

THE CASKET.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JULY 7.

The will of the late Mrs. Gillow, of Holdbrooke House, Hereford, England, leaves the bulk of an estate valued at \$100,000 for purposes of education and charity, the principal beneficiaries being the Blind Asylum, Boys' Home, Girls' Orphanage, and Good Shepherd Convents in the diocese of Liverpool.

Another week has passed and the "supreme reason of State" alleged by Premier Combes as an excuse for not punishing those who, he says, approached him a year ago bearing monkish bribes, has not yet been discovered. The end will probably be the overturning of his administration. In Masonic language, so moot it be.

The clergy and laity of England have concluded that the best monument they can erect to the memory of the late Archbishop of Westminster is a grammar school, to be built under the shadow of the new Cathedral, and called the Cardinal Vaughan memorial School. It is a happy thought, for secondary education is the great need of the hour among the Catholics of England.

There is more bigotry left in England than we had supposed. When Sir Henri Taschereau presented himself to the King the other day, to take the oath as Privy Councillor, he was informed that there was a special form for him as a Catholic. We should like to know why any form of this oath should at the present day contain language which a Catholic cannot conscientiously utter.

The Church of England *Guardian* thinks the strongest argument for Shakespeare's Catholicism is "the singular excision from Shakespeare's *King John* of the numerous anti-Papal passages which appear in the old play from which it was adapted—*The Troublesome Reign of King John*." As to Cranmer's prophecy in *King Henry VIII.*, Shakespearean scholars are now agreed that this part of the play was written by Fletcher.

Lord Curzon does not believe that the "yellow peril" is a bugaboo to frighten children. During his visit to London he has been warning the English people of the dangerous effect which Japanese success in war is likely to have upon the 300,000,000 whom he is governing as Viceroy of India. Before leaving Calcutta he peremptorily recalled from Japan several Indian princes who had been visiting there, and took steps to prevent all Hindoos educated in Japan, and they are many,—from entering the Indian Civil Service.

The end of the Sydney strike seems now to be in sight. The sub-council of the P. W. A. passed a resolution last Saturday night in favor of returning to work at once, if the Company would submit the dispute to unconditional arbitration or to a royal commission. This was most reasonable. It is a pity that Grand Secretary Moffatt delayed communicating with Sir William Mulock until after the disorder had begun on Monday. Sir William refused to grant a royal commission, and advises unconditional arbitration. If the Company agrees to this, work will be resumed at once; if not, the blame for the continuance of the strike will not rest on the P. W. A.

The Government which has been in power in Belgium for the last twenty years is the most progressive in Europe, if not in the world. Two of the laws which it has enacted would be sufficient to win it the highest praise, if it were not what its enemies call Ultramontane. An old-age pension is secured to all members of the working-classes who reach the age of sixty-five; and all government, provincial and municipal contracts contain a clause obliging the contractor to pay a fair minimum wage to his workmen. Such laws are sometimes sneered at as excessively paternal or even grandmotherly legislation, but we are beginning to see the need of them in the United States and Canada. If our Government when granting bounties to the Dominion Steel Company had insisted that a fair minimum wage should be paid, there would be no strike to-day at Sydney. Big as we are, we can learn a lesson from little Belgium.

Up to last Monday we could say that we had never before heard of a great strike conducted in such an orderly fashion as the strike in Sydney. Yet we believe it would be unjust to blame the Provincial Workmen's Association for the events of the past few days. In the days before this Association was formed, there were strikes in this Province, during which such violent acts as burning and shooting were committed. That such things are not happening now is due to the fact that the men are organized under officers whom they believe devoted to their cause. The action of certain strikers in preventing non-union men from going to work on Monday, simply proves that the best organization cannot always control its hotheads; that such action was carried on without a blow being struck should be credited to the wholesome influence of the P. W. A.

How corrupt politics may weaken the safeguards with which society surrounds human life, has been seen in the United States on two occasions in the past six months. When a frightful holocaust occurred in a Chicago theatre last winter, Mayor Harrison declared that every attempt made by city officials to enforce the regulations made by the fire department had been resisted by deputations of respectable citizens who come to the City Hall. When a thousand lives were lost in the burning of an excursion steamer in the East River the other day, the head of the inspection department at Washington stated that when fines have been imposed on steamboat owners for not having their boats properly equipped, the offenders have employed political influence to secure a reduction or remission of the penalty. It begins to look as though, in those days of what Andrew Carnegie calls "triumphant democracy," our very lives were being used as pawns on the chess-board of politics.

