

# THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-second Year.

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Mr. George Seibel has one correct idea, namely that some books live longer than others. Beyond this it is difficult to understand or to follow him. The man who can place Kipling beside Archibald Clovering Gunter, and Anthony Hope beside Marie Corelli, must be left to enjoy his own idiosyncrasies.

The law respecting the exclusion of anarchists has been tested in the case of John Turner, and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was gravely contended that the law was bad, as abridging the right to free speech guaranteed by the Constitution. That such a point was even thought to be arguable shows that they suffer from too much Constitution in that country.

Archbishop Ireland says that the report that Mr. James J. Hill is giving \$1,500,000 to the new cathedral at St. Paul is premature. The Northern Pacific Railway magnate is a Catholic in his wife's name only, but even though his generosity should be as great as reported, it does not constitute an argument for mixed marriages. Mr. Hill's sons are Protestants, and married to Protestants; his daughters are Catholics, but married to Protestants. In another generation there will not be a grain of Catholicity in the family.

Mr. James J. Hill gave half a million to Catholic higher education some years ago; if he now gives a million and a half to build a Catholic cathedral, we can only say that we should prefer to see the figures reversed. A cathedral may be built with the quarter-dollars of servant-girls, as has been said of St. Patrick's in New York; no great college has ever been built except by the munificence of the rich. At one time it was kings who provided the funds for the establishment of universities; now it is captains of industry.

Japan has won a number of costly victories, in which her losses have been almost if not quite as great as her enemy's. It was edifying to read of a Japanese spy making his confession to a Russian priest, but the suicide of the officers of the Hitachi is more in keeping with the Japanese character. Nor is the western civilization adopted by Japan likely to teach its people the immorality of such an act. Even Tennyson sang the praises of hari-kari in his ballad of the "Revenge."

The demands made upon employers by the Colorado miners were not unreasonable, but they supported these demands with violence, and now the public sentiment of the State is with the Governor in his endeavour to suppress unionism by military force. No one believes that the Western Federation of Miners authorized the blowing up of a dozen men with dynamite, but every one believes that the outrage was committed by union men with a view to terrorizing others from breaking the strike. Unionism has committed suicide in Colorado.

The American method of figuring out how much Cuba has been benefited by the so-called reciprocity arrangements with the United States is peculiar. The imports from Cuba, it is said, have increased 95 per cent.; the exports to Cuba have increased 25 per cent. Now, if Cuba were really as free as the American Congress some years ago declared her to be, the test might be a fair one. But we have a

suspicion that the exports from Cuba are by and for Americans to a great extent, and that they do not represent much to Cuba as a nation.

The general run of voters are good-natured; but that they will not endure the misconduct of public men beyond certain bounds has been well-shown by the defeats inflicted within the last two years on some of the most powerful combinations of boodlers and grafters in several of the American States. The most recent victory of this kind is the selection of Joseph W. Folk as Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. He will be remembered as the clever Circuit Attorney who prosecuted the St. Louis boodlers. All the lawless elements have been arrayed against him; but he has won, and won solely because the decent sentiment of the community wanted a decent man.

Whilst British papers and British public speakers are crowding upon one another in their eagerness to praise and encourage Japan, does it ever occur to them, we wonder, what trouble Great Britain may some day have with Japan in the Far East. If we assume, as is being widely assumed just now, that Japan is going to defeat Russia in this war, the assumption suggests a question. Will the conqueror of Russia go back to sit quietly on her islands again, and never care to wander or to roam? Perhaps British statesmen will stand by to twine two flags together, and exclaim that we have now another perpetual ally. For ourselves, we think that one perpetual ally,—the United States—will be about as much as Great Britain will care to have on her hands one day.

Page after page is covered by military experts, real or alleged, on the subject of the war. We heard much of the same sort of thing during the South African War. At that time, the extent to which the ideas of modern military men had become befogged was plainly shown in regard to land warfare. The value of present-day calculations concerning naval warfare may be gauged by reflecting that Great Britain has not had a fleet in action since the battle of Trafalgar. When we consider this fact well, and think for a moment of the mighty changes made since then in the machinery with which war is conducted, we begin to have a dim conception of the surprises that may be in store for the participants in the naval engagements of the future.

Dr. Emil Reiche, in an article on the future of the Latin nations, speaks of the French novel. He remarks in the first place that the unsavory character of many French novels is owing to the comparative absence of freedom for young girls which leaves the novelist no subjects for heroines but married women. He says that in order to give a story an appearance of reality, the French novelist must take a married woman for his heroine, since the secluded lives of unmarried women in that country precludes him from depicting them as being wooed and won in the fashion in which men woo and win in British countries. Nevertheless he believes that such stories are a base libel on the womanhood of France. He accuses the novelists of having created a false and artificial class of women in fiction. French women, for the most part, do not read such books; such literature can have no permanent success; and those who judge the French nation by that literature never learn to know the real France.

Last Saturday's *Halifax Herald* had an article in praise of Swinburne, suggested by his recent horrible piece of blasphemy published in a well-known magazine. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Tennyson are sneered at because years brought them wisdom to see the wickedness of revolution, and Swinburne is eulogized because his muse is still unchastened as in the days when he wrote the melodious indecencies which kept him from being Poet Laureate, and shocked the world so that the publishers had to withdraw the volume from circulation

The *Herald* may think it makes due offset for such mischievous articles by devoting a subsequent page to the International Sunday-School Lesson, but we cannot think so. If it proposes to cater to the special tastes of the irreligious as well as the religious of its readers, the latter will find it necessary to banish it from their firesides.

In Cardinal Vaughan's posthumous work, "The Young Priest," he utters a grave warning concerning the use of intoxicants: "Alcohol is no more a respecter of the clergy than of the laity," he writes. "Its moral effects are to diminish the strength of the will, to cloud the reason, and to lead to the commission of innumerable sins. . . . If priests enjoying the company of one another, indulge in the additional enjoyment of spirits, how much more may the priest who lives alone seek solace and comfort from the spirit-bottle? In this way, alas! innumerable priests are ruined and lost. . . . It is not a sin to use spirits in moderation. It may be right to use them medicinally, if prescribed by a trustworthy medical man. But many doctors are not trustworthy in this matter. And the use of spirits by the clergy," he adds, "is a distinct encouragement to their use (and abuse) by others."

When we have seen lions, tigers and leopards going through various silly antics at the bidding of a trainer of wild beasts, we have felt a sort of pity for the splendid creatures who have lost their freedom to such ignoble purposes. Still greater pity did we feel the other day when we saw General Cronje heading a troop of his brave Boers in a parade which embraced dancing girls and mountebanks of every sort, exhibiting themselves to make an American holiday for the visitors to the St. Louis Fair. The Lion of the Transvaal does not seem to realise the humiliation he is putting on himself and his people, but the Boer sympathizers in France have felt it, and have asked ex-President Kruger to contribute, out of the great wealth he is believed to possess, a sum sufficient to enable the defeated heroes to buy lands in the United States without the necessity of their being any longer a side-show at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Speaking of the world, "apart from its relation to the spiritual and moral life of the subject," by which we suppose man is meant, the author of *Levi Orandi* says: "Its goodness and wisdom are but caricatures of the divine, blasphemous because of their very traces of likeness; mimicking the Creator as a marionette mimics its living maker" (p. 145.) And yet the Scripture says of everything that God created, even before He created the subject of spiritual and moral life, that "God saw that it was good." Are we to say that He pronounced a caricature of His own goodness "good?" "Who is this that wrappeth up sentences in unskillful words?" was asked of one who spoke reverently, indeed, but uncomprehendingly of the work of God in nature. And he made answer humbly, out of a deep consciousness of his unfitness to gauge the wisdom or the goodness of even the least of God's works, "Therefore I have spoken unwisely, and things that above measure exceeded my knowledge."

The Western Federation of Miners of Colorado is a socialistic organization; the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia is not, and we hope it never will be. It is socialistic that they feel the few men who have the brains to manage a great industrial enterprise should not receive a salary larger than the average skilled workman,—even a salary a hundred times greater than that of the ordinary unskilled laborer; it is not socialistic to say that when depression of trade makes retrenchment necessary, this retrenchment should begin at the top, and that the highest officers in the company should accept a reduction in wages proportionate with that which they ask the humblest workmen to accept. It is not fair for

men who have not been obliged to curtail any of their living expenses, to preach retrenchment to men who have had to keep their children in bed during cold winter days through lack of clothes to cover or fuel to warm them.

It is difficult to persuade men engaged in a strike that they have no right to interfere with other men who are willing to work. The strike-breaker is doing wrong, they say, because he is helping the employer of labour to keep wages down to a degree which is unjust. Well, let us suppose that he is doing wrong. We, as individuals, are not justified in inflicting punishment on every man who does wrong. Society may inflict punishment; the individual may not. And by society we mean the community at large, the State, the nation. Private individuals who choose to organize themselves into a society have not the right to inflict punishment; if they had, then those secret organizations who execute the death penalty on the traitors to their membership would be justified. The strike-breaker may be doing wrong, but the man who gives him a beating is certainly doing wrong, and two wrongs do not make a right. Again, the strike-breaker may not be doing wrong. He may think he has good reason for distrusting the wisdom of those who have declared the strike, or he may not believe that his family can endure the hardships which they must suffer while he is out of employment. In this case the striker who gives him a beating to make him stop working is doubly guilty. Lastly, violence towards strike-breakers is inexpedient both from a temporal and a spiritual point of view. It alienates the sympathy of the public without which no strike can be carried to a successful issue, and it displeases God without whose blessing no good work can be accomplished.

There are times when employers say to their workmen: We are cutting down our expenses, and you will have to cut down yours. But the expenses which the employers are cutting down are not their living expenses; they continue to live as comfortably as before. What they are cutting down is their operating expenses, and the workman cannot imitate them in this. If he could go to his butcher, his baker and his grocer, and say: Times are hard; my wages have been reduced twenty-five per cent; I must economize; in order to do so, I will pay you twenty-five per cent less for what I buy from you,—if he could do this, there would be no friction between him and his employers. And this is what he must do, if he is to remain on the same footing where he stood before, if he is to practise retrenchment as his employers practise it. If we believe that the P. W. A. have made a mistake in calling a strike at Sydney, it is because we are sure that they cannot afford to pay the strikers the wages which the latter were earning. At the same time, we have no hesitation in saying that these wages were too low, and that under the conditions prevailing in Sydney they were in many cases not a living wage. The men have a right to higher wages; if they could enforce that right by a strike, their action would be not only justifiable but wise. At present, we fear it is not wise. The Dominion Steel Company may be forced to put their business in the hands of a receiver, who will sell it to the highest bidder; but before the matter can be readjusted, the workmen will have suffered more than they have suffered already, and will probably be obliged to seek employment elsewhere. In the meantime, there should be some deep searching of hearts on the part of the gentlemen who compose the management, and they should ask themselves whether by practising a little of the personal economy which they are so ready to advise their employees to practise, the operating expenses of the company could not have been reduced and the business carried on without the employment of what must in many cases be called pauper labour. It would surely be a noble task, and worth a little sacrifice to take this course by which a great industrial enterprise and the town built up by it might be saved from ruin.

## A REPUBLIC IN NAME ONLY.

Some twenty years ago Mr. J. E. C. Bodley attracted attention by his articles on the Church in the *Edinburgh Review*. These articles were reprinted by Catholic publishers, as the fairest which had yet been written by a non-Catholic. Since then Mr. Bodley has spent several years in France, and has written a two-volume work on that country which has been crowned by the French Academy. He is still a non-Catholic, as may be seen from his complaint against the Church for having denied Christian burial to Voltaire, Renan and Taine, who, he says, were no more infidels than Arnold, Tyndall and Huxley whom the Church of England buried with all honors. Such a man is worth listening to when he tries to explain why a Catholic nation allows itself to be misgoverned by a handful of unbelievers, and we are deeply indebted to our valued contemporary the *Sacred Heart Review* for a summary of Mr. Bodley's views and statements on this subject.

