

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-second Year.

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No. 28

## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The Hertford Scholarship at Oxford, the most coveted prize at that University, has been won for the second year in succession by a Catholic undergraduate.

The services of the militia may yet cost the town of Sydney more than the reduction in prices promised but not given to the workmen would have done.

Sir Henry Moore Jackson, the new Governor of Trinidad, must be added to the list, published in these columns some months ago, of Catholic sons of Anglican bishops.

"Let the Bachelor Maid keep to her snowy heights. Love is of the valley," says the *Star*. This particular Maid, who for cold selfishness despises marriage, dwells on no snowy heights; she lives in the same valley with the "loving sinners" who are neither maids nor wives, or, if the latter, are unfaithful wives. And the valley, like the famous one in Java, is filled with poisonous vapours.

In the archdiocese of St. John's there are at present 32 churches, 14 convents, 5 other educational institutions and a Catholic population of 45,000; in the diocese of Harbour Grace there are 4 churches, 5 convents, 90 Catholic schools, and a population of 20,000; in the newly erected diocese of St. George's there are 30 churches, 30 schools, 12 convents and a population of 8,300.

Leon Troclet, the Belgian Socialist, being asked how it happened that the clerical party made gains in some parts of the country at the recent elections, answered: "Why! it is all explained by the work they have done. They have founded almost everywhere old-age pension schemes, working-men's dwellings, and co-operative agricultural societies in the country. And though our workmen as a class are profoundly anti-Clerical, yet many individuals in the total mass have been allured away by the prospect of these advantages."

Lord Lansdowne says Parliament cannot remove the offensive language from the Royal Declaration until public opinion on the subject has changed. Mr. Wyndham said the same thing in regard to the grant of a Catholic University to Ireland. The British Government, in effect, tells its Catholic subjects: The things you ask, you have undoubtedly a right to; when Protestant bigotry is dead, we shall give them to you, but not till then. Yet the *Presbyterian Witness* insists that Protestantism is tolerant.

There has been a good deal of newspaper huzzling over Secretary Hay's magnificent display of courage in sending to the Sultan of Morocco a message which the reporters condensed in the words: "Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead." A despatch from Paris to the *New York Tribune*, however, declares that it was the influence of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that procured the release from the bandit of Mr. Perdicaris and his fellow American citizen. M. Delcassé is the ablest and the least anti-clerical member of the Combes cabinet.

In answer to those who accuse the Church of having burnt Joan of Arc,

M. Dunand writes in the *Correspondent* showing that the Bishop of Beauvais was merely a tool in the hands of the English Government who wanted the Maid destroyed because of the mischief she had done and might yet do them. The Bishop himself announced that he was conducting the trial by order of the King of England, and the English government paid all the costs. The Popes never did anything approving directly or indirectly the judgment and condemnation of Joan of Arc; on the contrary, when they learned the facts, they condemned the trial absolutely.

In the *Contemporary Review* for June, Professor Lloyd Morgan writes as follows: "Unquestionably this evolutionary scheme goes beyond, in many points, what has been definitely proved. But I am ready to concede that it does not go beyond what may be proved by further advances in scientific interpretation. Personally, I believe that all this, not perhaps exactly in this form, but in some such form, may hereafter be proved. And I am not ashamed to confess that my belief in the evolutionary interpretation outruns the existing limits of assured certainty. This scientific creed suffices for me." This is an astonishing declaration from a disciple of that school which is in the habit of claiming for natural science the supremacy over religion on the ground that the former demonstrates the truth of its theories, while the latter is based on faith.

Three years ago, Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the germ of tuberculosis, astonished a Medical Congress held in London by declaring that the dread disease could not be transmitted from cattle to men. The British Parliament at once appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate the matter, and this Commission whose Chairman is the distinguished physician Sir Michael Foster, has now presented an interim report. The Commission has proved to its own satisfaction that tuberculosis is identical in man and in the cow, and that since the human disease can assuredly pass to the cow, the chances are that the bovine disease may be transmitted just as easily from the cow to the human being. In view of this probability, the safe thing to do is to sterilize the milk.

A correspondent having written to the *Tablet* to inquire in what respects the Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School will differ from St. Charles' College, Bayswater, which had to close its doors last year, another correspondent answers by saying: "There is one important point in which the new school will differ from St. Charles' and to which I should like to call particular attention. It is to be controlled, administratively and financially, by a Board of Governors consisting mainly of laymen. It is hoped that in this way the permanency of the school will be secured; and that the Catholic laity, having a real voice in its management, will take a great interest in its development, and that thus an all-round efficiency may be maintained." Gradually the laity are coming again to occupy the position which they held before the religious revolution of the seventeenth century necessitated the placing of the Catholic world under martial law.

The saddest of the religious vagaries which have yet appeared is the divine honours paid to-day in England to a Church of England minister who blasphemously styles himself the Lamb of God. To such depths may rational beings descend when they try to solve the problem of religion for themselves. And this is what they are bidden to do by all the great teachers outside the Catholic Church. President Hadley of Yale told his graduating classes the other day that the religion of God has for its only creed a loyalty to something larger than ourselves. Under this broad definition the disciples of Dowie, of Mrs. Eddy and even of Smyth-Piggott, the blasphemer above referred to, may boldly range themselves. In the individuals who make these preposter-

ous claims, their disciples see something "larger than themselves," and they are "loyal" to it.

We have long been accustomed to hear the material prosperity of Protestant countries cited as a proof of the superior quality of their religion, but the recent preacher of a baccalaureate sermon in New England who prophesied that in the next half century a billionaire would be no more a rarity than a millionaire is to-day, is the boldest worshipper of the almighty dollar who has ever masqueraded as a minister of Christ. The sermon has given Mr. Thomas W. Lawson an occasion to express his opinion on the subject, which he does as follows:

I do not know an American "billionaire" who has acquired his billions honestly, even legally honestly. . . . The truth is, there is not a "billionaire" in America but has committed crimes enough in the accumulation of his billions to send him to state prison for 300,000 years if for each crime committed he had received one-half the sentence which has been meted out during the last five years to the heretofore honest men who become defaulters directly through the workings of Amalgamated Copper.

The claims of an Indiana doctor to have produced life from inanimate matter have been chronicled in the press. Journals like the *New York Tribune* and *Montreal Star* thought it well to counterbalance the reports of their news columns by editorials in which they pooch-pooch the alleged discovery; but that valuable family newspaper the *Halifax Herald* devotes a great deal more space to its reports than do its contemporaries, publishing them at considerable length in two issues of last week, under such sensational headings as "He Brings Life From Chemicals," and "Dr. Charles W. Littlefield Tells How He Produces Life in Bugs," and omits altogether to inform its readers that such statements are utterly unscientific, and that the Author of Life has not yet signified His intention of conferring on any human being the prerogative which hitherto has been His alone.

The Marquette League, whose object is "to preserve the Catholic Indians in the United States in their faith and to bring its consolations to the thousands still living in paganism," has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The League asks for money to reclaim the two thousand children to whom the Catholic Indian schools were obliged to close their doors when the Government appropriations were withdrawn; to erect eighteen missionary chapels urgently needed; to support at least ten more missionaries and twenty trained Indian catechists. The work must be done at once or it will be too late. "Another generation," says the circular issued by the League, "will see the uncivilized and heathen Indian either absorbed by a vicious, soul-destructive frontier civilization or buried in pauperism."

We have no sympathy with the remarks made by several of our contemporaries concerning the Italians at Sydney. These poor fellows have fled from the starvation with which they were threatened by the oppressive tax-laws of "United Italy," and they think the hardship caused by small wages here is light compared with what they endured at home. Moreover, their ignorance of our language prevents them from understanding the situation, and realising the principle for which their fellow workmen are fighting. At the same time, we cannot admit that the wages which such men as these can live on deserve to be called a living wage. What Kipling has said of "single men in barracks" applies with tenfold force to single men in shacks such as these Italians live in. Put an Italian in a house of his own with his wife and family, and he is as good a citizen as can be desired. Let him live with twenty or thirty others in a miserable hovel, and he and his comrades will give trouble to the police. A living wage is one on which a man may marry and bring up a family.

There have been bloody persecutions of the Church in France, but never a meaner or pettier one than the present. Matthew Hale, a non-Catholic correspondent of the *Boston Globe*, tells how General Jeannerad was recently removed from the command of the First Army Corps because he had praised the work of the Sisters of Charity. A naval lieutenant at Toulon was dismissed because he was seen to genuflect in a church in that city. A tobacco dealer lost his license because he had said the Rosary with his family, though he protested that it was with the doors and windows closed. Mr. Hale describes the present system of government in a way that Americans can easily understand, when he says: "It is as if the administration at Washington appointed all the governors of states, through them the mayors of cities, the registrars of voters, the boards of police, the judges of election, the courts, highest and lowest, the officers of the army and navy, the professors in the colleges, the teachers in the schools, the railroad employees, and the dealers in tobacco, which last is in France a state monopoly."

Several hundred "jackies and jollies" from the British Mediterranean Squadron recently visited the Pope. His Holiness praised them for their observance of discipline and devotion to duty, and thanked the government of "grand Great Britain for the liberty granted to the Catholic religion." Officers and men were then entertained at luncheon, the tables being waited on by English ladies of rank. This visit to the Vatican reminds one of the London dailies that "in all ranks of the navy Roman Catholics abound. One of their number, Admiral Lord Walter Kerr has been First Sea Lord of the Admiralty these five years; another, Vice-Admiral Sir Hilary Andoe, has been Admiral-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; a third, Rear-Admiral Bickford, is, by the way, that 'nice' Captain Bickford whom R. L. Stevenson mentions in the *Vailima Letters*." A correspondent of the same paper remarks how the name of Nelson is now connected with theological polemics; the present Earl is one of the foremost laymen in the Church of England; one of his sons is an Anglican rector; two others and their mother, the late Countess Nelson, entered the Catholic Church.

In Colgate Baker's severe indictment of Japan, our readers will remember that he said that the immoral ideas of this peculiar people seem to exercise a dangerous fascination upon the Europeans who visit the country. It would almost seem as though they could do it at long-range also, judging by the admiration, or at least the absence of censure, for the wholesale commission of suicide by Japanese officers and men when they find themselves surrounded by Russians. Even those who escaped from the transport *Kinshu Maru*, after having reported the disaster, asked permission to disembowel themselves because they had solemnly pledged themselves to do so when in danger of capture. And this most wicked practice is held up to admiration by British and American journalists because, forsooth, it makes the Japanese soldiers and sailors fight more desperately! Here we have "the end justifies the means," with a vengeance. When the war began, we were inclined to sympathize with Japan, but our sympathy has grown less with every fresh piece of knowledge we have acquired concerning its people. Rather than ideals so pernicious as "hara-kiri" should prevail and infect other races, it were better that the whole Japanese nation should perish off the face of the earth.

A professor of theology in a Massachusetts college has an article in the *North American Review*, in which he says that the present unwillingness to believe in eternal punishment is due to the growth of a spirit of toleration. This is true in a sense, the same sense in which it is true that toleration is due to private judgment. Private

judgment begets religious indifference, religious indifference begets toleration, and toleration begets liberal views of future punishment. Men have grown so tolerant of the crimes of their fellow-men that they are no longer willing to believe that any one commits a crime deliberately. Heredity and environment are invoked to explain every sort of wrong-doing. Hence arises the demand for the abolition of capital punishment, and the mawkish sympathy which fills a murderer's cell with bouquets. This condition of things has been reached by a circuitous route; it could and should have been reached much sooner. Calvin's theory of predestination destroyed free-will in man and without free-will there cannot be crime. Calvin made God a monster who punishes eternally the offences which men cannot help committing. In the Catholic system of theology hell is the inevitable consequence of the unrepented abuse of free will.

The Sydney jury which acquitted John McRae of the murder of his father may have had some slight grounds for doubting whether death was caused by the blow. But the evidence presented in court makes the young man appear more guilty than did the first sensational newspaper reports. There was no fierce fight; only one blow was struck. We can imagine a case wherein a son might be justified in striking his father in self-defence; to strike him merely to quiet him when he was noisy is an act so unfilial that the absence of any punishment for its commission is exceedingly to be regretted. We believe that it is not customary to indict a man for a lesser offence involved in a graver charge, after he has been found not guilty of the latter. On this occasion, it seems to us, the custom would have been best honoured by breaking it. There is another phase of the case, however. John McRae was engaged in the illegal business of selling liquor. Such men do not care to call in the officers of the law to subdue the disorder which inevitably occurs in their saloons from time to time. They prefer to police their own premises in rough and ready fashion, rather than run the risk of having a case made out against them under the Scott Act. If John McRae has a conscience, it will surely accuse him of the awful crime of parricide. And he may blame the deed on the accursed traffic in which he was engaged.