One of the excuses offered in defence of the lynching of negroes in the Southern States has always been that the chivalry of the South could not permit a woman to be put on the witness-stand to tell the story of her innocent shame in presence of a gaping crowd. Like other excuses for wrong-doing, this one has now lost its force. Last Sunday week,—the Lord's Day!—four girls at Eupora, Mississippi, attended the hanging by a mob of a negro who protested with his last breath that he had not committed the crime of which they accused him; not merely this, but one of them put the noose around his neck, and when he had been set on horseback, with the rope tied to a tree-branch overhead, she led the horse from under him with her own hands, thus acting the part of the executioner. So much for the boasted chivalry which lynches "niggers" to save their victims from the brutal gaze of a crowded courtroom, but does not scruple to let a woman publicly perform the hideous task which has made the hangman an outcast from society throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Charlton Collins having attributed to Shakespeare a sympathy

with the orthodox Protestantism of his day, Mr. W. S. Lilly writes an article in the *Fortnightly Review* in which he examines the evidence which tends to show that the poet was a Catholic. The anti-Papal declarations of King John are no more indicative of Shakespeare's Protestantism than the language of Tennyson's Becket are indicative of that poet's Catholicism. On the other hand, the tenderness with which the greatest of dramatists touches Catholic practices, when contrasted with Dryden's treatment of similar themes, shows that Shakespeare was unwilling to curry favour at Court by sneers at what the world of his day was pleased to call superstitions. There is no doubt that Shakespeare's father was a "Popish recusant," who was fined for not attending Protestant worship; and that the poet himself received his early education from an old Benedictine monk. There is no reason to believe that he practised the Catholic religion during his life, but Richard Davies, Anglican rector of Sapperton in Gloucestershire, declares that "he dyed a Papist."

The Papal protest against President Loubet's visit to Victor Emmanuel in Rome was closely followed by the Papal permission to Cardinal Svampa to attend the dinner given to the King in Bologna. The two incidents seem to indicate that while Pius X still refuses to acknowledge the King of Italy in Rome, he is willing to recognize him anywhere else, for Bologna was the second city in the Papal States. Says the *London Tablet*:

Many of our contemporaries, both at home and abroad, seem to have been quite unnecessarily fluttered by a remark attributed to the *Osservatore Romano* that the Holy See would cease to insist upon the necessity of the restoration of the temporal Power if the effective independence of the Sovereign Pontiff could otherwise be secured. Surely all this is very elementary and obvious. There is no magic about the possession of a greater or smaller number of acres in the neighbourhood of the Vatican. The Temporal Power was a means to an end and not the end itself. If the independence of the Holy See can be effectively guaranteed in some other way, the ownership of the Pontifical States becomes a matter of comparative indifference. The difficulty is to see in what other way the necessary independence of the Sovereign Pontiff can be secured.

The *Presbyterian Witness*, reviewing editorially the latest book published by the apostate Michael McCarthy, whom it persists in calling a Catholic, takes a doleful view of education in Ireland under the bigoted management of priests who insist on denominational schools. As a matter of fact it is the Ulster Presbyterians who are the strongest denominationalists in Ireland. They separate their children from Catholics and Episcopalians as completely as possible. In some of the towns of Ulster the subdivisions of Presbyterianism itself are represented by separate schools. In secondary education it is the same. Campbell College, Belfast, and St. Andrew's, Dublin, are Presbyterian high schools. In higher education, Magee College, Londonderry, is strictly Presbyterian, and Queen's College, Belfast, is really so, though nominally undenominational and endowed by the Government. The President of Queen's is a Presbyterian minister, and Presbyterians predominate on its staff, on which there is not a single Catholic. Yet Irish Presbyterians protest against Catholic denominational schools, and block the way to a Catholic University, and their conduct is applauded by the Presbyterian organ in this Province. And in the face of all this they brazenly proclaim to the world that they are tolerant and Catholics intolerant.

When commenting on the fulsome language used by Japanese officers in reporting their successes to their Emperor, we do not forget that Eastern peoples speak in hyperbole much more freely than we do. The Hindoo tells a friendly visitor, "You are my father and mother and all my relations; everything in my house is yours to do as you please with," where an Englishman might say, "I am glad to see you, take a seat." The Russians themselves

show traces of their Eastern blood in this respect at times. Marshal Suvaroff, sending news of a victory to Catherine II, declared that God and the Empress had won it, though, knowing the character of his royal mistress, we should suppose that the devil's name might more properly have been linked with hers. In his heart of hearts, the stout old soldier probably said "God and myself have beaten the enemy," if he did not reverse the positions and say with Emperor William, as caricatured by Captain Coghlan, "meinsel und Gott." We English-speaking peoples are blunt in manner and cold in speech. The Spanish gentleman who closes his letter with "I kiss your hands," means no more than we do when we write "I remain yours truly." The sight of the Kaiser kissing his royal uncle several times on both cheeks the other day at Kiel, probably gave a fit of indigestion to the members of King Edward's suite. But even when Englishmen make due allowance for the peculiar influence of national traits upon manners and speech in other matters, they obstinately refuse to take any account of this influence in matters religious; hence they sneer at devotional methods employed by Italians, for instance, as childish superstition; and not satisfied with this, they go on to condemn the essence of the devotion because the manner of its expression has displeased them. In this they are illogical, of course; but logic was never the strong point of the English-speaking race.

