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Fifty-second Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 7, 1904.

No. 27

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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 grammer 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 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

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.

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-lay at Sydney. Big as we are, we can learn a lesson from little

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 nonunion 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 ng John of the numerous anti- 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

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. Churton Collins having attributed to Shakespeare a sympathy take a seat." The Russians themselves Mr. Lawson, in his foreword, publish- that Britain alone is great.

The Government which has been in with the orthodox Protestantism of show traces of their Eastern blood in ed in the July number of Everybody'ss his day, Mr. W. S. Lilly writes an this respect at times. Marshal Suwarticle 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 ele-mentary 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 inde-pendence of the Holy See can be effectively guaranteed in some other way, the ownership of the Pontificial States becomes a matter of compara-tive 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 Mc-Carthy, whom it persists in calling a singular excision from Shakespeare's the other day, the head of the in- 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 Preshyterians 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,

aroff, 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, "meinself 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 " 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. Valle'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 irremoveability 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 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.

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—
to my personal knowledge over thirty—which were directly caused by
Amalgamated; the large number of
previously reputable citizens who
were made prison convicts—to my were made prison convicts—to mypersonal 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, whilethese great wrongs were occurring 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 de-vour 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 Congoofficials. 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 Congovalley, to criticise in the conduct of the officials. More than this, he crossexamined 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 50 different tribes and hundreds of villages, armed as a rule with a camera, umbrella, and, at times, a collecting economy's sake the number of seats on | gun. Yet I had no unpleasant experithe bench. Then he does away with ences; on the contrary, I was received. with kindness far different to any I ever met with when hunting among Bristish 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 Ma-guire 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 canni bals—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 liberty by teaching natives that Bel-gium is a contemptible little state and

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#### T. P. TANSEY

The Last Remnant of a Great Empire.

(P. T. McGrath, in the Booklover's Magazine.)

No nation has spent more blood and treasure in efforts to acquire a colonial empire than France; and no nation has so little to show for it. Two hundred years ago she seemed destined to possess all India; to-day she holds Pondicherry alone, and her plans for a mighty eastern realm are only a vanished dream. At the same period she exercised sway over a territory on this continent twice as large as Europe; now the only vestige remaining of that vast dominion is the little Miquelon archipelago off the south coast of Newfoundland. France was left this as a shelter for her fishermen when England wrested from her the great American wilderness by the peace-treaty of Utrecht in 1713: and that purpose the islands—Miquelon, Langlade, and St. Pierre—have since continued to serve. Their area is but eighty square miles. They seem only fly-specks on the map. On a bet, a

daring Yankee fisherman, with a small boat, rowed around them in one night last summer. Here, then, is France's lonely outpost in the Western ocean, pitiful remnant of the principality which once recognized no banner but the Fleur-de-lis!

Miquelon is the largest of the group, but lacks a harbor, and is only settled. but lacks a harbor, and is only settled by about eighty families. Langlade is in similar case, and but fifty domiciles dot its coves. St. Pierre pos sesses the sole haven of the archipel ago, and is therefore the capital and centre of interest, the home of the est of the population of 6,500 souls. Probably as many more Breton fisher-men from the St. Malo fleet resort there during the summer, putting in from the Grand Banks to land their catches of cod, and to refit or repair; and the whole commerce of the place is founded upon the lordly codfish. It is that, too, which makes the islets a subject of discord between France, England, and Newfoundland; because St. Pierre is the very pivotal point of the world-famous "French Shore Question," which antedates all other

disputes, and has been the despair of diplomatists for generations past. St. Pierre is a bit of old France, transplanted across the Atlantic and erected on this lonely isle. The town is built along the foreshore, extending about a mile, and straggling back up a little hillside for a quarter of that distance. It is composed almost wholly of fishermen's cottages constructed of wood, with a few large warehouses and cod-stores, and the inevitable government buildings of stone fronting the quay. This isolation of the place is its chief charm; to the visitor its quaint architecture and novel scenes are a constant delight. Fog almost always enshrouds the group, set as they are amid the fishing banks, and the mailboat must make a cautious approach lest she run down any of the scores of skiffs which throng the offing, with fog-horns going to warn her of their presence. Through this chilling mist their dim, ghostly outlines are seen; and then in an instant, as the ship rounds a headland, the town opens up, the fog is dispelled, and she passes into a new world, with smiling skies and every object so clearly defined as to be al-most dazzling by contrast. The first sight of St. Pierre compensates one for the steamer trip. Every house is lime-washed, and exemplifies the proverbial neatness of the French.

The cottages are little two-story affairs, with slanting roofs and with hinged windows opening into midget gardens wrought with infinite patience the frugal soil itself carried over from Newfoundland. Flowers bloom in the window-boxes, gay fabrics adorn the stones, and the grayish tints of the pallid houses impart a pleasant tone. Fish-curing is forbidden within the town, and everything is scrupulously clean, even though sidewalks do not exist, and one shares the parrow sloping streets with creaking ox-wains and little carts drawn by dogs, for of horses there are only four

The streets abound with unfamiliar scenes, especially in the fishing season, when the hardy sun-browned voyageurs from the Grand Banks over-flow into it, and the roadstead riots with the varied hues of the hulls and sails of their weather-beaten barks. The men in wooden sabots and gaudy blouses, the women in scarlet skirts and snowy coifs, the patient oxen drawing their loads, the uniformed gendarine and fanfaring beadle, the patter of strange tongues and the in-imitable Gallic gestures, the crucifix which uprears itself above the hilltop. and the priest or nun who passes by—all are vivid reminders of picturesque Brittany and the lovely Norman daies. Cafés abound, and are much patronized; for they serve liquors cheaper than anywhere else in America, the principal beverages being obtained from France, and paying but small duty. Viler compounds are concocted there for the fishermen, or to be smuggled to Maine or Quebec; and when the American or Canadian banking craft make into its harbor, and their crews get loose in town, and fifty gendarmes — the little corps which the treaties limit its guard to find their patience and strength alike tested to the utmost, and the walls and doors of the jail are subjected to a similar ordeal. In one thing these English-speaking fishermen are united, if in nought else—their contempt for "Frenchy," whose feelings they disregard as utterly as they do his threats

or the knife he often flourishes. The isles as bleak, barren rocks, valueless for aught but a mariner's refuge. They bear no trees and scurcely any vegetation. The Pierrois themselves describe them as the last corner

stunted bush, protruding boulders, and granite ledges, make the description not unapt. Sterile and desolate, only the loving labor of generations has made possible and smiling little flower-beds which adorn the town. The very gaves like that of town. The very graves, like that of Joseph of Arimathea, are hewn from the solid rock, men being employed all summer blasting them out, against the interments which will have to be effected when the winter storms make such labor impossible. The wood for burning or building, the for-age for the few cattle, the very ashes used by the thrifty housewives in making soaps, the spruce tree-tops from which beer is brewed-all are brought across from Newfoundland. From there, too, come meat, poultry, and vegetables; also boats, schooners, and fishing gear. In return, the Newfoundland traders smuggle back liquors, wines, cigars, tobacco, sugar, and other essentials; and to adequate-ly cope with this traffic is the despair of the government in St. John's. The annals of St. Pierre are a repro-

duction in miniature of the eventful history of the Motherland. In the stormy days of European struggles this island changed hands time and again, as England or France was in the ascendent. In 1763 many of the Acadians, immortalized by Longfellow in Evangeline, migrated there and founded new homes. In 1789 the tragic Revolution which convulsed France found a repetition here, with its Reign of Terror, its Jacobin Club, its Tree of Liberty (imported from Newfoundland,) and its Lilliputian coup d'état, Though it sheltered but four hundred inhabitants, they had their General Assembly, their Council of Notables, and their Committee of Defence. Still, when an English frigate appeared next day, they thought discretion best, surrendered it once, and were all deported to France.

Newfoundlanders then occupied their homes, only to be expelled in turn when it was restored at the next Peace. In this way it was a shuttle-cock, tossed from one to the other until finally ceded to France after the battle of Waterioo. Since then fire and tempest have been its worst enemies, it having four times been de-vastated by the flames, and three times by the fierce blizzards that in winter sweep the rugged Newfound-land coastline and fall with special fury upon these unsheltered rocks. has a complete administrative machinery, from governor to crier, and even a guillotine! It has a judiciary, a ministry, and bureaus of justice, finance, marine, sanitation, posts, telegraphs, and defence, as well. Out of a total of 1,281 adults, 247 are officials of various grades-one man out of everyfive to rule this Lilliputian possession! The conscription applies to the others who are not ineligible, and they have regular drills and firing matches, with reviews on fete-days conjointly with the warships.