The Third Republic is as truly as despotism as was the government of the first Napoleon. The desire of the people to take part in the administration of public affairs is gratified, by the prevalence of manhood suffrage. But the Government of the day merely displays herein the wisdom which Mr. Dooley thought might have saved the independence of the Transvaal. "If I was Kruger," said the Archey philosopher, "I'd give them (the Outlanders) th' votes; but I'd do th' count-in'." The French Government allows the people to vote for Deputies, but it takes care to count the votes so that the ministerial candidate shall be declared elected. In certain departments whole lists of electors are annulled. "The municipal officials," says Mr. Bodley, "were given a holiday on election days in order that they might preside at the ballot boxes in the various polling places, when it was their duty to insure the acceptance of the votes of palpably fictitious electors." He mentions one case where 3,000 men who had no right to vote were added to the list, and declares "it would take a volume to give even an outline of all the frauds confessed to have been committed for nine years at every election, legislative, departmental, and municipal."

Besides this manipulation of voting lists, the Government has another method of control. France is divided, for administrative purposes into eighty-six or eighty-seven departments. At the head of each department is a Prefect, and this official is not elected, but appointed by the Government. He represents in each department the President of the Republic, and supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, names subordinate officials, and appoints a committee of three who finally count the votes in each department. Each department contains a number of communes, which are the unit of local government, and number in all 36,192. Each commune elects its municipal council, but each act of this council must receive the approval of the Prefect before it can be enforced. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the municipal council. Each municipal council elects a mayor, who is the head of the local police, but must take his orders from the Prefect. Then there is the *council d'arrondissement* or district council. There are 362 districts of this kind in France, and each district council is controlled by a Sub-Prefect, an appointed official like the Prefect. These district councils have for their chief business to apportion among the communes the direct taxes assigned to each district by the Council-General of the department. The Council-General acts as advisory body to the Prefect, but he is not bound to follow its advice. It is renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years. The Council-General deliberates upon all financial affairs of the department, assesses the direct taxes for the various districts, directs the expenditure for

(Continued on page four.)

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# Meat on the Farm.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, June 2, 1904.

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Meat on the farm." The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.

**Selection of Animals.**—The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill health, and unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accident it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees or more in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat and to create a tendency to sour in curing.

**Condition.**—First class meat cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of flesh must be present to give juiciness and flavour to the flesh, and the fatter an animal is, within reasonable limits, the better will be the meat. The presence of large amounts of fat is not essential, however, to wholesome meat and it is far more important that that it be animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is not wise to kill an animal that is losing flesh, as the muscle fibres are shrinking in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and dryer. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in only medium flesh but gaining rapidly than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

**Breeding and Quality.**—Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from purely bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the overfed show-ring animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply fleshed animal and nicely marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

**Age for Killing.**—Age effects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavour and is watery. An old animal properly fattened and in good health would be preferred to a younger one in poor condition. Cattle are fit for beef at eighteen to twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best of beef will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when two to three months old at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

**Preparation of Animals for Slaughter.**—An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish colored unattractive carcass will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or drive a rapid run about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale colour and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use. Yours very truly,  
J. A. CLEMONS, Publication Clerk.

# Labour Governments.

The wisdom displayed by the late Pope, of happy memory, is being rapidly justified by events. Turn where we will, evidence is at hand that the march of the democracy, so far from slackening, is moving at an accelerated pace. In every country the workers, feeling more confident in their strength, and from horizons which their increased intelligence has opened to their vision and is extending to their hopes, anxious to profit by the opportunities which their strength affords them, are shaping the future into a form which they believe will prove more beneficial to their class than any of the political and social arrangements made for them by others. The advent to power in the Australian Commonwealth of a purely Labour Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Watson is an event unique in the history of the British Empire, and must have consequences incalculable at the present hour. Mr. Watson's Government may succeed; it may fail; but neither failure nor success affects the fact that the Labour Party has been in power. If it succeeds, its supporters will not be likely to upset it at the polls. If it fails, they will be sure to examine the joints and rivets of their armour, making strong what is weak, mending what is damaged, and with refurbished harness preparing for the assault once more. Of all political parties, they will not rest idle. Work is the business of their lives. And once they have caught up the idea of working for themselves, they will erect it into an ideal, never to be removed from its pedestal until they have assured a final triumph. There is no going back in political and social aspirations. The history of Europe from the eleventh century onwards shows that, amid whatever fluctuations, abatement, checks, or abuses, still the movement which, by destroying ascendancy, privilege, protection, emancipated the toiling masses, has never ceased to move forward steadily to a conception of human society in which, to use St. Paul's words, the man who will not work shall not eat.

Our own country, too, is giving us, if we will stop to consider, evidence in plenty that a Third Party is springing up in our midst. The working men are, it can no longer be denied, looking askance at both the great political sections into which the Government or the Empire is divided. Tory or Liberal; how many working men there are to-day who no longer pin their faith to either. Land interest, money interest? These are questions they debate with the assured conviction that both interests are impartially inimical to their own. One of the surprises of the next General Election will be the success of the Labour Party candidates at the polls. It is prepared with men and with money. It means to make a determined effort to do away with the panier system, which, it considers, however excellent and comfortable for those in the paniers, is so unpleasant for the mute and weary bearer. The paniers must go. The mute carrier will, as erst-while, speak. And his voice shall be heard, and once heard, shall be heeded. Regrets, protests, appeals, are in vain, because they come too late. What seemed impossible must be realised. The classes, ever increasing in numbers, upon whom good fortune has smiled so long, must in future earn those smiles for themselves. And if tears and sweat are accompaniments of earning them, they can remember that they never were got without those dread accompaniments, from some face or other. No more shall certain favoured ones eat without earning; but only he who earns shall have wherewith to eat at all. This is the programme eagerly discussed, ardently desired, faithfully held, by hundreds of thousands of workers in every great country in Europe and without. Its followers increase, its leaders and champions grow. Who can oppose it? Many will fear it, many regret it; but not any can turn aside the movement, or resist the momentum, of a cause which, however unintelligible to the superficial observer, has been already and many times foretold by the philosophic students to whom history is something more than a dreary record of battles or a tangled list of kings and queens.

Pope Leo, reading with his keen eyes the "prophetic soul of the wide world, dreaming on things to come," saw that the thoughts of men were widening, their intelligence growing, their aspirations kindling under the warmth and colour of a prospect towards which every year brought them closer. He lifted up his voice in counsel and in warning. His one solicitude was for the Church, and her welfare amid this rapidly approaching change in our social order. The near-sighted, and perhaps the narrow-minded, thought him unduly anxious. They saw no signs of earthquakes, and naturally! But they might have listened to rumblings, and then, though they saw not, they would at least have heard enough to warn them that the old order was about to pass away, and a new order to arise. Quickly, more quickly perhaps than even Pope Leo thought, the rumbling has grown to be distinct and unquestionable. Here it is. The Labour Party in battle array; their hosts ready for the fight. With the progress of that "long war," as Burke wished the struggle of England and France to be in the time of the Revolution, many things will be changed. Feudalism struggled for life and died, and left scarcely a wrack behind. It may be so with our present social order. Take a stand at the tenth century, and try to forecast the changes of the last thousand years! Who can hope to forecast those of the next thousand? Yet the Church has adapted herself to the abandonment of feudalism; she will adapt herself to whatever must be.

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1st. That desirable Residential Property, situate on Pleasant Street, Antigonish, lately owned by S. O'Donoghue, deceased. Also several Building Lots adjacent thereto. 2nd. A Building Lot, situate on Main Street, Antigonish, and known as the Ronch property, would make a fine stand for a store. 3rd. A Building Lot, 50 feet by 78 feet, situate on Court Street, Antigonish. For further particulars apply to **E. LAVIN GIRROIR,** Barrister.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Homeseekers EXCURSIONS** —TO— **THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST** Second Class Low Rate Round Trip Tickets will be issued from **ANTIGONISH, JUNE 14th and 28th, and JULY 19th,** Good for Return Two months from date of issue. For full particulars apply to Ticket Agent, Or write C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

# Professional Cards

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

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

**DR. C. S. AGNEW,** DENTIST. Office, over Cope's and's Drug Store. Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

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

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

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

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

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

# MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

First class workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Marble and Granite Cemetery work. Prices to Suit all. Designs and prices on application. **JOHN McISAAC,** St. Andrews, Antigonish, N. S.

# LAND SALE.

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

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

# LAND

situate lying and being at Pinkietown in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards the North by the lands of Alexander G. Chisholm, towards the East by the lands of John Chisholm, towards the South by lands of Robert McMillan and towards the West by the West River (so called), containing seventy-five acres more or less. Terms—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. **DAN. McMILLAN,** Administrator.

**WILLIAM CHISHOLM,** Proctor for the estate. Dated Antigonish, N. S., June 8th, A.D. 1904.

# INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, June 12th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: **LEAVE ANTIGONISH:** No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, . . . . . 8.19 " 20 Express for Halifax, . . . . . 13.53 " 85 Express for Sydney, . . . . . 17.31 " 55 Mixed for Mulgrave, . . . . . 12.51 " 86 Express for Truro, . . . . . 17.57 " 19 Express for Sydney, . . . . . 13.41 All trains run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces. Moncton, N. B., June 9, 1904.

A SUMMER IDYL.

"If you will take it," Rick Dryden was saying, "it will make me no end proud and happy. I made it for you; I hoped you would accept it—that is, I hoped it as much as I dared to. I couldn't help thinking you would take it—after this long summer, you know, yet it seemed too good to be true." His voice broke on these last words, and faltered.

ing her but a modest present and well-founded hopes for the future. For if he must wait until he had wealth to give her, Rick could not help seeing that the best years of life would be gone.

"My boy, I forgive you for running away with my daughter." The Groom—"But I can never forgive you for letting me!"—[Life.

One might think we were still living in the stone age, judging from the fact that most of us are out for the rocks.—[Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. McCall—"You haven't got that pompous butler any more?" Mrs. Nuritch—"No; we discharged him. He didn't—er—bottle to suit us."—[Philadelphia Press.



\$24

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

One Month's Trial FREE!

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

Empire \* Business \* College, TRURO, N. S.

Truro Phone 226 O. L. HORNE, Principal.

The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. Inverness, Cape Breton,

Miners and Shippers of the celebrated Inverness Imperial Coal.

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

First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes. COAL! COAL!

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

APPLY TO The Inverness Railway & Coal Co.

BROAD COVE MINES, C. B. Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.

Geo. E. Boak & Co., Halifax, N. S., General Sales Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE

-TO- BOSTON

And All Points in United States. Sailings Commencing June 15th

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

Halifax for Hawkesbury and Charlottetown Wednesdays 9 p. m. From Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays at Noon.

Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax.

H. L. CHIPMAN, General Manager. Cattle Disease.

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

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

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

Monuments and Headstones in all kinds of Granite, Marble and Freestone.

A Nice Line of Finished Work and Latest Designs to Select From. Get our prices before placing your order.

J. H. McDOUGALL, Box 474, New Glasgow, N. S. PRINCE.

The Handsome Stallion "Prince," four years old, sired by Simon W., dam by Potentate, weighing 1200 pounds, will stand for service during the season of 1904 at the stable of Thomas G. Kieley, Lower South River, on Saturday and Monday of each week.

On Tuesday, June 7th, at barn of Alex. McDonald, Tracadie. On Wednesday, 8th, at Linwood. On Thursday, June 9th, at Harbour Bouche. At St. Andrews, June 14th. At Argyle on June 15th. At Antigonish, at barn of Douglas McEachern, backing Smith, Sydney Street, every Friday, during season.

Don B. colour Jet Black, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He is sired by Bashaw Czar, a son of Bashaw Prince, well-known in Nova Scotia. His grandam was a thoroughbred Morgan mare raised on the Government Stock Farm, in P. E. I., and his dam was sired by Don Swift.

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

THOMAS G. KIELEY, Owner, Lower South River.

Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

FARM FOR SALE THE subscriber offers for sale that excellent farm on which she resides at Antigonish Harbor, containing 150 acres, more or less, in good cultivation, well timbered and watered.

With a good house and two barns, also a root and carriage house, all in good repair. This is the valuable property owned by the late Alexander Chisholm. Title absolutely good. Will be sold reasonably.

For particulars apply to MRS. CHRISTY CHISHOLM, Antigonish Harbor.

