

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 11

If the life of a big gun be a hundred shots, as we have often been told, the statement of a French correspondent that the armament of the Japanese fleet is pretty well worn out may be true enough.

The Rev. John Faber Scholfield, who has just been received into the Church after being twelve years rector of St. Michael's, Hill-square, Edinburgh, is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a cousin of Father Faber.

A Delaware judge has released a man charged with stealing a thousand pounds of lead pipe from a house, on the ground that lead pipe in such a case is real estate, and real estate is not subject to larceny. Fearfully and wonderfully made is the American legal mind.

We have several times quoted in these columns Sir Archibald Alison's comments on the Papal excommunication of Napoleon. It is pleasing to know that the granddaughter of the man who wrote that noble passage is now a Catholic, the present Countess of Abingdon.

Judge Parker is complaining of the number of camera fiends who have tried to snatch his picture since he became the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Perhaps he will now begin to think that he gave a wrong decision against the Rochester girl who sought to stop a business firm from using her portrait for advertising purposes.

It is hard to distinguish truth from falsehood in the despatches which come from Europe on Catholic subjects. The same despatch which announced that the Pope had demanded the resignation of two French bishops, said that two other French bishops and four archbishops had been summoned to Rome to explain certain matters to the Holy See, and that the Government had forbidden them to leave their dioceses. Since then the Archbishops of Rouen, Albi, and Algiers, and the Bishops of Tarentaise and Mende have written to the press declaring that the report was entirely without foundation.

The convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, held in Detroit last week, included representatives from every section of the United States, from Porto Rico and the Philippines. The Federation does not absorb societies, but leaves each its individual freedom, while bringing them on a common platform for concerted action. One of the most important matters discussed at Detroit was the dissemination of Catholic literature. Another noteworthy feature of the convention was the prominence of the laity. If the Federation does nothing more than arouse laymen into activity, it will accomplish something worth while.

The American immigration officials are trying to spoil the business of the "padrones," who practically purchase little boys in Southern Europe for a sum ranging from \$10 to \$50 and bring them to the United States to earn money for their masters as boot-blacks, pedlars, newsboys or even beggars. Nominally they receive wages, 50 cents or \$1 a week, and they lodge to the number of twenty-five or

thirty in a room. As Canada is getting the diseased immigrants refused admission into the United States, so she is likely to get the "padrone" business when it becomes unprofitable in that country. It behooves our Government to be vigilant in the matter.

Premier Combes is hard pressed to name the article of the Concordat which the Vatican has violated. The best he can do is to appeal to the very first article of this treaty, which reads: "The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Its worship shall be public, but in conformity with the police regulations which the Government shall deem necessary for securing the public peace." From this we infer that the Government believes the public peace will be disturbed if the Bishops of Laval and Dijon accept the advice of the Pope and resign their sees. As to the two Organic Articles also said to be broken, the Holy See never gave them any sanction whatever.

Some boys working in an English coal mine were recently prosecuted for cruelty to animals in using horses unfit for service. The prosecution did not stop at this, however. The general manager of the mine was summoned to answer why such animals were employed. He protested that he knew nothing about it. The company's books were called for, and it was found that the value of the horses was set down at ten shillings,—about \$2.50,—apiece. Thereupon the court fined the boys, and sentenced the general manager to two months imprisonment with hard labour. If laws were executed thus in the United States, there would be a good many general managers of railways wearing convict's garb.

When Owen Kildare,—a reformed "bopewery boy,"—in the story of his life which he published a year or two ago, told how he had known society girls visit low dives in New York to see prize-fights, many thought it a sensational bit of fiction. But only the other day a Philadelphia belle described in the newspapers the match between Fitzsimmons and O'Brien as she witnessed it. "Somehow I've been thinking all day," she concludes, "that if the old Roman Circus could be revived, it wouldn't be long before as many women as men would go to see it—and enjoy it just as much." We do not doubt it at all. Luxury begets cruelty, and women who dread ennui more than anything else can enjoy the sight of two men shedding each other's blood because it gives them a new sensation.

