

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-second Year.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 28, 1904.

No. 30

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages thereon are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS; second, TWENTY CENTS. Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion. Changes in Contract advertising must be in on Monday.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

### JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

St. Dunstan's College is to be congratulated on the choice of one of its graduates, Mr. William Cameron, for the Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford from Prince Edward Island.

A paper quoted by *Illustrated Catholic Missions* is of opinion that our missions in the Far East are between the devil and the deep sea, having nothing to gain whether Japan wins or loses.

A Kentville man was put on his trial last week for a crime committed on the 25th of May. On Friday he was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of September. This is the manner of executing laws which renders Canada so free from the horrible crime of murder.

Newman has been called a typical Englishman. Yet Dr. Barry points out that his father was of Hebrew Dutch and his mother of French Huguenot descent, so that he had very little English blood in his veins after all. His features were markedly Jewish, especially in old age.

The *New York Tribune*, in criticising the Indiana doctor's claim to have produced life, says that the principle *omne vivum ex vivo*,—all life is from antecedent life,—was first enunciated by an Italian naturalist in the seventeenth century. We thought we had met it in the works of a mediaeval monk named Thomas Aquinas.

Our friend of the *San Francisco Monitor* misunderstands what we meant by speaking of the United States as Britain's perpetual ally. The United States is Britain's deadliest enemy; for the only national enmities to-day are commercial enmities. But Britain deludes herself into believing the great republic a friend, and even an unwritten ally.

Dr. William Barry says that Macaulay had Newman's sermon on "The Second Spring" by heart. This was a great tribute from one master of English literature to another. The sermon in question was preached at the first Synod of the re-established hierarchy, in 1852, and is the tenth in the volume entitled "Sermons on Various Occasions."

Bishop Anzer of Shau-Tung, who died last fall, passed away peacefully in his bed. But he came near winning the martyr's crown twenty years ago. Having gone to the mandarin of Tsao-chau-fu to demand fair treatment for the Christian converts, he was set upon by a mob and left for dead, with his back torn with bamboo rods, both arms broken, and six wounds in his head.

We are glad and sorry to see the Rev. M. A. McGarry appointed Assistant-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, with headquarters at Notre Dame, Indiana; glad, because his merits deserve such a recognition; sorry because the work of Catholic education in Canada can ill afford to lose the genial Nova Scotian who has long and ably presided over St. Laurent College, Montreal.

Judge Savary quotes Parkman's words: "Spanish civilization crushed the Indian, English civilization scorned and neglected him. French civilization embraced and cherished him."

This statement should be amended to read as follows: English civilization exterminated the Indian; French civilization embraced and cherished him; Spanish civilization lifted him up and made him a nation.

The *Sacred Heart Review* going over the lists of contributions to the Propagation of the Faith for last year, remarks: "Canada gave only \$2,270.83, the greater part of which was contributed by the comparatively poor diocese of Antigonish, N. S., which returned to the Society no less than \$1,460.92." If Bishop Casartelli be right in believing that the success of our work at home will be in measure to our generosity abroad, we cannot help fearing for the future of the Church in some parts of Canada.

Despatches from Paris say the Pope has asked the Bishop of Laval and the Bishop of Dijon to resign. We know nothing of the former, but the latter's diocesan seminary rose in revolt against him last spring, and declared that he was a Freemason. The government came to his rescue then, by threatening to send the seminarians to the barracks; it has come to his rescue now by forbidding him to resign his see. Freemason or not,—the fitness of Mgr. Le Nordez for his office may fairly be questioned when he finds a friend in Premier Combes.

The committee of the French Chamber which whitewashed Premier Combes, complimented him on his superior virtue in refusing to accept a bribe which was never offered. But though it censured the Carthusians for having said that an effort was made to obtain a bribe from them, it blamed the Premier for having asked for an inquiry. The ministry has thrown out the part of the report which blamed the Premier, retained the compliments paid to him, and so far as possible has declared it reasonable to utter one word of fault-finding concerning the fanatical ex-seminarian.

Father Cagnet, a missionary among the Maoris of New Zealand, tells how, while on a recent trip through the South Sea Islands, he heard the *Missa Regia* sung correctly by a choir of eight hundred Polynesian neophytes. He is astonished at the aptitude with which these people acquire European customs and artistic knowledge. At Maofaga, in the Tonga group, there is a very successful college. The students bring provisions with them, and each of them cultivates a little plot of ground during his spare time, and draws from it enough to keep him during his term in school.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the recent debate in the House of Lords, declared that the epithets to which Catholics objected in the Royal Declaration were epithets to which exception was most legitimately taken. They were an anachronism to-day. Yet though he had expressed his belief on a previous occasion that a positive Declaration, containing no denunciatory phrases, might be framed, he now doubted whether this could be done. In other words, English Protestantism is so amorphous a thing that it cannot be defined except by saying that it is not Catholicism.