The *Montreal Star*, replying to a "Bachelor Maid" who has expressed her contempt for marriage, says: "The women who have enshrined themselves in the world's heart are women who beautified love. The loving sinners even—the Magdalenes, the Marguerites, the Francescas—go into the Kingdom before the cold-hearted saints." This is very bad morality, and shows an entire ignorance of what goes to constitute a saint. All the saints have loved God and their fellowmen with an ardent love; none of them has been cold-hearted. What the world calls love is generally lust, and the nasty thing cannot be beautified by giving it a beautiful name. The *Star* seems to think that when our Lord said: "Much is forgiven her because she hath loved much." He referred to Magdalen's guilty delights and not to the true and spiritual love of Himself which had then awakened in her heart. To excuse and justify lust, man will not stop short of blasphemy. Magdalen is glorified not by her sin but by her repentance; Goethe, a libertine himself, sends Marguerite to heaven; but the clean-minded Dante places Francesca in hell. We have no sympathy with the ideas of this "Bachelor Maid," but we believe that marriage very often begins in selfishness, and, when there are no children, ends there. When men and women deliberately agree to frustrate nature, as so many are doing to-day in those portions of the world which claim the highest culture and civilization, no unmarred selfishness can equal theirs. Better far to remain a bachelor, or a bachelor maid, than to enter into one of those unholy unions.

Professional Cards

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Dentist,  
Office: Old Halifax Bank Building.  
Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

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DENTIST.  
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Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY  
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OFFICE: THOMSON'S BUILDING,  
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**MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS**  
First class workmanship and satisfaction  
guaranteed in all kinds of Marble and Granite  
Cemetery work.  
Prices to Suit all.  
Designs and prices on application.  
JOHN McISAAC,  
St. Andrews,  
Antigonish, N. S.

**LAND SALE.**  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA  
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH, S.S.  
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE, A.D. 1904.  
IN THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD McMILLAN, deceased.  
To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court  
House, in Antigonish, in the County aforesaid,  
on  
Tuesday, the 19th day of July, A.D. 1904.  
at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
pursuant to a license to sell real estate granted  
herein and bearing date the 6th day of June,  
A. D. 1904.  
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim,  
property and demand of the said archibald  
McMillan, deceased, being an undivided  
one half part or moiety subject to the  
right of dower therein of that certain  
piece or parcel of  
**LAND**  
situate lying and being at Pihketown in the  
County of Antigonish, bounded and described  
as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards  
the North by the lands of Alexander G. Chisholm,  
towards the East by the lands of John  
Chisholm, towards the South by lands of  
erick McGillivray and towards the West by  
the West River (so called), containing several  
five acres more or less.  
Terms—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale,  
remainder on delivery of deed.  
DAN. McMILLAN,  
Administrator.

**WILLIAM CHISHOLM,**  
Proctor for the estate,  
Dated Antigonish, N. S., June 6th, A.D. 1904.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**  
On and after Sunday, June 13th, 1904, trains  
will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:  
LEAVE ANTIGONISH—  
No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and  
Truro, . . . . .  
" 20 Express for Halifax, . . . . .  
" 25 Express for Sydney, . . . . .  
" 55 Mixed for Miramichi, . . . . .  
" 86 Express for Truro, . . . . .  
" 19 Express for Sydney.  
All trains run by Atlantic Standard  
Twenty-four o'clock is midnight  
Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through  
Express trains between Montreal and  
Maritime provinces.  
Moncton, N. B., June 9, 1904.

**Your Hair**

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out."  
Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.  
\$1.00 a bottle. 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.

"When the English tongue we speak  
Why is 'break' not rhymed with  
'break'?"  
Will you tell me why it's true  
We say 'sew,' but likewise 'few'!  
And the maker of a verse  
Cannot cap his 'horse' with 'worse'?"  
'Beard' sounds not the same as  
'heard'!  
'Cord' is different from 'word'!  
'Cow' is cow, but 'low' is low!  
'Shoe' is never rhymed with 'foe.'  
Think of 'hose' and 'dose' and 'lose'!  
And of 'goose'—and yet of 'choose'!  
Think of 'comb' and 'tomb' and  
'bomb'!  
'Doll' and 'roll' and 'home' and  
'some'!  
And since 'pay' is rhymed with 'say,'  
Why not 'paid' with 'said,' I pray?  
We have 'blood' and 'food' and  
'good'!  
'Mould' is not pronounced like 'could.'  
Wherefore 'done,' but 'gone' and  
'lone'?"  
Is there any reason known?  
And, in short, it seems to me  
Sound and letters disagree.  
*Bangalore's Magazine.*

**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,  
Worsted 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!

1st. That desirable Residential Property situate on Pleasant Street, Antigonish, lately owned by S. O'Donoghue, deceased. Also several Building Lots adjacent thereto.  
2nd. A Building Lot, situate on Main Street, Antigonish, and known as the Roach property, would make a fine stand for a store.  
3rd. A Building Lot, 56 feet by 78 feet, situate on Court Street, Antigonish.  
For further particulars apply to  
E. LAVIN GIRROIR,  
Barrister.

**SIMON W.**  
No. 19141. Race record, 2:25.

A beautiful Chestnut Stallion, 10 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs, stands by breed and performance. Will stand the present season at the owner's stable, St. Ninian Street, cross long bridge from D. McIsaac's forge.



Terms—To insure, \$10.00, payable when mare proves with foal; season, \$5.00, payable 1st August, 1904; single service, \$2.50, payable at time of service.  
All mares at owners' risk.  
F. E. RUDDERHAM, Owner  
Antigonish, N. S.

**Young Harry Allison.**

This fine stallion, only four years old, weighs 1200 pounds, stands 16 hands high, color coal black, will stand the season of 1904 as follows: At the stable of Angus McDonald, Big, Fraser's Mills, every alternate Mondays and Tuesdays, commencing on the 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 suitable for roadster and general purposes.  
Terms—Single service, \$3; season \$5; to ensure, \$6.  
P. J. LANDRY, Pomquet, Owner.  
June 13, 1904.

**FOR SALE.**

A number of Wood Lots owned by the undersigned at Pleasant Valley For terms and particulars apply to McIsaac & Chisholm, Barristers etc. Antigonish.  
ANGUS McGILLIVRAY, Donald's Son,  
Cross Roads Ohio.

**A Great Ordination.**  
Rome, June 1.—One of the most impressive sights to be seen in Rome is a great ordination in St. John Lateran's—such as that which took place Saturday, May 28.

All that took place Saturday, and the little army of "ordinandi," was, with few exceptions, drawn from the usual sources—there were young men belonging to the different religious orders, Propaganda students who in a year or two will have been scattered through all the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world, French, Italians, Americans, Irish, Scotch, English, and so on.  
But at this ordination there was also a specially interesting group of men—all of them converts, all of them in the prime of life, all of them more or less remarkable. One of the candidates for subdiaconate was the Rev. Hugh Benson, the son of the late Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury. A short year ago he was still a member of the Established Church. Since his reception he has found time to write a brilliant pamphlet, "The City on the Hill," which should prove a light to many he has left groping in the dark behind him, and he has convinced his new ecclesiastical superiors, both in London and Rome, that he has a true vocation for the priesthood. He has resided here in Rome at the house of the Pious Missionaries at San Silvestro in Capite, where he found before him another distinguished convert, whose name was in many mouths and many newspapers last year. This was no other than the Rev. Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans became Anglican Vicar of St. Michael's Shoreditch, London, many years ago, and soon grew noted for its activity in working among the people, and especially the poorest and most abandoned of the poor people who live in that dismal quarter. He trained his Anglican flock in almost all the dogmas and practices of the Catholic Church. He "said Mass" for them every morning, had Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, recited the rosary with them, heard confessions, taught devotion to the Blessed Mother of God and the saints. He was a firm believer in the Branch Theory of the Church, and honestly believed not only that Anglican clergymen had real orders, but that he might teach the whole cycle of Catholic doctrine and still remain an Anglican. The Bishop of London called him to book for some of his practices, and secured a legal decision forbidding them. "Father" Evans was forced to reflect. Reflection led to study and prayer for light, with the result that shortly after he was received into the true Church. A Low Church Vicar was sent to take his place at St. Michael's—but he found himself preaching to empty benches. The congregation had asked permission to have a still unfinished Catholic Church opened in the neighborhood for them, and flocked in large numbers to Mass and to a sermon preached by a priest who had a few years before been an Anglican minister. Within a few months over a hundred of them were received into the Church. Mr. Evans came to Rome, and last Saturday he "took the step," and was ordained subdiacon.

He is to be ordained priest before the close of the year, and in twelve months or so from now he will be back in London working again among the people. Near him in the sanctuary of St. John Lateran's was the Rev. W. H. Drage, a convert of some years standing. He was formerly curate of the Anglican Church of All Saints, Plymouth, and such was the influence of his life and teaching on his people that nearly two hundred of them, aided by the Grace of God, followed his example and became Catholics.  
The famous Anglican community, known as the "Cowley Fathers," has given many distinguished converts to Catholicism. For instance, the pious Father Luke Rivington, who died a couple of years ago, began life as a devout member of this "religious order," and ended it as one of the most indefatigable of London priests and one of the most earnest and popular preachers in London. His friends have erected a memorial to him in the new Cathedral of Westminster. But death had hardly removed Father Luke when his place was taken by another ex-Cowley Father, the Rev. Basil Mathurin, who since his conversion and ordination, has become famous as one of the most gifted preachers in the Catholic Church in England. Well, the same community of Cowley Fathers was represented at the ordination last Saturday by the Rev. E. R. Grimes. Mr. Grimes, while still an Anglican, did wonders for the reform of Plain Chant in the Anglican Communion, and was regarded as a great authority on the subject. He, too, was ordained a subdiacon of the Catholic Church. With them stood the Rev. Sydney Williams, another ex-Anglican curate—now a Catholic subdiacon.  
Among the deacons were two distinguished converts. The Rev. C. F. Norgate was formerly Anglican curate of St. John's, Sutton-on-Plym. In another year or so he will return to London as a priest and a member of a very interesting body of priests known as the "Westminster Diocesan Missionaries." Most, if not all, of these have been Anglican clergymen who have now given their lives to the heroic task of converting their countrymen to the faith of their fathers. Finally, the Rev. W. W. Hume was ordained a deacon. He used to be curate of St. Michael's to the Rev. Mr. Evans, and like his Vicar, he was decidedly "High" as an Anglican. In fact, he was so high as to incur the particular odium of the true-blue Kenites who invaded St. Michael's one Sunday during service and made a football of the curate for some minutes.

**"Stiff-Legged Americans."**

Even the *New York Times*, never distinguished for friendliness to things Papal or Catholic, cannot forbear making the following reasonable comment on the boorishness of the Americans who recently refused to conform to Vatican etiquette:  
"There will be a mild but general curiosity as to the identity of the Americans whose behavior while in the Vatican recently has moved the palace authorities to warn the introducers of visitors there that they must guarantee that such persons will conform to the etiquette of the place by kneeling before the Pope and kissing his hand. The Americans who refused to give these evidences of respect for the Pontiff probably imagined that they were manifesting the noble pride which, not without reason, is supposed to be an American characteristic, but of course they were simply acting like bores—of whom every country has more than enough. Opinions may honestly differ as to whether it is compatible with manly dignity to kneel before a fellow mortal, but those who deny it, or who even have doubts on the subject, can very easily avoid what they consider a humiliation, at least as far as the Pope is concerned, by keeping out of his presence. If they do enter his home of their own volition, it is the commonest of decent manners to comply with the long established and universally known customs of that home. The Pope is not on view as a curiosity, but he receives visitors as the head of a great Church, and the fact that he does not exclude those who are not members of that Church is the strongest of arguments why those non-members, when they do enter his presence, should not affront him by what is, under the circumstances, an impudent assault upon the validity of his claims to a special reverence. Had those stiff-legged Americans been dragged into the Vatican against their will, we could have applauded their obstinate maintenance of the erect attitude as long as they could, but as their admission there was a favor for which they must have asked with a good deal of humble assiduity, right-minded people in America and elsewhere can only be ashamed of them."  
Joules, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

studying for some time at the Bede College under the direction of the Right Rev. Monsignor Prior. This remarkable institute was founded about seven years ago by Leo XIII., and during that time has sent a truly earnest body of convert priests to work in England. The newly-appointed Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Westminster is one of them, and Father Theed, who is already well-known as a missionary, is another. From all this it will be seen that the Catholic Church continues to make progress in England. It is worth noting, too, that all the above-named are Oxford men.—*Vox Urbis, in New York Freeman.*

**Pius X., Del Val, and Svampa.**

Through his secretary, Merry del Val, the pope has quarreled with President Loubet of France for visiting the king of Italy in the city of Rome. Through his cardinal arch-bishop, Svampa, the pope has himself visited the king of Italy in the city of Bologna. They are in error therefore who think that Pius X. has committed himself to the reactionary policy which would deny the legal existence of the king of Italy in all those cities and provinces over which the bishop of Rome at one time exercised a secular as well as a spiritual jurisdiction.  
Bologna surrendered its liberties to Boniface VIII. six hundred years ago. It acknowledged the bishop of Rome as its secular administrator till 1860, when it was separated from the papal kingdom by the house of Savoy, now reigning throughout Italy. It was an appanage to the see of Rome in as clear a sense as any city or province lying outside Rome itself. Fifty years ago the pope was king in Bologna just as he was king in any other part of the ecclesiastical principality which stretched across Italy from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic and which thereby cut Italian unity in two. The house of Savoy today, in holding and governing the city of Bologna, encroaches upon the integrity of the temporal power which the pope does not really exercise anywhere but which, according to strict papal theory, he ought to exercise in Bologna as much as in the Campagna.

