answer to this apparent difficulty may be given in a few but all important words, viz., God's one and only perfect idea of a creature, to share His eternal glory. That is one capable of recognising all His Divine attributes. In order, therefore, to make manifest all these Divine attributes, eternal happiness cannot be entirely a free gift, for although this would proclaim God all good, all loving, yet His Divine mercy and justice would thus play no part. A test must then necessarily be applied before the great Prize is awarded. Hence God being all perfect must needs follow this one idea of creation,-a creature made after His Own likeness, endowed with every necessary gift, but with a free-will. In this free-will lies the Divine test. That God foresaw the outcome of His creation, does not proclaim Him as delighting in inflicting pain, for in as defighting in inflicting paid, for in-His perfect idea of creation His mercy and justice are evenly balanced, no soul receiving the final reward till it has stood the Divine test, no soul lost but has wilfully and knowingly used its free-will in opposition to the Divine

To say that if God foresaw that Lucifer would fall and all the evil con-sequences follow, he would have refrained from creating him, appears as if He must thus consider His idea of creation an imperfect one, or that His mercy before creating was greater

That God created all the angels with an equal capability of being saved, we must admit. Therefore if some failed to stand God's all wise test, and consequently suffer eternal misery, does this outweigh His will to create? Was the test too difficult? Fo say so would be to deny all the Divine attributes.

Had God not had this one and only idea of creation, would be, knowing the result of the free-will of the angels, have created man also free? Surely this second creation is not a mere experiment, but rather a continuing of an all wise and perfect plan. That God made His test so very simple shows plainly that although He must apply this test of oredience, He foreshat the devil will continue to use his free will against him. Hence man receives all necessary warning. Man falls, but pleads for mercy. And see that mercy poured forth! Yet, the whole mystery of the Incarnation, Death and Resurrection, shows more plainly than all else this one unchang ible plan of an all-perfect and all-wise

As no factor is too small to be great Prize is possible to all. To say that God could prevent Nature's laws from acting in case of a soul that ultimately will be lost, would be for man to receive a mercy not granted to the angels, for hell would thus be for these fallen ones alone. God is jealous of His honor, and would have even the devils in hell acknowledge Him all good, all merciful and all HUMILITY.

The foregoing letter bears upon the question discussed on page 2 of our issue of April 23. We are not sure that we have grasped the writer's meaning fully; the expression of the thought is obscure in places, probably because of a certain obscurity in the thought itself. We are satisfied, on the other hand, that the writer has not quite grasped our meaning. That, in the divine plan of salvation, eternal happiness is a prize, and that the test of the spirits is obedience, we are, of course, agreed. According to God's plan, final and incurable disobedience entails eternal loss. Now we have maintained (1) that such disobedience is not and cannot be foreseen until God has willed to create; and (2) that, on the supposition that it could have been foreseen, it would seem to follow necessarily that God delighted in the infliction of pain for its own sake. Our first contention the writer does not dispute; with our second she (for "Humility" is a lady) takes issue. God's justice and mercy, she points out, are evenly balanced; thereforesuch we take to be her reasoning-it is against neither the justice nor the mercy of God that He should create a soul that He forsees will be lost. We grant this, if the foresight of the loss of the soul follows upon the will to create. If, however, it precedes the will to create, we allow indeed that pose, quite as well as of those who the creation of the soul would not be cannot of all who have not had a price list.

kindness. On the supposition that that a certain soul would be lost, He could of course as easily as not have foreborne to create that soul. And it is impossible to see how the will to create, under such circumstances, can be regarded as beneficent.

Against this it is urged: "To say that if God foresaw that Lucifer would fall and the evil consequences follow, He would have refrained from creating him, appears as if He must thus consider His idea of creation an imperfect one." Not so, for His idea or plan of creation is subordinated to His plan of salvation, seeing that the end for which men and angels are created is eternal happiness. Now if it were possible to leave out of the plan of creation the unfit, that is to say, men and angels foreknown before every event as to be lost, this, while in no wise interfering with the general plan of creation, would realize most fully the plan of salvation, inasmuch as all the created would be saved. And the very fact that this method was not adopted, goes to show that the thing was not feasible, apart from the decisive reason given in our former article, namely, that the lost can be known with absolute certainty as such only by the foresight of demerits actually existing in them. Nor does the added observation-a very acute one, it must be confessed-that thus God's mercy would be greater before creating than after, enhance the force of the objection. God's mercy could not of course be greater, being infinite. But on the supposition that God foresaw the loss of man or angel before He willed to create, and yet did will to create, there is question, not of greater and less mercy, but of mercy and not mercy. For, as we have said, it seems impossible to reconcile the will to create, on this hypothesis, with the attribute of mercy or loving kindness. The apparent force of the objection lies in the writer's tacit assumption that the foresight of incurable disobedience and consequent eternal loss is possible before every event, that is to say, before God has willed to create and is able to contemplate the creature endowed with freewill as actually exercising free choice in accepting the means of salvation or rejecting them. Such foresight we believe we have shown, in the nature of things, to be impossible.

The writer's statement that God's justice and mercy are evenly balanced is pregnant with significance in its bearing on this whole question. If we could but strike a balance between God's justice and God's mercy, we should be able to solve the mystery of predestination. Out of pure mercy God gives a first grace to all. Even if this be rejected or wilfully misused, He may give a second and a third and a fourth, and so on even to seventy the first grace, the element of justice enters into the problem and has to be reckoned with. For every tree not bearing good fruit shall be cut down and cast into the fire. How far the mercy of God will go, how long He will forbear to cut down the barren' tree, no man may know. His mercy. equally with His justice, is a depth no created intellect can fathom.

The writer, in one place, appears to think that God foresaw the outcome of the exercise of free-will in the angels before He willed to create man. This is not so. He foresaw it before He created man, not before He willed to create him, for He willed to create both angels and men from all eternity, and this, not by distinct acts of His will, but by one and the same act, single and simple in itself, multiple in its effects.

Book Notes.

Christian Science, by the Rav. L. A. Lambert, LL. D .- This work, by the famous author of Notes on Ingersoll, is a keen analysis and refutation of the latter-day religious cult known as "Christian Science." Dr. Lambert follows the method of quotation and comment employed to such good purpose in the earlier work. He is past master in the art of turning the tables upon an opponent: Mr. McCrackan. the champion of "Christian Science," presents as sorry a spectacle as did Ingersoll, when Dr. Lambert is done with him. The book is a real tonic to the mind, and a corrective of that "haziness of intellectual vision" which, as Newman says, "is the malady of all classes of men by nature, of those who read and write and com-

against God's justice, but fail to see | really good education." If, as the how it could be compatible with same authority avers, "one main por-God's mercy, which is his loving tion of intellectual education, of the labors of both school and university, God did foresee, antecedently to and is to remove the original dimness of independently of His will to create, the mind's eye; to strengthen and perfect its version; to enable it to look out into the world right forward, steadily and truly; to give the mind clearness, accuracy, precision; to enable it to use words aright, to understand what it says, to conceive justly what it thinks about, to abstract, compare, analyze, divide, define, and reason correctly," such a work as this of Dr. Lambert's is, in an eminent degree, educative. Price, \$1.00; postage extra, 7 cts.