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

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

Farm for Sale. THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm. It is situated along the Main Road and but two miles from the Town of Antigonish.

It consists of 150 acres of the finest farming land with good dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty-five acres is in pasture, forty acres pasturage, twenty acres wooded and in fruit cultivation.

For further particulars and terms apply to C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish.

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

C. ERNEST GREGORY, Solicitor of Miss Alice Whelan. Farms for Sale.

We have a few good farms for sale at from \$100.00 to \$3,000.00. Full descriptions on application. A. KIRK & CO., P. O. Box 292, Antigonish, N. S.

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

MORAL: Attend our school and get a good training. KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants.

The Maritime Business College, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

M. DONOVAN, Antigonish.

CARRIAGES! Just received, one car of the celebrated

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

ALSO A FEW NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES

A Few Second-Hand Carriages For Sale Cheap.

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

PETER McDONALD, East End, Antigonish.

ISRAEL. The famous and well-known trotting stallion Israel, race record 2:14, will stand the season of 1904 at the subscriber's stables in Antigonish on every week day excepting Mondays and Tuesdays when he will be at the stables of Mr. M. E. Gallant, Black Bridge, Tracadie, commencing on the 20th and 21st of May.

Parties en route to and from Tracadie wishing to breed will find him Monday mornings and Tuesday evenings at John R. Macdonald's, stables, Heatherton.

Service fees: single, \$4.00; season, \$6.00; to ensure \$8.00. All mares at owner's Risk F. H. RANDALL, Owner. JAMES KELL, Groom.

FAVOURITE The general purpose Stallion Favourite will stand in Antigonish at the stables of T. D. Kirk, Esq. on the 4th and 6th of June, and each alternate week during the season.

For further particulars see posters. HENRY TAYLOR, Groom.

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



3 for a Cent Three delicious summer drinks for one cent. Two teaspoonfuls of

Sovereign Lime Juice

to a glass of ice water, sweetened to the taste, makes the most healthful, the most satisfying, and the most refreshing, of all hot weather beverages. And 3 glasses cost only 1c.

Sovereign Lime Juice is the pure juice of finest West India Limes, with the natural flavor of the fresh ripe fruit. 10c, 15c, 25c AND 50c BOTTLES. Sold by Grocers and Druggists. Refined and bottled by SIMMONS BROS. CO., LTD., HALIFAX, N.S.

The Symbol in Sermons is the title of a new work by the Very Rev. Alex. MacDonald, D. D.,

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

Copies of the book will be mailed from this office, post-paid for 75 cts each. Both The Symbol of the Apostles and The Symbol in Sermons will be sent to any address postpaid, for \$2.00.

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

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

ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY, Donald's Son, Cross Roads Ohio.

SEEDS! SEEDS! Just received

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

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

Young Harry Allison. This fine stallion, only four years old, weighs 1200 pounds, stands 16 hands high, color coal black, will stand the season of 1904 as follows: At the stable of Angus McDonald, Big Fraser's Mills, every alternate Mondays and Tuesdays, commencing on the 20th inst. At the owner's stables every Wednesday and Thursday. At the stable of Hubert Paul, Harbour Bouche, every second Friday and Saturday, commencing on the 24th inst.

Young Harry Allison is a beautiful animal, and is most suitable for roadster and general purposes. Terms—Single service, \$3; season \$5; to ensure, \$6. P. J. LANDRY, Pomquet, Owner. June 13, 1904.

Potatoes were never so high in price in New York as at present, and there seems to be no immediate prospect that they will be cheaper. New potatoes on Saturday were selling "on the dock," as the wholesalers term it, for \$6.25 a barrel, 50 cents above any previous record, and this is the price in several-barrel lots and 10c for single barrels.

ESTABLISHED, 1852  
**THE CASKET,**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH  
 BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
 M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 23

**A REPUBLIC IN NAME ONLY.**

(Continued from page one.)

roads, normal schools, and the relief of the poor. But all its decisions must be approved by the Prefect, and can be annulled by the President of the Republic. It is evident, then, that each Prefect is a little Czar in his department, and being a mere creature of the Ministry of the day, that Ministry, in spite of municipal suffrage, is as supreme in power in every town and village of France as ever Napoleon was.

But why do the people not go to the polls and elect an honest government? This is a question which we have often asked ourselves. Mr. Bodley admits that "not only men eminent in letters and art and the most cultivated tradesmen, but the vast majority of the nation, which is orderly, self-denying, honest and frugal, have for politics a disregard akin to contempt," and that "often not one half the persons whose names are on the register vote, sometimes not even a third or a fifth. He thinks it is better so, but here we cannot agree with him. Every man who abstains from voting gives unscrupulous election officers an opportunity of recording a fraudulent vote. The 800,000 public functionaries whom Mr. Bodley speaks of as being so subservient to the power which has made them and can unmake them, have their counterparts in Canada and the United States, yet it cannot be said that they control the elections. The Government of the day has everywhere great influence in securing the return of its candidates, yet even in France there are districts so determinedly opposed to the Ministry that it does not attempt its usual tricks for electing a supporter. If the four-fifths, or two-thirds, or one-half of the abstaining electors would exercise the suffrage, the number of such districts might be considerably increased.

But why do the people not agitate against the Government? On this point Mr. Bodley's answer satisfies us. "There is no liberty of association," he says, "no liberty of assembly or of procession in the street; liberty of public meeting is subject to paternal regulation. A formal declaration of the time, place, and object of the gathering has to be signed by two well-known citizens, and deposited, twenty-four hours in advance, with the Prefect or Sub-Prefect in provincial towns, or with the Mayors in smaller places." A meeting, therefore, in opposition to the Government is simply an impossibility, and even the right of petition does not exist, for Premier Combes has replied to the joint letter of protest of four archbishops by making such a protest an offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment in the future. Such an abuse of power finds a fitting parallel in the conduct of the Chamber of Deputies which denied admission to the distinguished political economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. He was duly elected; his election was not contested; but the Chamber, on purely partisan grounds, refused to receive him, and, according to the French parliamentary system, was within its right in doing so.

We have often been told by the British and American press that it is the interference of the clergy in politics which has aroused the anti-clerical spirit in France. Let us hear Mr. Bodley on the character of the clergy and the extent of their interference: "M. Renan, who had none of the injustice of an apostate, said of the order which he had quitted, 'I have never known any but good priests'; and seven years of constant association with French ecclesiastics of every rank have impressed the full value of this testimony upon me, who also regard the Catholic Church objectively, though not from the point of view of M. Renan. . . . The clergy represent all the best features of the French peasantry who form the robust backbone of the nation. . . . The parish priests of France, than whom there is not a more exemplary body of men in any land, illustrate the better qualities . . . of those great categories of the people which constitute the real force

of the nation. . . . The acts imputed to the priests which invalidate elections, often on the vaguest hearsay evidence, are of so mild a character that if they had the same effect in our country, when practised by divines of all denominations, the House of Commons, after a general election would contain few members but those whose seats had not been contested."

"In the whole population," says Mr. Bodley, "there is not one person in a hundred who is an anti-religious bigot, and even among the men of France who form the electorate, the sectaries of free thought are a small minority. The great majority of Frenchmen are tolerant or indifferent; they have no sympathy with the zealots of anti-clericalism. But the latter in their Masonic lodges, which in France are not mere convivial or charitable sodalities, and in their local committees, are effectively organized, and are thus a potent influence in the government of the country. When we examine the parliamentary system, we shall see that one sign of its unsuitability to the French temperament is that it invests with undue power a minority composed of the least worthy elements of the nation. . . . The parliamentary system has emerged irretrievably discredited. The temperament of the French people is not the sole cause of its failure. A fundamental obstacle to thwart its working in its combination with a centralized administration constructed to be manipulated by one strong hand, and, instead of modifying the defects of centralization, parliamentary government aggravates them. . . . The sincerest apologists of representative government at last recognize that, after a long trial of it, their country is in as bad a way as a hundred years ago, when the Directory was darkening the decline of an old country with anarchy. The election of 1898 sent to the Palais Bourbon the most turbulent and incoherent Chamber of any that the third Republic has produced. In its usurpation of judicial and executive functions it has treated the principle of the separation of the powers after the manner of a Convention and not of a Parliament. With its violence it has stifled liberty of discussion; while on its quiet days it has continued a policy of prodigal finance which is crippling the nation." This is the Chamber which enacted the infamous Law of Associations, which so many English and American newspaper and magazine writers have told us French Catholics should cheerfully obey, because it is the law!

Revolution, Mr. Bodley thinks, is the only remedy for the evils of France, and we are inclined to agree with him. The Socialists, whom Premier Combes is always trying to placate, are insatiable in their demands; they will rise in arms one day; there will be chaos for a time, then reaction; and in the reorganization honest men may recover at least a portion of their own. We have always believed that the French people were sound at the core, and better in the mass than the people of England, and Mr. Bodley sustains our view when he says: "The French people are not exempt from human failings, but, on the whole, the mass of the people exercise virtues in their daily life which are less cultivated in England. Intemperance, thriftlessness, and the hopeless condition of the poor in our cities are stains on the English civilization which have little counterpart in France." This is precisely the contrast which we should expect to find between a Catholic and a non-Catholic people.

**Cape Breton Notes.**

The long docket of cases in Supreme Court at Sydney was finished this week. Criminal Court opened there on 28th inst.

Some slight disturbance by strikers at Sydney against willing laborers have occurred. The town council have appointed special constables.

Miss Ellie Mills, of Clairmont, Cum. Co., but residing at Dominion No. 1, was drowned Friday afternoon while bathing in Lingun Bay.

On June 14, a verdict for \$1,000,000, with interest for one year and eleven months, making a total of \$1,100,000, was returned by a grand jury before Justice Spencer, of the supreme court in Brooklyn in the suit of Morris Hengers against General Louis Fitzgerald, for services rendered in bringing about the sale of the Western Maryland railroad to a syndicate. The case has been on for several days, George Gould and other prominent capitalists appearing as witnesses.

THAT HOT spell is on the road. How's your thin underwear? Plenty here. 50c. to \$1.00 per suit.—Palace Clo. Co.

PICNICS.—See T. J. Bonner's picnic supply ad. Everything required at prices that defy competition, and all goods left over in good condition can be returned.—adv.

**The War.**

The Russian squadron from Vladivo stok scored heavily last week in the Korean Straits by sinking a couple of Japanese transports, the Hitachu, of 6,172 tons, and the Sado, of 6,219 tons. Three other transports got away safely. The extent of the casualties is not known, but the loss of life is thought to be heavy. The report of an engagement between the Japanese and Russian naval squadrons is denied. The Russian ships are said to be moving eastward, and a pitched battle at sea is among the near probabilities. A Chinese machinist from Port Arthur states that there are only five Russian vessels there in a condition to fight: the battleships Poltava and Sevastopol, and the cruisers Bayan, Askold, and Novik. Others say that the battleship Presviet and the cruiser Dina are also in fighting trim.

The News of Indianapolis has received a cablegram from its correspondent, Hector Fuller, who claims to have been a prisoner at Port Arthur for five days. He says: "The garrison consists of between fifty and sixty thousand troops. The health of both soldiers and civilians is good. The damaged battleships have all been repaired and the harbor entrance cleared of obstructions. Immense new forts have been constructed, and in my opinion the place is in no immediate danger of falling into the hands of the Japanese. The attack by land and sea made on the 8th inst. was easily repulsed. I was the first correspondent to enter Port Arthur since the blockade began."

**Town Council.**

A meeting was held on Friday evening last.

The Water Commissioners reported \$450 as the probable cost of enlarging the water pipe from the railway crossing to Mr. Harris's gate and installing one hydrant; and \$900 for connecting the Church street pipe line with the main line on Main street with a six-inch pipe. The Commissioners recommended deferring the latter work until another year, because of lack of money. The report was adopted and ordered to be placed on file.

A motion was passed authorizing the Water Commissioners to proceed with work on Bay Street.

Some accounts were ordered to be paid.