Yet it was in the city of Bologna that Svampa, archbishop and cardinal, paid a conspicuously official visit to the king of Italy. The king was occupying the municipal palace. Svampa drove to see him in his gala carriage, with his mounted carabineers accompanying him and with his musicians playing the national Italian hymn. No such incident has ever before taken place within the territories which once constituted the now extinguished papal kingdom. The spectacle of a cardinal's band playing the national hymn in an ancient papal city on the occasion of a ceremonious recognition of the secular usurper by the cardinal in person is absolutely unprecedented.

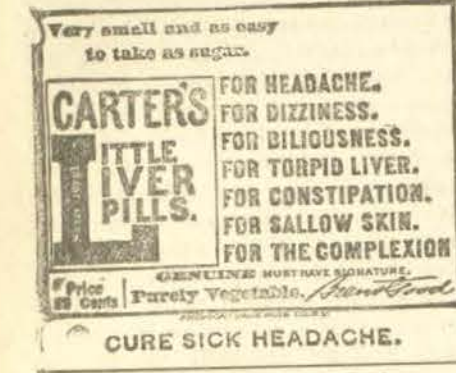
Can it be that Merry del Val went farther than the pope had intended in his rebuke to President Loubet? Is the action taken through the cardinal a mitigation, without loss of dignity, of the action taken through the secretary? Or does the pope mean to imply that while he will not recognize Victor Emmanuel as king in Rome he is perfectly willing to recognize him as king in all parts of Italy outside the sacred city?  
Whichever of these questions may reach the real source of the present diplomatic paradox, Pius X. seems likely to recede from at least a part of the temporal claims of his predecessors.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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FOR BILIOUSNESS,  
FOR TORPID LIVER,  
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FOR SALLOW SKIN,  
FOR THE COMPLEXION

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UNCLE PARKER'S POCKET.

"Now, my dear girl, let us face the situation. It is a crisis, I admit; but everything in this world may be got over, if we only face it in the proper manner. First of all, what have we to consider?"

Mr. Harry Rakely was supporting his young wife tenderly, and that young wife was weeping bitterly and hopelessly on his shoulder. Even the term of determination in which he spoke failed to put any courage into her; she only shook her head and wept the more. They had been married but two months, and it is scarcely too much to say that they had been ideally happy during that time. And now to-night their castle had tumbled about their ears like a house of cards.

"The first thing to consider, my love, is that Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla will be here in something less than half an hour, and will expect something to eat; the second thing to consider is that there is nothing in the house and no prospect of getting anything."

"Oh—that brutal man at the Stores!" wailed Bella Rakely. "I tried to argue with him—I tried to reason with him; he was like marble." "My dearest girl," said Harry, with a smile, "a Stores is generally possessed of a heart; it isn't to be expected. More than that, we have to remember that this man has been worrying us for payment for some time past, and is probably getting anxious; he has seized this opportunity to endeavor to squeeze money out of us."

"But you know, Harry, we have no money," said Bella. "Practically, we have none, my darling; theoretically, we have plenty. To-night as you know, I shall receive the sum of over fifty pounds; I have particularly asked Robinson to send it in notes, so that I may pay some things at once. Did you tell the man at the Stores that I should receive a large sum to-night?"

"Of course I did, Harry dear; and he laughed and said something about some one named Walker. Then, of course, I said that I was not accustomed to have my word doubted, and I walked out of the shop."

"Quite right, darling," said Harry. "The only thing is what are we to do?"

Let it be explained that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rakeley had—partly from motives of economy and partly in order that a rising young writer should receive that inspiration he could not get in London—taken up their residence, immediately after a very short honeymoon, in the picturesque little town of Longdip Cross. There in a very light-hearted fashion, they had patronized the one large shop in the place—dignified by the name of "Stores"—and had ordered everything they required. In a most unaccountable fashion money had failed to come in so readily as they had anticipated; the proprietor of the Stores had hinted that payment would be esteemed a favor and had been put off with promises. Now, at the very psychological moment of their lives, the man had taken what they regarded as a mean advantage of them and had them at his mercy.

Uncle Parker was a very important element in their lives. He was very rich and a little difficult to get on with, and he had viewed their excursion into matrimony with some contempt and many ominous shakings of the head. And three days before the crisis at which we have hinted, he had written to say that he and his wife, Aunt Lucilla, intended to come down and see the young couple, have a cold supper and catch the last train back to London. At the same time he broadly hinted in his letter that they expected to have to put up with inconveniences.

That, of course, put Bella Rakeley in her mettle; she instantly determined that Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla should have the best and daintiest cold supper that could be provided in the town of Longdip Cross, and, it having happened that Harry had had work accepted to the value of over fifty pounds, and payment promised at the latest by the very date of the visit of Uncle Parker, she quite gaily ordered various things to be cooked and daintily prepared at those same Stores, added a bottle or two of wine, and airily promised that payment should be forthcoming at the proper time. In accordance with her wishes, everything had been done, and she had actually seen the tempting dishes set out in the pastry cook's department at the Stores, but there the proprietor declared they should remain until he had "something on account."

Bella had interviewed him, and had pleaded with him, but in vain. He scouted the idea of a large sum of money coming in on that identical evening; he wanted, to use his own phrase, "to see the color of it" at once. So that matters were at deadlock at the very hour Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla were expected.

Now, it happened that Uncle Parker was of an obstinate disposition, and that anything like an attempt of coercion into any given line to action was certain to set him off in quite the opposite direction. And it happened on this particular evening, on arriving at the railway station of Longdip Cross, Aunt Lucilla meekly suggested that they should engage the one fly in the station yard to drive them to the house. But for this suggestion Uncle Parker would undoubtedly have taken the fly, but under the circumstances he immediately decided to walk.

"It's going to rain, dear," urged Aunt Lucilla.

"Let it!" retorted Uncle Parker, and strode away out of the station, followed by his spouse.

Aunt Lucilla was right. It did rain. Uncle Parker was unprovided with

an umbrella, and obstinately declined to go under that held by his wife; consequently it happened that by the time he reached the house Uncle Parker was remarkably wet about the shoulders and much in need of being dried immediately.

With many fears for his safety and many expressions of concern at the fact that he should be wet, Harry hurried him upstairs and insisted that his coat and waistcoat should be removed at once. Uncle Parker, seriously alarmed upon finding how very damp he was, removed them hurriedly and then donned a coat of Harry's.

The damp garments were taken down into the kitchen and spread before the fire, there was nothing else to spread before the fire, and by the appearance of things, there never would be. Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla went into the little dining-room, where the table had been already laid with a goodly display of wedding presents.

"I'm that hungry," said Uncle Parker, looking about him with a smile, "that I could eat anything, I do believe. I hope you won't be long, my dears; and I hope you'll manage something tasty."

They met in the kitchen—that unhappy bride and bridegroom—and, after one long, despairing look at each other, fell into each other's arms. Susan, the one servant, who understood probably more of their difficulties than any one else, looked on sympathetically.

"My darling," cried Harry, desperately, "something must be done. Reduced to such an extremity as this, we must use desperate means. Something must be smuggled out and pawned."

"Quite out of the question," said Bella, despairingly. Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla know every wedding present by heart, and Aunt Lucilla would notice a gap in a moment. There's only one thing to be done; we must go up and tell them; we must confess," said the poor little bride, with a sob, "we must confess that we are failures—and bankrupts—and that we ought to be—" "Oh, mum—look at this 'ere!"

The cry had come from Susan—not a loud cry, but with a certain feverish eagerness about it. And Susan was down on her knees before the fire and was eagerly examining something in the pocket of the waistcoat of Uncle Parker, then hanging on a chair back. It was the large gold watch of Uncle Parker which he had left, attached to its large gold chain, in the waistcoat itself.

"Susan, get up from your knees this moment!" exclaimed Bella, in a startled whisper.

"I could pop round the corner with this 'ere—to a shop I know, with three knobs 'anging outside it—an' could get enough to pay for 'alf a dozen suppers," said Susan, fingering the watch lovingly. "An' the last post ain't in yet, sir."

Harry looked at his wife with a white face. "We could do it," he whispered desperately. "By the last post Robinson's money must come; we can pay off everything, then. Susan—off with you!"

Susan was quick; in less time than it takes to write she had visited that curious shop 'round the corner," had obtained a generous advance on the watch and had sped away to the Stores. The proprietor, evidently surprised, handed her the dishes for the first course. She raced home gleefully.

Uncle Parker had not expected it; he murmured something faintly about extravagance. That first course was a great success; and all the time the two young people were waiting and listening anxiously for the postman's knock.

"We will have the sweets, Susan," said young Mrs. Rakeley, with dignity, and Susan disappeared.

She was gone a very long time, at last Bella jumped up, and with a little murmured apology, ran out after her. Another long wait and then Harry, fearing disaster, murmured his apology and ran out also.

Directly he reached the kitchen he understood the full nature of the disaster. The wily proprietor of the Stores, seeing that at last he had forced solid cash out of the young people, determined to make hay while the sun should shine, accordingly, he refused to deliver up the remainder of the supper until he should receive further payment.

"We're in for it, my love," said Harry. "We've begun—and we can't stop now. I must see what else there is."

There was a gold cigar case. They emptied out the cigars, and once more Susan raced out into the night to secure the remainder of the supper. Uncle Parker was growing impatient when she came in, hot and flushed, and set it on the table.

"I think, my dears, I ought to be getting into my coat—to say nothing of my waistcoat," said Uncle Parker. "There's a tightness about the armholes of this coat of Harry's that doesn't go well with chicken pie."

"You'll have to wait a bit, uncle," said Harry, hurriedly. "I wouldn't have you catch cold for the world, you know; and the coat—to say nothing of the waistcoat—is not nearly dry."

"I'd no idea the rain had been so heavy," said Aunt Lucilla.

It was at this moment that Harry became aware of an apparition near the door, no other than Susan, who was beckoning to him in a spectral fashion and evidently forming words with her lips, although nothing could be heard. Once more he excused himself and went outside.

"O! If you please, sir—the postman—"

"Yes—yes; what's he brought?" asked Harry, seizing the arm of the girl in his excitement.

"Nothing, sir!" said Susan, and, understanding to the full all that that statement meant, began to weep

hysterically. "O! If I should be took up, sir, for leavin' watches an' things unbeknown—"

"We won't let you get into trouble," said Harry. Then, as Bella came out into the little hall and looked into his face, he added, blankly: "It's all over, my dear; the postman has brought nothing, and Uncle Parker's watch and cigar case cannot possibly be rescued from oblivion to which Susan has consigned them. We will go back, arm in arm, and throw ourselves upon Uncle Parker's mercy."

They went in, arm in arm, and faced their guests. Uncle Parker at the moment of their entrance was whispering to Aunt Lucilla and smiling broadly. Aunt Lucilla was laughing and nodding in reply.

"We've been talking about you, my dears," said Uncle Parker, shaking his head at them, "very seriously, and we want to know what you mean by it?"

"O! If you please, Uncle Parker," stammered Bella, "we never really meant—"

"Well, I'm sure I hope you did, my dear," said Aunt Lucilla. "We have been talking about your marriage, and we have come to the conclusion that in all probability, although you don't admit it, you have had something of a struggle. Now, this supper to-night—you can't do this kind of thing for nothing you know."