Despotic as the Government of France already is, it is not satisfied with its power. A Bill just introduced by M. Vallé, the Minister of Justice, proposes to do away with the irremovability of judges, which will leave France very much in the condition in which Ireland has been from time to time under that form of martial law known as the Crimes Act. The *Temps*, the ablest Republican journal in France, thus comments on M. Vallé's Bill: "If this reform were passed, which God forbid, the magistrature and consequently the fate of litigators would be absolutely in the hands of the Government. M. Vallé has done away with that irremovability which was the sole guarantee of judge and judged. He begins by suspending it for three months, in order to 'purify' to eliminate all magistrates suspected of independence, under the pretext of diminishing for economy's sake the number of seats on the bench. Then he does away with it altogether. Under the existing régime a magistrate can only be removed for some grave fault, after a decision taken by the united chambers of the Court of Cassation. In future the advice of a Commission sitting at the Ministry of Justice will be sufficient. That is to say, that the Minister will be able arbitrarily to deport to some Carpentras, to some two hundred leagues from his residence, any magistrate who shall have incurred his displeasure or that of an electoral committee. Thus the magistrates would be treated like simple sub-prefects. . . . Under the Vallé Bill, nothing of the principle of irremovability would be left. We should no longer have judicial judicature, but simply an administrative and political judicature. It would be just as well to suppress the courts and tribunals, and decide that all cases shall be judged in the first instance by the sub-prefects; on appeal, by the prefects; and on final appeal, by the Council of Ministers.

If the directors of the Standard Oil Company have been at all disturbed by Miss Tarbell's articles in *McClure's Magazine*, and there is reason to believe that they have, there is more trouble in store for them. Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, is going to tell the readers of *Everybody's Magazine* how the Standard Oil magnates wrecked the Amalgamated Copper Company of which he was the chief organizer. The story will be of special interest to those who have seen the results of similar methods right here in Nova Scotia. Mr. Lawson, in his foreword, publish-

ed in the July number of *Everybody's* makes the reader thrill with expectation when he says:

The enormous losses, millions upon millions—to my personal knowledge: over a hundred millions of dollars—which were made because of Amalgamated; the large number of suicides—which were directly caused by Amalgamated; the large number of previously reputable citizens who were made prison convicts—to my personal knowledge over twenty—directly because of Amalgamated; were caused by acts of this "system" of which Henry H. Rogers and his immediate associates were the direct administrators; and yet Mr. Rogers and his immediate associates, while these great wrongs were occurring, led social lives which, measured by the most rigid yard-stick of mental or moral rectitude, were as near perfect as it is possible for human lives to be. As husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends, they were ideal, cleanly of body and of mind, with heads filled with sentiment and hearts filled with sympathies; their personal lives were like their homes and their gardens—filled only with the brightest things of this world, the singing, humming, sweet-smelling things which so strongly speak to us of the other world we are yet to know. As workers in the world's vineyard, they labored six days and rested upon the Sabbath, and gave thanks to Him from whom all blessings flow that He allowed them, His humble creatures, to have their earthly being. And yet these men, to whose eyes I have seen come the tears for others' sufferings, and whose voices I have heard grow husky in recounting the woes of their less fortunate brothers—these men under the spell of the brutal code of modern dollar-making are converted into beasts of prey, and put to shame the denizens of the deep which devour their kind that they may live.

The alleged atrocities in the Congo Free State formed the subject of some fiery speeches in the British House of Commons a few days ago. No hint was given that any testimony at all had been offered in behalf of the Congo officials. Yet Sir Harry Johnston, than whom no white man is better acquainted with tropical Africa, has written to the *Times* that he saw nothing, during his visit to the Congo valley, to criticise in the conduct of the officials. More than this, he cross-examined the natives to find out if they had a grievance, and could discover none. Mr. James Harrison, writing from a London club to the same newspaper, says: "Through the whole of my Congo trip, absolutely alone, I wandered about, visiting 500 different tribes and hundreds of villages, armed as a rule with a camera, umbrella, and, at times, a collecting gun. Yet I had no unpleasant experiences; on the contrary, I was received with kindness far different to any I ever met with when hunting among British African natives. During my trip I must have employed over 1200 porters. . . . Many an hour at night I used to spend getting them to talk about the country, its ways, and any grievances. I found, naturally, two or three officers who were evidently disliked (no doubt I will be added to that list after our long marches); but, on the other hand, they talked of many officers as their 'white fathers.' As for the way in which the Belgians have opened out the country, it is wonderful. . . . Though I was told in Khartoum by several of our officers who had been stationed on the frontier, how well the Lado Enclave was run, I was quite astonished at such progress. I am glad to see my views are shared by Major Gibbons and Captain Bell, both of whom have had chances of seeing life inland from the Nile." An American missionary, Mr. Ave, flatly contradicts the reports concerning the tyranny of a Belgian officer in his district, Mayumbe. And Father Maguire of Amadi says: "Think of what this country was only a few years ago, overrun with Dervishes, decimated by the slave-dealers, the natives all cannibals—and now you walk in here with only an umbrella as a protection." We hold no brief for the Congo Free State; Catholicism is not responsible for the Belgian officials, who, if they be no better Catholics than their King, are a sorry lot religiously; but we like to see fair play, and the mass of statements accumulated against these officials looks like an Anglo-Saxon conspiracy similar to that which in times past calumniated Spain. The most zealous agents of this conspiracy are missionaries who abuse their liberty by teaching natives that Belgium is a contemptible little state and that Britain alone is great.