A lengthy report from the Water Superintendent was read, adopted and ordered to be placed on file. It recommended the exchange of unsuitable size water pipe, elbows, etc., on hand for the correct size; a change in the valves used by the I. C. Railway at their water tank with a view of remedying the leak at the hydrant at the railway crossing which leak the Superintendent thinks is caused by the water to the tank being cut off quickly and causing a "kick-back" in the pipe line. It reports the construction of a new waste weir at the lower reservoir, the cleaning of the upper reservoir, the raising of the waste way of the upper reservoir with concrete, the whole pipe line with the exception of the air valves in good condition, and several small repairs needed.

Poor aid was granted one person; new buildings in course of erection were granted water for \$1; some beer seized was ordered to be analyzed under the requirements of the Canada Temperance Act.

**Personals.**

Mr. Walter Thompson, of Yarmouth, is in Town.

Rev. D. C. Gillis, P. P., Pictou, was in Town this week.

Mr. W. T. Allan, of T. C. Allan & Son, Halifax, was in Town this week.

Mr. William Gallagher, of Halifax, and Mr. John Macpherson, of Truro, are spending a few days in the country.

W. J. Ryan, of Canso, student in theology at Ottawa University, is in Town on his way home.

Policeman Floyd, of Sydney was in Town last week to see his mother who was very unwell, but is now convalescent.

Miss Jennie MacAdam of Waltham, Mass., and Miss Jennie Chisholm of Charlestown, Mass., are spending their vacation at Antigonish.

Mr. John R. Power, of the Customs, Halifax, was in Town yesterday for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. William Thompson.

Miss Hilda I. Whidden, who is nurse in the N. E. Baptist Hospital, Boston, is spending a two weeks vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Whidden.

Mr. Charles Hamilton, wife and child of Roxbury, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Hamilton's father, Ronald McGillivray, of South River. They came via Montreal, where they spent a week among friends. It is understood they will remain during the summer months and should they be able to secure a suitable farm in this county will permanently reside here.

**Among the Advertisers.**

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

OUR negligee shirts are the talk of Town.—Palace Clothing Co.—adv.

HAMS AND BACON.—Go to Bonder's for sugar-cured hams and bacon.—adv.

MR. D. G. WHIDDEN wants a girl for light housekeeping at Beach. Apply at once.

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

FOUND on Main Street, a purse with a sum of money. Owner will apply to Chas. De Young, Pomquet.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**Fencing.**

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

**MUNRO WIRE WORKS, Limited.**  
 NEW GLASGOW N. S.

**A. KIRK & Co.'s**

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

**WOOL!**

**WANTED.**

A large lot of - - -

**Butter and Wool.**

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

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

**Hewson**

and - - -

**Oxford**

**Tweeds.**

Nice Patterns and Extra Good Values.

**A. KIRK & CO.,**  
 ANTIGONISH.

General News.

It is said that the Dominion Parliament may sit until August.

Lord Alymer has been appointed commander of the Canadian militia.

J. S. McDougall, Dominion auditor general, intends to retire and has applied for superannuation.

Albert Brady, accused of unlawfully killing Herbert Parr, near Rockingham, has been discharged by Stipendiary McDougall.

Two men held up a train on the Northern Pacific railway on Friday, boarding it at a stopping place, and secured much plunder.

A box of oily waste in A. & W. MacKinley's shop in Halifax took fire, it is supposed spontaneously, on Friday night, and nearly caused a big fire.

Hector McDonald and Willet Smith, both young men, were drowned at Lunenburg on Sunday. Their sailboat capsized.

A man named Stewart of Eagle Creek, N. W. T., was shot and instantly killed by his fourteen-year-old son on Tuesday for beating his wife.

An investigation into the collision between the Canada and Cape Breton near Sorel, last week, will be held at Montreal. The Cape Breton is now undergoing temporary repairs at North Sydney.

Elmer Oliver, of Plymouth, Pa., means to teach young women who jilt men a lesson. He has begun suit against Miss Elizabeth Alspaugh, of Pittston, for breach of promise and wants \$5,000 damages.

A. P. Haliburton, barrister, who was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Assembly, Halifax, for the past twenty-five years, died at the Victoria General Hospital on Tuesday. He was related to Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick).

Judge Gaynor of the New York Supreme Court was very severe on a police lawlessness in New York in a recent judgment. He says that oppression and blackmail are practised there by the police to an enormous extent.

Cyrus L. Ryan, the P. E. Islander who was charged with the murder of a Chinaman last January at Hanover, Mass., by drowning him in a bathtub in the Chinaman's laundry, was sentenced to a life term in the Charlestown penitentiary.

W. C. Hooter, air brake inspector on the I. C. R., has resigned to take the position of manager of the Central railway, known as the New Brunswick Coal and Railway line, in succession to E. C. Evans. C. S. McCarthy, of the I. C. R., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hooter.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association concluded its business at Ottawa on Thursday and elected Jas. W. Robertson of Ottawa president. The directors include Walter Simpson, of P. E. Island; Thos. A. Peters, of Fredericton; F. L. Fuller, of Truro, and F. D. Albright of Sussex. The object of the newly formed association is to encourage the use of the best seeds for farm crops.

The worst storm of a decade in Cuba began on Friday and culminated Monday night in fourteen inches of rain, which fell in five hours accompanied by a hurricane. The lower village of El Corpe has been destroyed. Forty-five persons are known to be dead and scores are missing. Bodies are floating in the Corpe river. A large amount of property has been destroyed.

The great disaster on the East River, New York, reported in our last issue, has proved to be more appalling than was first announced. The bodies recovered now number 775, and still there are some 300 persons reported missing. The search is being kept up, and daily the searchers are adding to the enormous number of dead. Corpses are coming to the surface and divers are finding them in parts of the steamer. Many of the bodies recovered are in such a state of identification is impossible. The coroner's inquiry into the disaster was begun on Monday, and thousands of persons are gathered near where the inquiry is being held.

The Republican National Convention is in session in Chicago. It is expected the party's candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency will be chosen to-day. Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, is almost sure to be nominated for the office of President. There is no name prominently mentioned for the Vice-Presidency, but it is thought Senator Fairbanks of Indiana will be chosen. The Democrats will hold their National Convention at St. Louis on Tuesday, July 5th. At present it appears the choice of the Convention will be Judge Parker of New York. Already a number of State delegations are pledged to vote for him, but he is not yet sure of a majority.

At Boston on June 15th, Judge Parker, of the Supreme Court, issued a parliamentary injunction restraining Alfred E. Hayes and George E. Gale from disposing of any of the \$100,000 capital stock of the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship company until they have secured the plaintiff, Alonzo W. Perry, for \$250,000, with interest from December 5, 1902, which he alleges is the balance of \$285,000 due him from stock sold them. He alleges that the company voted a \$50,000 increase of capital to buy a steamship to run on the Bras d'Or Lakes, C. B., and deprived him of the stock control. This, he says, took place at a meeting of the directors on April 8, 1904, while he was absent. He declares the stock voted was unauthorized and illegal, on the

ground that the directors had no power to issue any stock, and in violation of the obligations of the defendants, as directors.

FOUND, on the Main Road, Caledonia Mills, on Saturday last, a purse with sum of money. Owner can have it by applying to Andrew Chisholm, Caledonia Mills.

IF YOU DON'T object to saving fifty cents or a dollar on a pair of shoes, come here.—Palace Clo. Co.—adv.

WEDDING CAKES made to order by Mrs. McNeil, West End Main St.

THE young man who wants every latest kink in his suit will find what he wants here, \$4 to \$15.—Palace Clo. Co.

Acknowledgments.

- Alice S Chisholm, Newton L Falls, \$1.00; R Chisholm, Goldwell, 2.00; M A Condon, Los Angeles, 1.00; A M McPherson, San Francisco, 2.00; John McGillivray, Stivigon, 1.00; James A McArthur, Pine Tree, 1.00; Alex. McDonald, Monks Head, 1.00; Jas. McDonald, Caberville, 1.00; Rev M A McPherson, Little Bras d'Or, 2.00; Mrs Henry Boyle, Afton, 1.00; Nell McIsaac, North Sydney, 3.00; Alex Benoit, Pomquet, 1.00; St. Mary Reglus, Boston, 1.00; Rev W P Finn, Tilton Harbor, 2.00; E A McDonald, Brantree, 1.00; Thecla Campbell, Campbell's Cove, 2.00; John A McDonald, Arisaig, 1.00; W J Doran, Truro, 1.00; Alfred Garro, N Sydney, 1.00; Capt A McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00; Man D Fraser, Caledonia Mills, 1.00; John A Gillis, Boston, 1.00; John C Druhan, Cambridge, 1.00; John Clancy, Golden, 1.00; M De-an, Somerville, 1.00; Charles H Cameron, Bayfield Road, 1.00; J J Chisholm, Pictou, 1.00; John J Chisholm, Briley Brook, 1.00; Mrs Daniel McAllister, Montreal, 1.00; Stephen McPho, Bridgeport, 1.00; Mrs Thos B Marsh, Newport, 1.00; Rod H McDonald, Trenton, 50; Dr G H Murphy, Dominion No 1, 1.00; John J Murphy, Morel Station, 1.00; Rev Andrew Sears, Bay of Islands, 1.00; John Condon, " 1.00; Thos O'Brien, " 1.00; S J Peirine, Larrys River, 1.00; J D Gillis, Glenville, 1.00; Duncan Gillis, Point Tupper, 1.00; Gabriel Chisholm, Willemant, 1.00; Arch Cameron, W Lochabar, 1.00; R Rev Mgr Gillis, Indian River, 1.00; Mary E Morrison, Darnley, 1.00; Peter A McIntyre, Kensington, 1.00; Janie B McDonald, Indian River, 1.00; Mary A Campbell, West Quincey, 1.00; Sr Borromeo, Wellesley hills, 1.00; A Chisholm, Mahone Bay, 1.00; Angus Beaton, Antigonish, 1.00; Hugh McDougall, Grantville, 50; Edward Connors, Pleasant Valley, 1.00; Gohn J Chisholm, Melford, 1.00; John McLellan, Pictou, 1.00; D McPherson, Halifax, 1.00; James Dowrie, " 1.00; Daniel A Campbell, O Gulf Road, 1.00; J J Sears, Lochaber, 1.00; Sr of Cong de Notre Dame, Sydney Mines, 1.00; Angus Beaton, Bear Little Judique, 2.00; A D McLean, Sugar Loaf, 1.00; Barbara Melnis, Roxbury, 1.00; Philip F Fraser, Newton, 1.00; J W Mahoney, Dorchester, 1.00; Ronald McDonald, B Brook, 1.00; Mrs Wm Landry, Tracadie, 4.00; Sarah McAdam, Briley Brook, 1.00; John A McNeil, West Lakevale, 1.00; J A McPherson, McNaughton's P O, 1.00; D Cameron St. Peters, 1.00; J D McDonald, Rat Portage, 25; Katie McDonald, Roxbury, 2.00; Chas McKay, Salem, 1.00; Isabel Chisholm, York Harbor, 1.00; David R De Coste, Quincey, 1.00; D L Howe, Enfield, 1.00; L A " 1.00; D V Ryan, North Sydney, 1.00; J A McNeil, Caemains, 1.00; Catherine Beaton, Dorchester, 1.00; Hon Justice Hodgson, Charlottetown, 3.00; Allan McGillivray, Fairmont, 1.00; Dan Mills, St. Andrews, \$2.10; Alex McDougall, Balleutynes Cove, 3.75; Mrs Thos McNeily, Ladner, 3.00; Lydia A Chisholm, Boston, 1.00; Postmaster, Harbor au Bouche, 1.00; Henry V Webb, " 2.00; Robert Russell, Hope Bay, 1.00; Wm Martin, Halifax, 1.00; Mrs Angus Gillis, Georgeville, 1.00; Rev X L Gallant, St Anthony's, 3.00; G O'Neil, Hamilton, 1.00; W L Ormrod, Amherst, 3.00; L Abbe Leonide, Marleville, 25; Jessie McDougall, Newton Centre, 1.00; A G McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00; J W Chisholm, Leominster, 50; D W Chisholm, E S River, 1.00; Angus McInnis, Georgeville, 1.00; Alex Chisholm, Summerside, 1.00; D M McDonald, Malignant Cove, 2.00; Wm Chisholm, Marydale, 1.00; John Leyuen, Tracadie, 1.00; Rev J McCarthy, Houston, 1.00; Daniel P Flanigan, Lourdes, 1.00;

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 279, C. M. B. A., held at Lourdes, June 1st, 1904, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved further, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Bros. Mahoney and spread on the minutes of the meeting, also sent to the Canadian, CASKET and local papers for publication.