Priest and Parson or Let us be one, by Rev. Jas. H. Fogarty.-One hardly knows what to think of this book. It is dedicated, to borrow a phrase from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, to the proposition that "There is no place like the United States," and to the companion proposition that "There is no Church like the Catholic," This latter might rather be "There is no Church but the Catholic," The book is a mosaic of quotations, and there is "very little of the author's self" in it, as he himself frankly confesses in the preface. What there is of his own is elequent, but we should like it quite as well if it showed more sobriety and less eloquence. Most of the quotations are well-chosen, some are admirable, and some few, like Macaulay's eulogy of the Church, are trite and threadbare. For the most part, exact references are wanting, which is a pity. These might be supplied in a future edition, and occasional misprints corrected. Near the foot of p. 107, we find 'Harnach," at the foot of p. 149, "Mollach." on p. 200 "St. Balis" (St. Basil), and on p. 246 we read Rev. Frederick William Faber, . . in writing to a friend July 14, 1884, said." Father Faber died in 1863, One line of the "Appendix" (p. 2)3) contains two misprints, "estalishing, or suporting"; and yet the work, as a whole, is pretty free from printer's errors. Price,

\$1.25; postpaid, \$1.33. Well Spent Quarters, by a Sister of Mercy. - The quarters, it is almost needful to remind the reader, are not quarters of dollars but quarters of hours, and they certainly would be well spent in dwelling on the truths so plainly and so tersely stated here. The book contains, besides an instruction on mental prayer, 100 short meditations on Christian truths, and nine more suitable for a three days' retreat. It is meant for boys and girls-children, in short, but would serve very well for "children of a larger growth." Price 85 cts., postage paid. .

Favorite and Favors, translated from the French of L'Abbé L. C. Berry, by a Sister of Mercy.-All who practice the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to which the month of June is specially dedicated, will find this book an admirable help. It sets before the reader an excerpt from the times seven. But after the grant of life of the Blessed Margaret Mary for lesson of the utility of the devotion culled from some authentic source. and a pious practice for each day.

All of these books are issued by the Christian Press Association Publishing Co., 26 Barclay St., New York, and in both printing and binding are fine specimens of the bookmaker's art.

St. Francis Xavier's College Summer Course of Reading in English Literature.

In connection with the English Course in St. Francis Xavier's College, a course of Summer Reading has been prescribed for the undergraduates, careful study of the following works s required:

Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings.

Tunckeray's Henry Esmond.

Scott's The Lord of The Isles. Wiseman's Fabiola. Newman's Cicero and Primitive

Christianity (Historical Sketches,

Newman's Apologia Pro Vita Sua. Newman's Dream of Gerontius, Gates' Selections From Newman.

In September next examinations on hese works will be held at the College. Prizes will be awarded to the writers of the best papers. Students who make higher marks at these examinations than at the first quarterly examinations in English in 1908 1909, will be entitled to have such higher marks counted in determining their

standing for the year.
Friends of the College are invited to contribute to our Prize Fund for he encouragement of the careful study of the prescribed works. Mr. J. A. McDonald of the John A. McDonald Piano and Music Co. of Halifax, has already, with his usual generosity, subscribed \$20 to the Fund. Contri-butions may be sent to the Rev. Rector.

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General News.

Francis Coppee, the well-known French poet and dramatist, is dead.

Ten persons are reported killed, and more than fifty hurt, many of them dangerously, in a collision between two large trolley cars in Puiladelphia on

The road race at Sydney on Monday was won by Hans Holmer of Halifax, who distacned the other competitors. C. Gillis of St. F. X. College was

Acting Secretary of State and Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain have signed a treaty which provides regulations for the exchange of prisoners and for salvage and wreckage.

The Exchequer Court, Judge Cassells presiding, is now sitting at Sydney, hearing damage and value claims arising out of the extension of the I. C. R. to Sydney Mines.

The fourth biennial national convention of the United Irish League of America will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, September 22 and 23. John E. Redmond, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, M. P., will come from Great Britain purposely to attend.

President Roosevelt has signed the bill directing the restoration to gold and silver coins of the motto, "In God we Trust," ordered by him stricken from the gold coins some months ago on the ground that the law did not authorize its use.

The closing of the Newfoundland sealing industry for 1908 came with the arrival of the steamer Diana. The total catch for 1908 is 213,863, against 245,051 for 1907. The value of the catch of 1908 is \$375,442.02, that of 1907 \$456,621.28.

Four lives lost, more than a million dollars' worth of property destroyed, 4,000 persons homeless, and telegraph and telephone wires west and south-west put out of commission, are the results of an overflow of Trinity River Dallas, Texas, on Sunday and

A horrible tragedy was enacted at Owen Sound, Ont., on Tuesday, Joseph F. Creighton murdered his wife by cutting her throat, shot and stabbed and killed his two stepdaughters, girls of about eighteen years, and then shot himself in the eye. He was probably insane.

The bye-election on May 22nd in the Stirling District of Scotland, to re-place the late Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, resulted in the return of Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal, wno was secretary to Sir Henry, by the greatly increased majority of 1,301.

The H. C. Frick Coal Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has ordered into effect a new code of rules governing its mines and miners, the most remarkable provision of which is the prohibiting of the Company's miners from drinking, whether on duty or off.

In the presence of 400 worshippers. Father Joseph H. Lubeley, aged 33 years, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Salisbury, Mo., was stabbed twice with a pocket knife and perhaps fatally injured in a church on Sunday by Joseph Schutztr. by Joseph Schuett, a farmer, who is believed to have become suddenly de-

W. M. H. Marsh, an aged weathy man in Brooklyn, N. Y., dressed some wounds on a pet spaniel which had been bitten by another dog, and the spaniel licked his hand, on which there was a scratch. The spaniel died of hydrophobia, and now Mr. Marsh is about to die of the spaniel spans. about to die of the same disease.

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A mammoth airship, on its trip in Berkeley, Cal., on Saturday rose 300 feet from the earth in view of 10,000 spectators, tilted, burst and dropped to the ground with its crew of sixteen men, everyone of whom was injured. With the possible exception of one, all will recover. Seven were severely hurt.