St. Pierre would be abandoned but that France must maintain it as the the advanced base for her cod-fisheries on the Grand Banks, and to do so she has to subsidize the fishing industry to the extent of three-fourths of the actual value of the fish caught. The seat of the enterprise is St. Malo, and most of the firms doing business in St. Pierre are branches of Breton concerns. The fishing craft are laid up in St. Pierre all winter; the men to crew them, besides the Pierrois, are sent over from France every March, returning again each November when the work is at an end. About six thousand are thus employed, and large transport steamers convey them, bringing out supplies and taking back cargoes of cod. Formerly sailing ships were used, but so many were crushed in the floes, with fright-ful loss of life, that their use was Even the steamer meet disaster crossing the Grand Banks during the March equinoctials. The Jeanne Conseil broke her shaft two years ago, and drifted about helplessly for many days until sighted by a British collier and towed into the Azores, the twelve hundred fishermen carried being on the verge of mutiny from hunger, the officers guarding the scanty stores with loaded firearms. The mob terrorized Fayal, until the French admiralty had to despatch two warships there to convey them to their destination. In the spring of 1903 two steamers, the Burgundia and Notre Dame, got beset with ice on the Banks, and, fierce gales arising, were in peril of being crushed and sunk. The risk was intense for their twenty-two hundred passengers; and even as it was, twelve persons perished and over thirty were maimed, being carried overboard by the seas or disabled against the bul-

warks. At St. Pierre the fishermen are drafted into the fishing schooners, some four hundred in all, carrying twelve to thirty men, according to size. These sail for the Grand Banks, a hundred miles off the Newfoundland coast; and there for the next six months they ply their trade, luring the cod from the oozy depths. The genius of Colbert—the famous French minister who conceived the Inscription Maritime, or naval militia—made this fishery possible. It is designed as a naval nursery to train many in sailorly outs just as England men in sailorly arts, just as England has lately organized a Naval Reserve among the Newfoundland fishermen. The French are all inscribed in the marine, liable for ten years' service, and subject to the warships patrolling the waters every summer. Mostly orphan boys gathered from St. Malo, Dieppe, Cancale, Fécamp, Granville, and Bordeaux, they first put in three years as graviers, or beach boys, at St. Pierre, under indentures to fishing firms: after which they join the ves-sels, where they serve seven years as pecheurs, or trawl-men. Whether as boys or men, their lot is pitiful; un-Manufacturer Association Supplies, of the creation;" and the bare wastes of hillsid; with occasional small patches of herbage and tracts of remitting toil and endless hardships,

# Dark Hair

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Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

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\$1.00 a betile. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

softened by no enjoyments, form their portion. The graviers wash and salt the fish as it is brought into St. Pierre, and spread it, day after day, on the flat stony beaches which surround the place, until it is dry enough to export. place, until it is dry enough to export. Clad in rough corduroy, without stockings or underwear, fed on the coarsest food, labouring without stop, their lot is so hard that the mortality is appalling. The pecheurs fare still worse. The fishing industry is one worse. The island in the man who embarks in it, be he British, French, or American, takes his life in his hand every time his boat puts out. But the treatment of the French fishermen is almost barbarous. Bedded on straw from packing cases, dieted on the condemned stores of the navy. drugged with a filthy compound termed "brandy," with sanitation quite disregarded and comforts unknown, worked like galleyslaves for weeks at a time without rest for sabbath or festival, they endure more than any uncriminal class affoat. When dis-ease breaks out they die like sheep; when disaster impends they lack nerve to face it. So horrible were the conditions of this industry formerly that in 1898 the French government inves-tigated the whole subject, eliciting such revolting particulars that the de-tails could not be touched upon here. Reforms were instituted both as regards the pecheurs and graviers, closer inspection by the warships was ordered, and a hospital-ship was sent to ply among them during the fishing season. And still their condition leaves much to be desired. No American, Canadian, or Ternovan would submit to it, and many Frenchmen desert and establish themselves in Newfoundland, where they are known as "Jack-o'

(Concluded next week).

#### WOOL! WOOL!

A large quantity of wool wanted for which highest prices will be paid. I have a well selected assortment of

NOVA SCOTIA TWEEDS, (made from native wool)

English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds and Panting. -ALSO-

BLANKETS, RUGS, ETC. ETC. I also carry a large stock of

## Ready-Made Clothing,

which I offer cheap for cash or in exchange for wool. Get my prices before disposing of your wool elsewhere.

## THOMAS SOMERS

Valuable

Residential Property and Town Lots For Sale!

ist That desirable Residential Property, situate on Pleasant Street, Antigonish, Intely owned by S. O'Donoghue, deceased. Also several Building Lots adjacent thereto.

2nd. A Building Lot, situate on Main Street. Actironish, and known as the Roach property, would make a fine stand for a store.

3rd. A Building Lot, 56 feet by 78 feet, situate on Court Street. Antigonish.

Court Street, Antigonish. For further particulars apply to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister

## Young Harry Allison

This fine stallion, only four years old, weighs 1200 nounds, stands 16 hands high, color coal black, will stand the season of 1804 as follows: At the stable of Augus McDonald, Big. Fraser's Mills, every alternate Mondays and Tuesday a, commencing on the 29th 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 scitable for roadster and general purposes.

Terms—Single service, \$3; season \$5; to en-

June 13, 1964. P. J. LANDRY, Pomquet.

## FOR SALE

A number of Wood Lots owned by the undersigned at Pieasant Valley For 5-rms and, particulars apply to McIsaac & Chisholm, Barristers etc. Antigonish.

ANGUS McGILLIVR VY, Donald's Son, Cross Roads Ohio.

Brofessional Cards

HECTOR Y. MacDONALD.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,

PORT HOOD, C. R.

DR. M. F. RONAN. Dentist. Office : Old Halifax Bank Building.

Graduate of the University of Pennsyl.

DR. C. S. AGNEW. DENTIST.

Office, over Cope'and's Drug Store.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

MCKINNON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON . .

OFFICE; Building lately occupied by Dr. Cameron. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

AVIN GIRROIR, LL. R.

BARRISTER AND Solicitop

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & MOINTYRE,

BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES. OFFICE:- Burchell's Building, SYDNEY, C. R.

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 S GRANITE WORKS

First class workmanship and satisficienguaranteed in all kinds of Marble and Granke Cometery work.

Prices to Suit all.

Designs and prices on application.

JOHN McISAAC, 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 Ma-MILLAN, deceased.

To be so'd at Public Auction, at the Count House, in Antigonish, in the County aforesald.

Tuesday, the 19th day of July, A D. 1994, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forencon, pursuant to a license to sell real estate granted herein and bearing date the 6th day of June A. D. 1994.

A LL the estate, right, title, interest, claim-property and demand of the said archi-bald atcallian, deceased, being an undivided one half part or moiety subject to the wildow-right of dower therein of that certain lot-piece or parcel of

## LAND

olm towards the East by the lands of Jo Chisholm, towards the South by lands of Ro erick McGillivray and towards the West the West Rivet (so called), containing sevent five acres urore or less

Terms-Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DAN. McMILLAN. Administrato

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.
Proctor for the estate. Dated Antigonish, N. S., June 6th, A.D. 1901.

# INTERCOLONIAL

On and after Sunday, June 12th, 190 strains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows LEAVE ANTIGONISH.

No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, . . . . . . " 20 Express for Hallfax. - . . . 13.53

" 85 Express for Sydney. . . . . . 17 81 " 55 Mixed for Mulgrave. - . . 123)

" 86 Express for Truro, . . . . . . 17,57 " 19 Express for Sydney, . . . 130 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.

Moneton, N.B., June 9, 1904.

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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.

"I don't suppose there is anything that could be said on your side," said the head of the firm, irritated at the young man's continued silence. He had always been known as an especially

merciless man to wrongdoers. "But have you anything to say, Graham?" "Nothing, sir," he replied. "It is a misfortune," Mr. Lindley said in his hardest manner, "that a young man just starting out in life, with all his prospects favorable, should throw away his chances through petty dishonesty. So far as we are concerned your career is finished right here, and I should think it would be at an end in this city. You will go to Mr. Sayers' room and make out a memorandum of all the business which has passed through your hands during the past week. He will then pay you the small amount due you. You are small amount due you. You are fortunate in one thing. In view of your youth we will spare you to a certain extent. We will not prosecute."
"I meant to pay it back," he murmured, miserably.
The gray-haired man at the desk smiled bitterly.
"When young men begin stealing."

"When young men begin stealing," he said, with point, "they always mean to pay it back, but I have never known one to carry out his intention."

Young Graham shrank as if the

other had struck him in the face. His lips were white. He arose and follow-ed the cashier from the room and into the little office in the farthest corner of the building.

The head of the firm left the room

also. He put on his hat and started out for lunch—not that it was time yet, but he was too much perturbed and annoyed for any further business just then. In his process of "trying out" men he occasionally found one who seemed specially made for his calling, like young Graham. It was no pleasure to find that his promising material was also the material for a

At the door stood an old woman with a basket on her arm. If she had been a beggar he would have tossed her a coin and gone on his way, but she was from the country, dressed in her country best, as one who makes one of the most important trips of her life. Her threadbare silk gloves, darned to the last degree, appealed to him with an old memory. She was looking anxiously up at the name in big gold letters over the door. He was about to hurry on with an absent smile when she intercepted him.

"I see this is the right place," she said, with a friendly smile on her brown face. "The policeman showed me the way. Do you work here, now? Could you tell me if Bennie Graham is

Something in the brain of the stiff and dignified man who was the head

of the firm stood at attention.
"Did you want to see him?" he asked after a moment. He did not acknowledge to himself that he was trying to gain time, but it was so. The old woman was looking eagerly into

"I'm Bennie's mother," she said, with a smile of one who is proud to acknowledge the fact.

Mr. Lindley had forgotten all about his lunch. He whispered to one of the clerks near at hand.

Tell Sayers to keep Graham there until I send him word.

"Graham is-is busy just now," he said. "I will give you a chair in my office for a while, and then I'll make

The entire force suspended work to watch the head of the firm—the grim and hard and stiff head of the firm conveying an old woman who had evidently come straight from the back-yoods, into his private office. But the foor closed behind the two and there was nothing to be learned. The visitor was about to sit down at his

"Not that chair!" he said, hastilyyoung Graham had been sitting in that chair a few moments before, his hat in his hand, his head bowed. "Take this chair—it is more out of the draught," he added, lamely, but very kindly because of the him such secures of t kindly, because of the blow, perhaps, that was waiting for her. "Set your basket down—it looks too heavy for

"It is heavy, she acknowledged with a sigh of relief. "I've had to carry it in my lap all the way, even on the train, because it's got some eggs in it. I thought Bennie'd like some fresh eggs from the old home. They ain't like the eggs you get in cities."

"You don't mean that those are all eggs?" asked the head of the firm

eggs?" asked the head of the firm, trying to speak jocularly and not succeeding very well. Somehow there was something in the old woman's face that made him shrink from the hint she was gaing to speak a set it. aurt she was going to receive, as if it had been his own well-beloved son that had erred, and the hurt was coming to

"Oh, no!" she cried, with a happy little laugh, finding how kind Bennie's people were—he had always written they were kind, and now she knew it was to be the control of th was true, every word. She uncovered the basket and began to display its treasures. "Here's three pounds of buter—I made it myself—an' a loaf o' home-made bread. He can keep it in his room, you know. Maybe you'd like to try a little of it?" she added looking up at him.