THE HEAD OF THE FIRM.

Mr. Lindley, of the firm of Lindley & Ferran, had been giving one of the young men in his employ a very bad quarter of an hour. He sat in his revolving chair now, half turned from his desk and facing the culprit. The old cashier stood by, formal and solemn, with certain incriminating papers in his hand.

she urged. "Well, then, if you won't take some now—an' maybe it wouldn't be just the thing here in this office," she continued, looking around with awe—"if you'll come to Bennie's room this evenin' an' take some, an' some home-made jelly I've brought, I'll be as pleased as pie!"

the best friend would not have known him. "And you might as well leave me the basket, comforter and all," he said, with the most engaging smile. "I'd take it as a great favour if you would—because I am going to let you take this boy home with you to spend a week and rest up and get acquainted with his mother. He'll find the comforter hanging over his desk when he comes back. I think it'll be a good thing to keep it hanging there—make him think of his mother all day long. It's a good thing for a boy to think of his mother pretty often."

Advertisement for 'HOT WEATHER' featuring 'Sovereign Lime Juice'. Includes a thermometer graphic and text describing the benefits of the juice for heat-related ailments.

Advertisement for 'FARM FOR SALE' and 'NOTICE'. Includes details about a farm near Antigonish and a notice regarding trespassing on the property of Miss Alice Whelan.

Advertisement for 'PIC-NICS' and 'BONNER'S GROCERY'. Features 'FRASER'S MEAT MARKET' and 'HAMS', along with an illustration of a bicycle and 'ACME BICYCLE AGENCY'.

Advertisement for 'CARRIAGES!' and 'NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES'. Promotes 'Brantford Carriages' and 'HARNESS!' with details on quality and price.

Advertisement for 'Cattle Disease' and 'LAND SALE'. Includes information about veterinary services and a land sale in the County Court for the District No. 6.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

A PARTIAL JUDGE.

Mr. A. W. Savary, Judge of the County Court of Annapolis, was to have delivered an address at the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Port Royal, but circumstances prevented him from doing so. In order that it may not be altogether lost, he has communicated a synopsis of it to the *Halifax Herald*. Therein he says: "Demonts was no Pizarro, come across the ocean to rob and ravish a helpless, although partially civilized people, and Father Masse was no Valverde to encourage his spiritual disciple and civil chief to deeds of hell in the name of the God of love and mercy." It is regrettable that the learned judge could not have been content to praise the French without trying to heighten the effect of his eulogy by maligning the Spaniards. We do not for one moment suppose that he is deliberately wattering calumny, but we fear that his prejudices have led him, as they led a much greater man, to accept narratives as genuine which the latest masters of historical science reject as untrustworthy. William Hickling Prescott was one of the most amiable of men; the story of his industry in historical research, amid difficulties which might have well have seemed insurmountable, ranks with the finest records of human courage and perseverance; yet the ingrained idea which he inherited from his English forefathers, who honestly believed and taught their children that nothing good could come out of Spain, marred all his efforts,—and we cannot doubt that he made great efforts,—to read impartially the documents bearing on Spanish colonization in America. The result is that Prescott's "Conquest of Peru" is what Charles F. Lummis, another New England Protestant, but born in an age when prejudice is much weaker than it was fifty years before,—calls "one of the most fascinating but misleading historical romances ever written." In his researches, Prescott read the narratives of Spanish chroniclers like Garcilasso de la Vega, who tells of the horrible atrocities wrought by the Peruvian war-chief Atahualpa on the partisans of his brother and rival Huascar; he read the narratives of English chroniclers, like the garrulous old parson Samuel Purchos, describing the Peruvians as a mild and gentle race incapable of deeds of cruelty. He rejected the former, and accepted the latter. Why? If the Spaniard was to be suspected of partiality, was the Englishman any more trustworthy? It is Purchos' account of the capture of Atahualpa by Pizarro which Prescott gives us, and Judge Savary has followed Prescott. The Franciscan friar, Valverde, is represented as having told the Peruvian chief that the Pope had all the lands of the earth at his disposal, that he had presented Peru to the King of Spain, and that Atahualpa must become the subject of the latter. On the chief's refusal to acknowledge these Roman and Spanish claims, Valverde called upon Pizarro to order a massacre. Such is the story which Judge Savary has read, and which he sums up in the words we have quoted above. Over against this let us set the description of the event given by Charles F. Lummis at page 252 of his "Spanish Pioneers," and be it remembered that Mr. Lummis is acknowledged to be the best living authority on Spanish-American history:

"The day was nearly gone when Atahualpa entered town, riding on a golden chair borne high on the shoulders of his servants. He had promised to come for a friendly visit, and unarmed; but singularly his friendly visit was made with a following of several thousand athletic warriors! Ostensibly they were unarmed; but underneath their cloaks they clutched bows and knives and war-clubs. Atahualpa was certainly not above curiosity, unconcerned as he had seemed. This new sort of man was too interesting to be exterminated at once. He wished to see more of them, and so came, but perfectly confident, as a cruel boy might be with a fly. He could watch its buzzings for a time; and whenever he was tired of that, he had but to turn down his thumb and crush the fly upon the pane. He reckoned too soon. A hundred and seventy Spanish bodies

might be easily crushed; but not when they were animated by one such mind as their leader's.