Mr. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, said, in a recent address on the Philippine question, that "A careful study of the subject should lead to the conclusion that these people already had in force an admirable body of municipal law, far better adapted to their needs than the system of rules which we praise for our own conduct." Now that Spain has been robbed of her colonies on the pretext that she did not know how to govern them, we are told by the new rulers of the Philippines that even the much lauded American Constitution is not as well suited to Filipino needs as the laws which Spain gave to the islands.

Swinburne's early poems, which had to be withdrawn from publication thirty-six years ago because of their

indecent, are now being republished. The author says, in his preface, that he has "nothing to regret and nothing to recant;" that, "he finds nothing that he would wish to cancel, to alter, or to unsay, in any page he has ever laid before his reader." The editor of the *New York Critic*, who urged the poet to bring out this new edition, says that the worst piece it contains seems innocent enough in the light of more recent verse. And this editor, who can view such things so indulgently, is a woman!

There is a painting in the Canadian Building at St. Louis which should impress Americans who think of taking up lands in Alberta. It represents a member of the North-West Mounted Police having his report-book signed by a farmer, and the explanation is given that every district is patrolled by a policeman who must visit every farmer in it once a month and have his book signed to show that he has made the visit. Those who have been obliged to protect themselves against intruders with their own good right hands in the sparsely settled Western States, will recognize the better condition of things with us, where law reigns supreme in the remotest corner of the North-West Territories as in the city of Montreal.

When Dr. Jameson became Premier of Cape Colony, it was reported that Mr. Kruger received the news with the words: "Until now I believed in God." Happily he did not live to hear the following from the Cape Town correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman*.

"I came to Parliament merely to hunt him, and it looks as though I meant to end by following him." Thus spoke, in the vernacular, the Taal, a staunch Bond member of the Cape Legislature, an Afrikaner of the Afrikaners, as he left the House of Assembly on the last night of the Parliamentary session. It was of Dr. Jameson, the Premier, he spoke, and—strange as it may seem to you in England, miraculous as it seems to us at this end—a like attitude among Dutchmen seems to be the rule.

The *Ave Maria* records the good news that the total abstinence movement is receiving every day a greater impulse from priests and clerical students. "Father Siebenfoercher has visited nearly all our seminaries in the effort to propagate the total abstinence conviction, and his success may well be a source of much gratification to the friends of the cause. It has been repeatedly observed that the number of priests who are total abstainers is far larger than it has ever been before. The Priests' League founded at Pittsburg last year will naturally strengthen the tendency, and continue the work begun in the large societies now existing in nearly all the seminaries of the United States."

The British shipmaster is about as good a type of John Bull as can be found anywhere; strong in courage and love of fair play, but deficient in reasoning power, and utterly destitute of diplomacy. Such a man as this came very near embroiling Great Britain and Russia last week, by refusing to show the manifest of his ship's cargo to an officer whom he did not consider as properly representing the Russian navy. Whether the *St. Petersburg* had any right under international law to act as a warship, was no business of the captain of the *Malacca*. He should have produced his papers, and reported the matter to the British Government. His mistake set against the Russian officer's mistake, balances the two accounts. There will be no war, though the British press, without waiting to hear all the facts, has done its best to precipitate one.

The late Mr. Clement Scott was the son of a Church of England minister, but became a Catholic many years ago. For almost thirty years he was dramatic critic of the *London Daily Telegraph*. "By means of his articles in that paper," says the *Times*, "he made for himself a position that was for a time unique and threatened to be autocratic." "At the very beginning of his career," says the paper

with which he was so long connected, "he raised the banner of reform, of high ideals, of purity of object, of realism on the stage within proper limits. From that position he never swerved." Mr. Scott's first wife was a sister of the well known author and artist George Du Maurier. In theatrical circles he will long be remembered as the "discoverer" of Henry Irving; but his devoted interest in works of Catholic charity will be reckoned more valuable in the land whither he now has gone.

The article on the last Conclave which appeared in a recent number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and is generally credited to Cardinal Mathieu, contained the following interesting anecdote, recording a dialogue between the writer and another Cardinal. "Votre Eminence est sans doute archeveque en Italie? Dons quel diocese?—Non parlo francese.—In quanam diocesi es archiepiscopus?—Sum patriarca Venetiae.—Non loqueris gallice? Ergo non es papabilis, siquidem Papa debet gallice loqui.—Verum est, Eminentissime Domine. Non sum papabilis. Deo Gratias!" (Your Eminence is doubtless an Italian archbishop. In what diocese?—I do not speak French.—In what diocese are you archbishop?—I am the patriarch of Venice.—You do not speak French? Then you cannot be Pope, for the Pope should be able to speak French.—It is true, your Eminence. I cannot be Pope, thank God.)