"It hasn't cost us very much," said Harry, finding it difficult, even at that moment, to hide a smile.

"Now I tell you what your Aunt Lucilla and I are going to do about this," said Uncle Parker, diving behind him into his hip pocket. "I'm going to give you"—Uncle Parker had got out after much exertion a fat pocket-book and had spread it before him on the table—"I'm going to give you something I brought down on purpose."

He pulled out certain crisp rustling pieces of paper and spread them out with a large hand. "There's ten—and ten's twenty—and ten's thirty—and ten's forty; and that's because I'm pleased with you. Forty pound—and you can buy yourself any little thing you happened to want. Don't thank me; I won't be thanked. And, for goodness sake, let me have my coat and waistcoat!"

"Very funny thing," said Uncle Parker, as he walked back to the station that night, escorted by Harry. "When I came to put my coat on I found my watch in the left-hand pocket instead of the right. That's your Aunt Lucilla's fault; always makes me dress in a hurry."—Tom Gallon, in Black and White.

Lime Juice for Me. Sovereign Lime Juice. Tell you what, there's nothing like Lime Juice when you're sizzling. A tall cold one of Sovereign Lime Juice with the ice tinkling against the glass, and a straw to make it last long, is the finest thirst-quencher I ever tasted. Just try it once, and see if you don't agree with me. IN 10c, 15c, 25c & 50c BOTTLES. At all grocers and druggists SIMSON BROS. CO. LONDON. HALIFAX N.S.

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

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ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above-named defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to or against that certain lot, piece or parcel of LAND situate, lying and being at Livingstone's Cove, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: on the North by lands of the heirs of the late Duncan Livingstone and Livingstone's Brook (so-called), on the East by lands of the heirs of Duncan Livingstone aforesaid, on the South by lands of John McNeil and Allan McNeil, and on the West, by lands of Allan Adams, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. The same having been levied upon under execution issued pursuant to an Order of the Honourable Court granted herein the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1904, on a judgment recovered herein, which was recorded for upwards of one year. Terms: Twenty per cent. deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of deed. D. D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County. W. Chisholm, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., Jan 22nd, 1904.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

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THURSDAY, JULY 14.

CEUD MILE FAILTE.

To-day Antigonish, for the second time receives, a visit from an ambassador of the Holy Father. We cannot show him a sky as blue as that of his native Italy; our decorations are far inferior to those which greeted him in Havana; our church functions will be less elaborate than those in which he has taken part in the Basilica at Ottawa. But from the piazza of the Bishop's house he may view a landscape as charming as any he has seen in his travels, and a group of church buildings which would do credit to a much larger community. And we can assure him that the clergy and laity who gather to meet him are not surpassed by any in the world in their loyalty to their own first pastor and through him to the Great White Shepherd of Christendom. Huzzas may not spring as readily to our lips as to those of the warm-hearted Latin races, but our enthusiasm, if less demonstrative, is none the less deep; and to-day in this the Scottish capital of New Scotland, little village of fifteen hundred souls though it be, there are a hundred thousand welcomes for his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignore Donato Sbaretti.

## SIR HORACE PLUNKETT AND HIS CRITICS.

Sir Horace Plunkett's recent book, "Ireland in the New Century," is meeting a good deal of criticism from Nationalist journals, some of which is justified and some is not. He certainly has at heart the revival of Irish industries, and those who, having the same end in view, sneer at his methods would do better to seek some common ground on which they might work with him. Surely Ireland is not for ever to be a prey to disunion. That he appreciates the influence of the clergy in purely spiritual matters is evident when he says that the success of the Irish priesthood in cultivating the virtue of purity among the people is "absolutely unique," and that "no one can deny that almost the entire credit of this moral achievement belongs to the Roman Catholic clergy." But when he expresses the opinion that their influence tends to make the people unprogressive in worldly affairs he goes dangerously near to attacking the teaching of Christ Himself. To say that "the reliance of that religion on authority, . . . and the complete shifting of what I may call its centre of gravity to a future existence, seem to check the qualities necessary for industrial activity," to say that "in the interests of religion itself, principles first expounded to a Syrian community with the most elementary needs, have to be taught in their application to the conditions of the most complex social organization and economic life;" to say such things as these is to approach the Ingersollian blasphemy that Christ by teaching men to look to heaven made them unfit to do their work on earth, or the more modern blasphemy that He could not have foreseen the complexities of our present civilization when He preached His Sermon on the Mount. If the great business enterprises of to-day cannot be carried on without violating the Golden Rule, and most of those engaged in them say they cannot, then they have no right to be carried on at all; and Ireland which has them not is more pleasing in the eyes of God than England or the United States which has them. When a man refuses to "join the Church" on the plea that business necessities compel him to do things unbecoming a "Church member," and his minister tells him "My dear friend, religion has nothing to do with business," that minister is acting the part of a very Judas, betraying the Master whom he pretends to serve.

Sir Horace Plunkett thinks the poor Irish Catholics are spending too much money on Church-building. Here the name Judas comes to our lips once more, but we refrain from applying it. For it seems to us that the rebuke of our Lord to him who was already a traitor, was based upon His knowledge that Judas, as St. John tells us, "had

no care for the poor," and merely wished that the money spent upon the ointment had come into his hands as keeper of the Master's purse. We do not think our Lord would utter the same rebuke to the priest who, finding his congregation unable to build a church and school house at once, urged them to build the latter first, and said Mass in it until such time as they could build a church. We do not think He would blame a bishop, who having three millions at his disposal to build a cathedral, should spend but one million for that purpose and lay out the remainder upon education. And therefore we fancy there may be a few grains of truth in Sir Horace Plunkett's criticism. Certainly we have not been edified by seeing Irish priests making an elaborate tour of Canada and the United States for the purpose of collecting such an amount as would build a magnificent church at home. This collecting from abroad, which is praiseworthy where a work which is strictly necessary cannot be done without it, may be subject to censure when done for an end which savours of pride and vanity. At the same time it becomes Sir Horace Plunkett or any Protestant to find fault with those who are straining every nerve to replace the splendid churches of which their ancestors were robbed by his. Moreover, we must remember that the laity are just as anxious to have fine churches as are the clergy. Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick tells of receiving from an old Irish woman in Brooklyn, who had been driven from her native land by famine, the sum of \$10,000 for the improvement of her former parish church, one of the conditions accompanying the gift being that a marble altar should be erected. And Bishop O'Donnell of Raphoe strikes a true note when he says: "A beautiful church helps to keep the people at home. If we want to stop emigration we must make life in Ireland bright as well as remunerative; and for an Irish Catholic, to whom spiritual perceptions and the inheritance of the faith are yet, through God's mercy, what they were to the early Christians, the sight of a beautiful church within and without on Sunday is one of the most powerful of home attractions, as it is one of the most educating, elevating, and consoling of the influences that can inspire conduct or mould character."

The solution of this question lies in the old Latin proverb, *In medio stat virtus*, or in the English proverb, "Truth lies between two extremes."

## Archbishop Riordan's Tribute to Bishop Laval.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5th, 1904.  
Monseigneur C. A. Marois, Vic. Gen.,  
Quebec.

MONSEIGNEUR.—I have just read the letter of the most Rev. Archbishop of Quebec addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada and the United States in reference to a monument in the form of a statue of the Venerable Francois de Montmorency-Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, to be erected the 200th anniversary of his death. It is a duty which not only the Church in Canada but that of the United States also owes to the memory of the apostolic and saintly founder of two great and flourishing churches.

Quebec is the source from which they both sprang, and Francois Montmorency-Laval was the first pastor which nourished them in the days of their infancy and poverty, and whose whole life and heroic virtues are still an inspiration to those who have succeeded him as shepherd of the flock of Christ. The Bishops of the United States will, I am confident, most willingly co-operate with the Archbishops of Quebec in honoring the memory of the illustrious founder of religion in this continent. For my part, I feel that it is a privilege and an honor to be permitted to aid in this good work.

I authorise you, Monseigneur, to enroll my name among the subscribers to the monument for the sum of \$250. I remain, Monseigneur, sincerely yours in Deo.

(Signed) P. W. RIORDAN,  
Archbishop of San Francisco,  
California.

## The League of the Cross Convention.

The Grand Council of the League of the Cross in Cape Breton County held its annual convention in the assembly hall of the Holy Redeemer Convent, Whitney Pier, on Monday. About forty delegates were in attendance. The report of the retiring president, Mr. D. M. Curry, who has occupied the office since the organization of the Grand Council in 1900, showed the association's condition to be fairly prosperous. Three new branches of the League were established since the previous meeting. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Spiritual Adviser—Rev. C. F. McKinnon, P. P., Sydney Mines; President—Dr. D. K. McIntyre, Sydney; Vice-President—W. F. Carroll, Glace Bay; Secretary—John A. McDougall, Glace Bay; Treasurer—Rev. D. M. McAdam, Sydney (re-elected); Auditors—D. M. Curry, Sydney, Joseph McPherson, North Sydney. The next annual meeting will be held at Sydney Mines. It was decided to hold a special meeting in September next, the date to be fixed by the Grand President, Mr. H. Y. Macdonald, barrister, of St. Peter's Branch, Port Hood, was present on the invitation of the President as a representative of the several branches of Inverness County. He addressed the convention at length urging the extension of the Grand Council's jurisdiction to the whole Diocese. After Mr. Macdonald's suggestion was discussed, a committee consisting of D. M. Curry, Rev. Charles McDonald and R. J. McDonald was

appointed to consider it. It was decided to amend the constitution so as to embrace the entire jurisdiction of Antigonish, thus increasing the membership of the league to 1,800 and the number of leagues to about 15.

THE MISSION at the Cathedral last week, conducted by the Rev. Father Devlin, S. J., of Montreal, ended on Sunday evening. There were three sermons each day, at 5.30 and 9.30 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m., all of which were listened to with rapt attention by large congregations. Father Devlin is a very powerful preacher. He it was who preached the last mission here in 1896, and since then his voice has lost none of its sincerity and pathos. There is a ring in it which makes his sermons attractive and impressive. His explanation of Catholic doctrines is so clear that he can be followed by all classes. His sermon Thursday evening on the General Judgment and last Sunday at High Mass on the Mother of God were masterpieces. As has been already stated the attendance at all the exercises was large, and this notwithstanding the oppressive heat of last week. On Saturday at 3 p. m. one of the largest congregations ever seen in the Cathedral was present. The ceremony—the blessing of the children and the infirm—was solemn and impressive. The presence of such a large number of children, all of whom seemed so much at home in their Father's House, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. Our mind was carried back to that memorable occasion when our Blessed Lord gathered around him the little ones said, "Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come to me, for the kingdom of heaven is for such." At the end of this service, Father Devlin asked all to pray for rain, and the downpour on Monday morning was no doubt an answer to the prayers said during the mission. At the close of the mission Sunday evening, all made a renewal of their baptismal vows. Then Father Devlin gave the Papal benediction. His Lordship, Bishop Cameron was present, and officiated at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After Benediction over 300 men advanced to the altar rail and became members of the League of the Sacred Heart. In connection with this all who joined the Sacred Heart League, took a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors, some for life, others for a period of from one to twenty years. It was a glorious sight, a sight long to be remembered, to see so many men advancing to the altar rail to enroll themselves under the standard of temperance and total abstinence. Over 2000 received communion during the week. This mission was undoubtedly one of the best ever given in Antigonish, and judging from the piety and enthusiasm with which all classes attended the fruits will be permanent. Assisting the Rev. F. Devlin in hearing confessions were the Rector of the Cathedral, Rev. M. A. MacAdam, Very Rev. Dr. Macdonald, V. G., St. Andrew's, Revs. Dr. Thompson, H. D. Barry, J. W. McIsaac of the College, Revs. J. C. Chisholm, St. Joseph's, Dr. McDonald, Lakevale, and A. R. McDonald, Georgeville.

## The War.

The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from Tokio "Admiral Togo reports that on July 5th our gunboat Kaimon, while on a special mission in the waters outside of Talien Wan, in a dense fog, struck a Russian mine and sank. Three officers, including Commander Takuhashi and 19 pretty officers and men are missing. The rest were saved."

In St. Petersburg, it is believed that Japan is disposed to protest against the present attitude of Germany and France as a breach of neutrality. Germany is accused of selling ships to Russia, knowing they were to be converted into third-class cruisers, and with having sanctioned the use of Kiaochan as a refuge for the Russian fleet. France is accused of having arranged to facilitate the process of the Baltic fleet to the Far East by granting the hospitality of French ports.