The question whether the fire which practically destroyed the city of Kingston, Jamaica, in January of 1907, broke out before or after the earthquake, was decided in the King's Bench Division in England in favor of the insurance companies interested in the losses incurred. The insurance companies claimed that the earthquake caused the fires and that. earthquake caused the fires and that, consequently, they were protected under the earthquake clauses in their

Owners of petroleum in Cape Breton are much interested in the report current here, that the experts sent out by the British Admiralty to examine the oil resources of Canada, with a view of securing deposits of fuel for the navy, are going to inspect the wells at North Lake Ainslie, as they are confident that if these valuable deposits are brought properly to the attention of the Admiralty it will mean a big thing for the Province. view of securing deposits of fuel for

Threatening that the wages of 1,500,000 railroad men would be reduced and the greatest struggle labor and capital have ever had would be precipitated if the railroads' intended increase in freight rates did not go into effect, W. C. Brown, Vice-President of the New York Central lines, replied to the New York Central lines, replied to the protests of more than fifty commercial bodies of the West against the increase. He was backed up by Irving T. Bush, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, who said his organization had been convinced that the only path that led from ruin for the railroads was the increase of rates.

The provincial plastices in Onlario

The provincial elections in Ontario and Quebec will be held on Munday, June 8th. The results of both contests will be regarded throughout the country as an indication of how the Federal elections will go, the time for the holding of which is thought to be

sometime next fall. Both political sometime Lext Pall. Both political parties in the two Provinces are strenuously working to improve their strength. It is generally thought, however, there will be no material change in either Province. The Conservatives are likely to continue servatives are likely to continue in power in Ontario with a good major-ity and the Liberals in Quebec with a large majority. In Quebec with a large majority. In Quebec there are new elements at work endeavoring to weaken the Liberals. Mr. Bourassa, an energetic and clever public man, is the principal mover in this new faction. How much he will effect the Liberals cannot be even aproximately figured as yet. figured as yet.

Senator Belque in moving the Juvenile Delinquents Bill providing for special trial and correction of youthful offenders in Juvenile Courts called attention to the benefit of a similar Act in England. He said in Canada there was some special legislation for youthful offenders but it related chiefly to Outario. The present Act would not interfere with any Provincial Act but would promote their approximately active their active cial Act but would promote their ap-

British Prime Minister Asquith took a long step in the direction of encour-aging the claims of women for enaging the claims of women for enfranchisement when he replied to an important delegation of Radical members of the House of Commons who were deputed to obtain his views on this matter. He declared that the Government intended before the close of the present Parliament to pass a comprehensive measure of electoral reform. He said he was not himself an advocate of women suffrage, not having yet been convinced of its desirability, but he had an open mind, and if an amendment was introduced to the projected reform bill favoring woman suffrage on democratic lines. woman suffrage on democratic lines. the Government would not oppose it.

Two treaties were lately made be-tween Great Britain and the States. The treaty with respect to fisheries provides for a uniform and effective means for the protection, preservation and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the interna-tional boundary. It is provided that uniform regulations shall be made by an International Fishing Commission of two persons, one being appointed by each of the two Governments. They are instructed to draft uniform laws as to close seasons, methods of fishing, size of nets, etc. The Commis-sioners shall be appointed within three months from the date of the ratification of the treaty, and shall prepare the re-gulations within six months after ap-pointment. The treaty with respect to the remarking of the international boundary refers in detail to the several sections of the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With respect to Passamaquoddy Bay, it is provided that an expert geographer or surveyor shall be appointed by each Government to redelimitate the boundaries.

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Resolution of Condolence.

Branch 192, C. M. B. A., Antigonish, N. S., at its regular meeting, held May 22od, passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Ella, beloved wife of the esteemed brother, John S.

to cherish her memory. May her soul rest in peace! Funeral Friday morning at 10 a, m.

Branch 192, C. M. B. A., Antigonish, N. S., st its regular meeting, held May 22od, passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Ella, beloved wife of the esteemed brother, John S., o'Brien, Esq.

DIED

At Salt Sorings, Ant, on Wednesday morning, 17th inst., MRS MARY SOMERS, aged S3 years, reliet of the late HUGH SOMERS after a long Illness, patiently borne. Besides her family, she leaves two brothers and two sisters

At Pinkletown, on the 19th of May, after a few days' illness, with pneumonia, MARGARET, beloved wife of JOHN MCGILLIVRAY, in the 6sth year of her age. She was of a quiet, industrious and the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable choice without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable choice without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable of the wayfarer, who never left her hospitable home without food and shelter. An estimable home without food and shelter. An e

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(Special correspondence of Dundas Banner)

Rome, March 14th. This year a most interesting anni-

versary for Canadian Catholies will Le celebrated, that of the foundation of the Canadian college in Rome, which is the most important institution of the Dominion, indeed the only one, in the Eternal City, and of which there is no member of the clergy at home who has not very pleasant recollections, either as a student or visitor Canada is the last corner of the world to be represented in Rome with a college for the education of young priests.

In the British world England occupies the first place, as her college boasts of being a continuation of the school and hostel for the English people visiting Rome, which legend says was founded by Ina, King of Wessex, in 727. St. Thomas of Canterbury is supposed to have resided there, under Henry VIII. Several Englishmen took refuge there and when the Catholic bishops were driven from their sees, at the accession of Elizabeth, Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph, was also given hospitality. By 1647 the English college could count among those who had been educated there, forty priests who had suffered martyrdom in England, giving occasion to St. Philip Neri to salute the students with the words, "Salvete flores martyrumi!" (Hail, ye flowers of the martyrs).

The Scotch also possess in Rome a Church and a Hostel of the time of Henry VIII, which Mary Stuart put on a sound footing, but the Scotch college, as it now stands was founded by Clement VIII. in 1600. In 1616, it was made over, by Paul V. (Borghese) to the Jesuits, who had the management of it down to their sunpression in 1773. Pius VII revived it in 1820, and placed it under the charge of a Scotch secular priest, as Rector.

George XIII., who, as we saw, was practically the founder of the English College, intended to have one also for the Irish, but as at that time they were persecuted he thought it better to devote the money to assisting them. The College was, instead, founded by his nephew, Cardinal Ludovisio, in 1628, with the cleberated Irish Franciscan historian, Father Luke Wadding, as first rector, the college starting with six students and a donation of fifty dollars per month. This college also remained under the Jesuits until their suppression. Leo XII. restored it in 1826, and Cardinal Cappellari, afterwards Gregory XVI., conceived a singular affection for this Irish community and loaded it with favors. In 1836 he paid a formal visit to the College, while Paul Cullen, afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was Rector, and in the same year he gave the College the Church and Sant' Agata dei Goti (St. Agatha of the Goths), which has now a great interest for conspicious as to be one of the the Irish people, as it contains the heart of the Irish patriot, Daniel O'-Connell, who left it to them as a legacy, and is enclosed in a monument to him.

Canada, which was known to Rome only through her pilgrims, and her Zouaves who fought bravely whenever called upon, owes to the Sulpicians, and more especially to the Seminary. of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, the foundation of her College, which is the most comfortable and the handsomest in Rome.