The Sydney strike is over and the men have gone back to work, after seven weeks' idleness, without gaining a single one of their demands. In this respect it is a complete victory for the Dominion Steel Company. On the other hand it is estimated that the Company have lost \$750,000 by the non-operation of their works. This sum would have paid an increase of ten cents a day to a thousand men for twenty-five years. Terence Powderly spoke well when he said: "Of all the costly, cumbersome, wasteful, cruel methods of settling a difficulty in labour matters, the strike and lock-out are the worst." President Roosevelt, backed by the weight of American public opinion, was able to bring the coal operators of Pennsylvania to their knees; but the public opinion of Canada seems to believe that the workingman should take what is given him and be thankful; and we have no Roosevelt. At any rate, this strike will go on record as the most orderly affair of the kind in the history of labour troubles. For this at least, the steel workers deserve the warmest congratulations.

The current number of the *Newfoundland Quarterly* is full of great interest to all sons of the Ancient Colony at home or abroad. There are several contributions from and concerning the late Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, now promoted to Mauritius; a continuation of Archbishop Howley's articles on Newfoundland name-lore; a description of the renovated Cathedral of St. John's; biographical sketches of the Committee of the Cabot Club of Boston, which is arranging for an Old Home Week next month; and an article on Newfoundland bibliography by Dr. D. W. Prowse. The number is enriched with many portraits and other illustrations. One of the most interesting articles is that by Attorney-General Morris, who contrasts the condition of the workingman in Newfoundland forty years ago with his condition to-day. Then, it was the custom in St. John's for a man to work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. for 70 cents, and for 60 cents if he went to work before breakfast; now, no one receives less than \$1.00, and thousands of mechanics and labourers are getting from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day. As late as 1887, the Government thought they were doing very well when they fixed the wages of labourers on public works at 30 cents a day; now they would be ashamed to pay less than \$1.00; and soon, Mr. Morris believes, it will be \$1.50. Then there will be fewer strikes and less dissatisfaction. "Men will take a greater interest in their work, and confidence

will be restored between employer and employed. The labouring man will be looked on as something more than a mere machine; a bond of sympathy will be created between labour and capital; and the employer, when he looks at his own healthy, well-fed, well-clad children, will not be ashamed to look on the children of those who work in his employ."

### "LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE."

The two Missions lately given in this county have been most successful. Father Devlin says that with the exception of St. John's, Newfoundland, he never saw anywhere else such a mission as the one in Antigonish. How much good has been wrought by this grand spiritual rally will never be known till Judgment Day. Still there are some effects which should appear outwardly, not in pharisaical looks or speeches, but in reconciliations between those who have been at variance, in restitution of good name or of ill-gotten goods.

Ill-gotten goods! To many this may mean nothing more than stolen property,—stolen, that is, in the ordinary sense of the word, by secret theft, by burglary, by highway robbery, by carefully planned fraud. Those who offend in this way are not numerous in such a community as ours. But in almost every community there are many people who go their way quietly through life, and seem to imagine that they are fairly good Christians, and yet they will not pay their lawful debts. This does not refer at all to those very poor persons who find it absolutely impossible to pay. But it refers to those who have wherewith to pay, but will not pay on various unworthy pretences. It refers to those who have not wherewith to pay, but do not use every effort to make themselves able to pay. It refers to those who, seeing that they cannot pay what they already owe, contract new debts. And it refers to those who in various ways cheat their creditors out of all or part of what they owe. All such persons as these are guilty of breaking the seventh commandment; for the seventh commandment is broken not only by stealing but also by keeping unjustly what belongs to another. All such persons as these, if they are in this state, will certainly lose their souls; for the sin of which they are guilty is a mortal sin, grievous in various ways.

In the first place, it contains within itself the wickedness of theft. It is the same thing to a merchant whether his goods are stolen or whether they are sold to someone who will not pay for them; the merchant loses just the same. In almost every case the man who will not pay his debts is playing the part of the sneak thief. But in some cases he is more like a highway robber. For there are men who, when asked to pay, openly insult their creditor, as though he had done them a grievous injury in demanding his own.

In the second place, it contains in itself the wickedness of breach of faith. When we contract a debt, we promise to pay it either in a given time or whenever our creditor calls for it. By not paying, we break our word; we deceive our neighbor with a grievous lie; we have used stratagem to get possession of his goods or of his money.

In the third place, it contains in itself the wickedness of ingratitude, because of the shameful way in which we have repaid the benefits which our creditor had done for us in an hour of need. If he is a poor man, we are guilty of cruelty, of real inhumanity; for we refuse to give him what he needs to support his family, to keep up his business and to pay his own debts. This is so grievous a sin that the Bible compares it to murder.