Several articles contributed by the late J. R. Gasquet, M. D., to the *Dublin Review* have been gathered into a book. One of them contains this passage: "I was myself led to adopt the Thomist philosophy, not from any preconceived idea of its authority, but from finding it had so completely anticipated, in all its main outlines, the methods and inferences of physiology. I was struck with the contrast between this and the modern schemes of philosophy, which seemed to have no relation to physical science, even when they were not contradicted thereby." Elsewhere Dr. Gasquet says that "the psychology of Aristotle, as stated by St. Thomas, is in substantial agreement with the conclusions of modern science."

We thought the American papers carried off the palm for grotesque descriptions of Catholic ceremonies, but it now appears that the Scottish journals have outrun them. A Glasgow paper dismisses the vesting of the Archbishop with the words, "His Grace was adorned with the amice." An Edinburgh paper tells how "the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles sang Haydn's Sixteenth Mass," and how, on the same occasion, "the thurifer was swung gently to and fro in front of the altar." But the prize for fine writing must be awarded to the Highland journalist, who, describing a High Mass sung by Prior Vaughan at Fort Augustus, wrote as follows: "At this point in the proceedings,

the very rev. gentleman turned round and observed in stentorian tones: 'Dominus vobiscum!'"

Major William Wood, the latest historian of the conquest of Canada, omits the story of General Wolfe reciting "Gray's Elegy" to his officers the day before he took Quebec, because he suspected its genuineness. Whereupon, Father John Gerard, S. J., writes to the *Athenaeum* to say that his great grandfather, Professor Robison, was one of those who heard Wolfe recite the poem on that occasion, and afterwards told the story to his friends. "Such being the evidence," says Father Gerard, "what more does Major Wood want? From the nature of things, but a few persons could have been within earshot on the occasion, and—especially at such a crisis—there would be fewer still whom such a remark as Wolfe's would sufficiently impress to cause it to be remembered."

Benadir in Italian Somaliland is the active centre of the slave trade in its most revolting forms. "The Italian company which represents the Italian Government in that unfortunate land," says the *Tablet*, "has not only done nothing to mitigate the horrors of the situation, but derives no small part of its revenue from the taxes it imposes for the transference and manumission of slaves." A great deal is said in the British Parliament about Congo horrors, but nothing about Somaliland atrocities. The reason of this may readily be suspected. It is thought desirable to make Belgium responsible for the alleged bad government of the Free State; but not at all desirable to throw any responsibility for African slavery on the government which England was so delighted to see built upon the ruins of the Papal States. If no one else cares for the poor slaves of Benadir, the Holy See does. Pius X has sent to them the Trinitarians who were founded eight centuries ago by St. John of Matha for the redemption of captives, with a vow to sacrifice, if necessary, their own liberty, to secure that of the slave.

When the Pope protested against President Loubet's visit to the Quirinal, the *Independent* thought it was a happy blunder, likely to provoke, without intending it, the French Government to break the Concordat. Subsequent events have made it probable that the provocation was quite intentional. France has dismissed the Papal Nuncio, declaring that the Pope violated the Concordat by calling on bishops to resign, without consulting the Government,—though as a matter of fact he did not command the bishops to resign, but merely commended them to do so. A careful reading of the full text of the Concordat shows that there has been no violation of its provisions on the part of the Vatican. But after these provisions had been accepted by Pius VII, the astute and unscrupulous Talleyrand added a set of organic articles to the original agreement, and these articles have never been accepted by any Pope. It is two of these organic articles which Pius X is now said to have broken. The result must be that the farce of consulting a group of French infidels as to the appointment or dismissal of bishops will come to an end.

Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land as it used to be called, has been keeping this year the first centenary of the founding of its capital, Hobart Town. From a penal settlement it has grown to be a prosperous colony. The convict settlers were not all hardened criminals, however. At the beginning of last century the British criminal code transported for life the man who snared a rabbit in a gentleman's park, the man who stole a turnip from a field or a loaf of bread from a shop to feed his starving children, the political agitator who was a little too insistent in his demand for reforms which we are now proud of. In the first manacled band sent to Van Diemen's Land were Irish peasants who had fought in the ill-starred rising of 1798.