Oh, I know they're good, the bread and the butter, too-but I couldn't,

she urged. "Well, then, if you won't take some now—an' maybe it wouldn't be just the thing here in this office,"

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!"

Mr. Lindley murmured something—he was not sure what it was. The worn old hands turning over the contents of the big basket had touched some cord in the heart that persisted in aching.

in aching,
"I'm going to take Bennie by surprise," she said, looking up with a smile trembling on her lips and in her eyes. "He didn't know I was even thinkin' of comin! See here's a comforter I knit for him to wear when it's had days this winter; an' there's a bad days this winter; an' there's a cake down there—a fruit cake—it ought to be good, for all the materials is first-class, an' I never have failed on fruit cake. I tell you what, I'm goin' to give you some o' that to take home to your wife an' chil-dren. Maybe you've got a boy, an' if you have, I know he'll enjoy it. Bennie thinks there's nothing like my

He tried to say something to keep her from doing it, but she had already taken a knife out of the basket and cut a generous half from the great dark loaf and was wrapping it up, her

dark loaf and was wrapping it up, her eyes shining with hospitality.

"I put a knife in the basket, because I knew Bennie'd want some of it the minute he saw it, an' I didn't want any delay runnin' to the kitchen for a knife," she confessed. "I'm so glad you all like Bennie. He's a good boy, ain't he? He wrote me how kind everybody was to him—an' what a great man he thought Mr. Lindley was. I wish vou'd contrive to give me glance of Mr. Lindley before I go!"

was. I wish vou'd contrive to give me glance of Mr. Lindley before I go!"

"I'm Mr. Lindley," said the gentleman in the revolving chair.

There was nothing boastful in his looks or speech. He said it very humbly. He was wondering vaguely if there was any possible chance for him to leave town for a day or two.

"Well, now, ain't I glad I met you the very first one!" she tried, holding out the rough worn hand and shaking hands with him earnestly. His own

hands with him earnestly. His own hand was white and soft and well-kept, but his grasped hers with a strong

"It's been the best thing for Bennie coming here!" she said, after a minute wiping her eyes quite unaffectedly. "He'll make a fine man, I know, being with you. It ain't every day a boy has a chance to come on in the world like that—an' with such a man guidin' him. I told Bennie it was almost like havin' his father back again. An' Bennie's such a good boy. I couldn't tell you in a year how good that boy's been to me and his sisters there at home. There ain't a month that he hasn't sent us money. I've been afraid he'd stint himself. An' last month when the mortgage became due, we thought the place was gone sure: but on the very day here come the two hundred dollars you lent him-an' me an' the girls just set down an' most cried our eyes out; it was good to know that no-body couldn't take our little home. We're goin' to get on fine now—"

"The—the two hundred dollars?" gasped Mr. Lindley.
"Yes; it was so good of you to let him have it," said the old woman, folding and unfolding the comforter she had knit for Bennie and folding unnumbered tears into it. "Of course, if he had asked me first, I'd 'a' said not to borrow if we had to let the place go. The mortgage was put on by Bennie's father, helpin' one of his friends out of a tight place years ago

but we've never borrowed, not so much as a cup of meal from a neighbor. What we couldn't pay for we done without. That's the way Bennie's been raised, an' I know it must 'a' arrangements to send you around to his room—until he can come." hurt him to ask you for a loan; but he was near crazy about me an' his sisters losin' our home, I reckon. However, we'll all of us work to pay it back. It may take a little longer than you think it ought to, but we'll pay it: you needn't be afraid of that."

The homely, shabby old woman from the backwoods set upright with the pride and loyalty and honor of generations of good men and women shining in her sunburnt face. The head of the firm sat still and looked at the bundle of fruit cake on the desk before him until it took all kinds of odd shapes, until it swam and floated and was quite blurred out. After a while, moving painfully, he touched a bell, and a messenger came to the door. He sent the boy for Graham.

The young man came in, his face looking drawn and old. At sight the old woman, who started up with a glad cry, he fell back against the door, with a look like death on his face.

"Graham," said Mr. Lindley, briskly, before he could say a word—and Mr. Lindley knew how to speak in the most businesslike manner, though

most businesslike manner, though there was a curious break in his voice "Graham, your mother and I have been talking over that two hundred dollars I let you have. I wanted her to hear from me that we not only think you are to be trusted, but that

we are going to continue trusting you."

Mr. Lindley's voice failing him at this point, young Graham did a very unbusinesslike thing. He fell to his knees and buried his face in his mother's lap like a little boy. The hard old hands smoothing the boyish head were as gentle as if they had been the whitest and softest that ever were.

were.
"There are great opportunities for a young man that proves himself worthy to be trusted," the head of the firm went on, clearing his throat. "And even if a boy did make a mistake—they have done it at times, you know, Graham—why, he might begin

hank you," he gasped.

The successful man of business had one of the niceties of speech ready.

Tho now; you'll find 'em awfu'nice!"

The boy quivered through every, nerve, but he did not lift his head.

Mr. Lindley's face had softened until

the best friend would not have known

"And you might as well leave me the basker, 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 mountaget acquainted. 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. t's a good thing for a boy to think of his mother pretty often.

Mr. Sayers came in after a while and started back in amazement to see his chief sitting there in the office, which was the very synonym for dig-nity, cutting fruit cake with the paper knife and eating it utterly indifferent to the fact that there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes and that glistening drops of it occasionally attached themselves and rolled down his face,

serves and rolled down his face,
"Help yourself, Sayers," said the
head of the firm. "Good old fruit
cake—made in the country. By the
way, Sayers, we're going to give young
Graham another chance: Let him
get back to his desk and get to work
at once. Take some more of the cake

it's great. Wish my box was at other -it's great. Wish my boy wasn't off at college now-wouldn't he like this?"

Twain and the Minister. - Mark Twain one Sunday played a joke upon the rector of the church which he frequently attended. "Dr. H—"he said, at the end of the service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning, welcomed it like an old friend. welcomed it like an old in have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it." "You have not," said Dr. H——." "I have," returned the humorist. "Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it. "I'll send it," Twain replied. And the next morning he forwarded an unabridged dictionary to the rector.



Again to the Front with our Large Stuck of Picnic Supplies.

Everything you could possibly want at prices that defy competition—all drinks sold at factory prices. We are agents for Bigelow & Hood's famous Temperate Drinks, 10 Flavors, the best in Nova Scotia. Friuit Syrups—5 flavors. Cigars, Confectionery, Fruit, Biscults, 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 a thorough experience. And remember, all ds left over and in good condition, can be

#### BONNER'S GROCERY.

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# FRASERS MEAT MARKET

are some of the nicest

..HAMS. ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING. JOHN FRASER, Manager



#### BICYCLES NEW

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.

AGME BIGYCLE AGENCY, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

#### 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, Schoolhouse. Stores and Telephone Office Easy terms for payment.

Apply to CHARLES A. MacLEAN, 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 slong the Main Road and but two
miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists
of 150 acres of the linest farming land with geod
dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty five
acres is intervale, forty acres pasturage, twenty
acres woodland, balance under 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.

## Farms for Sale.

We have a few good farms for sale at from \$400,00 to \$3 000.00 Full descriptions on applica-

P. O. Box 292, Antigonish, N. S.

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

Just received, one car of the celebrated

## Brantford Carriages.

These Carriages are strongly built, of excel ent 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 Scis of Harness, These goods are carefully made of Good Stock, being manufactured by a reliable firm.

PETER McDONALD,

## East End, Antigonish,

The famous and well-known trotting stallion Israel, racerecord 2 191, will stand the season of 1904 at the subscriber's stables in Antigonish on every week day excepting Mondays and Tuesday have the will be at the stables of Mr. M. F. Galint, Black Bridge, Tracadie, commencing on the 30th and 31st 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.

ISRAEL.

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

For further particulars see posters.

HENRY TAYLOR, Groom.

## PRINCE.

The Handsome Stallion "Prince." four years old, sired by Simon W.. dam by Potentate, weighing 1200 pounds, will stand the season of 1904 as follows: Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at the barn in rear of the honse formerly owned by Ben. Power, Main Street. Antigonish; every Thursday and every Filday morning at the stable of J. J. Chisholm, Mailg. nant Cove; and the remainder of the time at the owner's stab e.

Terms: Single service, \$3, payable at time of service; season, \$5, payable ist of August; to cassure \$5, payable when mare proves with foal. Mares changing owners will be considered with foal. All mares at owner's riek.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Owner.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Owner, Old Guif Road. JOHN McGIBBON, Manager

In easy instalments pays for a threemonths' course during the summer ses-

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 Go. 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 pur-

#### 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., Hallfax, N. S., General Sales Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

DIRECT ROUTE

And All Points in United States.

#### Sailings Commencing June 15th

HALIFAX to BOSTON,

Wednesday's 3 p. m. and Saturday's midnight

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 Intercelonial Railway.
For all Information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax.

H. L. CHIPMAN,
General Manager

## Cattle Disease.

H AVING been instructed by the chief Veter-inary Inspector to deal with all case 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.

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.

#### LAND SALE.

1892, A No. 906.

In the County Court for the District No. 6 Between A. KIRK & CO., Plaintiffs

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, A LL 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 Livingstoe atoresaid, on the South by lands of John MeNeil 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 2end da of June, A. D. 1904, on a judgment recovered herein, which was recorded for upwards of one year.

year.
Terms: Twenty per cent. deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of deed.
D. D. CHISHOLM.
High Sherriff of Antigonish County.

W. Chisholm, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated Sheriff's Office, antigonish, N. S., June 22nd, 1994.

D. B.

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#### THE CASKET.

EPUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGORISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager. Werms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

There is what is called the wordly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlity 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; cand these are powerful temptations, full of clanger and in perpetual action upon us.—CANDINAL 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 ter--centenary 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 ecould 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 tmoment suppose that he is deliberately attering 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 hisstorical 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 datter. 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 shave quoted above. Over against this det us set the description of the evert 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 his-

The day was nearly gone when Atahualpa entered town, riding on a goldenchair 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 than were unarmed; but undersibly than were unarmed; but undersibly than were unarmed; sibly 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 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

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 Val-verde 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 Piz-arro the failure of his conciliatory efforts. The hour had come. Atahudpa 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 sur-prisers. 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 o 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 be appreciated when we remember that all this deadly cloud had to come from two little pop-cannon that were carried over the mountains on horse-back, 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 eaceful conduct of his people. The body-guard of the war-captain made a stout resistance; and one excited Spaniard hurled a missle at Atahualpa. Pizarro sprang forward and took the wound in his own arm, saving the Indian chief. At last Atahualpa was ecured 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 aunting his captors-that he had let them come in, secure in his over-whelming 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 east who hold Oliver Cromwell guiltless of the blood of Charles the First should for similar reasons hold Franeisco 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

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 Hard-wood Hill, which were threatened. Four families lost their houses and barns.

Saturday evening, near Sydney lines, Edward Richardson and J. McAskell, 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

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

On July I 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 com-pelled 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 re-port, 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 build-ing and the inadequate facilities pro-vided the inmates. The report wil be transmitted to the municipality for it 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

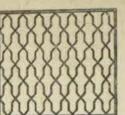
force at any one point.

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

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 Skly 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 muskety fire. Russians, it is added, routed Japanese and hundred and seventy Spanish bodies is the language used by William Henry 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.

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The Leading Dry Goods Store.

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

Oxford Tweeds.

Nice Patterns and Extra Good Values.

A. KIRK & CO.,

ANTIGONISH.

and and and and and and and and

Halifax

#### General News.

Burglars took \$6000 worth of good from a Montreal store on 29th ult.

The free for all race at Springhill on 1st was won by "Simassie." Best time 2:17½.

There were some severe forest fires in Cape Breton last week and the week

The Thibetans have asked the British for an armistice, to allow time for negotiations.

prings;

ted.

July 1 Yale won the annual varsity eight-oared boat race from Harvard and crowned a year that has been re-plete with brilliant athletic achievements.

Taking courage from the dissolution Taking courage from the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, George Rice, of Marietta, O., who has been fighting the Standard Oil Company for twenty years, has began suit in Trenton, N. Y., to put the combine into the hands of a receiver on the ground that it is a criminal monopoly and an outlaw.

Lord Kitchener's scheme for re-organization of the Indian frontier for war is now complete. It will bring about a drastic alteration in Indian military affairs. He proposes to place the bulk of the Indian army on the frontier, and so have it ready in the place where it will be needed. At present the army is distributed all

Fire at Cronstadt on June 30th destroyed a shed containing twenty whitehead torperdoes. An alarm was given in time to prevent serious loss of life or property. The torpedoes exploded, completely wrecking the building. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries. Cronstadt is an important Russian naval

A fatal caneoing accident happened at New Glasgow Saturday afternoon. A young Englisham, Fred Roberts, employed by the Nova Scotia Coal Co., with a friend, Will Scott Fraser, started for a sail in a canoe. The frail craft was upset by a squall. Both clump to the unturned canoe for clung to the upturned canoe for a while, but Roberts struck out for shore and when half way there took a cramp and sank. Roberts was twenty-one years old and popular.

An attempt has been made to wreck the great organ, the largest in the world, in Festival Hall, at the world's fair at St. Louis, Mo., by cutting the secondary bellows. This will not affect the working of the organ, which can be operated by the primary bellows. As a result of this attempt the standard of the at vandalism all except those employed in the construction of the instrument will hereafter be excluded from the

The steamer Erick has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., from Smoky Ticklo, Labrador. Captain Hartley reports that the ocean from Battle North as far as the eye could see was covered with ice. The weather is exceptionally cold with frost and frequent snow falls. When the Erick was coming down the coast she sighted a barque, the hull of which was painted white, fast in the ice near Long Island. Both anchors were swinging at the bow and anchors were swinging at the bow and there was no sign of life aboard.

With a silk tie knotted about the neck, the body of a stylishly dressed woman, who had been strangled to death, has been found floating in the Mississippi river near St. Paul, Minne-sota. The appearance of the body and the manner in which the tie was wound about the throat indicates that the woman was murdered. Later the body was identified as that of 18-year-Ruth Teachout, of Minneapolis. Miss Teachout left home Saturday to attend school and had not since been een. Her parasol. nurse and hat were found on the river bank near the Tenth avenue bridge. The police are convinced that she was murdered, but they have no clue to the murderer.

On July 1st, George Isnor of Quin-pool road, Halifax, lost his life on the North West Arm. Late in the afternoon Mr. Isnor, accompanied by his son, a lad of ten or twelve years, and another man, started to cross the Arm. About half way over the boy lost his oar and Mr. Isnor made an attempt to seize it as he passed, capsizing the boat and throwing all three in the water. He was a good swimmer and at once devoted his energies in saying his say twing to put him on saving his son, trying to put him on the upturned boat. He found it a difficult thing to do so as the boat rolled over and over in the attempt, but finally he succeeded, after the other man, who could not swim, had seized the opposite side, thus balanc-ing it. As soon as the boy was safe ing it. As soon as the boy was safe, Isnor who in the long struggle had become exhausted, sank, and was not

Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada, presided at the Dominion Day dinner at London, England. There were thirty guests including the Duke of Argyll, Lord Brassey, Sir Henry Elsear Taschereau, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada; Sir Charles Tupper, the Duke of Marlborough, all the agents general of Marlborough, all the agents general of Canada, Sir Henry Edward Mc-Callum, governor of Natal; Hon. George Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, and other prominent persons. After the usual loyal toasts had been honored the Duke of Marlborough proposed the toast of the evening "The Dominion of Canada." He said that Canada was bound to become one of the great wheat growing countries of the world, and that any differences of opinion between Canada and Great Britain could only be temporary, as the great common aim was the maintenance of the empire.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail claims to have indis-

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putable authority for the following details of recent events in Armenia: The villages of Darmet, Adelpoum, Arniz, Kari, Verlok and Mekrokon were sacked and burned. The inhabitants in many cases were mass-acred and the corpses cast into the well of Mouradsou. Mekrokoum was pillaged by Kurds, who were ac-companied by Turkish soldiers. Its church was plundered and profaned. The objects of worship were sold at auction. Every able-bodied man was stabbed, most of them in the back. During the night Turkish soldiers habitants in many cases were mass-During the night Turkish soldiers entered houses and violated the women in them. On the arrival of the British and French Consuls, women streaming with blood, rushed to them begging for mercy. Mouch is occupied by Turkish soldiery. More than two thousand women and children from the destroyed villages have taken from the destroyed villages have taken refuge there. These are wretched, and wander through the streets half dead from hunger and fear. Judging from a trustworthy estimate, founded on an enquiry made by the British and French Consuls, 28 villages have been destroyed and 600 persons massacred.

#### Ocean Horror.

One of the worst ocean horrors on record occurred on the morning of June 28th. The Danish immigrant ship Norge, from Copenhagen for New York, with some seven hundred immigrants and a crew of seventy, struck a reef in the Atlantic Ocean, 290 miles off the coast of Scotland, and sank in a few minutes. Her fran-tic passengers, in the short time granted them to realize their terrible situation, made desperate efforts to save themselves. Many rushed for the boats, which, owing to the great excitement, were not properly handled excitement, were not properly handled and several were smashed and cap-sized. Others seized life preservers and jumped into the sea. Three boats with 128 persons got clear of the wreck and were later picked up by passing vessels and taken to ports in Scotland. Six hundred and forty-six persons perished. The survivors give harrowing accounts of incidents at the disaster. The women and chil-dren seeing the sure death that faced them, cried piteously, while the large number struggling in the sea made desperate efforts to reach the boats, desperate efforts to reach the boats, the occupants of which, fearing for their own safety, beat them off and otherwise endeavored to avoid their drowning brethren. The passengers were all second-class. They consisted of 79 Danes. 68 Swedes. 296 Norof 79 Danes, 68 Swedes, 296 Norwegians, 15 Finns, and 236 Russians, the latter mainly Jews.

#### Among the Advertisers.

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

GIRL WANTED for general house work. Apply at CASKET office.

WALDEN'S PHOTO STUDIO will be open July 5th to 9th.

Beads, Scapulars, statuettes, crucifixes, etc., at Miss C. J. McDonald's. TWENTY-FIVE choice factory cheese just received at Bonner's.

Wanted.—A young girl to take care of children. Apply to Mrs. McNeil, West End, Main St.

Just received, one car Rodgers white lime also one car Portland cement. D. G. Kirk.

Don't forget the Picnic at Fairmont. It is under the management of a good committee, who will spare no means to make it a success.

MR. GEO. B. FAULKNER will be in Antigonish the end of the month. Orders for tuning may be left at Mrs. Harrington's book store.

It is impossible to buy picnic supplies more complete and at lower prices than from T. J. Bonner. It is his specialty, and no picnic is too large for him to cater to.

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of St. Andrews's Branch, L. O. C., of Dominion No. 1, held Sunday, June 6th, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Bro. Francis Stephenson, seconded by Bro. Dougal McIsaac, and unani-

mously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His
Infinite wisdom to remove by death Mrs.
Christina McDonald, wife of our esteemed Bro.

#### FOR SALE.

"BAY VIEW FARM." Formerly known as the "Biglow

Situated at Antigonish Harbor containing 350 acres — 1:0 under cultivation, remainder woodland and pasture. House with ell contains 10 rooms with good pantries, closets, large attic and cemented cellar with large cistern, large new basement farm, implements, sheep, wood and hen house, workshop and manure shed. All in good order. Farm is in good state of cultivation, and kelp and muscle mud can be hauled in autumn and winter. For particulars address.