A correspondent at Mukden reports that the Japanese suffered tremendous losses in an attack on Port Arthur on July 12th. It is said that 28,000 men were killed and injured by Russian mines. The report is not confirmed.

## Awful, if True.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1904.—Associated Press received the following telegram to-day from Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, dated Bar Harbour, Me.: "An official statement to General Staff from Admiral Alexieff reports news received from Japanese sources to the effect that a night attack made on Port Arthur on July 11 was repulsed and that Japanese losses were terrible, nearing the enormous number of 30,000 men."

LONDON, July 13.—Yin Kow correspondent of Daily Chronicle asserts a battle occurred north of Kaichow July 12, when Japanese were repulsed with great loss.

## Railway Disaster.

CHICAGO, JULY 14.—Eighteen persons were killed and about 58 injured last night in collision on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad at Glenwood, Illinois, twenty-three miles South of Chicago.

## P. W. A. to Nominate Candidate for Dominion Parliament.

SYDNEY, July 14.—Last night, in Rosslyn Rink, at largest labor demonstration that ever took place in Nova Scotia, three thousand members of the Provincial Workmen's Association decided to throw aside the yoke of the two great political parties of Canada, and pledged themselves to support a candidate at next general election who would be selected from their ranks.

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

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ANTIGONISH.

General News.

The hundred infants died in Montreal week this month.

Michael trotted a mile at Reading last week, in 2.06.

Dr. A. C. Cogswell, the well-known dentist of Halifax, is dead.

SS. "Cape Breton" has been libelled for \$150,000 by owners of SS. "Canada."

Twenty persons were killed in a train wreck on the Wabash railroad, in Illinois, last week.

The Recorder of Montreal imposed a heavy fine last week for using filthy milk cans.

Judge Parker of New York has been nominated by the Democrats for President of the United States.

A man named Giguere is going to sue the city of Montreal for 35 cents market fees collected from him.

It is now the rainy season in Manchuria; and there will probably be a dull time in the war for a while.

Twenty-five people were killed, 1300 injured, and much property damaged, during the 4th of July celebrations in the States.

Forest fires have caused much damage in Pictou and Cape Breton counties. In the latter some twelve houses were burned.

W. A. Henry carried his bat through and made 225 runs in the Wanders-Garrison cricket match at Halifax on Saturday.

Thomas Kiely, of Ireland, won the all-round amateur athletic championship of America at the St. Louis World's Fair last week.

The House of Lords has defeated a proposal to make the change in the Coronation oath, which is so necessary in common justice to Catholics.

Attempts were made during the past week to float SS. "Vancouver," ashore in the St. Lawrence, in Lake St. Peter; but unsuccessfully.

Fourteen were killed and 50 injured in a train collision on Erie railroad in New Jersey on Sunday. It is said to have been caused by a mistake about a signal.

Elevator and warehouse property belonging to the Boston & Maine Railway, was destroyed at Charlestown, Mass., last Wednesday. Loss, \$1,000,000.

The elections for the Dominion Parliament are again becoming the subject of attention of newspapers and politicians, many of which are fixing the month of October as the probable time in which they will be held.

A cable report from Minister Allen, at Seoul, points to the existence of a great danger to both belligerent armies in Manchuria. He says that he has learned from a missionary surgeon that cholera has crossed Manchuria and appeared in Atung.

In the case of Angus Smith, for assault on Night Foreman McClintock, at Burrell Johnson's Iron Works at Yarmouth recently, a verdict of guilty was returned and the prisoner was sentenced to two years and six months in Dorchester penitentiary.

The meat packers of Chicago, Omaha, and other great centres of meat packing plants, have gone out on strike for better wages. Over 45,000 men are reported to have stopped work, and it is expected the strike will have serious effect on the food supply of the country.

The catastrophe on the East River, New York, on the "General Slocum," was made greater by the awful state of neglect as to fire apparatus, life belts, etc.; and the same is true of the disaster on the Scottish coast, in the wreck of the "Norge," if press accounts be true—at least to a great extent.

The cruiser Lavoisier, flagship of the French squadron, arrived at St. John's, Nfld. Her commander will confer with Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas on the flagship Aridan, of the British squadron, regarding the revival of serious friction along the French shore. The authorities of both countries regard the situation as very serious.

At Sudbury, Ont., July 6, seven men killed and two hundred wounded is the result of a premature dynamite explosion upon the new C. P. R. Sudbury-Toronto line, about four miles south of Romford, at which point the proposed line joins the main line of the C. P. R. a few miles east of Sudbury. The dead are three Austrians, three Finlanders and walking boss, H. S. Poole, of Wakefield, Que. The bodies of the killed, save Poole, were literally blown to pieces.

The British government carried through Premier Balfour's closure proposal, under which business will be transacted for the remainder of the session of the house of commons by a majority of 80, despite the heated denunciations of the members of the opposition. Disorderly scenes without precedent took place in the lobbies, which were invaded by the public and by deputations seeking to influence members to vote against the government. The police, which were reinforced, finally forced the crowd into the open air court yard adjoining the house.

A political development which calls out much comment from all the newspapers, is the disruption of the Liberal Union Club London, when sixty-four members withdrew after announcing their resignations from the club. The trouble arose over a resolution to send representatives of the club to the Liberal-Unionist council. By a majority of 108, composed of the followers of Joseph Chamberlain, the club

decided to be represented in the council, and when the resolution was announced the minority of sixty-four immediately withdrew and formed a new club under the name of the Unionist Free Trade Club.

Elsew McHenry Train, of New York, son of the late Citizen George Francis Train, has brought suit to obtain 500 acres of property in Nebraska valued at \$50,000,000, which at one time belonged to his father. The elder Train bought the estate in 1865 from Kountze Brothers and Samuel E. Rogers. It was mortgaged at the time. In 1872, when Mr. Train was confined in the Tombs in New York, Kountze Brothers and Mr. Rogers foreclosed the mortgage, and the title of the property went to them.

Personals.

Miss Alice McDonald of Halifax is visiting in Antigonish.

Mrs. J. R. Power, of Halifax, is spending a few weeks in Antigonish.

Mr. Ed. Dorant returned to Boston on Monday to resume his position as grocery clerk after paying a visit to friends and relatives at Pomquet.

Mr. Moses Somers of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Kate Somers of Boston, Mass., arrived at Briley Brook last week on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Somers.

Misses Sadie and Millie McFarlane arrived in Antigonish from Boston, Mass., yesterday, to visit relatives in the County.

Miss Lottie Webb Halifax has returned to her home at Harbour au Bouche for a short visit. She is accompanied by Master Leo Keating.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Coakley and children of Cambridge, and Laura May McDonald of Brockton are visiting at Mrs. Campbell's, Hawthorne St.

The Nova Scotia Medical Society held its annual convention at Halifax last week. Dr. Huntley Macdonald of Antigonish was re-appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

T. Forrester McDonald, of North Sydney, member of the Senior class of the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, is in Town and will assist Dr. Ronan.

On Friday last Mrs. H. J. McDougall and daughter Main Street, left for Hartford, Conn., to visit Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Sawyer. On their return they intend stopping off at Lowell, Mass., to visit Mrs. McDougall's brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGillivray.

Card of Thanks.

On behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary in connection with the League of the Cross, of Antigonish, I beg respectfully to thank the members of the League for the very enjoyable outing accorded them on the 1st inst.

LOUISE MACDONALD, Secy. Ladies' Auxiliary.

Among the Advertisers.

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

LOST.—On Saturday night, a gold piece, bearing the initials A. B. C. Finder will please leave it at CASKET office.

FOR SALE, one first-class double-seated carriage, also several good top buggies. D. McIsaac.

NEW JULY HERRING.—We expect to arrive in a day or two, one car load South Shore July fat Herring in barrels and half barrels. A. Kirk & Co.

PICNICS.—We carry an immense picnic stock and can supply the largest picnic at short notice, we are agents for all beverages, and fear no competition in prices.—Bonner's Grocery.

DEATHS

At Fairmont on July 8 of spinal meningitis, WILLIAM JOSEPH, infant child of William J. and Elizabeth Walsh, aged 3 months and 17 days.

At Guysboro, on 6th inst., JAMES WALSH, aged 75 years. Deceased became a convert to Holy Church one month before his death. May he rest in peace!

At McAras' Brook, on June 26th last, in the 78th year of his age, ALEXANDER MCADAM. Consoled by the last rites of the church he passed peacefully to his eternal reward. May his soul rest in peace.

At Roxbury, Mass., on July 6th, FLORA McPHERSON, daughter of the late ALEXANDER and JANNET McPHERSON of Clydesdale, Antigonish 18 years 9 months and 21 days, comforted by the last rites of Holy Church. She leaves two sisters and one brother to mourn their loss. Her remains were brought home on Saturday, accompanied by her sister and interred in the Cathedral cemetery. May she rest in peace.

Acknowledgments.

- Ottawa Council K of C Ottawa, \$3 00
F P Hickey, Amherst, 2 00
Mrs Mary MacPherson, Dorchester, 1 00
Joseph Richard, Charlott's Cove, 50
Dan R McInnis, Phoenix, 1 00
Hugh W McDonald, Brockton, 1 00
Sergt Robert E Melton, Norfolk, 1 00
Mary E LeLoup, New Glasgow, 25
Mrs W K McLean, Bailey's Brook, 1 00
D H McGillivray, Bailey's Brook, 1 00
J A McPherson, Fraser's Mills, 2 00
Alex Grant, Bayfield, 1 00
Dougald McDonald, Clydesdale, 1 00
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Isabella Chisholm, Pinkietown, 1 00
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Sr M Aquinas, North Sydney, 1 00
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Mrs John McLean, Bailey's Brook, 1 00
James Chisholm, Avondale, 1 00
Dan McDonald, ballentyne's Cove, 2 00
Wm McPherson, Georgeville, 1 00
John McGillivray, Lismore, 2 00
John J McGillivray, Pinkietown, 1 00
Allan McDonald, South Silver Station, 1 00
Allan McDonald, Addington Forks, 1 00
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Alex Chisholm, North River, 1 00
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Mrs. J A Lyons, Indian Harbor Lake, 1 00
P McNeil, Bangor, 1 00
J P Finningan, 1 00
Hector D McNeil, Grand Narrows, 1 00
Martin Gillis, Solder's Cove, 1 00
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Why? Because "Sovereign" Shoes are built on "Sovereign" lasts and "Sovereign" lasts are fashioned to life models and give the maximum comfort and ease to the wearer without sacrificing that smartness and good style you command of your shoemaker. "Sovereign" \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes, the most for your money.

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

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

ALSO  
A full line of **SPECTACLES** of the  
of Best Quality.  
Physicians Prescriptions  
Carefully Composed.  
Mail Orders promptly filled  
House Telephone No. 7.

**FOSTER BROS.**  
Druggists, Antigonish.

**INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
INVERNESS, C. B.

New House A very nice Sea  
View, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water.  
Sample Rooms and Sable in connec-  
tion.

L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**

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

We want at least ten tons good white, tub-  
washed wool during the summer and autumn  
for which we will pay 25 cents in goods at cash  
price.

**Chisholm, Sweet & Co.**  
May 18th, 1904.  
Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer

**Cowan's**  
**Cocoa and Chocolate**  
Confectioners also have them, buy the best.

**The Dude's Soliloquy.**

This world is such a bubble, doncherknow,  
Full of twials and of twoubles, doncherknow;  
You come to earth to ewy,  
You g'row oldah and you sigh,  
Oldah still, and then you die, doncherknow.

And it's all a howwid mix, doncherknow,  
Business, love, and politics, doncherknow;  
Fashion, foibles, cliques and sets,  
Clubs and pawties, sighs, wogwets,  
Stwuggle, stwife, and - cigawettes, doncher-  
know.

Business? Ah! That's twade, doncherknow,  
Something lost or something made, doncher-  
know;  
You twouble and you mope,  
And you hang your highest hope  
On pewhaps the - pwice of soap, doncherknow.

Politics? Just a lawt, doncherknow,  
Just a nightmare in the dark, doncherknow;  
You perspire day and night,  
And a t'aw all the fight,  
Why, - pewhaps the wong man's wight, doncher-  
know.

Love? Aw! yes; you meet a girl, doncherknow,  
And get in such a whirl, doncherknow;  
Get down upon the loah,  
To adoh and to imloah,  
And it's all a howwid beah, doncherknow.

Fashion? Ah! that's d'wess, doncherknow,  
The cause of much d'wess, doncherknow;  
To determine what to weah,  
When to go and likewise weah,  
And how to pawt your hah, doncherknow;

And there's weally nothing in it, doncherknow,  
For you live for just a minute, doncherknow;  
And when you've e'en, wead and felt,  
Hear and seen and said and smelt,  
Why - all the cawds aw deat, doncherknow.