To these sins which we commit ourselves, must be added a share in those which our creditors commit when they find that we have deceived them and will not pay them. If a creditor, after asking us time and again to give him his own, finds himself still empty-handed, it is not very surprising if he curses us, if he begins to hate us, and to speak ill of us on every possible

Continued on page four.



THE NEW SAMARITAN.

It was Dodo that found him, and having found, barked her loudest, and tinkled all the silver bells which her collar was hung, until her mistress went to investigate the nature of the find. He was lying on a seat in an unfrequented side walk of the Kensington Gardens; and apparently he was sound asleep, so soundly that even the noisy efforts of Dodo, the little King Charles spaniel, had failed to arouse him.

man who approached her through the green vista of trees beyond; when he was within a few paces of her she lifted her eyes and recognition followed that swift glance. Dodo knew him also, but hers was the greeting given to an old friend, exuberant in its animal joy. The stranger bent down and patted the little dog's head; but when his eyes met the grey blue eyes of Dodo's mistress, a dark flush burned through his olive skin and he turned his face away.

Alice called to her dog, at the same time perceptibly hastening her footsteps; her cheeks were burning also, and yet she assured herself that she must be unknown to the man. Afterwards it gratified her to remember that his condition had shown a decided improvement, and the hollows of his face were less apparent than on the first occasion when she had seen him and been moved to compassion toward him.

The stranger stood still, looking after her tall, buoyant figure until she was hidden from him by a bend of the trees. Then he drew a long breath; a passionate sense of gratitude and admiration stirred him, his fine, mobile features were quivering under the strong emotion which possessed him. "Ah! so that is she," he exclaimed. On her return to the house, Alice received a telegram from her mother, who was given to the sudden vagaries of an imaginary invalid; it summoned her home, and she knew that it would be some time before she would be likely to find herself again in London, so her heart was heavy within her.

The Royal Academy once more had opened its portals to admit the public and to receive the deadly criticism of inartistic sightseers, whose habit it was to condemn wholesale, venting their tired spleen upon the pictures, which had cost so many hours of labor, and had invoked so many dreams of fame. Like bees around a honey pot, a crowd was always gathered in the usual circle about one picture by a hitherto unknown artist. The picture was called "The New Samaritan."

- Acknowledgments. Alex N McIsaac, Georgeville, \$1 00 Frank Mitchell, Chelsea, 2 00 Bessie McPhee, Georgetown, 2 00 Mrs Annie McEchtern, Quincy, 1 00 Colin Chisholm, Dorchester, 1 00 John A McDonald, Island Ponds, 1 00 Christy D McDonald, Aliston, 1 00 James Bray, Ymir, 1 00 Rev J M O'Flaherty, East Bay, 1 00 John J Kenny, Brookline, 1 00 John A McPherson, Fairmont, 1 00 James C McDonald, Arisaig, 1 00 John Currie, Halifax, 1 00 Dr M Chisholm, " 1 00 D Lynch, " 1 00 Rev J M O'Flaherty, St Andrews, 1 00 Hector McLean, Gillis Point East, 1 00 Michael McNeil, Caledonia Mines, 1 00 R F Bourke, D'Escoisse, 1 00 A J G MacEchon, Sydney, 1 00 Mrs James Dunn, Trenton, 1 00 Widow Dunn, " 1 00 Dan McNeil, " 1 00 Alex Gillis, " 1 00 Angus R McDonald, " 1 00 K C McDonald, " 1 00 Malcolm McDonald, " 1 00 Alan J McDonald, " 1 00 Wm Donahoe, " 1 00 Daniel Walsh, " 1 00 Dan R Chisholm, " 1 00 Malcolm R McDonald, " 1 00 Rev J W McLeod, East Bay, New Glasgow, 1 00 Norman McNeil, " 1 00 Wm McCarron, " 1 00 D L McLeod, " 2 00 Peter Johnson, " 1 00 A D Kennedy, " 1 00 D McDonald, " 1 00 C F McDonald, " 1 00 A A McDonald, " 1 00 C L Beck, " 1 00 M A Penney, " 1 00 John McDonald, Joiner, " 1 00 Archy Chisholm, Joiner, " 1 00 Duncan Chisholm, " 1 00 John Angus McPherson, " 1 00 Mrs Angus McIsaac, " 1 00 Richard Dwyer, " 1 00 Dr Townsend, " 1 00 Joseph McKinnon, " 1 00 John T Smith, " 1 00 Charles McInnis, " 2 00 M A Johnson, " 1 00 Mrs Andrew McDonald, " 1 00 John Connolly, " 2 00 Daniel Brown, " 2 00 John McKinnon, Tanner, " 2 00 Peter Wilson, " 1 00 Miss Annie Gillis, " 1 00 Dan McDonald (S F), Stellarton, " 1 00 Hotel Ora, " 1 00 L O Handley, " 1 00 J B Smith, " 1 00 Dan B McLean, " 1 00 Daniel S Gillis, " 1 00 E C O'Riley, " 1 00 John A Flynn, " 1 00 Ray Gillis, " 1 00 Joe Fleming, " 1 00 Joe Mooney, " 1 00 Thomas Cardiff, " 1 00 Neil A McLean, " 1 00 J P Lennon, " 1 00 John Jamieson, " 2 00 Hugh McDonald, " 1 00 Rev W B McDonald, P P, Lourdes, " 1 00 John Doyle, " 1 00 Duncan S Gillis, " 1 00 R D Fraser, " 1 00 Hector McKenzie, " 1 00 John F Campbell, " 1 00 Ranaid McKay, " 1 00 R D Fraser, " 1 00 Alex A McDonald, " 1 00 Rev J McNeil, Thorburn, " 1 00 Kenneth Cameron, " 1 00 Archy McIsaac, " 1 00 Ian B McDonald, " 1 00 James Flynn, " 1 00 Cassie McInnis, " 1 00 Lauchy McNeil, " 1 00 John Ling, " 1 00 John B McDonald, " 1 00 Wm C Ryan, " 1 00 John H McDonald, " 1 00 Allan McPherson, " 1 00 Patrick Maguire, " 1 00 Rev C C Gillis, Pictou, " 1 00 D A Hannan, " 1 00 Alex McEwen, " 1 00 Hector McKinnon, " 1 00 Michael McEchtern, " 1 00 Angus Smith, " 1 00 George Nokes, " 1 00 Mrs W E McLaren, " 1 00 Angus McKinnon, " 1 00 Mrs John Chisholm, " 1 00 Mrs Capt Reid, " 1 00 A McKenna, Sr, " 1 00 Mrs Felix Deveau, " 1 00 John Gillis, " 1 00 Meagher & Dougherty, " 1 00 David Carroll, " 1 00 Raekies McDonald, " 2 00 Ranaid McKinnon, Ardness, " 1 00 J F McDonald, Big Island, " 1 00 For additional acknowledgments see page 5.