Even now Pizarro was ready to adopt peaceful measures. Good Fray Vicente de Valverde, the chaplain of the little army, stepped forth to meet Atahualpa. It was a strange contrast,—the quite, gray-robed missionary, with his worn Bible in his hand, facing the cunning Indian on his golden throne, with golden ornaments and a necklace of emeralds. Father Valverde spoke. He said they came as servants of a mighty king and of the true God. They came as friends; and all they asked was that the Indian chief should abandon his idols and submit to God, and accept the King of Spain as his ally, not as his sovereign. Atahualpa, after looking curiously at the Bible (for of course he had never seen a book before), dropped it, and answered the missionary curtly and almost insultingly. Father Valverde's exhortations only angered the Indian, and his words and manner grew more menacing. Atahualpa desired to see the sword of one of the Spaniards, and it was shown him. Then he wished to draw it; but the soldier wisely declined to allow him. Father Valverde did not, as has been charged, then urge a massacre; he merely reported to Pizarro the failure of his conciliatory efforts. The hour had come. Atahualpa might now strike at any moment; and if he struck first, there was absolutely no hope for the Spaniards. Their only salvation was in turning the tables, and surprising the surprisers. Pizarro waved his scarf to Candia; and the ridiculous little cannon on the housetop boomed across the square. It did not hit anybody, and was not meant to: it was merely to terrify the Indians, who had never heard a gun, and to give the signal to the Spaniards. The descriptions of how the "smoke from the artillery rolled in sulphurous volumes along the square, blinding the Peruvians, and making a thick gloom," can best be appreciated when we remember that all this deadly clod had to come from two little pop-cannon that were carried over the mountains on horseback, and three old flintlock muskets! Yet in such a ridiculous fashion have most of the events of the conquest been written about.

The chief efforts of the Spaniards were necessarily not to kill, but to drive off the other Indians and capture Atahualpa. Pizarro had given stern orders that the chief must not be hurt. He did not wish to kill him, but to secure him alive as a hostage for the peaceful conduct of his people. The body-guard of the war-captain made a stout resistance; and one excited Spaniard hurled a missile at Atahualpa. Pizarro sprang forward and took the wound in his own arm, saving the Indian chief. At last Atahualpa was secured unhurt, and was placed in one of the buildings under a strong guard. He admitted—with the characteristic bravado of an Indian, whose traditional habit it is to show his courage by taunting his captors—that he had let them come in, secure in his overwhelming numbers, to make slaves of such as pleased him, and put the others to death. He might have added that had the wily war-chief his father been alive, this never would have happened. Experienced old Huayna Capac would never have let the Spaniards enter the town, but would have entangled and annihilated them in the wild mountain passes. But Atahualpa, being more conceited and less prudent, had taken a needless risk, and now found himself a prisoner and his army routed. The biter was bitten.

We have not space to reprint M. Lummis' account of the exceeding kindness with which the captive chief was treated, kindness the more remarkable when we remember what was the usual lot of prisoners,—and especially political prisoners,—in those days. If he was not released on payment of the ransom which he offered, it was because Pizarro believed the reports, which may have been exaggerated but probably had a foundation in fact, that more than two hundred thousand warriors, thirty thousand of them cannibals, were coming in obedience to a secret message from Atahualpa to destroy the Spaniards. The conqueror of Peru was unwilling to put his prisoner to death, but his companions insisted on it, and those at least who hold Oliver Cromwell guiltless of the blood of Charles the First should for similar reasons hold Francisco Pizarro guiltless of the blood of Atahualpa. "The conquest of Peru," says Mr. Lummis, "did not by far cause as much bloodshed as the final reduction of the Indian tribes in Virginia. It counted scarcely as many Indian victims as King Philip's War, and was much less bloody, because more straightforward and honorable, than any of the British conquests in East India" (*Spanish Pioneers*, p. 68). "It was everywhere the attempt of the Spanish Pioneers to uplift and Christianize and civilize the savage inhabitants, so as to make them worthy citizens of the new nation, instead of wiping them off the face of the earth to make room for the new-comers, as has been the general fashion of some European conquests. Now and then there were mistakes and crimes by individuals; but the great principle of wisdom and humanity marks the whole broad course of Spain,—a course which challenges the admiration of every manly man." (*Ibid.*, p. 276). Similar is the language used by William Henry

Johnstone in his recently published book, "Pioneer Spaniards in America." "Let us give Spain her due," he says. "In these sketches we have seen instances enough of savage cruelty. But these were the acts of individual Spaniards. The aim of the Spanish Government was to treat the Indians kindly, and, in the main, it was faithfully carried out. The whole policy of Spain was directed to fitting the Indians to share in the national life, making them part of the people."

On the whole, we cannot feel sorry that circumstances prevented Judge Savary, with his ignorance of these facts, from delivering his address at Annapolis. He would have injected a discordant note into the perfect harmony of the celebration.