The negotiations for this new institution began in 1885, and on the 24th of August of that year Lord Salisbury, then British Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to Lord Lumley, Ambassa dor in Rome, entrusting to his good offices the erection of the Canadian College in the Eternal City. The corner stone of the building was laid on February 24, 1887, in the presence of Father leard, Superior General of St. Sulpice, while Cardinal Howard, Protector of the new institution, conducted the ceremony, assisted by Cardinals Taschereau and Gibbons, who were both in Rome to take their red hats, having been raised to the purple by Leo XIII. shortly before, in the same Consistory. Another prelate present at that interesting function, was Monsignor John J. Kenne, then Bishop of Richmond, and now Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa.

The inauguration of the College took place on November 11, 1888, with magnificent weather, one of those golden Roman days, in which sun, sky and hav seem to combine for the delight of man. The ceremony was conducted by Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar of Rome, who was St. Joseph, who is kept fresh in the

then supposed to be the most probable successor to Leo XIII., but who instead died several years before that great Pope. A glance at the notabilities present makes at twenty years distance, curious and interesting reading. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, had sent its Superior, Father Colin, who had done so much towards the erection of the new College, and the diocese was represented by the Archbishop, Monsignor Fabre, who died eight years later. He had brought with him as his secretary, a young Abbe, Father Bruchesi who was to succeed him in his high position. Of those who meanwhile have died I will recall the good Monsignor Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, who passed away a little over two years later. Other prelates, instead, still occupy the same position, as then, such as Monsignor Duhamel, the venerable Archbishop of Ottawa, Mgr. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, and Mgr. Maes, Bishop of Covington, Ky. The Canadian Bishops present assisted Cardinal Parocchi in the blessing of the College, which was performed in the presence also of Mr. Kennedy, British Charge d'Affaires, representing the English Government.

Three days later Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, presented to Leo XIII, the staff of the College, and all the Canadian Bishops and prelates who were in Rome for the occasion. The audience took place in the Hall of the Throne, and the Archbishop of Montreal, speaking in the name of Canada, said that the College was a gift of the Dominion for the Papal Jubilee of that year, The Pontiff answered that he considered it was the handsomest and most useful present which could be offered to him, and expressed the hope of seeing the new College march along the same way as the other institution of St. Sulpice. Father Colin, whom the Pope especialty complimented, said, "Holy Father, this Canadian College is the Benjamin of the family, and desires to receive the benediction of the Patriarch." "I bless it with all my heart," replied the Pope, "How many students are there in attendance? " . Twelve, as in the Apostolic College of the Apostles." Well they must become 20, 25, 30

" ended the Pope, and this prophecy has been realized, as they are thirty students this year. As is known they are already priests or clerics, who, having finished their elementary theological studies desire to take academic degrees, and, therefore, come to Rome to frequent the schools of Propaganda for philosophy and theology, and those of the Apollinare for other branches Each student pays 150 dollars a year while at the College and wears the ordinary ecclesiastical black gown, with black sash, which is most dignified and serious, while, for instance, their fellow-students at the German College, in their searlet robes are so " sights."

Abbe Palm d' Abouville, the second Father L. W Leclaire, and the third and present one, Father Georges Camille Clapin, of St. Hyacinthe, who has occupied this post for eight years and whose ability, tact, and learning, has won him an enviable position at the Vatican, he being one of the most influential ecclesiastics there. It may be well to add here that the Rector receives no payment for his services

The inauguration of the Canadian College marked an epoch in Rome, not however, a religious one, but an epoch of comfort, as it was the first building here in which steam heating, or central heating as they call it here, was applied. Anyone who was in Rome fifteen years or so ago will remember the awful chill of the big palaces, and institutions, full of suites of immense rooms, with no visible means ot heating them. No fireplaces, nothing but a brass brazier filled with charcoal ashes, very picturesque and delightful to read about, but fearful to have to do with, Even the huge Vatican, with its 1,-000 years, had no other heating until in the last years of Leo XIII's pontificate his doctor insisted on steam heating, so that he might always be in an atmosphere of equal temperature. The Pontiff fought hard, saying that he did live in an equal temperature of cold, but the doctor had his way, and Pius X. is reaping the benefit also, although in the beginning he disliked it somewhat; but not wholly, as he had been accustomed to great porcelain stoves in Venice.

The Patron Saint of the College is

minds of the students by a magnificent bas-relief over the great door, a work of art, by the well-known sculptor, Bartolini, It represents St. Joseph at work in his shop, with the Divine Infant, a delicious interior, which teaches that work is the least of the sacrifices.

The building itself is most graceful, the architect, Signor Corinnini, having been inspired by Bramante, and, indeed, the College recalls the celebrated Palace of the Cancelleria.

Nor is this typical Canadian institution entirely without precious relics. On January 21, 1891, Leo XIII sent a silver reliquary, handsomely worked, containing some bones of the seven saints who founded the order of the Servites, and who were canonized by him during his great Jubilee year, as a present to the College, and in the same year and month, a noble family of Rome offered to sell a reliquary, containing an anthentic bit of the true cross, to the Rector. The price seemed beyond his means when the Princess de Broglie came forward, bought it, and gave it to the College as an offering to St. Joseph.

Catholic Social work in Germany.

(Continued from page 3) the success of the anti-Christian party in that country is the lack of Catholic leaders among the working classes, They alone could stir up their countrymen to a realisation of the great issues at stake, and to effective action on behalf of the Catholic cause.

We think our readers will now understand the high praises with which the Volksverein has met at all times and from every side. Pope Leo XIII. frequently expressed his esteem for the work by private audiences and letters. work by private audiences and letters to its leaders. Pope Pius X. may be said to have inherited from his great predecessor his predilection for the Volksverein. He has created its presi-dent, Mr. Brandts, a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, and he has in a special encyclical recommended this institution as a model for organ-ising the Catholics of Italy. These are his words: 'The Volksverein is des-tined to meet a need which is equally felt in all countries: and simple as it s in its arrangement, it arises quite naturally from the state of things which we behold everywhere around us. It cannot, therefore, be said that it is more fit for one nation than for another. It will be in its proper place wherever there are the same wants and the same dangers. It is eminently popular, since it appeals directly to the people, nor can it be said to hamper other institutions; on the contrary, it has become a source of vigour and sppport for all of them, its organisation encouraging the people to become members of the various associations and clubs. All are taught by it how to do really practical and useful work by uniting their forces for one common

To this eulogy of the Holy Father we may add other testimony, which, though it comes from a quite different quarter, is hardly less significant. We refer to a criticism of the Volksverein in a Socialistic paper which may be acquitted of prejudice in favour of any Catholic institution. The writer maintains that his party has nothing to compare with the general management of the Volksverein. The Socialists ought, he says, to adopt 'the systematic and intense propaganda which the Volksverein is constantly keeping up with a much greater suc cess than can possibly be discerned by he tower of the 'Centre' still stands (as the last general election shows) on a firm basis, we have as yet gained a first basis, we have as yet gather practically no influence in many dis-tricts. The black party (i. e., the Centre in opposition to the 'red' or Socialist party) owes all this in the first place to the incessant activity of the Volksverein. One needs but a glance over the annual reports of this organization in order to estimate the success of the propaganda which it carries on by writings and speeches. All praise to such a work! One may learn something from an adversary; and in politics, as well as in warfare, to underestimate the enemy is to court disaster. This knowledge should impel us to counteract the propaganda of this association of the Centre with far more energy than we have done

In conclusion, we may add that institutions on the model of the Volksverein have been recently founded in North America, in Luxembourg, and in Austria. Italy will soon, we trust, have a flourishing Volksverein. And what of England? Surely we, too, in England, need to bestir ourselves and to rouse up and organise the Catholic forces. The several districts, the various parishes, cannot stand alone: we need social solidarity, and a central body which will look to the interests of the whole, and give support and direction and encouragement to local efforts.-Catholic Weckly.