DANIEL GILLIS, President. JAS. P. SWIFT, Secretary.

Obituary.

It is our sad duty to chronicle in this issue the death of William Thompson, Esq., which occurred at his home in Cloverville, on the evening of the 19th inst., after an illness of a few months. The deceased was born in the Town of Antigonish, July 24, 1825,—thus leaving him in the 79th year of his age. In 1856, he married Margaret McDonald of Cloverville, whose death occurred fifteen years ago. By this marriage he had twelve children, seven of whom survive. They are the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College; Revs. Sister St. John, the superioress of Notre Dame Convent, Whitney Pier; Sister St. Leonard, Mt. St. Bernard, Antigonish; Sister St. Margaret, Convent of the Holy Angels, Sydney; Dr. John S. Thompson, Cambridge, Mass.; James, of Vernon, N. Y., and William of Nevada. Ten years ago he was married a second time to Janet McDonald of Glassburn, who with two children survives him. His funeral, which took place yesterday, was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives. At the Cathedral at 10 a. m. a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, assisted by the Revs. J. W. McIsaac, deacon, H. D. Barry, sub-deacon, and Dr. Beaton, as master of ceremonies. The deceased was a man of excellent qualities,—upright, honest and benevolent in all his relations with his fellow men. He was one of those sterling old men whose kindness and simplicity, charity and piety, endear them to all with whom he came in contact. He was withal a good and practical Catholic, a dutiful son of Holy Mother Church, whose sacraments console and strengthened him in his last illness. The hearty sympathy of the whole community is extended to his family in their sad bereavement. May he rest in peace.

DEATHS.

At Grosvenor, June 13, after an illness of two months borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Wm. J. O'Neil, aged 40 years. Besides his father and mother, three sisters and brother, he leaves a sorrowing widow and five children to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace!

At Beaulieu, Ant., on the 14th inst., JOHN McDONALD (a. s. son), aged 92 years, after a short illness, leaving one daughter and one son to cherish his memory. He was prepared for the transition to life eternal by a devout reception of the last rites of Holy Church. R. I. P.

At Stellarton, N. S., on June 9, 1904, Miss MARY McPHERSON at the great age of 98 years. Deceased was a resident of Stellarton since 1869, where by reason of her quiet, cheerful and kind disposition she enjoyed wide respect and esteem. She leaves two brothers, Angus of Stellarton and Alexander of New Glasgow, and one sister, Mrs. David Fraser of Antigonish to mourn her death. May she rest in peace.

A deep shadow has been cast over the settlement of Judique by the death, in his 63rd year, of Angus A. McDONNELL, one of its best and highly respected citizens. Seldom has the grief in any place been so universal. Deceased was born at Judique, where, by his cheerful disposition and unflinching kindness he won the respect and love of all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a wife and sorrowful family of four daughters and three sons to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. Shortly before his death he devoutly received the last sacraments. His funeral took place on St. Andrew's church on the 18th ult., and the number of those who followed his remains to the grave bore silent but unmistakable testimony to the esteem in which he was held alike by young and old. May his soul rest in peace!



NEW BICYCLES FROM \$30 TO \$60.

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

Second-Hand Wheels FROM \$7.50 UPWARDS.

If in need of a bicycle write us for list.

Sundries of all Kinds and Repairs a Specialty.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

ACME BICYCLE AGENCY, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



WE SELL GOOD GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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

Try Our Saxon Blend Tea

We stand by every pound of it. If not equal to the best you ever used, return it and get your money. Half Chests 2½c.

- We are overstocked with dates and as long as they last will sell for 5c per lb. Mixed Candy by the pail, 7½c; Mints and Conversations, by the pail, 9½c; Penny Goods, per gross, 90c; Biscuits (B.xes), 8 to 15c; Sodas " " " 7½c; Pilots " " " 7½c; Hard Tack, " " " 6c; Currants, packages, " " " 8c.

We just received 25 choice twin factory cheese, about 25 to 30 lbs. each, price by the cheese, 12½c.

Try our Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon They are excellent.

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

Bonner's Grocery

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

DOMINION DAY, JULY 1, 1904,

Return Tickets will be sold at FIRST-CLASS ONE-WAY FARE, (made to end in 0 or 5.)

Good going June 30, and July 1, Good for Return until July 4, 1904.

To all stations on the System and to Detroit, Port Huron and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Port Arthur and points of Canada East thereof on the G. T. F. and C. P. R., also to points on the Ontario, Montreal, and Prince Edward Island Railways.

BREED FOR PROFIT!

Raise horses that will prove useful to yourself or sell for a good paying price! The pure bred imported Hackney Stallion "Colten Swell," No. 6693, E. H. H. B. will stand for service during the season, 1904, at subscriber's stables Church Street, Antigonish. Terms: To insure \$10.00 payable when mare proves with foal. Season \$8.00, payable 1st Aug., 1904. Single \$5.00, payable at time of service. All mares at owners' risk. Intending breeders are asked to see these horses. R. D. KIRK, Owner.

The pure bred Clydesdale Stallion "CULLEN," No. 9179 G. B. and I. will stand for service during season 1904 at same stables. Terms: To insure, \$9.00, payable when mare proves with foal. Season \$7.00, payable 1st Aug., 1904. Single \$4.00, payable at time of service. "Cullen" was imported direct from Scotland and cost at 2 years old \$1700.00. Intending breeders are asked to see these horses. H. McNAIR, Groom.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

(INCORPORATED 1832.) CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 RESERVE FUND, 3,100,000

HEAD OFFICE, Halifax

- DIRECTORS: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHAS. ARCHIBALD, Vice-Pres. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR McINNIS, H. C. McLEOD.

A Branch of this Bank is now open on Main St., Antigonish.

General Banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits at current rates. Savings Bank Department.

A. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

West End Warehouse Boot and Shoe Talk.



The All-day Shoe



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

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

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

AMHERST MAKE,

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

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

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

.. .. AT COST .. ..

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

About 60 pair of last year's Rubbers mostly small sizes in 3's, 3½'s, 4's and 5's, at 30c per pair.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



"King Baby Reigns"  
**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing  
Makes any skin like  
Baby's.  
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
MONTREAL.  
No other Soap is just as good. 313

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

**Good Health.**  
This is the season for cleansing the blood. We have just received a large stock of  
**Sarsaparilla Compound**  
ALSO:  
**Paine's Celery Compound.**  
**Patent Medicines** of every description  
**Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Perfumes, Sponges, Maltine Preparations, Emulsions, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.**  
ALSO  
A full line of SPECTACLES of the Best Quality.  
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.  
Mail Orders promptly filled.  
House Telephone No. 7.  
**FOSTER BROS.**  
Druggists, Antigonish.  
Remember the place opp A E 1.  
**INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
INVERNESS, C. B.  
New House. Airy Rooms. Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connection.  
L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

**NOTICE!**  
All persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the undersigned at James River Mountain in the County of Antigonish, as the law will be put in force to the fullest extent against any one doing so.  
J. C. FRASER, M. D.  
East Weymouth, Mass.  
May 6th, 1904



We want at least ten tons good white, tub-washed wool during the summer and autumn for which we will pay 20 cents in goods at cash price.  
**Chisholm, Sweet & Co.**  
May 18th, 1904.  
Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer  
**Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate**  
Confectioners also have them, buy the best.

**The Mother of Parliaments.**

(BY HENRY NORMAN, M. P., IN THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.)

When the essayist or the historian considers the marvelous record of the House of Commons from Edward I. to Edward VII., the mine from which so much of the legislation of the world has been dug, the quarry whence so much of the constitutional law of the nation has been hewn, the archetype of the public assemblies of civilized mankind, he calls it the Mother of Parliaments.

Members of Parliament are not only not paid, but they are called upon to subscribe, more or less largely in different constituencies, to the support of the local organization, to local charities, local sports, and local religious organizations. Besides this, they have in a majority of cases to pay out of their own pockets the whole of the expenses of the election. These may not exceed a certain maximum, fixed by law according to the number of voters, and vary from about £600 (\$3000) to £1500 (\$7500). Sometimes a part of this is subscribed locally, and, where necessary, the central organization of the party makes a contribution from funds subscribed by its wealthy members. But most candidates pay their own expenses and also contribute annually a sum, from £100 to £500, to pay an agent and keep up the organization, besides subscribing to the various local objects I have already mentioned. Therefore, to a man of considerable private means a Parliamentary seat is a costly luxury, while to a man of comparatively small means it is a very serious curtailment of his income. A grateful country gives him no salary, no traveling expenses, no free postage (except for copies of bills before Parliament, of each of which he is allowed to send twenty-five) nothing whatever, in fact, except free stationery in the House of Commons itself.

Macaulay called the House of Commons the most peculiar and the most terrible audience in the world. It may be these, but it is also the kindest and most generous audience. To the prig, the bore, the sententious, the pompous, the would-be orator, the expert who poses as such, it is pitiless. It regards him for a few minutes with amusement or annoyance, then it simply melts away. There are several men whose first word is the signal for virtually the whole House to rise and walk out. For such men their political career is over; they can exercise no influence in debate; no private minister would include them in a government, because their presence would bring weakness rather than strength.

But a man may be so nervous that he can scarcely speak; he may begin a sentence and be unable to finish it; he may mix his figures and forget his point. If he is simple and sincere, and really at bottom has something to say, the House will hear him with extraordinary patience, and cover his lapses with a kindly cheer. Many a man, too, upon whom some conspicuous private sorrow has fallen has been almost overwhelmed for a moment, when, the next time he rose to speak, he was greeted with a gentle hum of cheers from colleagues and opponents alike, all dropping politics for the instant to express personal good will and sympathy. Such a man never afterward feels anything but respectful regard for the House of Commons as an audience.

His maiden speech is made easier to the new member by the fact that he can deliver it almost whenever he likes. He enjoys the traditional right to be called upon by the Speaker when he rises for the first time, no matter how many other members (except privy councillors, and these often voluntarily give way) rise with him. If the Speaker does not immediately realize that it is a maiden appearance, other members will often remind him by calling out, "New member!" Naturally such an introduction directs general attention to the newcomer, and adds to his already sufficient terror. In solemn tones the Speaker pronounces his name, "Mr. Blank"; then there is total silence, and every eye is fixed upon him. He has risen from a back bench, he is probably wedged between two colleagues, the row of heads of his friends on the bench below is on a level with his knees—he feels, as somebody once said, as if he were standing in his bath-tub. The most brilliant men have quailed and failed before this ordeal: John Bright said he never rose to address the House of Commons without his knees knocking together. The maiden speech, in fact, is so trying an ordeal that I believe there are in the House of Commons to-day men elected in 1900 who have never yet screwed up their courage to address it.

The opportunity to speak comes to a member of Parliament otherwise than to a member of Congress. At Westminster there is no allotting of time beforehand by the leaders, no giving a fixed list of members to the Speaker, no reminder from the chair when a member has taken up the time assigned to him, no possibility of reducing a member to silence when he has once begun, unless the whole debate is closed or unless he is guilty of repeated and flagrant irrelevancy. A dozen or even a score of members rise together to "catch the Speaker's eye." If among them there is a "front-bench man," i. e., a member either of the Government or the official Opposition, the Speaker calls upon him. If all are private members, he is guided by many considerations. As a rule, he recognizes speakers from each party in turn; a man of admitted position and influence in the party, or an acknowledged expert upon the question under discussion, will be recognized before an unknown man; a man who rises seldom will stand a better chance than a man who jumps up on every possible occasion. In a "full-dress debate" the party whips often give the Speaker a list of

men on their own side who desire to speak, but the Speaker is not under the slightest obligation, actual or conventional, to recognize these men. His choice is absolutely free and unquestionable. A member is called upon by name, and this is the only time his name is ever heard in the House, unless he incurs the penalty of being "named" by the Speaker. Sometimes it happens that a man will sit for hours, rising at every opportunity, without being called. When this happens, he is naturally apt to think more of his own grievance than of the great difficulties and delicacies of the Speaker's task.