You've a conscience, and that's small, doncher-  
know;  
One stomach, and that's all, doncherknow;  
You can only weah one tie,  
And one glass in your eye,  
And one - coffin when you die, doncherknow.

**Italy and the Vatican.**

Were the Popes to accept the present regime, they would in practice almost assuredly fall into the same questionable dependence on the Italian State as in early times happened in the relations of the Papacy to the Byzantine Empire. At best the Popes would be able to maintain their position only by constant friction with the civil power. Human nature being what it is, it is almost impossible for two sovereign Administrations to work amicably together on the same territory. This fact was recognized in the United States when the Federal Administration was located in territory belonging to no particular State of the Union. If the various State of the same nation could not feel confidence in a Federal Administration located in any particular State, can we be surprised that the confidence of the various peoples of Christendom in the impartiality and freedom of the pontifical Government would be shaken were the Pope to accept a position of temporal dependence on the Italian State?

At present, as you rightly say, the Pope occupies "a position of privilege given him by Italian Law." But, in the first place, this position of privilege does not secure the Pontifical Administration against the interference of the Italian State, as witness the case of the revenues of the Propaganda, a most important section of Papal administration. And further, the Pope cannot accept "a position of privilege given him by Italian Law." His political independence must be part of the constitution of Christendom, secured by the consent of the Christian nations, and not a privilege liable to the curtailed or modified by an Italian Parliament. As I said in my former letter, it is impossible to say yet what form the solution of the Roman question will ultimately take.

The present attitude of the Vatican is not due to a hankering after civil domination, but to the necessity imposed upon it by its unique relations with Catholic Christendom to secure its political independence. Independence of temporal power, rather than temporal power itself is what the Pope demands; though it is difficult to see how this independence can be secured without a certain amount of territorial sovereignty. Certainly the Vatican can accept no solution which hampers Pontifical administration by the exigencies of merely Italian administration. It is not a question to be settled in a day. The recent meeting of Cardinal Sampa and the King of Italy at Bologna may be taken as an indication of the Vatican's desire to meet the wishes of the Italians for national unity, whilst preserving intact its own essential rights. Meanwhile perhaps the press might do something to keep forward the solution of this vexed question if it did justice to the true "inwardness" of the Papal position, and did not reserve all its enthusiasm for the cause of Italian unity. - *Father Cuthbert, O. S. F. C. in the Spectator.*

**Tell Her About it.**

That husbands and wives may entertain perfect sympathy, there should be the closest confidence between them. I need not tell the wife to give her husband the most perfect confidence in all affairs. She does this naturally, if her husband do not repulse her. But you, young husband, do not give your wife your confidence - you do not make her your confidante - you have an idea that your business is not your wife's business. So you keep your troubles, your successes - everything - to yourself. Numberless disturbances of married life begin exactly at this point. Your wife receives the money for her personal expenses, and for the expenses of the house, at your hands. You do not tell her how hardly it has been won; with how much difficulty you have contrived to get it into your purse, and how necessary it is for her to be economical. You often deceive her, out of genuine love for her, into the belief that you are really doing very well; and yet you wonder the woman can give ten dollars for a hat and thirty dollars for a cloak. Perhaps you chide her for her extravagance, and so, in course of time she comes to think you have got a niggardly streak in you, and very naturally rebels against it. She will not be

curtailed in her expenditures. She dresses no better than her neighbors. So you run your fingers through your hair, and sigh over the fact that you have got an extravagant wife, while she, in turn, wonders how it is possible for a loving husband to be so selfish and stingy.

Thus for life, perhaps a hostility of feeling and interest is established, which might all have been prevented by a free and full statement of your circumstances. This would interest her in, and identify her with, all your trials. It is entirely rational and right that your wife should understand the basis of all your requirements of her; when she does this, the chances are that she will not only be economical herself, but will point out leakages in your prosperity for which you are responsible rather than herself. It is possible that you have a companion as much troubled by figures as the child-wife Dora was. If so, I am sorry for you; but, if so, very luckily she will do what you require of her without a reason.

I understand perfectly the desire of a young and sensitive husband to give his wife all the money she wants. You would fulfill her wishes in all things; especially would you allow her those means that will enable her to gratify her tastes in dress and household equipage. You dislike to appear unthrifty, inefficient, or mean, and you are willing to sacrifice much, that no care, no small economies, no apprehension of coming evil, should cloud the brow of the one you love. Well, I honor this feeling, for it has its birth in a sensitive, manly pride; but it may go too far - very much too far. It has carried many a man straight into the open throat of bankruptcy, and ruined both husband and wife for life. No, you must tell her all about it. She must know what your objects and projects are. She must know what your income is, and the amount of your annual expenses. Then, if she be a good wife, and worthy of a good husband she will become more thoroughly your partner, and "cut her garment according to the cloth." The interest which you thus secure for her in your business affairs, will be the greatest possible comfort to you. She will enjoy all your successes, for they become her own. She will sympathize in all your trials, and you will find consolation in feeling that there is one heart in the world that understands you. - *Catholic Citizen.*

**The Divorce of Josephine.**

Some years ago we wrote a lengthy review of the court proceedings in the case of the divorce of Bonaparte from Josephine, in which we dwelt solely on the legal aspects of the case, the only ones that could be considered in any controversy on the subject. Volumes have been written on the subject by Catholics to prove that the Pope was in no way a party to the transaction, that the divorce was illegal and not in accordance with ecclesiastical usage, that the court was improperly constituted and its decision void, and a hundred other ministerial and wholly impertinent allegations that should be ruled out of the discussion entirely. We showed that Rome had nothing to do with the case in any stage; that the court that heard the cause was competent to decide it; and that in all probability its decision was both legal and just.

Since then many other articles have appeared taking the same view of the subject. Father Brann had lately an article written from that standpoint in one of our prominent magazines; and Prof. Starbuck, in the *Sacred Heart Review* this month, gives the finishing touches to what must now be considered a demonstration.

The character of Josephine has suffered terribly in the latter controversies. She is no longer considered the wronged Empress, the outraged wife, the injured woman that the early romance writers depicted her. She was an adventuress; no better and no worse than tens of thousands of aristocratic women of her time; but still a cold, calculating adventuress. She was not true to Bonaparte as a lover; she was not true to him as a husband. His treatment of his unworthy partner before and after their marriage is one of the most touching episodes in his life. He repudiated her, but in doing so covered her with honors and wealth far beyond her deserving, and beyond what any court, civil or ecclesiastical, would have awarded her.

It is right and proper to defend the Pope and the Church when they are attacked; but the defence should be conducted rightly and properly. Nothing more injures a good cause than a bad defence. The reason why the high court of Rome never decided the appeal of Josephine was that Josephine never appealed to it. She was satisfied with the judgment of the Paris court and did not desire any reversal of its sentence. She may have been wronged; but if so she never said so before a court of competent jurisdiction. What had Rome to do with her case, more than with thousands of others, equally tangled, that never emerged from the court of first instance?

The laity have been called upon to defend the Church in the Josephine divorce case oftener than in any case that has come up since the beginning of the last century. They should know just where to base their defence. If there is one thing that all Catholics are proud of, it is the Church's attitude on the question of divorce. Anything of fact alleged in refutation of this claim of the Church's consistent and inexorable antagonism to divorce a vinculo in all its shapes and forms must be met and overthrown. And this must be done thoroughly, completely and triumphantly. To do this the laity must be furnished with the proper grounds of defence, for the

strength of their contention and their own piece of mind.

It will not be long before we shall be able to give them an equally strong and satisfactory defense in the matter of St. Bartholomew massacre and the condemnation of Galileo. The conduct of Rome in these two latter cases is as just and honorable as in the first. She asks for nothing but the truth, and the truth will defend her. The Church is partly a human institution, and on her human side she may have erred; but the extent of her wrongdoing has been terribly exaggerated, and the number and gravity of her offenses are being reduced every day. Only the superficially read attack the Church in our day. - *Western Watchman.*

"What would you suggest as a name for my new yacht?"  
"Why, it seems to me the 'Floating Debt' would be appropriate."

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

Every thing 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, 16 Flavors, the best in Nova Scotia. Fruit Syrups - 5 flavors. Cigars, Confectionery, Fruit, Biscuits, 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 goods left over and in good condition, can be returned.

**BONNER'S GROCERY.**  
**Employment for Graduates?**

We have no occasion to worry over that. What is our greatest concern is to get sufficient competent graduates for the positions we are asked to fill.

**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.

**J. H. STEWART,**  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.  
AGENT FOR

**Francis Drake's BEVERAGES.**

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

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

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

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

**ALL PURPOSE STALLION.**  
**DON BASHAW.**  
Race Record, 2:23.

That Handsome and General Purpose Stallion, "Don Bashaw," will stand for service during the season of 1904 at the stable of Thomas G. Kieley, Lower South River, on Saturday and Monday of each week. On Tuesday, June 22nd, at barn of Mrs. McDonald, Tracadie, on Wednesday, 29th, at Linwood. On Thursday, June 9th, at Harbour Bouche. At St. Andrews June 14th. At Argyle on June 18th. At Antigonish, at barn of Douglas McEachern, blacksmith, Sydney street, every Friday, during season.

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

All mares at their owner's risk. Season closing Aug. 1, 1904.

Terms: Single service \$1, payable at time of service; season \$5, payable at close of season; insurance \$5, payable when mare proves in foal.

**THOMAS G. KIELEY, 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 construction.

**CONCORDS, RUBBER TIRES, PIANO and CORNING BOXES.**  
The Reliable  
**Massey-Harris Farm Implements, HARNESS,**  
Good stock, selected specially for durability.  
An examination of these goods is respectfully solicited.

**D. McISAAC.**  
**Crown Tailoring Co.**

THE CROWN TAILORING CO. is still leading in Custom Clothing. Hundreds of samples to select from. Thirty per cent cheaper than other Tailors. All parcels prepaid.

**Cleaning and Pressing Clothes Done on the Premises.**  
J. C. CHISHOLM, Agent,  
Opposite Copeland's Drug Store, Main St., Antigonish.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
1904, A. No. 763.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT:**  
Between SARAH A. GREGORY, Plaintiff  
AND  
HUGH D. McGILLIVRAY, a party appointed to represent the heirs of Donald McGillivray, Defendant

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, 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 foreclosure 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 equity 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, in, to or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

**LAND**  
situate, lying and being at Rear Mallgusant 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 Douglas McIsaac and lands of Maggie McIsaac; on the South by lands of John and Malcolm McDonald; and on the West by lands of Ronald McGillivray, containing three hundred acres, more or less.

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

**D. D. CHISHOLM,**  
High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish  
**C. ERNEST GREGORY,**  
Plaintiff's Solicitor  
Antigonish, N. S., July 5th, 1904.

**LAND SALE.**  
1904, A. No. 68.

**In the Supreme Court:**  
Between - KINSMAN SWEET, Plaintiff  
AND  
ANGUS F. McISAAC and ANGUS McISAAC, Defendants

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Antigonish, in 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 sale granted herein and bearing date the 10th day of June A. D. 1904, unless before the day of sale the amount due the above named plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed herein together with interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendants or either of them and of all persons claiming by, through or under them or either of them in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of

**Land and Premises**  
situate 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 Briery Brook bounded on the North by lands of Catherine Somers, on the East by lands of Daniel Hubert, on the South by lands of the said Catherine Somers, and on the West by a road leading from the said post road (so called) to the town of Antigonish, containing two acres, more or less, and being the lot of land conveyed to the said Angus F. McIsaac by the said Angus McIsaac (deceased) by deed registered in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 62 at page 51, et seq., together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or to any wise appertaining.

2nd. That lot of land situate in the Town of Antigonish, bounded on the North by a lane, on the East by West Street, on the South by lands of Mrs. Rory McIsaac and on the West by lands of Hugh McDougall, containing one quarter of an acre more or less, and being situate on the south of the River, which together with said one quarter acre lot was conveyed to the said Angus F. McIsaac by the said Angus McIsaac (deceased) by deed registered in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 62 at page 51, et seq., together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or to any wise appertaining.