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Modernism and Scholasticism.

Baccalaurate sermon delivered by Rev. D. C. Gillis, Ph. D., in St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, May 14th, 1988.

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Feed my

My FRIENDS: Let us go in fancy to the Sea of Galilee. The time is shortly after the death of Christ. There we see Peter and seven others

There we see Peter and seven others fishing. At day-break the Master Himself joins them on the shore, and gives to Peter the great commission cited from the Gospel of St. John.

Christ spoke to Peter in the language and imagery peculiar to that age and country. In the East life was then, as it is to a large extent now, a simple pastoral one. Shepherd chiefs became powerful princes. Hence, in the course of time, to feed or pasture a flock became equivalent in meana flock became equivalent in meaning to ruling a nation. It was in this secondary sense that our Lord used the expression on the memorable ocasion referred to, when He appointed

Peter pastor of the whole Church.
That office was not to die with
Peter. The very constitution of the
Church required its continuance. It has, therefore, survived, and also in this twentieth century constitutes, as of yore, the main bulwark of Christianity. To be convinced of that, one need only view, in a superficial way, the currents discernible in modern

We sometimes hear a good deal of the conflict between science and reli-gion. Some who do not perhaps understand the real state of the question, brush it aside with the platitude that there can be no conflict between the two, for truth must ever be in harmony with itself. A statement of that kind is quite correct as far as it goes, but it does not reach to the root of the difficulty at all. As a matter of fact, science, as understood by its votaries today, is agnostic and usurps the whole domain of knowledge. It takes no cognizance of theology and does not hesitate to combat much that Christianity holds dear. Let us take glance, then, at the way in which this view of science has developed; it

this view of science has developed; it will enable us to get our bearings.

The source of the trouble must be sought in modern philosophy. This philosophy teaches that we know nothing outside of the mind except the appearances of things. It calls these appearances phenomena. Thus, for instance, cause is an invariable antecedent, effect an invariable consequent. Concerning the nature of sequent. Concerning the nature of the sequence we are in the dark. There are perhaps realities beyond what appears on the surface—the noumena of Emanuel Kant—but the human reason can never reach them; it has neither the right nor the power to transgress the limits of phenomena. Truths of the metaphysical and moral order, then, as well as those of religion, must go overboard together.

This is the sense in which science is accepted today. Call it agnostic if you like, call it what you will, but there it is. The attempts made to explain religion in terms of it is what we call Modernism. These attempts have set dangerous currents in motion so dangerous that they flow straight

into Atheism.

Agnostic science, then, knows nothing beyond phenomena. The road to God hitherto travelled by human reason is completely blocked. With that view the Modernists agree; their philosophy compels them to do so. But they follow science still further. Religion itself is a phen-omena. The explanation of it must be looked for in man. Well, then, science regards it as a species of sentiment rooted in the subconscious de-partment of the mind. But here, in, the way is barred to human reason; science can go no further; what is beyond must be classed as "unknowable."

Faith now becomes active. Its province is quite large, for reason does not get beyond phenomena. This dis-tinction is of prime importance. In fact, it is the key to the whole question of Modernism. Agnostic science is the product of reason and embraces the whole of that product. Faith springs from an entirely different source and has for its object what science sets down as "unknowable."

Faith, then, deals with the "un-knowable" of science. It is quite in-dependent of reason; it is based, in fact, on an entirely different foundation. That foundation is sentiment, an intuition of the heart. The object of this intuition is the Divine reality. That reality is embraced by sentiment. It, therefore, can have only such meaning as we read into sentiment. Sentiment reveals nothing to the agnostic; the believer, on the other hand, thinks it more convincing than any scientific proof. All depends on the moral status of the individual.

Science, then, is enthroned on reason, faith, on sentiment. Faith, however, is associated with phenomena. It transfigures these and permeates them with its own life. Hence science supplies what faith embroiders

broiders. Thus, for instance, science regards religion as a vital phenomenon. It is deeply rooted in consciousness, and, like other forms of life, is capable of arowth and development. Upon this phenomenon faith engrafts the Divine, and thus sentiment reveals God as indwelling in the soul. This is the doctrine of vital improvement. the doctrine of vital immanence. The religious experience thus afforded is the basis of dogma, and the one must necessarily be as variable as the

In this religious experience the Agnostic sees nothing beyond the natural. He is devoid of the sentiment that begets faith—at least that sentiment is not developed in him. The that begets faith—at least that sentiment is not developed in him. The Modernist, on the other hand, puts his own construction on his religious experience. On that basis then he proceeds, in conjunction with his proceeds, in conjunction with his tellows, to account for the whole conclusions and tendencies of modern physical science."

The judge (in the courtroom), I've lost my hat. The lawyer: Lost your hat? That's nothing. Why I lost a suit here Yesterday!

"the synthesis of all heresies."

The Agnostic is more logical than the Modernist. He sees that religion based on sentiment has no objective reality. Newman puts the case thus: "When I find religious education treated as the cultivation of sentiment, and Religious Belief as the accidental hue or posture of the mind, I am reluctantly but forcibly reminded of a very unpleasant page of Metaphysics. viz., of the relations between God and Nature insinuated by such philosophers as Hume.'

Hume was the most astute philosopher of the Sensist School. His clear and incisive mind made him a vigor-ous and logical reasoner. What did sentiment reveal to him concerning the Supreme Being? Simply nothing at all; his view was that "every single thing we know of Him is this or that or the other phenomenon, material or moral, which already falls under this

or that natural science."

And after all it does not take a David Hume to see that the case cannot be otherwise. Sentiment, of its very nature, does not help us to dis-cover truth. Besides, what can it reveal to us of God? Science places the object of faith in the realm of the "unknowable." The Modernist concedes that that is the verdict of cedes that that is the vergict of reason. There is a chasm, therefore, that cannot be bridged, between reason and the object of faith. The mind's eye can discern nothing in the gloom beyond that chasm. Only speculation that can never amount to certitude is possible. There would be nothing, therefore, to prevent one from believing, with the Rationalist,

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

Such, then, is the position that modern philosophy drifts us into. It is the logical outcome of phenomenism, which, in its turn, is produced by the two great currents in the thought of the day, namely, Neo-Kantism and Positivism. It is against these currents that the Encyclical Pascendi Gregis, is directed. The Pope simply points out the shoals and quick-sands and and indicates the great state of the pope simply points out the shoals and quick-sands and indicates the great state of the population of the populat ahead, and indicates the way to avoid them. His quarrel is not at all with physical science, but with systems of philosophy and methods of thought that are destructive of Christianity as hitherto understood.