MRS. J. A. GREGORY, Antigonish, N. S.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Monday, July 25, 1904, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept

be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GELINAS.
Secretary and acting Deputy Minister.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 24, 1904.

Joseph McDonald;
Resolved, that we, the members of St. Andrew's Branch, L. O. C., whilst bowing in humble submission to the divine Will in all things, desire to extend to Bro. McDonald our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our society, and a copy sent to Bro. McDonald, and a copy sent to The Casket for publication.

JOHN J. SMITH Rec. Sec.

#### DEATHS

At Morristown, Ant. Co., on June 18th, MRS. D. J. MCDONALD, aged 40 years. She died con-soled by all the 1tte of Holy Church and passed peacefully to her eternal reward. May she rest

At Willimantic, Conn., on Wednesday, 29th ult., Dan McGillivray, aged 36 years, son of Mrs. Donald McGillivray, Lauding, Antigonish. He leaves a widow, three children, a mother, three brothers and three sisters to mourn his early death. May he rest in peace!

At Truro, on June 6th, MRs. Hugh McGee, daughter of the late Alex. McDonald of Marshy Hope, aged 32 years and four months. She leaves a sorrowful husband, a mother and four sisters to mourn their loss. Consoled by all the rites of the Church, she passed away with the hope of a glorious immortality. May she rest in peace!

At the Glen Road, on the 25th of June, after a painful illness of ten days, consoled by the sacraments of the Church, MARCELLA, beloved wife of WILLIAM CHISHOLM, and eldest daughter of Donald Boyd of the South River, in the 29th year of her age. By her Christian virtues and agreeable manner, she endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, May her soul rest in peace.

#### 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, rheamatism, 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 Chesta 211c.

We are overstocked with dates and as long as they last will sell for 5c per 1b.
Mixed Candy by the pail, 75c Mints and Conversations, by the pail, 91 Penny Goods, per gross, 8 to 15c Biscuits (Boxes), Sodas Pilots Hard Tack, " -Currants, packages, -

We just received 25 choice twin factory cheese, about 25 to 30 lbs. each, price by the cheese, 121c.

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

We guarantee what we sell. If not right return it.

## LAND FOR SALE

Twelve acres of good farm land in excellent state of cultivation, the property of Augus Mc-Isaac, (Esquire) This land will be sola in lots or otherwise to suit purchasers.

Apply at once to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister.

## WANTED

#### A Tanner and Currier.

Address, T. GRANT & SONS,

#### Eureka Tailoring Co. Crown

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.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT:

Between SARAH A. GREGORY,
Administratrix, - Plaintiff
AND
HUGH D. \* CHLLIVRAY,
a party appointed to represent the heirs of Donald
McGillivray, - Defendant

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

#### Friday, the 12th Day of August, 1904, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

pursuant to an order of foreclosue and sale made herein dated the 4th day of July, 1904, unless before the day of sale the amount due to the plaintiff on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein together with costs to be taxed, be paid to her or her solicitor:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest and rquity of redemption of the above named defendant and of all persons represented herein by the said above named defendant, or any of them, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under them, or any of them, of, in, to or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

situate. lying and being at Rear Malignant Cove, in the County of Antigonish and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the North by lands of Angus McNeil and lands of William McLaughlin; on the East by lands of Dougald McLauch and lands of Maggie McIsaac; on the South by lands of Ronals McDonald; and on the West by lands of Ronals McGillivary, containing three hundred acres, more or less

Terms-Ten per cent depost at time of sale remainder on delivery of deed. D. D. CHISHOLM,

High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish. C. ERNEST GREGORY, Plaintif's Solicitor. Antigonish, N. S., July 5th, 1994.

### BREED FOR PROFIT!

Raise horses that will prove useful to yourself or sell for a good paying price! The pure bred

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 Aux., 1904, Single \$5.00, payable at time of service.

R. D. KIRK, Owner,

All mares at owners' risk.

CLYDESDALE STALLION "CULLEN," No. 9179 G. B. and I. will stand for service during season 1994 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 horse H. McNAIR, Groom.

#### Bank of Nova Scotia.

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

\$2,000,000 CAPITAL, RESERVE FUND, 3,100,000

HEAD OFFICE,

DIRECTORS : CHAS, ARCHIBALD, Vice-Pres. G. S. CAMPBELL, HECTOR McINNIS,

JOHN Y, PAYZANT, President. R. L. BORDEN, J. WALTER ALLISON, H. C. McLEOD.

A. G. MACDONALD, Manager,

# CHISHOLM, SWEET & C:

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.