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

**D. D. CHISHOLM,**  
Sheriff of Antigonish County.

**R. R. GRIFFIN,**  
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., June 24th, 1904.

**The Last Remnant of a Great Empire.**

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

The fishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flat-bottomed, sloping-sided boats, which fit into one another in the ship's waist, economizing space thereby. Each dory takes two men, and the whole crew, except the captain and the cook, go off in them every suitable day, and set the trawls in the water outwards from the ship, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Trawls are long lines, each with three thousand hooks attached at intervals of a yard, every hook baited with some smaller fish, either herring, caplin, or squid, that the cod affects. The trawls are anchored at each end, baited in the day, left lying over night, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being baited again when "overhauled." The fish are taken to the vessel in the dories, eviscerated, washed, and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt, and goes out again. At St. Pierre her catch is taken in hand by the graviers and women, who submerge it in crates until the salt has been washed off. Then they scrub each fish with a hard coarse brush, and pile them in heaps to drain. This done, they are next spread on the beaches to dry in the sunlight and air. The beaches consist of several acres of flat ground, covered with basalt stones worn round by the motion of the sea for ages. These stony fields surround St. Pierre, and thousands of cod are displayed there on a fine day. Every evening or if fog or rain threatens, the fish are gathered up again and are covered with tarpaulins. The process is repeated until the fish are quite dry and hard. Dry fish are piled in round stacks; the rest in oblong ones. When a sufficient quantity to load a vessel is obtained, it is packed into her hold and shipped to market. The extent of the cod-fishing of Miquelon and St. Pierre may be indicated by the record of the catch of those islands in 1902, which was 72,500,000 pounds. While much of the annual product is exported to other countries, France naturally gets the larger part. In fact, St. Pierre furnishes three-fourths of all the cod-fish used in France.

The Banks, which are a series of submerged plateaus, cover an area of about seven hundred square miles, and in the height of the season are trawled by fully a thousand vessels of the various nationalities, with crews of some fifteen thousand men. Besides the ordinary marine dangers, there are others incident to this special pursuit. The most common is that of the dories getting befogged while at their trawls, missing their vessel, and drifting about until their occupants are picked up by other craft, or perish in cold and hunger. The vessels are also often overtaken by tempests, run over by steamships, or sunk by collision with icebergs. Hundreds of men perish every year from these causes, and of the fatalities the French have the greatest number. They are careless in lookout, or in setting their lights; so the big steamers cleave them, or the bergs repulse them, before they know what has happened; and their vessels are so old and rotten that they would not be permitted to sail from British ports. In the Pierrois graveyards scores of memorial slabs record the fate of fishermen who have disappeared on the Grand Banks, overturned from their dories, or sunk with their schooners, by storm, berg, or liner. One section of the cemetery is tenanted by the unknown dead, the human flotsam swept in by the sea. Bodies are often afloat on the Banks, and sometimes humanely disposed skippers will rescue them for Christian burial. But this virtue is rare in the French. They are more apt, as one dory did last year, to strip the sea-boots and oil-skins from a corpse, and throw it over again. Another found a body, hitched a line to it and towed it in to St. Pierre, making it fast against the quay, where it lay for thirty-six hours under the gaze of the curious, until the red-tape formalities prescribed for its removal and interment were complied with.

The Grand Bank fishery is prosecuted on precisely similar lines by New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland fishermen, and all of these have an "Anglo-Saxon Alliance" against poor "Frenchy." The French are undoubtedly the slowest and poorest fishermen of all, and this gives color to the accusation frequently heard that they rob the others' trawls. An irate Yankee skipper, last summer, finding such had been done—as great a crime on the Banks as horse-stealing on the prairies—put his helm over, ran down on a Frenchman he suspected, and arousing her crew to frantic gestures over fear of collision, swung off a point, and neatly rammed the whole batch of dories, eight in all, which went swiftly to bottom, compelling their owners to up-anchor and start for home at once. Another large French vessel, which had driven a small Newfoundland crew off a promising "spot," was cut adrift that night by the latter, and lost her mainmast, the rigging of which they had severed. Banking vessels are not moored by chains, which would tear out their bows, but by hempen cables in which there is ample "spring." So when the storm threatens to bury them, or an oncoming iceberg or steamer to ram them, they sever the cable with an axe and often escape the threatening doom.

One of the chief causes of bad blood between the French and their rivals is the belief of the latter that the French often allow an endangered crew to perish, when a little risk might save them; though in the reverse case Britishers or Americans never hesitate. Hence the contempt for the

French leads to many wild affrays. St. Pierre is frequented by all of these nationalities in stress of weather, and boasting in the cabarets is frequently punctuated with bloodshed, while crowds of tipsy alien trawlers make wreck of the bars, and pile the gendarmes in disheveled pyramids in the public square. The hostility between the Ternovans and Pierrois is especially bitter, owing to the "Bait Act." St. Pierre has to depend for its bait upon the minor fishes obtained only in the Newfoundland littoral. Fifteen years ago the French Government increased the fishing bounties, and the Breton armateurs—fishery outfitters—began underselling the Newfoundlanders in the Catholic countries of Southern Europe, where most of the cod goes. Newfoundland retaliated by passing the Bait Act, a measure prohibiting the French from entering her waters to procure this medium, and forbidding her own people to convey bait to St. Pierre to the French. Enforcing this annually with cruisers and coastguards, Newfoundland has now got the French catch down to half of what it was; and this season it is so short that many failures have occurred, and the solvent existence of St. Pierre is threatened. Naturally, then, the hatred against the Newfoundlanders is intense, and is exhibited on every possible occasion.

One instance of this occurred five years ago. Because of the large bounties given, the law against purchasing foreign cod is very severe. A Newfoundland fisherman named Deady lent his schooner to a neighbor, named Warren, to convey a load of firewood to St. Pierre for sale. Warren took a keg of cod-roes also. These being discovered, the vessel was confiscated, though the Newfoundland government offered every proof that she was another man's property. A St. Pierre merchant bought her and sent her to the Banks. Returning on July 13, Deady was notified by a friend, and, crossing the next night in a skiff, cut her out of the roadstead and carried her home, with two thousand dollars' worth of fish on board. It was the Festival of the Republic, and all St. Pierre was en fete, the vessel being empty but for one man, whom they threw into a dory to make his way to land. He gave the alarm and warships were sent in pursuit, but the vessel was then in Newfoundland waters and could not be taken. Long diplomatic correspondence ensued, but nothing came of it. Three years later another craft confiscated for a similar offence, was recovered in the same way, and since then the Pierrois courts have not enforced the confiscation clause, knowing that a "cutting-out expedition" is certain to follow.

Last summer an American skipper, who was swindled by a Pierrois dealer in the purchase of a mooring cable to replace one that had broken on the Banks, slyly hitched a hawser to a second that was coiled in front of the trader's store on the quay. Then he put his vessel for the open sea with all sails set. As the rope uncoiled and his trick was seen, the trader and his friends grasped the cable, hoping to retain it; but they were pulled along until some were soused into the landwash, while the Yankee got away with his prize. Of course St. Pierre is a closed port to him since, but he counts the satisfaction he got as more than compensating him for that.

In 1900 a Ternovan smack rescued the crew of a French banker, at great risk. Bringing them to port the French skipper was unthankful, demanding even his dories, which had been saved by the other's crew, who were hoping to be given them to sell. Disgusted though he was, the Newfoundland skipper housed the Frenchmen for a week, as he was to pass St. Pierre then and would land them. On the way he made out the bill for their week's board, as shipwrecked seamen for the French skipper to certify. The latter, noting the small charge, suggested an increase, saying: "We vide (divide) then." The other agreed, and at St. Pierre the bill was paid after some demur, during which the Frenchman testified that his crew had got "rosbif" and other dainties. As they left the office the Frenchman said: "We will go into this café and vide." But the other rejoined: "I am not dividing to-day, John; here's fifty cents to buy yourself a drink." Like a flash the Frenchman reached for his knife, but his quick-handed rival, expecting something of the kind, promptly floored him with a facer.

Apart from such incidents, though, the social life of St. Pierre is genial and serene. Hospitality is a virtue; the stranger is made at home. In summer, when the French and British warships, that keep the peace among their fisherfolk, visit the port, gay times ensue. Balls and parties are held, usually on Sunday evenings, and racing and firing matches organized. The cafés must, however, close at ten each night, when a gendarme drummer parades the town, beating "lights out." In the forenoon this functionary, by blast of bugle, summons the curious to the public square, to proclaim orders, sales, and obituaries. Funerals are conducted most elaborately on the continental plan, and often cost large sums. Weddings, too, involve dots and contracts as in the Motherland. Water pipes running from reservoirs in the hills, and electric lights replacing the quaint oil lamps whose ornamental iron brackets still adorn the street corners, are the sole evidence of modern progress. There are no trams, street-cars, telephones, newspapers, theatres, laundries or other accessories of advanced existence. Everything is sleepy, restful, and old-fashioned. Save for the Atlantic cable which touches there, it is as isolated from the world as Greenland. Goats browse on the rocky inclines, and goat's milk is served at table. The cuisine is essentially

French; the *pot-au-feu* and Breton dishes being much in evidence. Wines are drunk by all, and even the fishermen are allowed by law a glass of brandy at each meal on board ship. Women wash all the clothing in the streams that cascade down the hillsides, and bleach it on the mossy turf. The men being away fishing, most of the work falls on them and they gather faggots of wood from the wreckage that drifts in, or crew the fire-engine on occasion.

A large stone building, now unused, once held four hundred *disciplinaires*, convicts from France, sent out to build the quays, forts, and the four stone government edifices the town boasts. These men, like the Foreign Legion in Africa, were drilled for military service. England protested, as the treaties forbade it, and France might make the place a naval base, so they were withdrawn. For the same reason modern cannon are not permitted there, and those in the fort are so old as to be no longer used, one having exploded and killed an artilleryist four years ago. Hence, on the Fete Nationale, July 14, the salute has to be fired by a warship. This is a "glorious fourteenth" for the Pierrois of every class and station, with races and sports by day, fireworks and dances by night. The festivals of the Catholic Church are observed with great élat also, processions and ceremonies being held. The cathedral was destroyed by the fire which swept the town in November, 1902, and one of the first acts of the new pope, Pius X, was to grant a sum towards rebuilding it; for the Breton Sardine fishers had the poorest of fortune last spring, and the cod fishers on the Banks were equally luckless during the summer. The Pierrois are, as a class, deeply religious, and untainted by the infidelity of mother France; so the enforcement in the little colony of the Law of Associations, compelling the expulsion in August last of the Christian Brothers who taught the boys' school, provoked a riot unequalled in its history. The decision to expel the Sisters of Charity, who taught the girls and maintained the Marine Hospital, had to be abandoned. And the crucifixes removed from the courts were restored, the witnesses refusing to be sworn on the emblem of the Republic. The same feeling animates some, at least, of the Bretons, who every autumn make a pilgrimage to the Chapel of Our Lady of the Dunes, near Dunkirk, to burn their "return candle" at the shrine, and to send up prayers of thanks for being saved from death on the Banks.

A wide highway crosses St. Pierre island, from the far end of which is obtained a splendid view of Langlade and Miquelon. These were formerly separated by a shoal strait, but it is now choked up with sand and with the broken hulls of ships wrecked there through mistaking it for a navigable passage. A solid causeway is formed, known as "The Dunes," which can be traversed dry-shod; but no person will venture there after nightfall, for the place is believed to be haunted by the spirits of shipwrecked mariners whose wraiths are often seen heraldding the approach of a storm. Wrecks are still frequent in these fog-shrouded waters, the big Canadian liner *Monterey* going ashore at Miquelon in July last, on her way from Montreal to Liverpool with a full general cargo and a thousand cattle, the salvaging of which proved a veritable bonanza to the Pierrois and Ternovans who gathered in hundreds. Another profitable business is smuggling—American fishing vessels bringing stocks opium, drugs, champagne, silks, perfumery, and tobacco to Maine and Massachusetts; Canadian craft carrying whole cargoes of liquors to Nova Scotia and

Quebec; and the Newfoundland smacks securing most articles of food, clothing, utility, or ornament there. In the past France bore the chief cost of maintaining a colony; but of late the burden has been transferred to the local administration.

The future of St. Pierre is a subject of speculation, as its fisheries are declining and its population discontented. They are desirous of annexation to the United States, and think France would sell rather than see the place

fall into the hands of England. On the other hand, it has become a tenet in the creeds of both Canada and Newfoundland that if the islands pass from the sceptre of France they must be incorporated with Newfoundland, of which they are geographically a part. But there is no immediate prospect of a transfer. The recent Anglo-French treaty, while settling the vexed French Shore Question in Newfoundland's favor, leaves the tricolor still waving over St. Pierre.

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

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

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

**READ THE NEWS**

THE DAY IT IS PRINTED

**The Sydney Daily Post**

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

SUBSCRIPTION: \$3 00 Per Year; \$1.50 for 6 Mos.; 75c for 3 Mos.