They and the other Catholic convicts suffered bitter persecution for their religion for many years. Attendance at Protestant service was enforced upon them, says the *New Zealand Tablet*, "first by imprisonment, next by reduced rations, and afterwards by the public flagellator's 'cat'; twenty-five lashes for the first refusal, fifty for the second, and for the third, transportation to the 'living death' of the convict hell-of-the-damned of Norfolk Island. As to the children of Catholic convicts they were then and for thirty years afterwards compulsorily brought up in the profession of the dominant creed." Persecution did not kill, however, and the Church in Tasmania is vigorous to-day.

We ask the attention of our readers to the article entitled "A Public Hypocrisy," which appears on another page. It is the most satisfactory statement in regard to the Royal Declaration which we have seen coming from any non-Catholic source. Elsewhere in the same issue, the *Church Times* has the following words:

Entirely reasonable as was the Duke of Norfolk's resolution in the House of Lords in favour of modifying the Royal Declaration, and introduced as it was by him with such good taste and moderation, we do not regret that nothing came of it, for reasons which we have given in our leading column to-day. But, apart from these considerations, the Declaration, as it stands, besides being futile, is offensive in the extreme. If it is even necessary, which we question, nothing can justify the brutality with which it pronounces judgment against what is a matter of the most profound conviction and devout belief with a vast number of the King's subjects. Suppose the King were required to say that the peculiar tenets of the Baptists are blasphemous fables, is it to be imagined that the Declaration would be retained? Or suppose the King were required to say that he repudiated, as corybantic orgies, the rites of the Salvation Army, would it rot at once, and rightly be acknowledged that such language was needlessly insulting? As fellow-citizens, Romanists are equally with Baptists and Salvationists entitled to consideration, and we consider they have every right to feel aggrieved at the indignity inflicted upon them by the Declaration. They must go on with their efforts to get the wretched formula altogether dispensed with. In time, it will dawn upon the public mind that the succession to the throne need not be safeguarded by such objectionable means.

We lately quoted the African missionary Father Maguire on the condition of things in the Congo Free State. We now give another extract from a letter written by him to Bishop Casartelli of Salford, and published in *Illustrated Catholic Missions* of which the Bishop was editor before his elevation to the episcopate. Father Maguire's address is "Rev. Patrick Maguire, C. R. P., St. Herman's Mission, Amadi, District of the Wellé, Congo Free State." The concluding paragraph of his letter runs as follows:

Before concluding, I would just mention that, though I have travelled by boat and on foot from Boma to Amadi and higher up to Surunga, calling at all the State Stations, though I have visited many establishments, both Catholic and non-Catholic, as well as some stations of independent companies, though I have passed nights and days in my tent in the forest and in villages of the natives, though I have had ample opportunities of seeing much in my journeys as to how the natives are treated, I have never seen or heard of any of the atrocities with which the agents of the Free State are charged. On the contrary, one cannot but admire the wonderful progress that has been made in so short a time, the commendable way in which the natives are treated, the little work that is exacted of them, and the manner in which they are punctually paid for every service rendered or work done. The little work which is occasionally exacted of them by way of tax, in portage or otherwise, is as nothing when compared with the immense benefits conferred upon them by the State. In fact the methods of the Belgian officers drew a highly complimentary eulogium from the Sirdar, during his recent visit to the Enclave of Lado, methods, which he stated, might be followed with advantage by our English officers. "Gentlemen," said he, "these are excellent object-lessons for us."