West End Warehouse Boot and Shoe Talk.

~~~~



#### The All-day Shoe

Walk all day in a pair of "Severeign" Shoes and never experience that "footsore and weary" feeling you have had in miny a pair of shees you've bought.

Why?

Because "Sovereign" Shoes are built on "Sovereign" 'as.s and "Sovereign" lasts : re fash ened to life models and give the maximum comfort and case to the wear r without sacrificing that smartness and good tyle you cemand of your shoemaker.

"Sovere gn" \$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

## 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, 31's, 4's and 5's, at 30c per pair.

> SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY. ~~~~~

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



# Doctor = in the House!

FAMILY PHYSICIAN, Sickness comes when you least expect it. In uses of emergency call upon STANTON, and ou will get Instant Relief (Internal and

For Colics, Diarrhaea, Chills, Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia,

Toothache, Cramps, Sore Throat, &c., &c., it never fails, For sale everywhere. Price 23 ets per nostie.

YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS For anle everywhere, 25 cts per box, or by mail on receipt of price. Sole proprietors, THE WINGATS CHEMICAL Co. Limited. Montreal, Canada.

MOGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR

## Good Health.

This is the season for clensing the blood. We have just received a large stock of

Sarsaparilla Compound

Paine's Celery Compound. Patent Medicines of every description

Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Perfumes, Sponges, Maltine Preparations. Emulsions, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

A full line of SPECTACLES of the of Best Quality. Physicians Pres Carefully Comp

Mai Orders promptly filled House Telephone No. 7.

#### FOSTER BROS

Druggists, Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp A Pin

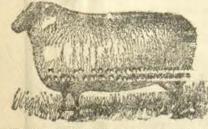
INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL INVERNESS, C. B.

New House Arry Rooms. Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Sisting in connec-

L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

All persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the undersigned at James River Mountain in the County of Antigonish, at the law will be put in force to the fullest extent against any one doing so.

J. C. FRASER, M. D. East Weymouth, Mass.



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 each

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Re sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer

## Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Confectioners also have them, buy the best,

The French Government and the Religious Orders.

The doom of religious orders was pronounced for other reasons which lie far deeper and are far more important. What they are I will proceed to indicate, now that I have brushed aside the vain and slander-ous pretexts by which it was at-tempted to justify that condemnation.

The chief argument invoked against all religious orders indiscriminately by M. Waldeck-Rousseau and other enemies who took their cue from him is, I fancy, of a nature calculated to surprise many Englishmen who are used to seeing such absolute respect paid to personal liberty. "By conpaid to personal liberty. By contracting certain engagements which bind your conscience, and by pronouncing the three vows of obedience, of poverty and of chastity, you violate the civil law, which forbids the alienation of things which are not allowed to be dealt with, and you transgress the principles of modern society, even the general rules of humanity. By the general rules of humanity. By the vow of obedience you make your-selves slaves; by the vow of chastity you cease to be useful members of society; by the former you surrender your personality, and by the latter you break the moral law."

It is hard to imagine a more out-rageous sophism. What? If men or women, influenced by the attractive force possessed by the conception of self-sacrifice and self-devotion, by the need of fulfilling the fundamental law of Christianity by an act of self-abnegation and moved by a generous religious feeling, determine to renounce the pleasures, the ambitious and the riches of this world, in order to employ all the ardor of their soul in prayer or in charity, but in either case in the service of God, and God alone, and choose to carry their act of reand choose to carry their act of re-nunciation so far as to include even the joys of family life, in order to devote themselves entirely to the life which they have embraced; and if, in order to complete the specifics, they order to complete the sacrifice, they voluntarily resign their will into the hands of a superior, to whom they give themselves up as to the repre-sentative of the Divine Master, it is to be said that those men and women have been guilty of an immoral act, and are thenceforward to be looked upon as unworthy members of society and as deserving of expulsion therefrom? Can those be called slaves who, by the very act of sacrificing their liberty, have made the most decisive use of that liberty?

I believe that all Protestant souls, I believe that all Protestant souls, however wide the gulf which sunders them from the doctrines, the feelings and the practices of the Catholic Church, will be revolted by such an audacious proposition. During my audacious proposition. During my visits to England I had the opportunity of coming too closely in contact with some such souls not to know with what fervor and what sincerity some of them aspire to a perfect imi-tation of Jesus Christ, and what an attractive influence the counsels and rules of conduct which are found in the New Testament have for them. Was it not that very aspiration which, now sixty years ago, moved the heart and the intelligence of Pusey when he expressed the wish that the Anglican Church also had its Sisters of Charity, and when he stood by the death bed of his daughter Lucy and charged her to "pray, so soon as she should stand before the face of the Re-deemer, for those institutions of which she herself had hoped to be-come a member?" It is not from the little seed planted at that period that the numerous convents have spring the numerous convents have sprung which have enriched the Established Church by their existence?

In any case, without insisting any further on what is necessarily a deli-cate subject when a Catholic is disfaith, I am convinced that respect for the liberty of conscience and for personal liberty in their most sacred aspects suffices to bring about the condemnation of the theory which our lawyer-politicians have invented as a means of concealing behind the mask of civil law an attempt to subject were sould to an approximately applied to the contempt to subject were sould to an approximately applied to the contempt ject men's souls to an oppressive and tyrannical system. We have, in fact, to deal with the vast conspiracy against liberty; and the further I go against fiberty; and the further I go
the clearer the proof which the statement of the various phases of the
situation, and of the facts, affords.
The truth will appear still clearer
when we examine the last of the
accusations directed against the
Congregations by the authors of the

new law.

The Congregations have been accused of being in a state of rebellion; but I have proved that, on the contrary, their attitude could not possibly have been more legitimate. They have been accused of claiming to privileged place in the occupy a privileged place in the State; but I have proved that the position which they occupied in the modern social system was purely that of associations of ordinary citizens, who fulfilled the duties which are in-cumbent on all their fellows, and at the same time claimed the rights to which they are strictly entitled. They have been accused of violating the fundamental principles of society by contracting vows which are contrary to nature; but I have shown an accusation is neither more nor less than a downright outrage on the conscience of religious humanity.-Count Albert de Mun, in National Review.

A Western teacher instructing a class in composition said; "Do not attempt any flights of fancy; be yourselves, and write what is in you." The following day a bright impli-handed in the following: "We should not attempt any flites of fancy, rite what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, one piece of mince pie, three sticks of candy, a hull lot of peanuts and my dinner.

A New Member of the French Academy.

The new Academician, M. Rene Bazin, is a most remarkable man, in-asmuch as while remaining devoutedy attached to the religion of his Breton and Angevin ancestors, and while living far from the capital, he has suc-ceeded in making and in consolidating a sound literary reputation. He has been received among the forty most distinguished Frenchmen; he has been a contributor to the " Revue des Deux Mondes," which gives a passport for the Academy, and, wonderful to relate, his books pay. Let us see the man as a writer. M. Bazin studied law, and while doing so scribbled ver-ses and wrote novelettes. His uncle, a country editor, published some of his stories. One of those, "Ma Tante Giron," struggled into print at Angers, M. Bazin's native place, where he lives still. Soon after that the young au-thor's publisher was asked about him by M. Patinot, the director of the "Journal des Debats." This resulted in a trip to Paris, where M. Bazin saw M. Patinot, who told him, to his intense surprise, that his "Tante Giron" story had fascinated M. Ludovic Halevy, the dramatist, who tried to secure the Montyou prize for it, but failed. As a compensation M. Halevy failed. As a compensation M. Halevy suggested that M. Bazin should be en-gaged to write serials for the "Debats." The young author ran off to thank M. Halevy, whom he had never seen, and Halevy, whom he had never seen, and soon after began work for the newspaper with which he is still connected. M. Bazin's stories are racy of the soil. He has done for Anjou and La Vendee what the "Wizard of the North" did for Scotland, and Carleton, Gerald Griffin, John Banim of "Tales of the O'Hara Family" celebrity, and some of the moderns, have done for Ireland. In France the authors most racy of the soil, like M. Bazin, are Ferdinand Fabre, lately deceased, who "worked" the interesting Cevennes country the interesting Cevennes country through which the Scotsman, Steven-son, travelled with his French donkey, "Mondestine:" M. Edouard Pouvillon, the Languedoc novelist; and M. Anatole Le Bra, who takes his inspira-tion from that French Ireland (especially since the Combes penal laws), namely, Brittany.

As to the man Bazin, whose best book is perhaps "La Terre Qui Meurt," and not "Les Oberle," he is now middle-aged, a father of seven children, the eldest of whom, an engin-eer, is married and has two babies, eer, is married and has two babies, and he professes criminal law at the Free Catholic University of Angers. Nothing will tear M. Bazin away from his province. Like Pierre Loti, the sailor novelist and academician, he lives "far from the maddening crowd." Old Jules Verne, too, insists on remaining at Amiens. M. Bazin says that Paris is too exacting too absays that Paris is too exacting, too absorbing, and he does not care for society which wants to stare at him and to lionize him for a time. He prefers the country, where he has time to read, reflect, and write without being troubled to have to appear at first nights in theaters at the fashionable functions in the select faubourgs, or at the dinners of Madame Machin or the Comtesse de Bonton, where every-body who wants to be in the movement must be seen. Some years ago M. Bazin was sent on an agreeable circular tour by the director of the Debats. He went to Spain, Italy and the East, wrote letters for the newspaper from the places he had visited, returned to Paris, and then, to every-body's surprise, went back to Angers. It was thought that after he had seen a good bit of the world M. Bazin would become disgusted with his native place, but not a bit of it. He was only too glad to get back to his one-horse town, after having seen the glories and wonders of Rome, Madrid, Constantinople and Jerusalem. He has a cottage two miles out of Angers, and there he is much happier than M. Loubet at the the Elysee or M. Combes at the Place Beauvau.—Paris Correspondent Dublin Freeman.

#### The High Finance "System."

The system's the thing. Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, high financier, is right. The aim of his articles in Everybody's Magazine on the history of Amalgamated Copper should be the revelation and delineation of the system by means of which the industries of this country are being impelled on converging lines with constantly accelerated velocity and with constantly accentuated moral and social disorders toward the point of composite control.

Amalgamated Copper meant a loss to investors of more than \$100,000,000. It also meant more than thirty suicides It also meant the worse than beastly metamorphosis of more than twenty men from reputable citizens to prison

Yet many of the high financiers who operated the juggernaut which wrought this destruction were lead-

Social lives which, measured by the most rigid yardstick of metal and moral rectitude, were as near perfect as it is possible for human lives to be, As hosbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends, they were ideal, cleanly of bady and mind, with heads filled with sentiand mind, with heads filled with senti-ments and hearts with sympathies; their personal lives were like their homes and gardens, filled only with the brightest things of this world, the he singing, humming, sweet smelling things which so strongly speak to us of the other world we are yet to know.

It is men of this kind, so superior both in intellectual grace and in personal purity to many of their radical adversaries of unsettled opinions and of unsettled lives, who "under the spell of the brutal code of modern dotlar making are converted into beasts

of prey."
Personal responsibility, of course, remains. The "system" of high finance cannot excurpate the commercial brigandage at the bar of an injured

and outraged society any more than the "system" of slums and tenements can exculpate the common burglar But the twentieth century is not content with abusing the burglar or even with punishing him. It tries to get at the serpent's egg from which he had his birth. The warfare against ignorance and squalor is recognized by everyone now as the real remedy for burglary, while imprisonment is only an anodyne.

In the opinion of Mr. Lawson com-mercial brigandage will have to be cured in the same way. To say that Mr. H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company is a thief and to say it vociferously and pertinaciously every min-ute of every day of every year for a century will do no good. Mr. Lawson believes that to fine and imprison Mr. Rogers might do some good in opposing a temporary discouragement to the ambition of individuals, but would have little effect upon the conditions which would have produced Mr. Rogers' equivalent if Mr. Rogers himself had never visited this globe.