It is doubtless because the position of Speaker is so onerous that the rewards attached to it are so great. He is originally a member of Parliament, like the rest, and is selected by the leader of the House, who is not necessarily the Prime Minister, from among his own followers for his personal character and dignity and his knowledge of Parliamentary procedure. He is usually elected unanimously by vote of the House, and from that moment he ceases to be a party man, and his constituency is divided in its feelings between the honor of returning the Speaker and the disadvantage of being, for all practical purposes, unrepresented in Parliament.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is a personage enjoying the greatest official dignity and social consideration. He is the first commoner in the realm; his invitations to dinner are almost equivalent to a royal command; court dress is worn by members who dine with him officially; in the House he is treated with extreme deference, and he receives a salary of £5000 and the use of a magnificent house, which forms part of the Palace of Westminster. He retains office, though the politics of the ministry may change, through successive administrations until his health fails or he deems himself to have earned retirement. Then the sovereign bestows a peerage upon him, and the country a magnificent pension.

The House of Commons has been singularly fortunate in its Speakers. The present incumbent is, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, member for Leamington, a Liberal before he was raised above all party ties. It is a splendid position, and though its intellectual demands are onerous and its merely physical demands exhausting, it is splendidly rewarded.

The position is as exhausting as it is distinguished. During a large part of the session the Speaker must be in the chair from 2 p. m. till after midnight, except during the dinner-hour, from half-past seven to nine; and even when the House is in committee, and the chairman of committees is presiding, he must be in official dress in his house, which communicates directly with the lobby behind his chair, ready to appear at a moment's notice if summoned.

He must, of course, know every member by sight, and be able to recall his name instantly. It is astounding sometimes when from a back bench there rises some member who is utterly unknown by sight to his fellow-members, who seldom attends and hardly ever speaks, and has nothing whatever distinctive in his manner or appearance, to hear the Speaker say "Mr. Blank," as readily as if he were accustomed to address him every day.

Moreover, although the House of Commons is the most decorous representative assembly in the world, neither bell nor gavel existing to quell tumult, there is not a little suppressed passion near the surface, which in a moment may place the Speaker face to face with a position of the greatest delicacy.

When a member refuses to withdraw an offensive epithet or to obey the ruling of the chair, the Speaker, after one or two appeals to him, says, "Then I name you, Mr. John Blank." Whereupon the leader of the House, or, in his absence, the senior minister present, instantly rises and says "I beg to move, sir, that Mr. John Blank be suspended from the service of the House." No discussion of the motion is permitted, and when the Speaker puts it, if there are any "noes," a division takes place in the usual way.

When a vote is to be taken, the Speaker begins by saying, "Strangers must withdraw." A clerk at the table then turns over a sand-glass which runs for two minutes, a button is pressed which sets electric bells ringing in all parts of the building, the few privileged visitors who have seats "under the gallery" are ushered out, and members come trooping in from terrace and tea-room, from dining-room and smoking-rooms, from library and lobbies. Then the doors of the chamber are locked by the sergeant-at-arms, the Speaker again puts the question, and if the "noes" persist—or, indeed, a solitary "no"—he says: "Ayes to the right and noes to the left." Tellers for the ayes, Mr. A and Mr. B; tellers for the noes, Mr. C and Mr. D." Then slowly the members pass into the two broad corridors on each side of the chamber, at the end of each of which is a narrow double wicket, where two division-clerks tick off their names from a printed list. As they pass through a door back to the chamber, they are counted aloud—"one, two, three"—by two tellers, one each from the two differing parties represented in the roll. On private members' motions, private members "official"; on Government motions the "toll" whips on each side act as tellers.

When the division-lobbies are empty, the senior teller on each side informs the clerk at the table of the number in his lobby, and the figures are written on a slip of paper and handed to the senior teller of the side which has a majority. The four tellers then advance abreast up the floor of the House, bowing three times to the Speaker, who awaits them standing, the teller on the right having the figures in his hand, which he reads and hands to the

Speaker, who reads them again and formally announces that "the ayes (or noes) have it." The House thus sees, from the position of the tellers, before the figures are read, which side has won, and when an unexpected victory has been gained, long cheers from the victorious party often delay the reading of the figures.  
(To be continued.)

**Provost Chisholm's Jubilee**

Provost Chisholm's Jubilee was the event of the week in Paisley, and little else could be talked of. The Provost, if he were in the least vain, would have good reason to be proud of the spontaneous outburst of joy with which the members of his own flock, the members of the other Catholic congregations in Paisley, and his neighbours of every denomination joined in offering their felicitations.

The gathering on Tuesday night was a revelation. The largest hall in the town was packed, and many were compelled to stand. The Archbishop presided, and the clergy present came from places as far apart as Fort-William and Kilmarnock, Edinburgh and Rothesay. The non-Catholic population of Paisley was well represented, and all were enthusiastically warm in their appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the Archbishop, and in the addresses presented to the Provost.

Paisley presented the Provost with the largest cheque ever presented to a priest of the Archdiocese—£525—but the Provost valued the good wishes expressed even more.

The more telling tribute came from Johnstone, where the Provost was formerly the pastor. The address was accompanied by a purse of fifty sovereigns. The Provost is living in Paisley, and his work is known to the present generation there, and their recognition of his services was not so surprising; but it is more than 23 years since he left Johnstone, and that his work should be so kindly remembered in these days when it is so easy to be forgetful and ungrateful, speaks volumes for the Catholics of Johnstone. And if it does more, it enables strangers to judge of the merits of the Provost's labours, the memory of which has endured for nearly a quarter of a century.

Everyone will hope that the genial, good-natured pastor of St. Mirin's, Paisley, will be spared to enjoy unbroken happiness until the Catholics of the Archdiocese travel in thousands to Paisley to celebrate his Diamond Jubilee.—Glasgow Observer.

**J. H. STEWART,**  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.  
AGENT FOR  
**Francis Drake's BEVERAGES.**

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

- Ginger Ale,
- Lemonade.
- Cream Soda,
- Klub Soda,
- Champagne Cider,
- Orange Phosphate,
- Sarsaparilla.
- Lemon Sour,
- Orange Cider,
- Ironbrew,
- Fruit Syrups,
- Lime Juice,
- Vino, Etc., Etc.,

N. B. Picnics will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.

**J. H. STEWART,**  
Agent Francis Drake,  
New Glasgow, N. S.

AT  
**FRASER'S MEAT MARKET**  
are some of the nicest  
**..HAMS..**  
ever offered the Antigonish public.  
**OUR OWN CURING.**  
**JOHN FRASER, Manager**

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

Everything you could possibly want at prices that defy competition. All drinks sold at factory prices. We are agents for Hood's famous Temperate Drinks, 10 Flavours, the best in Nova Scotia. Fruit Syrups, etc. etc. We can tell you how much stuff you want if you give us an approximate idea of how many people you expect, as we have thorough experience. And remember, all goods left over and in good condition, can be returned.

**BONNER'S GROCERY.**  
Carriages  
Farming Implements  
Harness.

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

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

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

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

**D. McISAAC.**  
**CARRIAGES!**

The Agency for Antigonish of the well-known

**McLaughlin Carriage Co.**

has been transferred to me, and I have just received one carload of these splendid Waggon. The McLaughlin Carriages are already extensively used and highly approved of in this county. Intending purchasers will do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing.

**W. J. LANDRY,**  
Court Street,  
Antigonish.

**SIMON W.**  
No. 1944. Race record, 2:34.

A beautiful Chestnut Stallion, 16 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs., standard by breed and performance. Will stand the present season at the owner's stable, St. Ninian Street, cross long bridge from D. McIsaac's house.



Terms.—To insure, \$10.00, payable when mare proves with foal; season, \$8.00, payable in August, 1904; single service, \$5.00, payable at time of service. All mares at owners' risk.  
F. E. RUDERHAM, OWNER  
Antigonish, N. S.

**LAND SALE.**

1904 A. No. 70.

In the Supreme Court:  
Between JAMES P. McNEIL, assignee of The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company, Limited, Plaintiff,

and  
JOHN A. ROYD, representing the heir at law, and persons interested in the estate of Daniel Gillis, deceased, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

**Tuesday, the 5th Day of July, A. D. 1904,**

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted hereto and dated the 5th day of May, A. D. 1904, unless before the day of sale the amount due plaintiff on the mortgage herein foreclosed with interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor:—

All the estate right title interest and equity of redemption of the above named defendant and the said Daniel Gillis, deceased, mortgagee and Jesse Gillis, his wife, and of all persons claiming by through or under them, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

**LAND**

situate, lying and being at Glen Road, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows: to be sold by: bounded towards the North by lands now or formerly of Daniel McLean and John McIsaac; towards the East by lands now or formerly of Charles McGillivray, towards the South by lands of William Chisholm, and towards the West by lands of Alexander Kennedy, and lands of Donald McLean, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto.

Terms.—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

D. CHISHOLM,  
High Sheriff of Antigonish County.  
WM. CHISHOLM,  
Plaintiff's Solicitor.  
Dated: Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., May 31st, 1904.

**Dr. Starbuck or the Catholic Association.**

The *Presbyterian Witness* says, as we have seen: "They," that is, "our Irish friends," "have formed a 'Catholic Association,' which is intended to root out all Protestants from the land; but Archbishop Walsh has expressed disapproval of it, and it may not do much harm."

It would have done the *Witness* no discredit if, instead of reducing the Archbishop's remarks to a languid expression of disapproval, it had reproduced the full energy of his denunciation, and if it had added that this is re-echoed by the *Tablet*, the principal Roman Catholic paper of Great Britain.

The *Witness*, moreover, distinctly discredits itself, when it exaggerates and misrepresents the purpose of this Association, which surely is sufficiently reprehensible as it is. The members are not lunatics, and they know very well that while it would be a very grievous embarrassment to the Protestants if this league should extend widely in the island, it would be simply impossible to root out a fourth of the people, endowed so disproportionately as it is with wealth, education, business control, and political power, and which would be supported by the whole indignant strength of Protestant Great Britain. The most that could be feared would be a possible segregation of one religion into Ulster and Leinster, pushing the other into Connaught and Munster. The Jews, in all the fulness of their strength and wealth, could not root out of the very middle of their own land the little colony of poor Samaritans.

Nor is it creditable to the *Witness* that it displays such a jaunty unconsciousness, whenever anything is amiss in the Catholics, that the Protestants have had any share in causing it. In all its paragraphs there appears to be an assumption that everything wrong among Catholics springs out of some intrinsic perversity of Catholic nature. The Protestant seems always to be the innocent wolf at the head of the stream; the Papists the guilty sheep befouling the current against him, though standing below. Surely of all countries we ought to be the most ashamed to talk in that style about Ireland.

From the time that Henry Fitz-empress sent over his men "to make martyrs," as the Archbishop of Cashel satirically suggested, the Irish for four hundred years were bullied and insulted because they were Irish. Since Henry the Eighth they have been bullied and insulted and outraged almost indifferently as Irish and as Catholics. We know how much the Dutch Protestants suffered at Catholic hands for some seventy years, and how this very nearly drove them to proscrib intercourse with the Catholics. Now what is seventy years to seven hundred? We are justly horrified at Alva's atrocities in the Netherlands. Yet Mr. Lecky, a Protestant and an opponent of Home Rule, declares that Elizabeth's atrocities in Munster equalled Alva's in Belgium.

The Celts, particularly the Irish, have been declared a peculiarly unforgiving race. Perhaps so. Every race has its special defects. Ireland has had a great many saints, but Irishmen are not saints by nature, not to say that even the saints of Ireland need some allowance in this direction. A sensitive race of high ideals, finds it much harder to forgive outrage and insult than a race which, like the Magyars, has Tartar indifference to ideals, and Tartar insensibility to wrong.

But, it is urged, here is a sudden outburst of revengefulness after the wrongs complained of have been long abating. True. That is the way things work. Brooding displeasure is not so easily allayed by a mere abandonment of former injustice, especially when this is so faintly recognized for what it was, and when there is still a continuance of so much contemptuous or injurious talk against the victims. We are to expect such occasional revivals of resentment for a good while, although where there has been a hearty repentance of former wrong, they gradually lose substance.