I said, 'to such a regiment. Take this from me to show that I sent you, and order them to charge.' Away he rode, found the regiment, and ordered the charge, which was made accordingly. In the evening I looked at the card he had given me, and found that he was a Birmingham button-maker's bagman. I looked for him afterwards in Birmingham, but was told he was travelling for the firm in Ireland. On his return from Ireland I sent for him and offered him a place in the Mint which he gratefully accepted." - T. P.'s Weekly.

American Judge (sarcastically).—Did you ever earn a dollar in your life? Vagrant.—Oh, yes; I voted for your honor once!

FARM FOR SALE THE subscriber offers for sale that excellent farm on which she resides at Antigonish Harbor, containing 150 acres, more or less, in good cultivation, well timbered and watered, with a good house and two barns, also a root and carriage house, all in good repair. This is the valuable property owned by the late Alexander Chisholm. Title absolutely good. Will be sold reasonably.

For particulars apply to MRS. CHRISTY CHISHOLM Antigonish Harbor.

CANADIAN PACIFIC World's Fair, ST. LOUIS. Travel via St. John and Canadian Pacific Wabash, SHORT LINE Direct to the main gates. GOOD HOTEL IN THE GROUNDS. THROUGH SLEEPERS St. John to Montreal, - \$2.50 Montreal to St. Louis, - 6 00 RETURN RATES FROM ST. JOHN: \$30.50 Ticket, Good for 18 Days 40.70 Ticket, Good for 60 Days 48.80 Ticket, Good to Dec. 15 '04

FARM FOR SALE. The 100 acre farm at Cross Roads, Ohio, Antigonish County, recently owned by Angus A. MacLean and formerly known as the Archibald McInnis farm. Good house and barn. Excellent soil. Convenient to Church, School house. Stores and Telephone Office. Easy terms for payment. Apply to CHARLES A. MacLEAN, Pinkietown, or to the subscriber. F. H. MacPHIE, Antigonish, N. S. April 13th 1904.

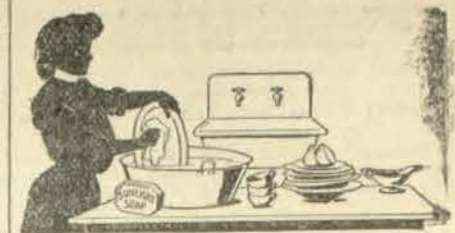
Farm for Sale. THE valuable farm at Salt Springs, Antigonish, known as the Stevenson farm. It is situated along the Main Road and but two miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 150 acres of the finest farming land with good dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Thirty-five acres is intervals, forty acres pasture, twenty acres woodland, balance under cultivation. For further particulars and terms apply to C. E. GREGORY, Barrister, Antigonish.