Mr. Lawson promises before he ends his series of articles to let his readers

his series of articles to let his readers see how "the savings of the people and the public funds of the government, whether in the national banks, sav-ings banks, trust or insurance companies, are always at the absolute service and mercy of the votaries of frenzied finance,"

This is the kind of specific information that the American republic needs. -Chicago Tribune.

THE MASTER MECHANICS PURE TAR SO AP heals and softens the skin, while promptly a ciensing it of grease, oil, rus\*, etc. Invain able for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs. Montreal

## Employment for Graduates?

A CALL PER DAY is what we average. If you desire to qualify send for the Calendar of the

Maritime Business College, HALIFAX, N. S. KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

# 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. Picuics will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.

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

## ALL PURPOSE STALLION.

### DON BASHAW.

Race Record, 2 30.

That Handsome and General Purpose Statllon, "Don Basiaw," will stand for service
during the senson of 1904 at the stable of Themas
G. Kiely, Lower South fiver, on Saturday and
Monday of each week. On Tuesday, Jane 7th,
at barn of Alex. McDonabi, Tracadle. On
Wednesday, 8th at Linwood. On Thursday,
June 3th, at Hardbour Bouche. At 8t. Andrews
June 14th. At Argyle on June 15th. At Ani
gonish, at barn of Dougald ve Eachern, blacksmith, Sydney Street, every Friday, during
seas in.

seas in.

Jon B. colour Jet Black, stands [5] hands high, and we gha 13.6 libs. He is shed by flashaw Czar, a son of Bashaw Frince, well-known to Nova Scotta. His grandsm was a thoroughbred wo gan mare raised on the Government Stock Farm, in P. E. 1., and his dam was sired by Don Swift.

All mares at their owner's risk. Season closting ang 1, 19.4.

Terms: Single sarvice S) payable at time of service; season 85 payable at close of season; insurance \$8, payable when mare proves in foat.

THOMAS G. KIELY, Owner.

THOMAS G. KIELY, Owner, Lower South River.

## 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 nigh 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 constructure.

#### 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

## McLaughlin Carriage Co.

has been transferred to me, and I have just received one carload of these splendid Waggons The McLaughlin Carring es 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,

HOUSE FOR SALE.

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

#### SIMON No. 19141. Race record, 2 281.

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



Terms: -To insure, \$10.09, pay able when mare proves with foal; season, \$8.00, payable ist August, 1904; single service, \$5.00, papable at time of ser-All marcs at owners' risk.

F. E. RUDDERHAM, Owner

Antigonish, N. S.

LAND SALE.

1904, A. No. 638. In the Supreme Court:

Between-KINSMAN SWEET, . Plaintiff AND

ANGUS P. McISAAC and ANGUS McISAAC. Defendants
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the County aforesaid, on

Monday, August 1st, 1904 at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sa'e granted herein and bearing date the 10th day of June A. D 1904, unless before the day of sale the amount due the above hamed plaintiff on the mortgage forelosed herein together with interest and costs be paid to him or his Solicitor.

A LL the estate, right, title, interest and equity of re-lemption of the detendants of either of them and of all persons claiming by, through or under them or either of them in and to the following described loss pieces or parcels of

## Land and Premises

slinute lying and being at or near the Town of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows:

1st. That lot of land on the road leading from Antigonish to Brierly Brook bounded on the North by lands of Catherine Somers, on the East by lands of Daniel Hinbert, on the South by lands of the said Catherine Tomers, and on the West by a road leading from the post road (so called) to the clien tow (so called) containing twee, we are a more or less, and being the lot of land conveyed to the said angus f. McIsaac by the said angus McIsaac (sequire) by Deed registered in the Registry of Deeds at antigonish, in Book (6) at page 528 et sequire) by better with all the privileges and appurtenances thereant) belonging or in any wise appertaining.

2nd. That lot of land situate in the Town of

thereant's belonging or in any wise apper-taining.

2nd. That lot of land situate in the Town of Autigonish, bounded on the North by a lane, on the East by West Street, on the South by lanes of Mrs Rory Melsaac and on the West by lands of Hugh McDougall, containing one-quarier of an aere more or less, and being situate on the south of a five acre lot was conveyed to the aid 'ngus F Melsaac by the said angus McIsaac (Esquire) by deed recorded in the fregistry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 62 at page 51 ct. seq., together with all the privilege, and appurtouances increments belong-ing or in any wise appertalating.

Terms:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale;

Terms:-Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on de ivery of deed.

D. D. C. 418 Hell. M. Sheriff of Antigonlair county.

R. R. GRIFFIN, Flaint.ff's Solicitor.

Duted Sheaff's Office, Antigorish, N. S., June 25th, 1984

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#### The Home Life of William, Emperor

It was a drowsy afternoon of early summer in the Imperial Palace in Berlin. In his great work-room on the first floor, William II. King of Prussia and German Emperor, attired in the undress uniform of a colonel, sat at his undress uniform of a colonel, sat at his desk by one of the three great windows opening on one of the Palace's two court-yards. Outside the sunbeams merrily danced, and through the open windows came little puffs of balmy air with appealing invitations to the freedom of the fields and the woods. But the Emperor heeded them not. He was giving a splendid example of his favorite maxim, that a man should work when he works and play when he plays. There was much work before him, and it absorbed all his attention. None must go over until the next day—that is his invariable rule: and so with face devoid of expression he unwariable track. pression, he unweariedly took paper after paper from the great case of files that stood against the wall a little behind his chair to the left, glanced rapidly over each document's contents, affixed his signature and passed the paper to his grave secretary, who, standing by his chair, took it and placed it on the long table to the right. From the court-yard below came the faint noise of the sentries' boots as they paced up and down with one eye ever on their sovereign's window, to see that all was well; while occasionally there would be a little stir in the quarters of the guard on the ground floor of the palace, directly opposite the Emperor's workroom. But in the room itself nothing was heard save the rustling of the paper and the scratching of the imrapidly over each document's contents, paper and the scratching of the imperial pen. Steadily the file was robbed of its contents, while with equal steadiness the pile of papers on

the table increased. Suddenly;
"R-r-r-raus!" (Turn out) came
the rancous cry of a sentry in the
court-yard. The tramp, tramp, tramp of heavy feet, and then the supercilious voice of a young Prussian lieutenant, calling: "Attention! Present arms!" "Dr-r-r-r-r-r-ub—dr-r-r-r-rr-r-r-rub— dr-r-r-r-r-r-r-rub," rolled the drum. Once more the tramp of heavy feet and then quiet.

The Emperor's pen scratched on, and the grave secretary continued to pile up papers on the table. Two minutes later:

"R-r-r-r-aus!" cried the sentry. Again the tramp of heavy feet, again the supercilious voice of the young lieutenant, again the roll of the drum, and finally quiet.

The Emperor took two or three more papers from the file, noted their contents at a glance and affixed to them his signature. Then:

"Rr-r-r-raus?" cried the sentry, and once more there sounded all the noises incident to the turning out of

The Emperor raised his head with a characteristic abrupt motion, looked for the fraction of a minute out of the window and returned to his work. The grave secretary appeared puzzled, but his expression changed to one of

genuine alarm when a little later:
"R-r-r-r-raus!" cried the sentry, with more strenuousness in his voice

The Emperor sat back in his chair with a heavy frown of annoyance. When silence was restored in the court-yard, he spoke. "Please," he said, in his finely modulated voice, to his secretary, "go down to the court-yard—give an order that we wish quietness—say it is our command that the guard shall not again be turned out during our working hours, even if a general approaches." a general approaches."
The secretary bowed and stole softly

out of the room. In a few minutes he was back and had resumed his place by the Emperor's chair. Once more only the rustling of paper and the scratching of the imperial pen broke the stillness, and then;

Tue Emperor swung around in his chair, and fized upon his secretary a Penetrating look of inquiry.
"Your Majesty commands?" said
the secretary, howing low.
"Bring the lieutenant to us."

When the supercilious young Prussian lieutenant stood at attention before outraged Majesty, his face was

as stolid as wax.

"What order did you receive a few minutes ago from our secretary?" asked the Emperor in cold, metallic

when the Emperor in the tones.

"Your Majesty commanded that the guard should not again be turned out during your Majesty's working hours, even for a general," replied the lieutenant, promptly. No sooner had he finished speaking than:

"R-r-r-r-raus!" bawled the sentry.

The grave secretary gasped. The

The grave secretary gasped. The Emperor leaped to his feet. But the voung lieutenant, standing rigidly erect, gazed steadily before him as if he were on dress prade.

"Are we, then, receiving visits from all the kings of Germany and all the royal personages of Europe?" the Emperor asked, with a sardonic gleam in his eye, while the drum beat out

an accompaniment to his words.

"Your Majesty, no," answered the lieutenant. "His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, your Majesty."

"The Crown Prince! Where is he?"

"Your Majesty, in his Royal High-

ness's apartment."
For a few seconds the Emperor stared blankly at his lieutenant: then, with the ghost of a smile fitting about

the corners of his mouth, he turned abruptly and hastily left the room.

On the ground floor of the palace there is an apartment whose Oriental splendor is in striking contrast to the severe plainness of the Emperor's work-room, directly under which it is in the file when Emperor and se situated. In this arpartment a tall, tary begin their afternoon's work.

slender young man wearing a comfortable smoking-jacket paced leisurely up and down, puffing complacently a cigarette. Every now and then he stopped at the window and raised his hand, which motion produced an instantaneous effect.

"R-r-r-r-raus" cried a sentry in the court-yard, and out trooped the guard to stand at attention and present arms, while the drum rolled out a noisy salute.

The young man was vastly amused, and so intent was be upon the per-formance of the soldiers that he did not not hear the door softly open and footsteps stealthily approach. He did not become aware, in fact, that any thing unusual was happening until a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder and he was whirled about to confront the frowning face of the Emperor and the stern demand:
"What means all this?"

"Your Majesty, I—I—I—had nothing to do, and I—I—was—was exercising the soldiers," faltered the young

"Oh! you were excercising the soldiers! You have no work?"

"Your Majesty, n-n-no."
"Very good. Well, we shall find work for you. For the next three days you will remain in your apartment and work over the problem as to how the Crown Prince of Prussia can best utilize his spare moments."

When in the year of our Lord 1888, William II. was proclaimed German Emperor, shivers of apprehension chased themselves up and down the world's backbone, so wide-spread was the belief that the young monarch was possessed of an impetuous, irresponsible nature and an insatible thirst for blood. The world long since has learned its mistake, and the writer of this article believes that Emperor William is now regarded as one of the chief factors in the maintenance of the peace of Europe—so much so that the peace of Europe—so much so, that the reports of his recent trouble with his throat caused even more wide-spread alarm than did his accession. Indeed, those that have had the op-

portunity to observe the emperor in private life know that his character more closely approaches that of an English business man than that of a war lord. It is true that he is fond of the popular of the same and respectively. of the pomp and panoply of the army, but lives there a healthy man any where whose pulse is not quickened by the dash and color of a military spectacle? And if William II. does insist upon an ever-increasing arman-ent, who shall say that, human nature being what it is, and Germany's geo-graphical position being what it is, a great and well-trained army and navy are not essential to his country's very existence?

"A man's residence," the Emperor once remarked, "is the index of his character." Let us look at the Emperor's own residence. Now the Emperor is free to live in several great and luxurious palaces, but he chooses for his permanent home the old gray castle that stands at the head of Unter den Linden in Berlin. He likes this castle, not only because it is unpretentions, but because it recalls to him the great history of his ancestors, and he believes that while there he feels the influence of their cool and philosophic outlook upon life. We have already seen the Emperor in his work-room. In all his appointments this room is eminently business-like, as becomes the room that is the scene of the labors of one of the business men in the world. The flat-topped desk that stands near the middle window is built of ebony on massive lines but is without ornamentation, and on it there seldom reposes anything except a blot-ter, an ivory paper-cutter, a copper ink-well, a steel pen in a wooden holder, and the Emperor's watch. The chair in front of the desk is without a cushion. Two or three leather chairs, a case of files, and a long table complete the furniture. Over the hardwood floor a strip of red carpet ex-tends from the main entrance to the desk but there are no rugs. And the walls are bare except for a large por-trait in oil of Frederick the Great, which is so hung as to permit the emperor, while seated at his desk to look up at it and get inspiration.