When Mr. William T. Jerome told the merchants of Chicago last fall that

it was the business men of the country who were the source of political corruption, his words fell in their ears with a shock. But since his courageous statement was made, many other publicists have come forward to support it. Mr. Lincoln Steffens, who has made a special study of "boodling," says that it is not primarily due to the immorality of politicians as a class, so much as to the low moral standards prevalent in the business world. "The politicians are corrupt because they find that capitalists and managers of corporations who desire the favor of governments, city governments, state governments, the national government, are willing to pay for it. They take the politicians into quasi partnership with them in schemes to cheat the public by obtaining franchises and other valuable considerations which they could not obtain if the public interests were faithfully served." In the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. George W. Alger goes into the subject at greater length, and shows that under the administration of criminal law in the United States immunity from punishment is enjoyed by those who commit fraud in obtaining credit by falsehood; fraud in concealing and conveying property to avoid the just demands of creditors; fraud in stealing trademarks and trade names; fraud in the substitution, adulteration and misrepresentation of goods; fraud in bribing, "commissions" and "special rebates;" fraud in the promotion, organization, inflation, management and destruction of corporations. The commission of these crimes with immunity, Mr. Alger declares, is more demoralizing to the community than the murders, robberies and assaults which chiefly occupy the attention of the criminal courts. "To the promoter whose successful operations enable him to live a life of ostentatious luxury, and with whom reputable men are apparently not unwilling to associate, the criminal law ordinarily has nothing to say. As to the young men who see him living in elegance with the profusion of worldly goods his methods have gained for him, who enjoy the hospitality of his automobile, or his yacht, is it surprising that they should learn to think that there is a better way of getting money than by earning it, or that they should become earnest students of that all too prevalent form of business success whose triumph consists in making plenty of money and keeping out of jail?" One of the greatest criminals in American history, a man who embezzled \$6,000,000, never served a day in jail and now lives undisturbed in New York. The society columns of a respectable newspaper recently alluded to the presence, at a reception which he gave, of some Canadian guests whom their host and his family had made "during his long stay in Quebec." Parliament is trying to make the return path to honesty easy for the discharged convict. How badly our social system is out of joint, when it drives to despair the petty criminal who is trying to reform, and receives the gigantic robber with open arms.

Mackenzie and Mann have just filed the plans of the route of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway company, chartered by parliament last session. The line it is said will run from a point in Quebec, through the state of Maine, to Woodstock and thence to Fredericton, with branches to St. John and has its terminal at Pugwash. Thence by intercolonial short line to New Glasgow, and on to Country Harbor. This is a continuation of the firm's great transcontinental system, and may mean much to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme in the line of a rival railway.

Ottawa, on the 4th inst., Mr. Brodeur, minister of inland revenue, presented his anti-tobacco combine resolutions. He explained it was intended to cancel any license when a manufacturer of goods, subject to excise, makes it a condition of sale that the purchaser shall not sell or deal in goods of a like kind made by any other manufacturer. The bill is specially aimed at the Empire Tobacco company and the American Tobacco company, to prevent them making contracts with their customers in restriction of legitimate trade and for the purpose of creating and continuing a monopoly.

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Sir Horace Plunkett says that "the best monument to a clergyman's influence and earnestness must always be found in the moral character and the spiritual fibre of his flock, and not in the marbles and mosaics of a gaudy edifice." I quite agree with him. But I thought it was generally acknowledged, at least outside the narrow mind of Irish Protestantism, that the "moral character" of Irish Catholics stood high among the people of Christendom; and it is just that "moral character and spiritual fibre" which would express its idea of human homage to God in those churches which he calls "excessive and extravagant." Catholic faith refuses to measure its expression by utilitarian standards, such as, how many square feet will give kneeling room to so many of a congregation or seat so many worshippers? Would not a plain table which could be bought for a few shillings at any second-hand furniture shop do for an altar? Does not a table serve that purpose when Mass is said in private houses? Did rock ledges not serve that purpose in the Penal days when Irish Catholic faith was as deep as martyrdom? And anyone who holds to the utilitarian view of church-building must admit that those questions imply what is true, and yet everyone who reads them will at once say that they imply what is ridiculous. And so they do. But the Catholic religious ideal is not the ideal of utilitarian industrialism. They are incommensurable quantities, as the mathematicians say. What is enough for economics is not enough for Catholic faith.