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

CARRIAGES! Just received, one car of the celebrated Brantford Carriages. These Carriages are strongly built, of excellent material, and have a fine reputation, which this well-known firm is bound to maintain. Inspection solicited. ALSO A FEW NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES A Few Second-Hand Carriages For Sale Cheap.

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

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



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best.

\$24 In easy instalments pays for a three-months' course during the summer season. One Month's Trial FREE! Full information sent free to any address. Write to-day.

Empire \* Business \* College, TRURO, N. S. Truro Phone 226 O. L. HORNE, Principal The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. Inverness, Cape Breton, Miners and Shippers of the celebrated Inverness Imperial Coal. (NONE BETTER) SCREENED, RUN OF MINE, SLACK. First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes. COAL! COAL! Shipping facilities of the most modern type and prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. APPLY TO The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. BROAD COVE MINES, C. B. Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B. Geo. E. Bock & Co., Halifax, N. S., General Sales Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE - TO - BOSTON And All Points in United States. Sailings Commencing June 15th HALIFAX TO BOSTON, Wednesday's 3 p. m. and Saturday's midnight Halifax for Hakesbury and Charlottetown Wednesday's 9 p. m. From Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays at Noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax. H. L. CHIPMAN, General Manager!

Cattle Disease. HAVING been instructed by the chief Veterinary Inspector to deal with all cases of Pictou Cattle disease. When occurring in Antigonish County parties requiring my services may correspond with me direct, or leave instructions with F. H. Randall, Esq., Main Street. W. H. PETHICK, Govt. Inspector of Live Stock, Antigonish.

Monuments and Headstones. In all kinds of Granite, Marble and Freestone. A Nice Line of Finished Work and Latest Designs to Select From. Get our prices before placing your order. J. H. McDOUGALL, Box 474, New Glasgow, N. S.

Farms for Sale. We have a few good farms for sale at from \$400.00 to \$3,000.00. Full description on application. A. KIRK & CO. P. O. Box 292, Antigonish, N. S.

ISRAEL. The famous and well-known trotting stallion Israel, race record 2:19, will stand the season of 1904 at the subscriber's stables in Antigonish on every week day excepting Mondays and Tuesdays when he will be at the stables of Mr. M. F. Gullant, Black Bridge, Tracadie, commencing on the 30th and 31st of May. Parties en route to and from Tracadie wishing to breed will find him Monday mornings and Tuesday evenings at John K. Macdonald's stables, Heatherton. Service fees: single, \$4.00; season, \$6.00; to ensure \$8.00. All mares at owner's risk. F. H. RANDALL, Owner. JAMES KELL, Groom.

## THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTI-GONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

## "LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE."

Continued from page one.

occasion. How many again, when they cannot get what belongs to them, are tempted to take what belongs to others. Of course God will impute such sins as these to the persons who have committed them, but He will hold us accomplices in as much as these persons were led unto sin by our provocation. Yet many people think that being in debt is a matter of no consequence. But some one will ask: Is it any great harm to delay payment, when you intend to pay? Here is just where so many deceive themselves. They are satisfied with a vague, indeterminate intention to pay, which is never realized. They acknowledge their debts; they promise to pay in the summer; then, they will pay in the fall; and so on. These people must understand that their obligation is weighing on them continually, unless it is really impossible for them to pay. The mere fact of putting off payment is a sin, when the delay is injurious to our creditor, or he is not willing to consent to it.

But, some one else will say, my creditor is in easy circumstances; he does not need my money. That is no excuse. Of course, it is not so grave a sin as if your creditor were poor; still it is a sin, for you are depriving him of what belongs to him. Justice forbids us to keep what belongs to others, no matter who they are.

But, another will object, my creditor does not ask me to pay; am I obliged to go and offer it to him? Certainly. Perhaps he has forgotten it; perhaps the last time he asked for payment you received him badly. Whatever the reason may be, he is not bound to ask you for payment, but you are bound to pay your debts, even without being asked to do so. The only thing which will excuse your delay is that it is really and absolutely impossible for you to pay at present. Most people see this clearly enough, and so they offer this as an excuse. But is it always a true excuse? Is it not often the case that people complain of not being able, when the truth is that they are not willing? They say: "I have nothing; I cannot pay." But if there is question of satisfying their caprices, their vanity, their passions, they find that they have something. Whether our creditors know it or not, God knows the true state of the case, and he warns us in the words of the Book of Proverbs: "If thou say I have not strength enough, He that seeth into the heart, He understandeth, and nothing deceiveth the Keeper of thy soul."