What remedy does he propose? Well, he will not have religion enthroned on sentiment, nor will be approve of systems of philosophy that logically bring that result about. The Church has a message to deliver. That message postulates belief, for instance, in the existence of the noumena, in creation, the freedom of the will, the immortality of the soul, etc. That belief must be rational and put on a rational basis. Call the philosophy that does so Intellectualism if you like, but it is the philosophy that harmonizes with common sense as well as revelation, for "the heavens show forth the glory of God, and the firmament declareth the work of His hands." (Ps. 18.)

The way to God must be the way of reason. Truth is the object of intellect only. As perceived by intellect, it forms one large system. This system has its source and centre in God, and embraces the whole universe. There is in it a co-relation of parts, based on the principle of causation, which enables the human mind to soar through the visible creation to the great Being who holds all "in the hollow of His hand."

This vast system is many sided. The mind's e cannot see at one view. It must contentitself with partial views or abstractions. A partial view of this kind makes up what we call a science. The mind, how-ever, cannot, without danger of error, fasten itself on one view to the exclusion of the rest. A one-sided view, to the exclusion of the rest, is the cardinal error of phenomenism. The parts of the whole are co-related, and they at once need and subserve each other. "And further," says Newman, "the comprehension of the bearings of one science on another, and the use of each to each, and the location and limitation and adjustment and due appreciation of them all, one with another, this belongs, I conceive, to a sort of science distinct from all of them, and in some sense a science of science, which is my own conception

of what is meant by philosophy."
The Scholastic Philosophy alone does all this. It claims that phenomena are not the only reality within the limits of the knowable. It maps out the legitimate province of each science, and shows how methods of observa ion and experiment are adapted only to the realm of physical nature. It thus calls a halt to ag-nostic science, and bids it "go thus

far but no further." This is the philosophy that has now become a rival of Neo-Kantism and Positivism, and bids fair to outstrip them both. It used to be held in con-tempt by the votaries of modern vagaries. Its rigid logic and depth of consistency were thought to shackle free discussion and consequent progress. But this prejudice, hoary with age, has been due to ignorance of the system, and is now receding before the search-light of truth. Today, even the adversaries of Scholasticism, and the very ablest of them, pay it court, for many of them are begin-ning to realize that "amongst all the philosophical systems in vogue at the present day, the modern Scholastic Synthesis on the lines of Aristotellan Animism, is most in harmony with

fabric of Christianity. In precisely the same way he might account for Islamism or Buddhism or any other system of religion. No wonder that the Pope has found Modernism to be "the synthesis of all heresise." ed, loyal and patriotic Belgian Cath-olics did the rest. Their generosity has not only redounded to the glory of their country on account of the re-putation of their great University, but it has done untold good to the but it has done untold good to the cause of Catholic education and to Christianity itself. The first head-professor of the Institute was the celebrated Dr. Mercier, now Cardinal. Largely through his efforts, Neo-Scholasticism has been inaugurated there; in other words, the scholastic thought-system has, and is, under-going "a process of overhauling and resetting which will remove its medieval appearance and make it an attractive modern article."
Thus, then, did Leo XIII., of glor

ious memery, start a new current in modern thought, a current that shall ever be helpful to the forces of Chris-tianity. He 'did not create the merit of the new Scholasticism by virtue of a decree, but he understood its merit and saw his opportunity.' The reign-ing Pontiff has followed in his footsteps, and viporously employed the weapons afforded to stem the tide of Rationalism that is threatening to engulf Christendom. The influence of the Encyclical, Pascendi Gregis, is felt, and partials of the Christian of the Chri felt even outside of the Catholic Church. At any rate, it was shortly after its publication that the new movement called the Keplerbund, was started in Germany. The Bund is composed of men of science—Cath-olics and Protestants alike—and its avowed aim is to defend the fundamental beliefs of Christianity against the liberal scientists, headed by Haeckel, the author of the Riddle of

Thus, then, the tide of Agnostic thought is being staid, The forces of Christianity are in motion; they have, in fact, engaged the enemy. The forces of Agnosticism are well marshalled, but they will hardly stand the onset. The Catholic world will rally, in a solid phalanx, around their grand old chief on the banks of the Tiber. The weapons that he supplies are not those of the Agnostic, but the tried weapons of centuries — the weapons put in the hands of Peter on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

The present conflict with the forces of unbelief, and the role played in it by the Roman Pontiff, naturally fix the mind on the power given to Peter, and impresses upon one the view of the Catholic Church that that power was for the good of the flock and was therefore to endure. History confirms this view, and down the ages that power has furnished the solid foundation which has enabled the Church to withstand many furious storms for the past Lineteen hundred years. 'Nor do we see,' says Lord Macaulay, 'any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She say the commence. approaching. She saw the commence-ment of all the Governments and of the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.'

Lord Macartney on Missions in China.

(Continued from page 2)

in the State, nothing more being required of them than not to interrupt the public tranquility by fishing for proselytes. So far as the Ambassador could judge, the Christians then conducted themselves with more prudence and circumspection than had their predecessors.

After mentioning that at the time of his visit there were said to be about 150,000 Christians in China, a number that was confessed to be much smaller than that which had existed a century or two before, Lord Macartney mentions some circumstances which seemed to him unfavorable to the rapid growth of Christianity in the Middle Kingdom. He was of the opinion that Catholieism is fundamentally opposed to the state of society in China. " A religion which requires that women should at stated times communicate to priests in private their thoughts and actions must be particularly distasteful to a Chinese husband who had not himself been suffered to see his wife till the day of his marriage, and who but seldom suffers her afterward to see even her near relations of another sex." The Ambassador found that among the missionaries the Italian and French were the best informed, the most learned and the most liberal in their sentiments; their co-adjutors, the Portuguese, still retained a considerable share of the old bigotry and rancor. All of them were the Chinese dress, had acquired the language of the country, and in outward appearance were scarcely to be distinguished from the other inhabitants.

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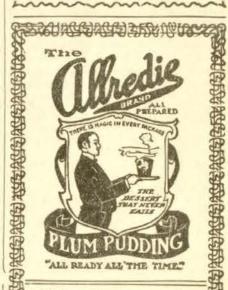
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The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (8°) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother)

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a cirect line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W.W. CORY. Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

An important fact that every one should know is that

COWAN'S

PERFECTION

(Maple Leaf Label)

is an absolutely pure Cocoa of the finest quality. It is healthful and nutritious for old and young.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

LOCAL ITEMS

WALDREN'S Photo Studio will be pen from Tuesday, June 2nd, till noon Saturday, June 6th.