However, this Association declares that there has been by no means a hearty abandonment of former wrong. It is declared that Catholic willingness to elect men of the other religion is requited by a sullen Protestant unwillingness to do the like. It is charged that the commission of the peace and the various county boards are filled up with Protestant names beyond all reasonable regard to advantages of wealth and education and local influence. It is charged that while the Irish Protestants are savagely unwilling that the Catholics should have equal university opportunities with themselves, the Presbyterians threaten to break the connection of their Divinity School with Queen's University if but a single Catholic is made professor in any department whatever.

Of course my knowledge of these matters in Ireland is not close enough to guarantee the accuracy of every particular of my statement. The general impression, notwithstanding, rests on sufficiently attested facts.

When we come to the world of business, however, a fitness for which requires only such training as may be found at secondary schools anywhere in Ireland, we should expect that differences of religion would sink into a merely casual place of influence, as they do in America, and in most countries. Not so in Ireland. The Handbook of the Catholic Association, cited in the *Messenger*, shows, by facts drawn from the railway management of the island, how close an understanding there is among business managers—without any parade of an "Association"—to throw Catholics under the wheel.

I will give some facts.

There are forty-seven higher officials of the Great Southern and Western Railway. Only two are Catholics. There are scarcely any Catholics employed in any grade by the Midland Great Western. Only two of its Catholic officers have £200 a year. Of the twenty-nine clerks in the goods department at the North Wall twenty-five are Protestants. At the Broadstone Station fifty of the fifty-nine clerks in the departments controlled by the manager and secretary are Protestants. In the Great Northern Railway the twelve directors are Protestants; the manager, the secretary, all their clerks, even their messengers are all of the same exclusive religious persuasion. The chief engineer, assistants, and clerks, the superintendent and all his staff save two juniors, all employed in the cashier's office and all in the accountant's office save one in a minor post, all in the audit accountant's branch save a messenger, three-fifths of the parcels staff, three-fourths in the goods department, are Protestants. In the Belfast offices of the company things are still worse. With regard to salaries, the combined results for Dublin and Belfast show that Protestant officials receive £27,377, Catholics £1,615. Other railways—the Cavan and Leitrim, for instance—have similar records.

Now if the *Witness* had given these facts, we should have joined cordially in the Archbishop of Dublin's stern denunciation of the Catholic Association, as unsocial and disintegrating, but we should not imagine, as we might if we saw only the *Witness*, that it sprang right up out of the ground, like a poisonous mushroom, without any assignable antecedents. Unhappily there are too many assignable, and most melancholy antecedents, from the great company of Irish gentlemen invited by the Earl of Essex to a banquet and massacred at it, to Professor Tyrrell's last scornful poem.

It is not seriously denied that the A. P. A. binds its members to shun all intercourse, of every kind, with Catholics, if it can possibly be avoided. I have seen this obligation acknowledged and defended in an Orange newspaper. However, most Protestants do not belong to this league, nor most Irish Catholics to the other. If they should, undoubtedly Irish—not general—Catholicism would expose itself to severe censure. Yet even then this confederation should not be mentioned as something which has sprung up wantonly, without cause. Its roots strike deep in a soil of grievances and wrongs that has been accumulating for many ages.

I notice that the Protestant Federation, as of course, denounces the Catholic Association as instituted by direction of the Irish hierarchy. I need not say that it has no proof for the great *de facto* Protestant business combination against the Catholics.—*Charles C. Starbuck, in Sacred Heart Review.*

**"The Treasure of the Humble."**

An exchange grows eloquent over the sturdy democracy of Mr. Roosevelt, who permits and encourages his children to associate—at least occasionally—with the children of the poor. One of these occasions is enthusiastically described, and we are assured with an earnestness that borders on solemnity: "There were no caste distinctions, the president's children and some of their playmates participating in the merriment along with the children of the humble."

I wonder when the "humble are to be found in this land of social equality, and of unblushing self-assertion. And what are "caste distinctions"—antique and exquisite phrase—among a people who are taught, and presumably believe, that all men are born free and equal? Of poverty there is no lack, nor of ignorance, nor of degradation. But the poor are not of necessity the "lowly." On the contrary, they jostle the elbows of the rich, they march side by side with them along the high-ways of life, they are more prone to inflation than to abasement. The French artisan and the French peasant are so convinced of their equality—in all the vital things that make for manhood—that they feel they can afford to treat the wealthy and well-born with admirable courtesy. Their manners are frank, cordial, and invariably polite. This lesson of amenity has still to be learned in the United States; but the absence of politeness does not necessarily imply the presence of humility. It merely means that we lack one of the essentials of civilization.

It is well to be humble. Mr. Maeterlinck has told us, in language that admits of no denial, what treasures lie in wait for those who dispossess themselves of pride. But the commonality do not make a close study of Maeterlinck. They do not practice virtues portrayed with such delicate bewilderment of phrase. Their standards are simpler and more robust. They "hold their own," and grasp at something more. And they will be patronized by no one. There is a pleasant sketch of Mr. Du Maurier's which represents a duchess of radical tendencies giving august permission to her small daughter to play in St. James' Park "with those nice little children of the people." The infant aristocrat proffers her splendid society, which is firmly and coldly rejected. "Our mother," explains a child of the people, "doesn't let us play with little girls we don't know."

What a terrible thing it would be, if this should happen nearer home!—*Agnes Repplier, in Life.*

Pennibs—"I am troubled with insomnia, doctor. What would you recommend?" Doctor—"Do something to tire you." Pennibs—"Impossible, doctor. I can't afford a vacation this year."—[*Chicago Daily News.*]

**More Mixed Metaphors.**

If the entertaining and exhaustive collection of Parliamentary word-comicalities in the *Spectator* of May 21 has not exhausted the subject, a few more kindred specimens which I noted down some thirty years ago at the table of the House may perhaps be accepted:

"Metaphorical blunders.—'A loan to India is a mere fleabite in the ocean of expense.' Thirlmere: 'I trust that I have saved one of our most beautiful lakes as a brand from the burning.' 'In every line of this bill they have hatched a chicken which will come home to roost.' 'Shunt a question by a side wind.' 'I cannot endorse the phantom that the honorable member has evoked.' 'This bill effects such a change that the last leap in the dark was a mere fleabite.'"

"Your correspondent's delightful collection of mixed metaphors culled from the present House of Commons in the *Spectator* of May 21 reminds me of an earlier example for which that same august assembly was responsible. It was a member of Parliament who expressed his sense of the demoralization of the country by remarking that "the floodgates of irreligion and intemperance are stalking arm in arm throughout the land."—*The Spectator.*

One of the most delightful of mixed metaphors, to our mind, is that which pathetically ended an imposing peroration of Lord Kenyon in passing sentence on a butler who had not only stolen his master's wine, but had replaced it by very inferior stuff:

"Prisoner at the bar, you stand convicted on the most conclusive evidence of a crime of inexpressible atrocity—a crime that defiles the sacred springs of domestic confidence and is calculated to strike alarm into the breast of every Englishman who invests largely in the choicer vintages of Southern Europe. Like the serpent of old, you have stung the hand of your protector. Fortunate in having a generous employer, you might without dishonesty have continued to supply your wretched wife and children with the comforts of sufficient prosperity, and even with some of the luxuries of affluence; but dead to every claim of natural affection and blind to your own real interest, you burst through all the restraints of religion and morality, and have for many years been feathering your nest with your master's bottles."—*Manchester Guardian.*

**Sacred Pictures in the Home.**

In the current issue of the *Holy Family Magazine*, Miss Katherine E. Conway, of the *Boston Pilot*, has a word to say with regard to sacred pictures in Catholic homes which we wish all Catholics would hear and heed. Commenting on the way too many Catholics deal with pictures of sacred subjects, she says:

"It is almost a proverb in New England that you can tell a Unitarian home by the number of Madonnas in it. But in the Catholic home, too often, the sacred pictures are few and unbecomingly placed, and relegated to those portions of the house not seen by the transient guest."

Some Catholic house mothers, Miss Conway declares (and we all know how true are her words) have extraordinary ideas as to the fitness of location for sacred pictures. For while the Protestant matron of culture, but without the gift of faith, hangs the Sistine Madonna over the mantel in her front drawing-room, her Catholic neighbor sends the like picture up to a bedroom and puts the "Puritan Maid" or a Japanese landscape in the place of honor down stairs.

Of course Catholics of sense who have a decent pride in the vast heritage of art which is the Church's possession do not make such errors of judgment, but (again in the words of Miss Conway) "there are Catholics so full of human respect, and so narrow and uncultured withal, that they exclude sacred pictures from prominence in their houses, lest they be reckoned devout, or annoy the non-Catholic or infidel guest. They do not fear to offend pure eyes with dangerously suggestive pagan pictures, nor refined taste with the banalities of some fleeting fashion of art. They have not sufficient common sense nor fineness of feeling to understand what they are shutting out of their own lives and those of their children in banishing the Blessed Mother and the Divine Child."

It may be added that it is not the Catholics of humble life who do this sort of thing. They may err by placing upon their walls inartistic daubs supposed to represent the saints or Jesus Christ and His Mother, but their error is by no means so great as that of the newly rich Catholics who want to hide away in the recesses of their homes all suggestions of that Catholicity which they should be proud to own and acknowledge.—*Catholic Columbian.*

**Lord Ninian Chrichton-Stuart's Coming of Age.**

Lord Ninian Chrichton-Stuart, second son of the late Marquis of Bute, last Sunday, May 15th, attained his majority and entered into the Falkland estate in Fifeshire, bequeathed him by his late sire. In taking possession of this fine estate, Lord Ninian succeeds to the office of keeper of Falkland Palace which for centuries in bygone days was the country residence of the Kings of Scotland. Lord Ninian, who is at present an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oxford, where he hopes this summer to pass his final examination, is, like all the members of the Bute family, a most devoted Catholic. In all things the Bute family are Catholic first, and Catholic last. Their beloved Faith, thank God, is the alpha and the omega of their existence, and they do not disguise this edifying fact.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

**New Circular Letter to the Clergy.**

ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC,  
JULY 30th, 1893

Being assured that the manufacture of the Mass wine called **ST. NAZAIRE**, sold by the house of **A. TOUSSAINT & CO.**, is always under the immediate inspection of a competent priest, I do not hesitate, on the testimony of this latter to renew the approbation that I have already given to this liturgical wine, in my circular of March 1st, 1897.

† L. N. ARCH. OF QUEBEC.

**EXTRACT FROM THE CIRCULAR OF MARCH 1st, 1897.**

"Wines imported, even with the best recommendations, will never altogether remove anxiety.

"... Messrs. A. Toussaint & Co. have established at Quebec a special manufacture of Mass wine. As a testimony of my satisfaction and to assure the success of an enterprise so important for the clergy, I have charged one of my priests to inspect the manufacture of the liturgical wines of this house. On the very favorable report of this ecclesiastic I do not hesitate to recommend it anew to the clergy of the diocese.

"It will be a great satisfaction to all priests should the time come when all our Mass-wine is manufactured in this country."

Since the death of the Abbe J. Marquis, Mgr. Laflamme has been appointed to inspect the manufacture of our liturgical wines and that too at the express request of his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec.

**READ THE NEWS**  
THE DAY IT IS PRINTED

**The Sydney Daily Post**

Containing all the latest news, reaches all parts of Cape Breton Island and Eastern Nova Scotia ahead of other papers.

**SUBSCRIPTION: \$3.00 Per Year; \$1.50 for 6 Mos.; 75c for 3 Mos.**

Payable in Advance. Send 25c. for One Month's Trial.

ADDRESS: SYDNEY POST PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,  
DEPT. 4, SYDNEY, C. B.

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.**

For Hoarseness apply the same as for Sore Throat, taking the Syrup, as directed for coughs, etc. Make a cupful of honey or molasses with ½ teaspoonful of Pendleton's Panacea, stirring it each time before you take it. Take as often as you feel you require. No Cough Syrup ever made can equal it for stopping a cough, and none so cheap. No remedy should ever be taken that immediately stops the cough.