But let it be supposed that it is really impossible for us to pay our debts. Then, we must at least have a sincere desire to pay them, and therefore we must be careful not to pile up debt on debt. What better proof of our bad disposition than to continue to run heedlessly into debt. The man who gets goods on his promise to pay, when he is morally certain that he will never be able to pay, is nothing less than a thief. Again, we must neglect nothing to put ourselves in a position to pay our debts; we must curtail our expenses, and use every means in our power; otherwise we cannot say in conscience: "I am not able to pay." To neglect these means, is to give the lie to all our fine protestations. Gifts of charity, or of piety, must be diminished or even stopped altogether, if justice requires it. Almsgiving is a good work; but, when we give anything away, it must be our own, not what belongs to another. Instead of being pleased, God detests those offerings which we make to Him at our neighbor's expense. And if this be so, what must be said of those who spend in vanity, perhaps even in committing sin.—sins of drunkenness, for instance,—the money which ought to be used to pay their debts. If we cannot pay our debts, the memory of them should always be written in our hearts, and not merely in the books of our creditors. We should think of our debts whenever we feel inclined to spend something which is not really necessary. If friends invite us to join them in some amuse-

ment which will cost us money, we should say to ourselves: This money belongs to my creditors; I must let the amusement go; I must pay my debts.

But it is not enough to pay as promptly as possible; we must pay all our debts. We shall be guilty of keeping unjustly what belongs to another, if we compel our creditors to a compromise which they are not willing to accept, and which they agree to only because they have no other means of getting even a partial payment from a dishonest debtor. Another form of dishonesty is that which is practised by those who pretend to put all their property in the hands of an assignee, for the benefit of their creditors; but at the same time keep back a good portion of it, perhaps the best portion of it, by transferring it, for instance, to their sisters or their cousins or their aunts, or by making out false accounts, fictitious promissory notes, etc., showing that sums have been paid out which were never paid out; and all this for the purpose of cheating their creditors. These people manage things very cleverly, no doubt; but surely they are not mad enough to think that they can cheat the All-Knowing and All-Seeing God. They may escape the penitentiary; they may be held for honest men by the world; but they have to pass before another tribunal besides that of public opinion. And if their actions are not seen to be honest in the light which shines from the throne on which Jesus Christ sits to judge, then these clever business men, as the world considers them, must go into that prison from which they shall not come out till they have paid the last farthing.

This is not a very agreeable message to some people's ears, but that makes no difference. We Catholics have fixed standards of right and wrong. If, with these before our eyes, we deceive ourselves, we shall be much more guilty than those who have nothing better than the world's code of honor to guide them. No Catholic, for instance, can take advantage of the statute of limitations, by which a debt is outlawed after a certain number of years. If it were sixty years ago instead of six, that we incurred the debt, we are bound to pay it to-day if we have not paid it before. There may be Catholics who appear to be good-living men; who come to Mass on Sunday; who receive the Sacraments at Easter, or perhaps oftener; they may be honorable and upright men now, and scrupulously careful to pay for all they buy; and yet these men may go into everlasting punishment for a debt of a few dollars, for a small sum which they borrowed, and which they wilfully neglected to pay when they were able. They thought of it now and then up to the last; but they said to themselves: "O that old debt is out of date long ago." They ought to have known that a debt is never out of date in God's books until it is paid.

"Let your light shine before men, that they see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven," said our Lord. And one of the ways in which people may give a fulfilment to these words is by paying their lawful debts, especially if they be old ones which their creditors have come to regard as hopeless. If our non-Catholic brethren were to see that one of the effects of a Mission was invariably a settlement of outstanding accounts on the part of those who had followed the exercises, they would indeed glorify Him the preaching of whose Gospel has power thus to break through the evil habits of men. But if those who have "made the Mission" still continue to delay the payment of their debts, they will give occasion to the world to blaspheme our religion and will add to their sins of dishonesty the sin of scandal.

## Cape Breton Notes.

The Scott Act prosecutions of Glace Bay so far this year has been Prosecutions, 65; convictions, 40; dismissals, 22; 3 imprisonments. Six persons have gone out of the liquor business.

John Fraser, miner, Sydney Mines, was drowned on Sunday. With a companion he went in swimming from a boat in Big Pond. In a moment or two he disappeared, and was seen no more. The unfortunate man lately came from Newcastle, Eng., and expected to be soon joined by his wife and family.

Mr. R. Frehill left on Monday for Halifax, where he will sojourn for three weeks and boom the Arichat hotel project. He will then go to Boston for the same purpose and arrive here in August or September to report results and convene a meeting of the stockholders to appoint directors and take practical steps to get the hotel under construction. About a thousand dollars worth of stock was taken here and much more will be subscribed on Mr. Frehill's return.—*Richmond Record.*