Dr. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, June 2nd and 3rd.

A MEETING of the A. A. A. A. will be held at 8.45 to-night at the Club House. A full attendance is requested.

CASKET AGENT .- John J. McDonald, of New Glasgow, medical student, is the agent for The Casker in Pictou County this year. Mr. McDonald will shortly call on our subscribers in that

In THE PRIZE list of Mt. St. Bernard's Ladies' Academy, published in another column, by an oversight, the following omission was made: Miss Chrissie McKinnon, prize for applications also mize for major. tion, also prize for music.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.—The Librarian College Library.—The Librarian desires to acknowledge the following donations: From Dr. David Soloan, Principal of the Provincial Normal School, Morley's English Writers, (eleven volumes); from Rev. Father Boudreau, L'Ardoise, C. B., several

DIED SUDDENLY.— Mrs. James Mc-Lean of Afton, Ant., aged about 73 years, died suddenly on Monday. She was apparently in her usual good health that day, and partook of her dinner without showing any indica-tions of illness. Shortly after she was taken sick and died within an

AT A RECENT meeting of the Malden, Mass., High School Class of '08, Miss Adelia McMillan was elected the Class Poet. Miss McMillan was born at Cape George, Ant. She is a daughter of Thomas McMillan, and is but 17 years of age. She is planning to enter Boston University.

DR. RONALD McDonald, P. P., of Margaree, came to Town on Saturday, and entered St. Martha's Hospital. Dr. McDonald, we regret to state, has been sick for some weeks. The painful phase of the sickness is now

Fire. — Mr. Allan McMullins of Maple Ridge, Ant., lost his home by fire on Saturday, 23rd inst. Mr. McMullins was burning some brush, getting ready for the planting of some potatoes. The wind suddenly shifted potatoes. The wind suddenly shifted and carried cinders on the house. Nothing of value in the house was saved. There was no insurance.

ACCIDENT .- John D. McDonald, of Lanark, Ant., an employee in the Drummond Colliery, Westville, met with an accident while at work last Saturday. A runaway rake of eight boxes struck him. For a time it was felt he was seriously hurt. Later information, however, is more assuring, and it is felt his injuries will not be fatal. One knee was fractured.

LEGAL.-The June sittings of the Supreme Court at Antigonish commences on Tuesday next. Chief Justice Townshend will preside. Following is the docket: Bligh & Prince vs. George D. Smith, et al. Wall for plaintiff, Graham and Boyd for defendents: Roderick McDonald vs. Donald McDonald, Wall for plaintiff, Floyd for defendent. Floyd for defendent.

AWARDED ACADEMIC LICENSE. Miss Ida Tompkins, graduate of Mt. St. Bernard's, at present teaching in L'Ardoise, C. B., has been recently awarded a Grade A License by the Council of Public Instruction. Miss Tompkins holds a High School Certificate for A. Classical and Scientific, having made an aggregate of 2005 and not being below 50 per cent, in any subject.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND .- The Patish of Mabou, C. B., has already subscribed two thousand six hundred dollars to this Fund. As the people of Mabou have in recent years been called upon for large outlays for their own parish, and have quite recently completed a large and beautiful church, their early and generous sup-port of the New Endowment Move-ment is worthy of highest commendation.

BASE BALL.—The local base ball team have added another victory to their record. On Victoria Day, May 25th, they defeated the New Glasgow nine at New Glasgow, by a score of 18 to 8. Although the score is large, the game at many stages was fast and even snappy. Our team is well balanced. With more practice it would be a hard proposition for the best of them in these parts. A return game will be played shortly.

THE LIVE STOCK Commission has notified Dr. Pethick that seventy-five pure bred sheep, in charge of an experienced sheeperd, were shipped from Toronto today. These sheep will be pastured at the Government Experimental Station, Antigonish. In the fall they will be sold. The object is to encourage the sheep indus-try here by improving the breed. We will return to the subject in another

ALUMNI BANQUET. - In our report of the recent Banquet, we inadvertently omitted to mention that E. L. Girroir, E-q., filled the office of toastmaster; also that Sheriff J. D. Doucette of Port Hood. C. B., Dr. G. H. Murphy of Daminion, C. B., and D. McK. Gillis, Esq., of Antigonish, severally replied to toasts with which their names were respectively joined. their names were respectively joined, Each of these gentlemen, by their ap propriate and thoughtful addresses

contributed much to the evening's entertainment.

THE MARRIAGE of Mr. Robert H. THE MARRIAGE OF Mr. Robert H. McPhie, C. E., Antigonish, and Miss Constance MacDonald, daughter of W. H. MacDonald, M. D., took place at the residence of the bride's father. Antigonish, on May 25th. Rev. F. H. MacIntosh officiating. The wedding was very quiet, the only guests present being the near relatives in the town. The bride and groom were the re-cipients of many valuable and handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee left on the noon train for a trip to Boston, New York, etc. They will reside in Antigonish.

A PILGRIMAGE to the famous Canadian shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre is contemplated from Eastern Nova Scotia points. The return fares will be given in THE CASKET next week. The shrine of the good St. Anne is yearly becoming more numerously visited. shrine of the good St. Anne is yearly becoming more numerously visited. Large bodies of people are attracted from the United States as well as from Canada to worship at the beautiful basilica on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where devotions to St. Anne are known to have wrought many miraculous cures of human affliction, and where the evidences of these cures, in the form of crutches and various other aids to suffering humanity, are on view in large piles. Besides being a pilgrimage, the trip is one of much interest and should be enjoyed even as a holiday tour. The historic city of Quebec, soon to celebrate its tercentenary, is visted, and from there a seventeen miles journey from there a seventeen miles journey on electric cars, brings one through a beautiful country to St. Anne. The Montmorency Falls are seen from the electric cars.

Personals.

Mr. J. O'Neil Doyle, of Margaree, C. B., was in Town this week.

Miss Mary McDonald, New Glasgow, spent a few days in Antigonish, last

Mrs. W. P. Munroe and child, who have been in Antigonish for a few months, left last Thursday for their home at Victor, Colorado.

Mrs. Campbell of Hawthorne St. arrived home on last Tuesday, after spending the winter months with her family and friends in Boston, Mass. All are glad to see her back again.

Auction

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Old Queen Hotel, Main Street, Antigonish on

Saturday, May 30th, 1908

commencing at 10 a m, a lot of household fur-nture and kitchen utensils.
Also I Karn Organ, nearly new and in good

TERMS CASH

F. H. McPHIE. Antigonish, N. S., May 27th, 1908.

Ice Cream

Commencing June 1st an ice cream parlor will e opened at the restaurant, near Main Street

Open daily from 4 p. m. till 10 p. m.

WANTED

An agent for the Town and County of Antigonish for the

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd. of London, England.

(Established 1808)

Capital, :: \$11,000,000

Farm risk and all classes of Fire Insurance business accepted at

Apply to

CORBETT & 6 Prince St., Halifax.