The Emperor usually rises about five o'clock, and is generally to be found in his work-room at six. First there is served to him a cup of tea or bouillon and a sandwich. Then, lighting a cigar, he reads over such clippings from newspapers and magazines published all over the world as are deemed worthy of his attention. A little army of men is employed in cutting out these articles and pasting them up. Occasionally the Emperor, fearing that something may have been overlooked about which he should be informed, calls for certain periodicals, but naturally he has to depend almost entirely on the vigilance and judgment of his clerical staff.

At seven o'clock the Emperor is ready to receive the reports of his adjutants and the ministers of state, and to this work he usually devotes some three hours. When the person who is to have an audience is admitted

to the room and makes his bow, the Emperor, who receives standing by his desk, slightly inclines his head in response, and says "please," as a sig-nal for his visitor to begin, listens attentively to what he has to communicate, but never makes any comment. The substance of all the visitor has said, however, is contained in the paper that he invariably hands to the Emperor's secretary at the close of the audience. These papers are numbered in accordance with the order of their receipt, and after the visitor has departed the Emperor usually writes upon the former's communication a terse direction to his secretary, so that, if there are, in connection with it, any papers to be prepared for the imperial signature, they may be ready to hand in the file when Emperor and secre-

generally last from two o'clock until five, the subject-matter of the papers that come before the Emperor could not be more diversified if he were the proprietor of a New York department store insisting on a first-hand acquaintstore insisting on a first-hand acquaint-ance with all the details of his busi-ness. Perhaps the first paper he takes up may relate to an important measure affecting the government of Silesia, or it may be a bill for the palace's kitchen supplies. Then, again, it may be his answer to an invitation from a fellow-monarch, or his opinion on the proposal for a new button for the army. And after in-dorsing a pension for an old soldier, he is as likely as not to finish the afternoon's work by signing the death warrant of a murderer. But, whatever the nature of the paper before him may be, the Emperor has so trained his mind to habits of con-centration that he is able to realize its purport at a glance. If any paper receives unwonted attention, it is probable that it is a bill of household goods or family clothing; the Emperor is of an economical turn of mind, and it is known that his expenditures would be much less, if certain drains would be much less, if certain drains upon his income were not made obligatory by the Empire. An incident that occurred recently illustrates the family's frugality.

The Empress, with two of her court ladies, was sitting on a terrace in the park of Sans Souci, at Potsdam Palace, when another lady of the court and the court ladies.

when another lady of the court, a Countess, approached. The Countess was accompanied by her little girl, and the Empress called to her own little daughter, the Princess Victoria, who was accompanied by the Princess Victoria, who was accompanied by the Princess Victoria, who was always to be seen the princess victoria, who was always to be seen the princess victoria, who was always to be seen the princess victoria, who was always to be seen to be s who was playing down below, to come up and make this child's acquaintance. few minutes later the Empress

"Mamma!" whispered a small voice at her ear, "see what beautiful things that little girl has!"—the Countess's daughter was most expensively dressed, "And it is not Sunday, and there are no Uncle Kings here. And I am a little Princess, and she is a little Countess. And she has on as beautiful things as you give me on Sunday and when an Uncle-King comes. May I put on my beautiful things?"

"No, little sweetheart," the Empress whispered in reply; "your papa is under too great an expense to permit you to wear your good clothes every day. We must be as careful as we can of our clothes, so as to help him in every way possible." And the Empress, stealing a hasty glance at the gorgeous costume worm by the the gorgeous costume worn by the "little Countess's" mother, and doubtless reflecting that the money to pay for it came out of the imperial purse, looked down at her own plain attire with an amused smile.

The Emperor breakfasts with his wife and their flock of six boys and one girl about half past ten o'clock, and dines with them about five, both of these meals waiting upon the finishing of his work. At breakfast the Emperor gives one of the many indications of the influence upon him of his English mother, in his fondness for oatmeal and bacon and eggs. All the children have participated in these family gatherings ever since they were able to sit up in a high-chair, but neither at breakfast nor at dinner is ever an unnecessary word spoken, unless there happens to be a guest pres ent who chats now and then with the Empress. It would be a great mistake, however, to attribute the silence at meal-times to an unsocial spirit; on the part of the Emperor it is merely another manifestation of his penchant for con-centration. "When I eat, I eat," he has more than once remarked; "when I sleep, I sleep; and when I work, I work." Of course the Emperor has to talk at the banquets given at night, but his eating on those occasions is a mere formality.

After breakfast the Emperor attired in the undress uniform of colonel and attended only by his adjutant, takes a stroll in the Thiergarten and before he returns to the palace at two, to begin his afternoon's work, it is his custom to drop in at the office of a minister or foreign diplomat for a little chat, or to visit at the home of a friend. The Emperor's intimates, be it known, are mostly men who do things." That he prefers intellect and achievement to blue blood, is evident to all who come in contact with him, and it has caused no end of heartburning among the old Prussian aristocracy. In his inter-course with his friends, the Emperor is very informal, quite the "good fellow." He likes especially to get together a party of congenial spirits in the summer and take them with him for a cruise on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern along the coast of Norway. The Emperor has not what would be called a profound mind; it is more given to scintillation than to original thinking; but more than one person has testified to his really wonderful ability to talk intelligently on a wide range of topics, and this quality makes him a delightful companion.

Sunday is observed on the Hohenzollern after the strict manner of the English. The Emperor does not work himself, neither will be permit others to work unnecessarily, and all games are prohibited. In the morning he assembles all the servants on the deck, and, standing with bared head, reads to them from the Bible and delivers a long sermon. However and livers a long sermon. However an-achronistic the Emperor's belief in his divine right to rule may seem to Americans, there can be no doubt that his re-ligion is absolutely sincere and a part of his very life.

After his yachting trip the Emper-or is glad to return to the bosom of his family; for he is the most domestic monarch that ever sat on the throne of Prussia. The Berlin Court is not without its scandals, but the Emperor's reputation as a devoted husband and father has never been

impugned. And the Empress is as devoted to him as he is to her. A few weeks before last Christmas the Empress, while conversing at a reception in the Berlin palace with a Baroness whose husband is very rich,

was asked by her what things in the world she liked best.

"Your Majesty, excuse my question," the Baroness added, "but it would be a great honor if I could do something to place you." something to please you."

The Empress smiled in her mother-

ly way.
"My dear," she replied, "it would

not be possible for you to give me the things I like best, for I already have

"Indeed, your Majesty," said the Baroness; "may I make bold to ask

what they are?"
"I can tell you very readily," said
the Empress. "There are four things I prefer to all others, and they all begin with a 'k.' They are my Kaiser (Emperor,) my kinder (children,) my kirche (church,) and my kuche (kitchen.)"-Kurt Matullin, in Everybody's Magazine.

# New Circular Letter to the Clergy.

ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC, JULY 30th, 1903

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 Mas wine. As a testimony of my sstisfac tion and to assure the success of an enterprise so important for the clergy, I hvae charged one of my priests to i spect the manufacture of the liturgical wines of this house. On the very favorable report of this ecclesiastic I do not hesitate to recommend it arew 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, Figr 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 Uape 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 Trail.

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 1 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 hed, 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 1809

## Savings Department

\$6,192,705 Total Assets

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Capital and Reserves General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts and Letters of Credit Correspondence solicited.

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. Tenders for Coal—Public Works, Land Sale—D. D. Chisholm, Pic-nic—Falrmont, 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 ex-tended 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 Wendnesday, 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 visi-tors. Special train arrangements from Sydney and North Sydney are an-nounced.

THE LARGE body of visitors at the picnic at Heatherton four years ago still remember the pleasant and agree-able 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 Heather-ton will hold a picnic to aid in the painting and decorating of the Church. 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 Ari-

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.

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. 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

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 outling. Helf fare everysion rates will be ing. 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 supplementmore 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 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 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 94th Highlanders, was ordered out on Tuesday. Yesterday at 5 a. m. two hundred members of the Halifax militia, passed through here en route 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 unprecedently 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 intermediatories. Plummer, with tears in his eyes, stated Company could not grant further increase. Nothing has been done since. Men agree to sub-mit whole problem in dispute to a committee.

This morning will come about critical point of situatian. 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.:

and 5th inst.:

Josephine Condon, Livingstone's Cove,
Ella M. McEachern, Antigonish,
Helen M. McDonald,
"W C. Robinson, "
Tilly Cook, Bayfield,
Loretta McPherson, Morar,
Chrissie McKinnon, Antigonish,
Cassie McDonald, Upper South River,
Mary C. Floyd, Springfield,
Elieen McSweeney, Antigonish,
Violet Turnbuil, "
Minnie Gilils "
Eileen Power, "
Maggle Gilils, "
Maggle J. McDonald, Glassburn,
Rose Ann McGillivray, Glen Road,
H. Pethick, Antigonish,
Mary Wilmot, "
Teresa McDonald, Antigonish,
The Wonderfull drought

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 showers 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 becomhay 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. 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 enjoy-ment 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' Associa-tion was held in the Court House, Antigonish, on Tuesday, Jun-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.

### PIC - NIC.

J. A. Gillis, Morar.

A Grand Picule will be held on the

school grounds at FAIRMONT,

on the 12th inst., in aid of the New School Fund.

The c mmittee are sparing no pains to make this one of the best Picnics of the season. DON'T MISS IT.

Should the day be unfavorable picule will be held on the next d.y.

FARM FOR SALE. Because of fill-health, the subscriber offers for sale his well known farm at L S. River. It consists of 100 acres more or less, with good dwelling and ether buildings. The situation is convenient, being four miles from Town, one-quarter of mile from kaliway Station, three minutes' walk fom Post Office and school. Half of pu chuse money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Lower South River.

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

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 rolling

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. Mas on 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 1½ years old steer, 4 young

## A PAROCHIAL

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.

FIELD SPORTS

PICTOU,

# Wednesday, July 13,

#### 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

Puriog the month of July the Subscriber wal 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.

BROPHY. MORRISTOWN.

# A HOT DAY!

And still there's more to follow.

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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, 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 Our New Fashioned Striped 2-piece Suits, the swellest thing - 2.50, 3.50, and 5.00 per suit of the season, - - -6.50 and 8.50

1.00, 1.25 and up Office and Store Coats, Serge Coats, 2.00 and 3.00 Flannel Trousers, dark or light, -1 25 and 1.50 Duck Trousers, white or striped, -75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 Boys' Wash Suits, -25c and 50e Boys' Duck Caps,

> 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.

\$5.00 to \$15.00

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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.

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

All Kinds of Plumbing Work Done by Competent Workmen.

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A Full Line of New up-to-date

# SLATER BOOTS and SHOES

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Main Street. N. K. CUNNINGHAM'S.

Sole agent for Slater and Empress Shoes.

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I's marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, make the Mason & Reach one of the truly great Planos of the world.

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

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