## The Supplementary Estimates.

The supplementary estimates for the year ending June 30, 1905, were laid before Parliament on Monday evening. The people of this Town will be pleased to learn they include votes of \$14,000 for a new I. C. R. station and \$5,000 for a new post office building for Antigonish. The latter sum, of course, is inadequate to erect and properly complete a suitable building. It is hoped the work of erection will not therefore be unnecessarily delayed, and that the promise from Ottawa, elsewhere published, will be fulfilled. Under conditions now obtaining the public is much inconvenienced. During the busiest hour of the day mail delivery and stamp vending are completely suspended in our post office, while in the money order and savings bank departments only room enough for one person at a time is afforded. Following are the votes for public works in Eastern Nova Scotia:

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Extension to Sydney Mines, \$25,000.  
Increased accommodation at Antigonish, \$14,000.  
Towards improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$23,400.  
Increased accommodations at New Glasgow, \$30,000.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Antigonish, public building, \$5,000.  
Canso, public building, \$5,000.  
Glace Bay, public building, \$5,000.  
Inverness, public buildings, \$5,000.  
North Sydney, public buildings, repairs and improvements, \$4,000.  
North Sydney quarantine station, repairs to buildings and fences, \$650.  
Pictou quarantine station, repairs and renewals on buildings, \$550.  
Baddeck wharf, \$5,000.  
Barachois Boat Harbour, \$1,500.  
Bailey's Brook, to complete channel and protection works, \$500.

## HARBOURS AND RIVERS.

Bay St. Lawrence, boat harbour, \$5,500.  
Boularderie, centre wharf fencing, \$350.  
Broad Cove wharf, repairs to wharf, \$1,000.  
Country Harbour, removal of obstruction, \$2,200.  
Descoussé, repairs to wharf, \$900.  
Gabarus Harbour, removing rocks, \$2,500.  
Georgeville, wharf, extension, re-vote, \$500.  
Grand Narrows wharf, to complete extension, \$240.  
Iona wharf, to repair damages, \$1,300.  
Irish Cove, wharf, to repairs, \$1,000.  
Lardoise, extension of breakwater up to shore, \$4,000.  
Larry's River, extension of breakwater, \$3,000.  
Little Judique, boat harbour, \$1,000.  
Mabou Bridge, wharf, \$1,000.  
Mainadieu, breakwater on west side of harbour to complete, \$1,000.  
Oyster Pond, beach protection, \$350.  
Port Hawkesbury, wharf, additional amount, \$2,000.  
Sydney, quarantine station, additional amount required for building a new wharf instead of repairing the old extension, nearly all carried away, \$1,300.  
Victoria Beach, pile wharf, \$25,000.  
West Arichat, wharf, \$3,000.  
Whitehead, wharf, \$4,100.  
Whycocomagh, repairs and improvements to wharf and warehouse, \$500.

## Margaree Notes.

Fish in the Margaree River has been very scarce indeed up to now. The heavy rain of yesterday may have made a few of the finny tribe come in from the coastal waters and go up the river. Our wily sports will now have a chance to display their abilities.

The children of the parish who learned their catechism in English made their first communion on the 14th inst. They were prepared by our beloved pastor, Father Monbourquette, who spares no pains or trouble when the good of souls is concerned. The altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Miss Lejeune presided at the organ, and a very pretty Mass was rendered. After the first Gospel, the reverend father, in well chosen words, appealed to the hearts of the young people who were about to receive their God for the first time, and in clear and well-rounded sentences made them understand how dear and precious this day should ever remain in their memories, showing also the contrast between the law of fear and that of love of the Creator they were about to receive. After Mass the children again came to the communion rail and there received their baptismal vows, consecrated themselves to the Blessed Virgin and took the total abstinence pledge until they are twenty-one years of age.

Miss Margaret Webb, of Harbour Boucher, is the guest of Miss Le Jeune. Miss Webb has a good voice and some of her solos on last Sunday were simply beautiful. Her singing of the "O Salutaris" at Benediction on Sunday evening was listened to with rapt attention and great satisfaction by a very large congregation. By her amiable disposition Miss Webb has already made for herself a host of friends among us.

Death has removed from our midst another of our most respected young men, Stephen McKinnon, who died on the 15th inst. His sterling qualities endeared him to all who made his acquaintance. His illness was short, and his death is all the more painful that it was so unexpected. However, the grim reaper respects neither age nor ability and Mr. McKinnon was stricken down in his twenty-ninth year. We tender our heartfelt sympathies to the widow and the parents of the deceased.

## Fencing.

Barbed and Plain Wire; Poultry Netting, all widths; Iron Gates;

Fencing for Cemetery Lots; Brass and Iron Beds; Springs; Institution Beds; and Mattresses of all kinds.

MUNRO WIRE WORKS, Limited.

NEW GLASGOW N. S.

## A. KIRK &amp; Co.'s

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

## WOOL!

## WANTED.

A large lot of - - -

## Butter and Wool.

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

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

## Hewson

and - - -

## Oxford

## Tweeds.

Nice Patterns and Extra Good Values.

## A. KIRK &amp; CO.,

ANTIGONISH.