**PENDLETON'S PANACEA**

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

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

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

**The Royal Bank of Canada**  
INCORPORATED 1869

**Savings Department**

<p>Capital and Reserves <b>\$6,192,705</b></p> <p>Total Assets <b>\$25,100,000</b></p>	<p>General Banking Business Transacted.</p> <p>Drafts and Letters of Credit issued.</p> <p>Correspondence solicited.</p>
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**ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.**

ESTABLISHED 1884.  
REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.

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

[**JOHN McDONALD** Proprietor]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land Sale—D. D. Chisholm, 1 C. R. Excursion Rates, Land for Sale—E. L. Girroir, Hot Weather Garments—Palace Clothing Company.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE REV. FATHER NUGENT, curate at Guysboro, has been appointed pastor of St. Francis Harbour.

A WOMAN who is now travelling Pictou Co. selling beads and other religious goods is not representing any institution.

A FULL attendance of members at the meeting of the League of the Cross on Tuesday evening next is specially requested, as important business is to be considered.

THE MEMBERS of the local Senior and Junior Leagues of the Cross and the Ladies' Auxiliary intend spending Dominion Day at Dewar's Mills, where they expect to enjoy a pleasant picnic.

THE MISSION AT ST. ANDREWS promises to be a great success, the attendance at the services is very large; many people from the outlying parishes are also attending. Several priests will be present during the last week, and will aid in the work of the confessional.

EXTREME HEAT prevailed on Tuesday, the thermometer registering 89 degrees in the shade, the highest mark recorded for two years. Its advent was most unexpected, the weather on Monday and in fact for the previous fortnight having been decidedly cold, with frost several nights.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL Settlement between the County and Town Councils was arranged on Tuesday. The amount of the County's expenditure during the past year for which the Town is partly liable was about the same as that of the previous year, and the Town's proportion thereof was fixed at \$1100, the same figure as in 1903.

THE NEW BELL at the Monastery, Tracadie, will be blessed by Fr. Laffin on 29th inst., the feast of St. Peter and Paul. The Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald V. G., will preach on the occasion. A large concourse of people is expected. Several of the priests of the diocese will attend. A collection will be taken up on the occasion, and is hoped, for the sake of the good Monks, that it will be a generous one.

CASKET AGENTS.—In Boston and vicinity Mr. R. K. McIntyre, one of this year's graduates at St. F. X. College, will represent THE CASKET during the holidays.

Mr. J. O. Neil Doyle, student, will act as our agent in Cape Breton County this year.

Mr. J. Rankin, of South Highlands, Inverness, our agent in Inverness County the past five years, will undertake the work again this year.

These young men will call on our subscribers and friends in their several districts, and we trust all will be prepared to tender them renewals of their subscriptions.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, the famous saloon smasher of Kansas City, paid Antigonish a visit Monday afternoon. She arrived by the early express train and left by the evening express. During the interval she addressed a public meeting at McDonald's Hall. Her visit was wholly unexpected and the meeting was not advertised, yet it was very largely attended, all being anxious to see and hear the woman who has attained fame in the novel business of saloon-smashing. She is a vigorous speaker and uses exceedingly strong language in condemning the use of tobacco and liquor. Her address was notable for force rather than logic. The famous hatchet was sold as a souvenir.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP McDONALD on arrival at the railway station Harbor Grace Thursday afternoon was given a hearty welcome home by the people of the place irrespective of denomination. Rev. Fr. Whalen accompanied him from Whitbourne and Father Veitch from Brigus Junction and as the train came rattling down through Riverhead bunting flew in all directions while the shipping in the harbor was gaily decorated with flags. Munn's and other establishments closed and the Messrs. Munn and several representative citizens, with about 400 other townspeople, were at the station and gave the Bishop a warm greeting. His Lordship, who looks well, was glad to be back again, and was touched by the welcome accorded him by all classes in the second city.

THE REGRETTABLE news of the drowning of Dr. Arch. McDonald at Presque, Nfld., on last Thursday was conveyed by telegram to his widowed mother at Marydale, this County, on last Friday. Particulars of the accident are not yet obtainable; it is known, however, that deceased formed one of a boating party when the sad occurrence took place. He was a son of the late Angus McDonald, Marydale, and only graduated in medicine from Baltimore Medical College three years ago. The body had not been recovered on Saturday. A most deserving young man, having worked his way through College by teaching and acting in the capacity of messenger in the Canadian House of Commons, his sad death is sincerely regretted by his many friends and acquaintances in his native County. His bereaved mother, sister and brothers, who have recently been deprived by death of two more members of the family, have the deep sympathy of the community.

HYMENEAL.—A very pretty wedding took place at Holy Redeemer church, Whitney Pier last week, when H. B. Chisholm, formerly of Clydesdale, Ant., now of Sydney, was united in marriage to Miss Flossie J. McDonald, of Whitney Pier. Miss Mary McDonald, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, while John C. McDonald attended the groom. The

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Antigonish, performed the ceremony. The bride was the recipient of numerous presents from her friends in Sydney and elsewhere. The happy couple left by the fast train on a wedding trip to Antigonish and the western part of the Island. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm on their return will reside at Whitney Pier.—Sydney Daily Post.

A very happy event took place at St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, on the 22nd inst., when the Rev. J. W. MacIsaac united in marriage William A. Fraser, of St. Andrews, and Mary MacAdam, a popular nurse of Lynn, Mass., formerly of West River, this county. The bride was attended by her cousin Jennie MacAdam of Charlestown, Mass., while Daniel W. Fraser supported the groom. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the home of the bride's uncle John C. Fraser, College St., where a sumptuous repast was enjoyed, after which they drove to their future home in St. Andrews, followed by the best wishes of their many friends. They were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable presents from many friends at home and abroad.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS are being completed for holding athletic sports and horse races at North Sydney on July 1st. The athletic sports will be conducted by St. Joseph's Amateur Athletic Association, which has succeeded already this year in capturing the championship of Cape Breton for the five mile road race. The events will include 100 yds. dash, 220 yds. dash, 880 yds. run, 3 mile race, 1/2 mile bicycle, 2 mile bicycle, shot putting, hammer throwing, tossing the caber, broad jump, hop-step-and-jump. Tug-of-war teams from Glace Bay, Dominion, Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines will try conclusions on the rope, and if this aggregation could be supplemented by a team of 10 men from Antigonish, a right royal contest would be witnessed. Entries close on June 27th, with W. J. Dooley, Secretary St. Joseph's A. A. A. An excellent programme of specialties will be put on between the

LAND FOR SALE. Twelve acres of good farm land in excellent state of cultivation, the property of August McIsaac, (Esquire). This land will be sold in lots or otherwise to suit purchasers.

Apply at once to E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister.

AUCTION.

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

A GRAND PIC-NIC In Aid of St. Ann's Church,

will be held at GUYSBORO, JULY 5th. Gates opened at 8 a. m. Lunch at noon, and Tea in the evening will be served with all the delicacies of the season. J. S. McDONALD, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

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

WANTED.

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A Lot of : : New Shoes

Table listing shoe types and prices: Men's Shoes, coarse, \$1.00 .80; Working Shoes, strong, 1.50 \$1.10; Light Shoes, 1.05 1.15; Fine Shoes, 2.75 2.00; Rubber Heeled Fine Shoes, 2.75 1.90; Slater Shoes, real kind, 3.00 2.05; Women's Shoes, 1.25 .75; Middling Good Shoes, 1.50 1.10; Fine Shoes, 2.00 1.35; Women's Shoes, 1.75 1.15.

Boys' Shoes Cut to Very Low Prices. All Shoes sold ten per cent below cost.

ALSO— BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS.

Johnson & Derwish, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

various events. The Caledonia Pipe Band of Scotland will be in attendance all day. The celebrated Scotch dancers, Peter Reid and Miss Ramsay, will give exhibitions of Scotch and Irish dancing, sword dance, Highland Fling, strathspeys, Irish jig, horn-pipe and fancy dancing. The day's amusement will be concluded by the presentation of the great play "In the Light of other Days" by the Robert T. Mantell Co., in Empire Hall. This is the greatest company of dramatists that has visited Cape Breton, and a rare treat awaits all who shall be fortunate enough to see them on the stage.—Com.

Crown Tailoring Co.

THE CROWN TAILORING CO. is still leading in Custom Clothing. Hundreds of samples to select from. Thirty per cent cheaper than other Tailors. All parcels prepaid. Cleaning and Pressing Clothes Done on the Premises. J. C. CHISHOLM, Agent. Opposite Copeland's Drug Store, Main St., Antigonish.

Gala Day at Bridgeport.

St. Patrick's L. O. C. will hold a GRAND PIC-NIC ON THE CHAPEL GROUNDS, BRIDGEPORT, ON DOMINION DAY.

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

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

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

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

Refreshments Galore will be sold at handsomely decorated booths.

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

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

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

Admission. - 25 Cents.

GRAND PIC-NIC AND HIGHLAND GAMES

AT PORT HOOD, C. B. July 1st and 2nd next.

Social and Industrial Parade, Mimic Indian Attack, Dancing Pavilions Swings, etc., etc. Dinner, Tea and all usual Refreshments on Grounds. Highland Games, Professional and Amateur, Highland Dance, Bag-pipes and Highland Costume Competitions, afternoon of first day. Liberal cash prizes and handsome medals will be awarded. Base ball game second day. Excursions by rail and boat will be arranged. Visitors intending to stay over night can ensure securing accommodation by communicating with W. J. Smith, Port Hood. Watch posters for fuller particulars. Adults: Admission, 25 cts; Dinner, 35 cts; Tea, 25 cts. Children: 10, 15 and 10 cts. By Order of Committee.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS and SHOES.

I have placed a large number of pairs of boots and shoes, all sizes, all grades, all prices, and all in good condition, on a cheap table, all to be sold

AT HALF PRICE and some even for less.

All those goods must be sold to make room for spring goods. Families would do well to examine these cheap goods and save half their money. These half price cuts are strictly cash.

Dougald McGillivray, EAST END.

LAND SALE.

1892, A No. 906. In the County Court for the District No. 6

Between A. KIRK & CO., Plaintiffs and THOMAS T. LIVINGSTONE, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, by the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, on

TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above-named defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to or against that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Livingstone's Cove, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: on the North by lands of the heirs of the late Duncan Livingstone and Livingstone's Brook (so-called), on the East by lands of the heirs of Duncan Livingstone aforesaid, on the South by lands of John McNeil and Allan McNeil, and on the West by lands of Allan Adams, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. The same having been levied upon under execution issued pursuant to an Order of this Honourable Court granted herein the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1904, on a judgment recovered herein, which was recorded for upwards of one year.

Terms: Twenty per cent. deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

D. D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County. W. Chisholm, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., June 22nd, 1904.

A HOT DAY! And still there's more to follow. YOU'LL MELT if you DON'T FREEZE on to one of our Swell Striped Flannel Tweed, Crash, or Serge Suits.

Why should poor overheated mankind go about mopping its brow—nervous, irritated, and unhappy? It's not necessary.

Table listing clothing items and prices: Blue or Black Serge Suits, \$5.00 to \$15.00; Tweed Coats and Trousers, striped dark or light, cool good togs that gentlemen delight in, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00; Wool, Crash and Duck, cooler and if anything more stylish than flannel, 2.50, 3.50, and 5.00 per suit; Our New Fashioned Striped 2-piece Suits, the swellest thing of the season, 6.50 and 8.50; Office and Store Coats, 1.00, 1.25 and up; Serge Coats, 2.50; Flannel Trousers, dark or light, 2.00 and 3.00; Duck Trousers, white or striped, 1.25 and 1.50; Boys' Wash Suits, 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50; Boys' Duck Caps, 25c and 50c.

Men's Duck and Straw Hats, a good assortment. Lots of other Cool Things at Cool Prices.

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

HARDWARE!

In Stock and Arriving Daily:

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

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

All Kinds of Plumbing Work Done by Competent Workmen.

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

A Full Line of New up-to-date

SLATER BOOTS and SHOES

NOW IN STOCK AT

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

Sole agent for Slater and Empress Shoes.

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