Cape Breton Notes

John McRae, on trial at Sydney on the charge of murdering his father at Glace Bay on the 10th of June, was acquitted on Tuesday.

A despatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, says that the development of the properties of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company at Cochrane Lake, near point Morien, is now an assured fact.

Forest fires were raging near Sydney on Tuesday. The firemen were obliged to fight the flames and succeeded in saving the houses at Hardwood Hill, which were threatened. Four families lost their houses and barns.

Saturday evening, near Sydney Mines, Edward Richardson and J. McAskill, accompanied by a boy of thirteen, John McIntyre, went out fishing in a small boat from South Bay. The lad was struck by the boom and knocked overboard. The body was not recovered.

Fire on Tuesday at Sydney Mines destroyed a hotel and seven other houses. It started in the rear of the hotel and the high wind at the time caused it to reach the other buildings. The North Sydney fire brigade went out to aid the local men to extinguish the blaze.

On July 1 when about to board the six o'clock express from Sydney to Point Tupper, at North Sydney Junction, Harry Wolfall, locomotive engineer at the Steel company, fell underneath the train while it was backing into the station and sustained injuries from which he died. One of his legs were severed from his body and the other was badly crushed, while one of his hands was also taken off and his head badly cut. Wolfall, accompanied by his wife, was on his way to spend a few days at Point Tupper. He was off duty at the works on account of the strike.

The grand jury, at Sydney who were directed by Mr. Justice Fraser to investigate the condition of the Sydney jail, filed their report with the court last week. The report is a brief one, and states that they found twenty-six cells in the building, two of which were without means of being heated. For the twenty-four habitable cells there were forty-three prisoners, two and three being compelled to sleep in each cell. As for cleanliness, the report says that it was as well as could be expected under those circumstances. They recommended that the county take immediate action to provide adequate and better accommodations for the prisoners. Though not embodied in the report, it is learned that the committee found the beds and bedding in poor condition, and that the prisoners' quarters, so far as cleanliness is concerned, were far from what they should be. It is also learned that this undesirable state of things is due wholly to the crowded condition of the building and the inadequate facilities provided the inmates. The report will be transmitted to the municipality for its consideration.

The War.

That the Japs have captured some of the outer forts of Port Arthur seems tolerably certain from the numerous reports received, but there is considerable doubt as to the precise location of these forts. According to a writer in *Harper's Weekly* there are about thirty thousand men in Port Arthur to defend a line of fortifications thirty miles in length. It is impossible for the garrison to know at what point on this long line the Japs may attempt to break through. They may attack almost anywhere, or everywhere, all along the line. They may concentrate an enormous force at any one point.

The Japanese column which forced the passage of Mo Tien Pass is advancing on Liao Yang by the eastern road. A Russian force commanded by General Count Keller is holding a fortified position commanding the road on this side of the pass. The object of the Japanese is to cut the Russian communications northward of Liao Yang while General Kuropatkin is operating in the vicinity of Hai Cheng, with practically the whole of the Russian force.

LONDON, July 7.—The Liao Yang correspondent in a despatch dated July 7, says, "Battle is proceeding twenty-five miles from here. A number of wounded being brought from the mountains. Evidently the engagement is a severe one."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6th.—The Petersburg *Sky Listok* this evening published despatch from Liao Yang announcing an engagement occurred at La Tachie Kiao during which Russian cavalry dislodged Japanese force from the heights in face of heavy machine gun and musketry fire. Russians, it is added, routed Japanese and inflicted heavy loss upon them.

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.

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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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders for Coal—Public Works. Land Sale—D. D. Chisholm. Pic-nic—Fairmont. Herring—C. B. Whidden & Son. Pic-nic—Heatherton.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ROD. H. CHISHOLM, South Side Harbour, last week fell from a barn on which he was working and fractured three ribs. He is recovering.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, Klondyke King, has won the big lawsuit in which he was engaged, an account of which was given in these columns. It was carried through the several Canadian Courts to the Privy Council of England.

THE ANTIGONISH Sons of Temperance held their annual picnic at Dewar's Mills on Tuesday. They spent a very pleasant day, and as usual are very thankful to Mr. Dewar for the many acts of kindness extended them, to which the success of the picnic is always largely due.

REV. DAN J. McDONALD arrived from Rome, Friday last. After a successful career in philosophy and theology in the Propaganda College, he was raised to the priesthood last spring. Father McDonald celebrated his first High Mass in his native parish Church at Heatherton last Sunday. He is at present spending a few days with his parents at Glassburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald.

BOISDALE will be en fete on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th of July, the dates on which the great picnic for the church purposes will be held. The parishioners are making every arrangement to generously entertain a big number of visitors. Special train arrangements from Sydney and North Sydney are announced.

THE LARGE body of visitors at the picnic at Heatherton four years ago still remember the pleasant and agreeable day spent, and will therefore be pleased to learn that an opportunity will be afforded this year to enjoy such another outing. On the 20th and 21st insts. the parishioners of Heatherton will hold a picnic to aid in the painting and decorating of the Church.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION with Sherbrooke, over the line of the Antigonish and Sherbrooke Telephone Company, Limited, was established last week and the service is all that could be desired. The Company is rapidly pushing the completion of its lines in other districts. Work has already been begun toward the extension of the service to the districts of Lakevale, Georgeville, Malignant Cove and Arisaig.