And what the supernatural faith of Catholics thus demands the aesthetic sense of Ruskin sees in the natural fitness of things.

In Chap. I. of his *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, he writes:—

"Now, this Lamp, or Spirit, of Sacrifice prompts us to the offering of precious things, merely because they are precious, not because they are useful or necessary. It is a spirit, for instance, which of two marbles, equally beautiful, applicable and durable, would choose the more costly, because it was so, and of two kinds of decorations, equally effective, would choose the more elaborate because it was so, in order that it might in the same compass present more cost and more thought. It is therefore the most un-reasoning and enthusiastic, and perhaps best negatively defined, as the opposite of the prevalent feeling of modern times, which desires to produce the largest results at the least cost. . . . Now, it cannot but at first appear futile to assert the expediency of self-denial for its own sake, when, for so many sakes, it is every day necessary to a far greater degree than any of us practise it. But I believe it is just because we do not enough acknowledge or contemplate it as a good in itself, that we are apt to fail in its duties when they become imperative, and to calculate with some partiality, whether the good proposed to others measures or warrants the amount of grievance to ourselves, instead of accepting with gladness the opportunity of sacrifice as a personal advantage. . . . Can the Deity be indeed honoured by the presentation to Him of any material object of value, or by any direction of zeal or wisdom which is not immediately beneficial to men?"

It has been said—it ought always to be said, for it is true—that a better and more honourable offering is made to our Master in ministry to the poor, in extending the knowledge of His name, in the practice of the virtues by which that name is hallowed, than in material presents to His temple. Assuredly it is so; woe to all who think that any other kind or manner of offering may in any wise take the place of these. Do the people need a place to pray, and call to hear His word? Then it is no time for smoothing pillars or carving pulpits: let us have enough first of walls and roofs. . . . But let us examine ourselves and see if this be the reason for our backwardness in the lesser work. The question is not between God's House and His poor; it is not between God's House and His Gospel. It is between God's House and ours. Have we no tessellated colors on our floors? no frescoed fancies on our roofs? no gilded statuary in our corridors? no costly furniture in our chambers? Has even a tithe of these been offered? They are, or they ought to be, the signs that enough has been devoted to the great purposes of human stewardship, and that there remains to us what we can spend in luxury; but there is a greater and prouder luxury than this selfish one—that of bringing a portion of such things as these into sacred service, and presenting them for a memorial that our pleasure as well as our toil has been hallowed by the remembrance of Him who gave both the strength and the reward. And until this is done, I cannot see how such possessions can be retained in happiness. I do not understand the feeling which would arch our own gates and pave our own thresholds and leave the church with its narrow door and foot-worn sill; the feeling which enriches our own chambers with all manner of costliness, and endures the bare wall and mean compass of the temple. . . . I say this emphatically that the tenth part of the expense which is sacrificed in domestic vanities, if not absolutely and meaninglessly lost in domestic discomforts and incumbrances would, if collectively offered and wisely employed, build a marble church for every town in England; such a church as it would be a joy and a blessing, even to pass near in our daily ways and walks, and as it would bring the light into the eyes to see from afar, lifting its fair height above the purple crowd of humble roofs. . . . It is not the church

that we want, but the sacrifice; not the emotion of admiration, but the act of adoration; not the gift, but the giving. . . . Let us not ask of what use our offering is to the church; it is at least better for us than if it had been retained for ourselves. It may be better for others also; there is at any rate a chance of this; though we must always fearfully and widely shun the thought that the magnificence of the temple can materially add to the efficiency of the worship or to the power of the ministry. Whatever we do or whatever we offer, let it not interfere with the simplicity of the one, or abate, as if replacing, the zeal of the other."

In a footnote to the above, he writes—

"Thirteen lines of vulgar attack on Roman Catholicism are here omitted with much gain to the chapter's grace, and purification of its truth". Sir Horace Plunkett would do well to follow his example if another edition is called for: from others of our critics we neither ask nor expect it.