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

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

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.**

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

**PENDLETON'S PANACEA**

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

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

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

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits,

**\$6,192,705**

**Savings Bank Department**

In connection with all Branches

Interest at current rate from date of deposit credited semi-annually.

Correspondence Solicited.

**ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.**

ESTABLISHED 1884.

REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.

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

**JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor**

**CARRIAGES!**

The Agency for Antigonish of the well-known

**McLaughlin Carriage Co.**

has been transferred to me, and I have just received one carload of these splendid Waggon. The McLaughlin Carriages are already extensively used and highly approved of in this county.

Intending purchasers will do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing.

**W. J. LANDRY,**

Court Street,

Antigonish.



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 per cent 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 the lowest or any tender.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders for Painting—Rev. H. Macpherson Teacher Wanted.—Angus McKinnon. Pic-Nic—Upper Briley Brook. Farm for Sale.—Alex O'Neill. Pic-Nic—Salmon River. Teacher Wanted—John Boudrot. Hewson Tweeds. Herring—C. B. Whidden & Son. General Banking, Savings Bank, Etc.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE PICNIC at Guysboro on July 5th realized \$500.

PORT HAWKESBURY, at a meeting held Monday evening, voted to give the H. P. McNeil Company, New Glasgow, manufacturers of bolts, car couplers, etc. a bonus of \$5,000 in cash and exemption from taxes for twenty years if that firm establishes a foundry at Port Hawkesbury.

MR. H. JAMMETTE, of Ottawa, lately manager at Grand View, Manitoba, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Agency, is now in charge of the Antigonish branch of this institution, having arrived here on last Saturday. Mr. Pemberton, his predecessor here, has gone to Manitoba, the health of Mrs. Pemberton requiring a change of climate.

THE PREPARATIONS for the Heather-ton Picnic are well advanced, and on a scale to accommodate the immense crowd expected. As to Railway arrangements a special train from Antigonish and return is being negotiated for, also one for the east, one additional car on the morning freight train from Mulgrave, and for the stopping of the fast express to Sydney to take picnickers back east about 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE PICNIC at Westville, on Thursday next, July 21st, promises to attract a large attendance. The parish is only a year old, and needs assistance. There will be excursion rates on regulars from Pomquet, Antigonish, and intermediate stations. A special leaving Westville at 11 p. m. will connect at New Glasgow with a special freight with accommodation for passengers going East.

THE SUMMER SITTINGS of the Supreme Court here are fixed by law for the third Tuesday of July. The Judge, however, being under a misapprehension as to the date, arranged for a session in Pictou commencing on that day, and as the Pictou docket is the larger, the above agreement will, by consent of the solicitors concerned, be carried out. The session here will, therefore, commence on Wednesday, 27th inst.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.—On the 2nd day of July Reverend Sister St. Lucius of the Congregation of Notre Dame was called to the reward of a life of zealous devotion to the duties of her chosen state. She breathed her last at the Mother House of Notre Dame in Montreal, after a prolonged illness, endured with characteristic patience and resignation to the Divine Will. The deceased religious was a sister of Mr. Archibald McKenna of Pictou. She joined the order of the Congregation of Notre Dame in 1874, and was for twelve years a teacher at Mt. St. Bernard, Antigonish, where her happy disposition and her nobility of character endeared her to all who had the privilege of knowing her. R. I. P.

NUMEROUS FOREST fires raged in this County and adjoining districts on Sunday, causing much damage to woodlands. The extreme dryness of everything and the high wind that prevailed created most favourable conditions for destructive fires. People living in the vicinity of them were anxious, fearing they would reach their premises. At Linwood the flames were particularly extensive. Fences, telegraph and telephone poles, as well as woodlands were destroyed, while the railway track was threatened. The burning of twenty-five telephone poles there indicates that the fire raged for over a mile along the railway track. A special train was sent from Stellarton to the scene to aid the residents in extinguishing the blaze. The heavy rain that fell on Monday morning from Mulgrave to several miles west of this Town was most opportune. Had the dry weather of the previous month continued longer, it is believed the homes of many would have been lost.

CONDITIONS at Sydney created by the strike are practically unchanged. The Halifax militia have returned home, and a contingent of regulars from Quebec have arrived at Sydney to take their place. A further one hundred men from the permanent militia corps now in camp at Charlottetown have been ordered to Sydney. Quietness prevails. Only a few strike pickets assemble at the gates of the Steel Works. A part of the Works are in operation, and the Company are anxious to procure all the help possible. The Company apparently are not willing for a Royal Commission to investigate the situation, and the hopes entertained last week of an early settlement are now dispelled. The Company have just issued a circular giving a review of the situation from the Management's standpoint, in which the claim of a fair wage having been paid is reiterated as also the offer to arbitrate that point. The circular further states the Company proposes to actively conduct business, to fill all vacancies as fast as different departments are ready, and the expects the authorities to prevent all lawlessness.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE, the Most Reverend Donato Sbarretti, has been the guest of the Catholics of Halifax since last Saturday. He will arrive in Antigonish this evening by the train due at 5.32. The announcement of his intended visit was made only a few days ago, and for that reason the great demonstration of welcome accorded his predecessor who visited us four years ago cannot be equalled.

However, active preparations are on foot to ensure him a splendid and enthusiastic reception. The citizens generally will be at the station on the arrival of the distinguished visitors. All will line up as a body guard as he drives towards the Bishop's residence and will immediately after form in procession. It is expected the following will be the order of the march. Highland pipers, Citizens band, school children, carriage of the Delegate and His Lordship Bishop Cameron, carriages containing Town Council, representatives of the Highland Society, League of the Cross, St. Vincent de Paul Society and the C. M. B. A., followed by the members of the C. M. B. A., on foot and citizens generally. After robing at the Bishop's residence the Delegate will go to the Cathedral where he will be presented with addresses from the clergy and laity of the Diocese, after which will be Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The seats in the Cathedral during the proceedings are thrown open to the public, pew holders for the time having no special privileges. The houses and stores of the Town and Cathedral grounds will be decorated with bunting. In the evening the clergy of the Diocese will tender His Excellency a banquet at the College Hall.

HYMENEAL.—A pretty event took place at St. Andrew's Church, on the 21st. ult., when Minnie MacIntosh of Lower South River was united in the bonds of holy matrimony with Alexander W. Chisholm of Marydale. After a pleasant honeymoon trip spent in Charlottetown and other parts of Prince Edward Island, the happy couple returned to their future home at Marydale. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly.

Angus R. Beaton of Mabou Village, and Miss Annie Belle Campbell of Black River were united in marriage June 20th at St. Mary's Church by the Rev. Fr. McMaster, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. Alexander D. Cameron supported the groom and Miss Mary Martha Campbell gracefully attended the bride. A dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents before the ceremony had been performed. The numerous and valuable presents received testify to the general esteem in which the young couple are held. Their many friends join in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

On Tuesday, July 5th, the marriage took place at West Lake Ainslie of Hugh R. Beaton, merchant of Hay's River, and Florence C., daughter of Mr. Angus McInnis, P. M. of West Lake Ainslie. The interesting ceremony was performed in the presence of a number of friends by the Rev. John Fraser, pastor. Hugh R. Gillis of Inverness Town did the honors for the groom, the bride being assisted by her sister Jessie A. After partaking of a wedding dinner, the happy couple left for the Sydneys. We extend our sincere congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Beaton and trust they may be spared many years together.

At East Margaree, on Sunday, July 10th inst. by the Rev. A. E. Mombourquette, P. P., Professor William Elmourne of New York, to Miss

**A PIC-NIC**  
—AND—  
**Strawberry Festival**  
WILL BE HELD AT  
SALMON RIVER, GUYSBORO CO.,  
TUESDAY, JULY 19th.  
In aid of St. Thomas's Church.

**Grand Picnic**  
A picnic for the benefit of the School will be held at  
UPPER BRILEY BROOK,  
—ON—  
FRIDAY, 15TH INST.  
Tea Served on Grounds.  
All Amusements Provided.

**ADMISSION FREE.**  
**SCOTTISH CHIEF.**  
This fine horse will stand the season at  
Hugh Cameron's, North Lochaber  
NEWTON CAMERON, Owner.

**HERRING.**  
NOW IN  
CHOICE NO. 1  
JULY HERRING  
For Sale at right price.  
—Also in Stock—  
**SALT COD.**  
**C. B. Whidden & Son**

Emma A. Tompkins, only daughter of Thomas Tompkins, Esq., of Margaree Forks, Cape Breton.  
At Lakevale Church, on July 5th, Rev. Dr. McDonald united in the bonds of matrimony Miss Mary Ann McIsaac of Hollowell Grant and Mr. Allan McGillivray of Fairmont. The bride was attended during the ceremony by her sister, Miss Sarah Belle McIsaac, and the groom by Mr. James Hanrahan of Fairmont. The bride was the recipient of a large number of valuable and useful presents.

**Teacher Wanted.**  
Wanted a Male Teacher—second class—for Lisimore school. Salary, \$140.00.  
Apply to  
ANGUS MCKINNON,  
Lisimore, N. S.

**TENDERS.**  
SEALED TENDES addressed to the undersigned will be received up to  
**JULY 30TH INST.,**  
For Painting (two coats) the Glebe House and Church at L'Ardoise, Richmond Co.  
Dimensions of house: 38 ft x 28 ft, post 16 ft; kitchen 24 ft x 16 ft. Church 108 ft x 60 ft; vestry 40 ft x 30 ft. Paints and oil furnished by Committee. Roofs not to be painted. Work to be finished September 30th.  
REV. H. P. MACPHERSON, P. P.

**WANTED.**  
A Teacher for Dover School Section, Guysborough County.  
Apply to  
JOHN BOUDROT,  
Sec. School Trustees.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
An excellent farm formerly belonging to the late Charles Tait, containing 30 acres, well wooded and watered, with house and barn, situated in Grosvenor, Guysboro Co.  
For particulars apply to the heirs,  
MRS. ALEX. O'NEIL,  
Frankville, N. S.,  
Or MRS. ALEX. McKEOUGH,  
Linwood, N. S.

**A PAROCHIAL PIC-NIC**  
The Choicest of the Season, will be held at  
**Heatherton,**  
**WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,**  
29th and 31st 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.

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

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes**  
and lots of other articles usually kept in a General Store.  
Bargains May Be Expected.

**JAMES BROPHY,**  
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**FOR SALE.**

"BAY VIEW FARM."  
Formerly known as the "Biglow Farm."  
Situated at Antigonish Harbor containing 350 acres—140 under cultivation, remainder woodland and pasture. House with all conveniences, 10 rooms with good pantries, closets, large attic and cemented cellar with large cistern, large new basement barn, implements, sheep, wood and hen house, workshop and manure shed. All in good order. Farm is in good state of cultivation, and kept and muscle mud can be hauled in autumn and winter. For particulars address  
MRS. J. A. GREGORY,  
Antigonish, N. S.  
**FARM FOR SALE.**  
Because of ill-health, the subscriber offers for sale his well known farm at L. S. River. It consists of 140 acres more or less, with good dwelling and other buildings. The situation is convenient, being four miles from Town, one-quarter of mile from Railway Station, three minutes' walk from Post Office and school. Half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to  
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,  
Lower South River.

**A HOT DAY!**

And still there's more to follow.

**YOU'LL MELT** if you DON'T FREEZE on to one of our  
**Swell Striped Flannel Tweed, Crash, or Serge Suits.**

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

**HERE'S RELIEF:**

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

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

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

**HAYING TOOLS.**

Now in Stock at  
**D. G. KIRK'S,**  
**HARDWARE EMPORIUM,**  
SCYTHES, RAKES, SCYTHE STONES, CUTTER SECTIONS, MOWING MACHINE OIL, ETC.  
SNATHES, FORKS, GRINDSTONES, GUARDS, ETC.

**Just Received**  
Another large shipment of the Clebrated, SHERWIN WILLIAMS ready-mixed paint for all purposes. This is a pure Lead, Zinc, Linseed Oil Paint, thoroughly mixed, covers more surface to the gallon, easily applied and wears longer than any other. Try a gallon and be convinced.

**Also in Stock**  
ENGLISH AND CANADIAN WHITE LEAD AND ENGLISH BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL

Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

**D. G. Kirk, Antigonish, N. S.**

A Full Line of New up-to-date

**SLATER BOOTS and SHOES**

NOW IN STOCK AT  
**N. K. CUNNINGHAM'S,** - Main Street.  
Sole agent for Slater and Empress Shoes.

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