MONSTROUS CODLISH.—Gloucester News, June 20: The fresh codfish of Schr, Olga which are being landed at Reed & Gamage's are said to be the largest ever seen here. Eleven fish which were thrown into the scale weighed 600 pounds and the most of the fish landed from this large trip average 45 pounds after being dressed. The fare was caught east of Cape Breton and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MARRIED.—At the Church of the Holy Cross, Pomquet, on the 28th ult., Christine MacDonald, daughter of John R. MacDonald, Esq., of South Side Harbor, to George M. Bowman of Brockton, Mass. They were attended by Miss Florence MacDonald, sister of the bride, and Mr. Finlay Beaton. The young couple left Saturday for Brockton where they will reside. Their many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. Bowman many happy years of wedded life.

A GRAND PICNIC and a series of Field Sports at Pictou on the 13th inst., promises to be largely attended. The funds are intended for Stella Maris Church, and the Congregation are making suitable arrangements for the entertainment of a large body of visitors, which, with the beautiful situation, will ensure a pleasant outing. Half-fare excursion rates will be given at all Stations as far as, and including, Antigonish.

THE PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL examinations are being held this week in the two largest rooms in the College buildings. There are five candidates writing for "A," 19 for "B," 27 for "C," and 30 for "D." Before the close of the examinations about ten more will come up to take supplementary branches in which candidates at past examinations may have fallen below the required mark. The examinations are conducted by Inspector Macdonald, assisted by D. D. Chisholm, Esq., Allan Macdonald, M. A., and C. A. Chisholm, Esq.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. John McLean, of Pinedale, Ant., suffered a very painful accident on Sunday morning. Exactly how it happened is not known. She was found sitting against the barn in an unconscious condition by her husband. Dr. Huntley Macdonald was summoned, and he discovered that both wrists were fractured. It is supposed she stumbled and fell in endeavouring to enter the barn through the small door set in the large door of the barn. Mrs. McLean is a woman of about sixty years, and the injuries will prove very painful.

A REGRETTABLE FEATURE has been added to the strike situation at Sydney this week. The militia has been called out to protect the Company's employees. The Sydney militia, consisting of the 17th Field Battery and the 9th Highlanders, was ordered out on Tuesday. Yesterday at 5 a. m. two hundred members of the Halifax militia passed through here en route to the scene of the strike. No extreme acts of violence, such as are frequent in times of great excitement, have occurred.

THE MISSION now in progress at the Cathedral, like the one at St. Andrews, is proving a grand success. The first Mass is at 5:30, followed by a short instruction; Mass at 9, with a sermon; Stations of the Cross at 3:30; Rosary, sermon and Benediction at 7:30, on week evenings. The closing service on Sunday evening will be at 7 o'clock. On each occasion the Cathedral is thronged, even at the early Mass a very large number is daily in attendance. The work of the confessional is being performed by several priests, and the number of confessions during this mission will likely be unprecedentedly large.

A SYDNEY DESPATCH this morning says a long conference took place last evening between Messrs. Plummer and Fraser and members of P. W. A. regarding settlement. The men sat in a different room. Clergymen acted as intermediaries. Plummer, with tears in his eyes, stated Company could not grant further increase. Nothing has been done since. Men agree to submit whole problem in dispute to a committee.

This morning will come about critical point of situation. Police officers received instruction last night to proceed to No. 1 gate and disperse the strikers, and see there is no interference with employees who wish to go to work. Failing in this, troops will be called, and martial law put in full sway.

THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES have successfully passed the academic entrance examination held on the 4th and 5th inst.:

- Josephine Condon, Livingstone's Cove, 401
Ella M. McEachern, Antigonish, 307
Helen M. McDonald, " 290
W. C. Robinson, " 289
Tilly Cook, Bayfield, 284
Loretta McPherson, Morar, 281
Chrissie McKinnon, Antigonish, 279
Cassie McDonald, Upper South River, 278
Mary C. Floyd, Springfield, 274
Eileen McSweeney, Antigonish, 269
Violet Turnbull, " 265
Minnie Gillis, " 259
Eileen Power, " 257
Maggie Gillis, " 254
Maggie J. McDonald, Glassburn, 253
Rose Ann McGillivray, Glen Road, 250
H. Petrick, Antigonish, 250
Mary Wilmut, " 253
Teresa McDonald, Antigonish, 253

THE WONDERFUL drought from which we have been suffering some weeks still continues, and is having a very serious effect on the crop prospects. Indications at present point to a great shortage of hay and, though to a lesser extent, also of grains. Several times within the past week, rain appeared to be imminent, yet the clouds passed away with but a slight shower that did not even wet the surface of the parched earth, and were followed by bright hot weather and high winds. The effect of this absence of rain is very noticeable on hay fields, many of which are becoming brown. Happily the whole community is not equally unfortunate, some districts having been favoured with late and good showers. At Lochaber on last Saturday rain fell heavily for a few hours and on Sunday the Gulf shore districts—Cape George and Georgeville—had heavy rain squalls.