The utilitarians do not seem to be governed by their own standards in the case of buildings for profane uses. Why the waste of elaborate architecture in the National Museum in Dublin? Would not plain walls and roofing shelter its antiquarian treasures quite as well? The Corporation of Belfast, "the home of the strictly civic virtues and efficiencies," according to Sir Horace Plunkett, insist that anyone building or repairing a business house in the city shall have the front enriched with architectural adornments. We observe the same non-utilitarian expense in Banks, Insurance Offices, Custom Houses, and Court Houses, etc. The houses of many landlords cost a great deal more than the local house of God. Mitchell Henry's house and place probably cost more than all the Catholic Churches in Connaught. Would Sir Horace Plunkett say that those structures "shock the economic sense"? And if not, why not? Since buildings which would cost a great deal less would serve their purpose just as well, and in some cases the cost has brought their owners to bankruptcy. I do not find fault with those buildings and their expensive appurtenances; for a thing of beauty, sacred or profane, is a joy for ever. But the utilitarians who have the economic sense strongly developed should in consistency condemn them as "excessive and extravagant." Yet I have never heard of such condemnation made in public, in newspapers, or in books. It is only when a beautiful house is built to God that they discern extravagance and excess. The root of the difference between Catholics and men like Prof. Ruskin on the one hand, and the ordinary utilitarian economist on the other hand seems to be a difference in the depth of faith and in the perception of the fitness of things.

If Sir Horace Plunkett's ideal had always obtained we should have no St. Peter's at Rome, no Cathedrals of Milan, Cologne, Westminster, Salisbury, or York, or the old Abbey Churches of Ireland; and yet we glory in the faith of our fathers which expressed itself in those monuments of beauty. The ordinary Protestant mind cannot understand that; and consequently those memorials of spiritual enthusiasm were not inspired by Protestantism.

Yet, Protestants possess them in these countries. When Protestantism arose it rejected all the Catholic doctrines which it found inconvenient, and laid hold of all the Catholic churches which it cared for or could. Unlike Positivism, and the brood of other modern isms which it has begotten in time, it did not cast off all the clothes of Catholicism. It would have churches, but its founders would not bear the cost of building them. They plan a more economic way—their plan of church provision was as simple as plunder. They would worship God; so they broke the Seventh Commandment in order to fulfil the First. What is troubling them here in Ireland is, not that our churches are too expensively built, but that we have no churches at all. I do not include Sir Horace Plunkett in the number of those to whom I allude; I willingly exclude him, although his words have supplied me with a text. For, why should the excessive expense give them trouble since they have not been asked to share it? They appropriated the churches which our fathers built; they burnt some; others they let go to ruin. They now find that on the one hand their vandalism has been in vain, and that on the other hand the Catholic Church has arisen from its ashes. Time was when, despoiled of their churches and not permitted to build others, the Catholics of Ireland who had lived in the country had to worship God in the woods and amidst the mountains, and those who lived in cities gathered together in garrets, as when the parishioners of St. Michan's in Dublin used to hear Mass in a back room in Hangman's Lane. As soon as the dawn of liberty broke upon them they began to build; but they had to struggle against other difficulties than property; such, for instance, as when so late as forty years ago, the P. P. of Carrigahalt, Co. Clare, had a van constructed on wheels in which he said Mass on Sundays and holidays, and which he had moved from place to place for the convenience of the people. The landlord would not let him have a perch of ground on which to build a church, not even a school unless on the condition of proselytism. Dean White, who was then a young priest in Carrigahalt, has told the story of "The Little Ark," as it was called, in an interesting booklet of the Catholic Truth Society, from which I learn that it is still preserved in the parish church as a memorial of the things that were. That was late in the morning of the Catholic revival; it was the time of thatched chapels which our grandfathers had built both because they were poor, and be-