General agents for Nova Scotia.

ROUE'S CARBONATED WATERS

lence that can only come from good materials, pure water a d superior methods of manufacture and bottling.

Satisfied cust mers are good customers, and these you can obtain if you handle

ROUE'S CARBONATED WATERS

(Postal brings price list)

JAMES ROUE

Boy [D] 406

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Casket: Dear Sir,-1 have observed with pleasure the interest you have taken pleasure the interest you have in bringing to the notice of the public the evidence by which Dr. Pethick has demonstrated that the St. James Ragwort is associated with the cause of the Cattle Disease which has been so fatal in Pictou County, and is now extending to the neighboring counties.

I have also noted the interest taken in the gradienties of the word by indi-

in the eradication of the weed by indiin the eradication of the weed by individuals, and organizations, to whom the country already owes much. The interesting of school children in this work has also been effected. With reference to the latter phase, I feel it to be my duty to say that the idea is a good one, not only with the specific object in view, but as an educational influence. The setting of young minds to think during their hours of idleness or play of the magic of nature, and of how we may control it for the general good, tends to form a habit of accurate observation for the natural history facts, and a sentiment of cooperation facts, and a sentiment of cooperation for common purposes, which are in-valuable characters in every individ-

That the public school pupils on their way to and from school, tune so often spent monotonously, and sometimes mischievously, should be studying the habits of their common foes in the weed and insect to the studying the studying the common foes in the weed and insect to the studying the studying to girrumyent world, planning how to circumvent world, planning how to circumvent them, and raiding them when the op-portunity offers, would be both an exhibitanting and useful exercise, and one having a practical bearing on in-dustry, as well as serving to develop thought. The encouragement your paper has given to this work makes it a valuable agency in modern edu-cation, and the teachers who have been most successful in carrying out your ideas will be found as a rule, I am informed, to be the most successful in the general management of their schools

Dr. Pethick, I see from your adver-Dr. Pethick, I see from your advertisement, proposes to visit every school section within the "ragwort" area. The Education Department hopes that teachers, trustees, parents and pupils may arrange to utilize to the full any information Dr. Pethick can so very authoritatively and interestingly give. His tour will be even more educational than the ordinary University Extension lectures so popular in some countries. Yours very lar in some countries. Yours very truly,
A. H. MacKay,
Superintendent of Education,
Halifax, 23 May, 1908.

WANTED

Agents for the County of Antigonish. Small risk; great possibilities; steady employment. Amount of money to be carned dependent on your own exertions. For further particulars apply to

THE MALSTON TRADING CO. 130 Stellarton, N. S.





is now the leading shaving implement of the world. It has in a few years taken the place of leader so naturally and quietly that the change from the old style razor to the GILLETTE has been acknowledged as a matter of course.

Sold by J. R. HELLYER.

NOTICE!

Surveyors of Highways can get their returns from the following persons for 99 8: Road District No. 1 Arisalg-D. McDonald,

Cape George-Hugh J. McPherson, George lle; 3, Morristown-John A. McLeod, Harbor. 4, Anlgonish,- James H. Thomson, West

r. Lochaber-John J. Inglis, North Lochabe South River - Angus McPherson, U. S.

tiver.
7. St. Andrsws-D. A. Boyd, St. Andrews.
8. Tracadie-Jefrey Delorey, Tracadia.
9. H. Bouche-Jas. P. Corbett, H. Bouche.
10. Heatherton, John McDonald, Heatherton.
11. St. Joseph's, Alex G. Chisholm, Pinkletown.
The following rates were passed by the Coun-

l: 35c. on \$100 assessment Road Tax, \$1 for day of 8 hours and \$1 25 for

Man, horse and cart, \$2 for day of 10 nours. Driver, horse and cart, \$1.50 for day of 10 ours. Double team and Plough, \$3 for day of 10

Br order,
D MacDONALD, M. C.

Crown Tailoring Co.

THE Crown Tailoring Co has sent forth to its agerts this season a line of samples of cloths for

Spr ng and Summer Wear

which for beauty and durability cannot be equalled in Canada. The cloths are thoroughly sponsed and the making up of garments is conducted in the latest and most improved designs. Prices lower than the lowest

P. S. Cleansing and pressing clothes done on the premises. Ladies tweed garments also attended to.

J. C. CHISHOLM, Agent, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

Spring's Choicest Production in Clothes, Toggery, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

People who know come here for their goods,

The man who is not glad when the glorious Spring months arrive has need of a doctor to touch up his liver. Every man in his normal condition, hails with delight the time when it is safe to change from heavy garments to light weights. It lifts a load from the mind as well as the body. This season our lines of wearables are particularly attractive:

Suits for men, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10 00, up to \$18.00 Ton Coats for men, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00. up to \$15.00 Trousers for men, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, up to \$5.00 Suits for youths. \$3.00. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 up to \$10.00 Suits for boys, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, up to \$7.00 Trousers for boys, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., up to \$1.50

Boots and Shoes

For men, women and children. Prices to suit every purse

Our excellent clothes are made to our special order by the best clothing makers in the business.

Hats, Shirts and Toggery in great variety

We've everything that's been approved as correct for spring and summer. Come in and satisfy yourself. We do business on the square. Money back if you want it.

The Home of Good Goods and Right Prices,

Palace Clothing

And Popular Shoe Store,

Main St., ANTIGONISH

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

Just received fresh stock of choice field and garden seeds, comprising

WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE and RED FIFE WHEAT, 20th CENTURY, SENSATION, BANNER and P. E. ISLAND OATS,

> TWO and SIX ROWED BARLEY, PEAS and CORN,

LOWER CANADIAN TIMOTHY, MAMMOTH LATE RED, ALSIKE, and WHITE CLOVER.

> Also a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk and packages.

All seed grain is choice selected and tagged "Government Standard" in accordance with the government seed control Act

Just received 1 car Swifts High Grade Animal Fertilizer, 1 car Flour and Feed, 1 car Wire Nails, 1 car Cement. Mail orders and enquiries receive prompt attention.

KIRK, ANTIGONISH

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

when complete satisfaction has been experienced to come back for more. This is the way with CUNNINGHAM FOOTWEAR. My goods are so stylish and such good value for the money that customers come back again and again. My Fall showing comprises a wide range of the newest goods from best makers.

PRICE AND QUALITY are special features with me. My motto is quick sale and small profits.

CUNNINGHAM

There is nothing singular in the fact that the

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO

made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited, stands out distinctive from other planes. It is a distinctive production-a plane with an individuality of its own. It is not put in comparison with other planes. That would be unfair to other

planos. It is in a class by itself. "I had not the sightest idea that such a magnificent instrument as the Heintzman & Co. Piano was manufactured is Canada. It is easily in the front rank of the leading pianos of the world."

-NUTINI, the Celebrated Blind Italian Artist.

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co. HALIFAX, N. S.