THE LEAGUE of the Cross picnic at Dewar's Mills on Dominion Day was thoroughly enjoyed by all who went—some forty-five members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, sixty-two boys of the Junior League, and about thirty members of the men's League. Two cars containing the excursionists were attached to the morning freight train, and brought back by a special freight in the evening. It was the first time that the League had enjoyed the far-famed hospitality of Mr. Dewar, annually extended to the Sons of Temperance of Antigonish; and no words, the officers inform us, could sufficiently express their appreciation of the extreme kindness with which he prepared for their enjoyment and placed his beautiful house and grounds, in one of the most picturesque spots in the province, at their disposal. In the sports of the afternoon the Junior baseball team defeated one from the Seniors 12 to 4, whereat there was great rejoicing. After a most enjoyable day, a vote of thanks to their kind host, moved by Father MacAdam, was passed with rousing cheers and responded to by Mr. Dewar in a very happy speech, expressive of his strong sympathy with the object of the League, especially in enlisting the young boys in the cause of temperance.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association was held in the Court House, Antigonish, on Tuesday, June 29th. Although the attendance was not nearly as large as we would like to see it, still there were enough present to transact the necessary business. The following gentlemen were elected to represent their several districts on the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: A. G. McDonald, Malignant Cove. J. A. Gillis, Morar.

PIC - NIC.

A Grand Picnic will be held on the school grounds at FAIRMONT, on the 12th inst., in aid of the New School Fund. The committee are sparing no pains to make this one of the best Picnics of the season.

DON'T MISS IT. Should the day be unfavorable picnic will be held on the next day.

FARM FOR SALE.

Because of ill-health, the subscriber offers for sale his well known farm at L. S. River. It consists of 140 acres more or less, with good dwelling and other buildings. The station is convenient, being four miles from Town, one-quarter of mile from Railway Station, three minutes' walk from Post Office and school. Half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Lower South River.

J. A. McLeod, Harbour Road. Ronald Chisholm, Briely Brook. John A. McDonald, Lochaber. Angus G. McDonald, St. Joseph's. D. W. McPhee, Upper South River. W. Vinten, Lower South River. W. J. Hulbert, Bayfield. Hon. J. J. Corbett, Harbour au Bouche. D. W. Grant, Heatherton. John R. McDonald, South Side Antigonish Harbour.

At a meeting of the directors, held at the close of the annual meeting, the following officers were elected: J. A. McLeod, Pres., W. Vinten, Sec-Treas. It was decided to hold one meeting during the coming year in each polling division wherein no meeting has yet been held. The afternoon session was spent in listening to very good addresses by W. O. Creighton and T. H. Mason on Fruit growing and hog raising respectively.

WOULD any one having a book mislaid at the League of the Cross picnic kindly return it to CASKET office.

Personals.

Miss Margaret McDonald, of Halifax, is visiting Mrs. M. Somers, St. Ninian street, Antigonish.

Miss Maggie McGillivray, Town, spent a few days in Glace Bay last week.

Miss Annie McGillivray arrived home from Roxbury, Mass., on Monday, to visit her father, A. D. McGillivray, St. Ninian St.

Dr. Fraser, of East Weymouth, Mass., brother of the late Rev. James Fraser, of St. Andrew's, Ant., is visiting Antigonish, and intends extending his trip to Cape Breton. He is accompanied by his son, who is a student of Harvard College.

STOCK FOR SALE.—A. Kirk & Co. have for sale 4 good general purpose horses, 4 milk cows, 2 steers 2 years old, 2 heifers 1 1/2 years old steer, 4 young calves.

A PAROCHIAL PIC - NIC

The Choicest of the Season, will be held at Heatherton, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 20th and 21st July.

Select Amusements and Refreshments. Charges Moderate. Special Trains East and West. Reduced Rates. Managing Committee. Heatherton, July 6th, 1904.

THE Great July Pic-Nic

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th of July, The Greatest Pic-Nic of the Season WILL BE HELD AT BOISDALE.

This is a parochial Pic-Nic, and the parishioners are making every effort to give to their friends a most enjoyable outing. A special train will leave Sydney and North Sydney at a convenient hour on the morning of the 19th. Fares will be greatly reduced. All fashionable amusements will be provided. Don't Forget the Date, July 19th. THE PIC-NIC COMMITTEE.

GRAND PIC-NIC

AND FIELD SPORTS

AT PICTOU, ON Wednesday, July 13, IN AID OF Stella Maris Church.

Half fare excursions rates, good for the following day, will be issued at all railway stations as far as Antigonish, inclusive.

SEE POSTERS.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale four shares of stock in The Casket Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, held by the late Rev. James Fraser, P. P., of St. Andrews. Tenders will be received for same until Saturday, July 9th prox. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Executor. Antigonish, N. S., June 27th, 1904.

Selling at Cost.

During the month of July the Subscriber will sell at cost, for Cash or Produce only.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes and lots of other articles usually kept in a General Store.

Bargains May Be Expected.

JAMES BROPHY, MORRISTOWN.

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.

HERE'S RELIEF:

- 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

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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.

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