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cause they dreaded publicity, or were afraid to show their strength. Then came the fullness of day; a new generation of Catholics had arisen. They cast off the winding bands from their limbs, and began to walk erect in the presence of their oppressors—with that generation began to appear one by one those churches which "shock the economic sense" of our neighbours, not because they paralyse Catholic industry or consume Catholic money, but because they vindicate the indestructibility of Irish Catholic faith and patriotism which the prototypes of the new-born patrons of our temporal prosperity had done their worst to destroy. Those new churches are the expression of Irish Catholic faith to-day; the ruins of our old churches stand in their desolation, the memorials of Protestant injustice, the neglected relics of their shame. Protestants, amongst whom I number certain non-descriptors who go by the name of "Catholic," are sorely tried by the extravagance of our church-building, since it absorbs money which they say might be spent in other and better ways, and they feel the keenest sympathy with us in our want of wealth. If we had not been robbed of our old churches we should not now have to "shock their economic sense" by spending money on new ones, which they say would be more usefully spent in industrial activity, or in giving employment to the poor.—*M. O. R. in Dublin Leader.*

Anecdote of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

During a visit to the late lamented Archbishop Corrigan, His Grace related the following conversation which was repeated to him by the late Dr. Metcalf, of Boston.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on the occasion of a call upon his friend, Dr. Metcalf, was interrupted by the entrance of a young man, who had some words with Metcalf and hurriedly retired. His words and related to some message from a priest, arrested Dr. Holmes' attention, and when they were alone he said in a startled manner: "Metcalf, you are not a Catholic?" "Oh, yes," replied Dr. Metcalf, "and have been in the Church for two years."

Dr. Holmes, astonished, looked at his friend during a long pause, and then leaning forward placed his hand upon his knees, "And you are right, Metcalf, you are safely on the other side. The old hulk is covered with barnacles, but 'twill take you safe into port—I'm on the high seas." *Catholic Review of Reviews.*

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Situated at Antigonish Harbor containing 250 acres—110 under cultivation, remainder woodland and pasture. House with ell contains 10 rooms with good pantries, closets, large attic and cemented cellar with large cistern, large new basement farm, implements, sheep, wood and hen houses, workshop and manure shed. All in good order. Farm is in good state of cultivation, and kelp and muscle mud can be hauled in autumn and winter. For particulars address—

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

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 wagons. The McLaughlin Carriages are already extensively used and highly approved in this county.

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

W. J. LANDRY,
Court Street,
Antigonish.

Professional Cards

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

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

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

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

E. LAVIN GIBROIR, LL. B.
BARRISTER AND
SOLICITOR.
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & McINTYRE,
BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES.
OFFICE:—Burchell's Building,
SYDNEY, C. B.

CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B.
A. A. MCINTYRE, LL. B.

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

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MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY
REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
OFFICE: THOMSON'S BUILDING,
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First class workmanship and satisfaction
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Cemetery work.

Prices to Suit all.
Designs and prices on application.

JOHN McISAAC,
St. Andrews,
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SIMON W.
No. 10141. Race record, 2:25 1/2.

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

Terms:—To insure, \$10.00, pay
able when mare proves with
foal; season, \$8.00, payable 1st
August, 1904; single service,
\$5.00, payable at time of ser-
vice.
All mares at owners' risk.

F. E. RUDDERHAM, Owner
Antigonish, N. S.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the well-known
Farm, situated at

BRILEY BROOK, this County,

consisting of 230 acres, 88 acres of which are
cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the
balance being covered with heavy timber, both
hardwood and fencing material. It contains a
good Dwelling House and Barns, with abundant
water.

Also for sale, thirteen head of Cattle, two
Horses and a few Sheep, and good Farming
Tools, either with or without Farm.
For further particulars address

H. M. SPEARS,
Antigonish, N. S.

**INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY**

On and after Sunday, June 12th, 1904 trains
will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows

LEAVE ANTIGONISH.

No. 56. Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro,	8.15
" 20 Express for Halifax,	12.45
" 85 Express for Sydney,	17.30
" 53 Mixed for Mulgrave,	12.30
" 88 Express for Truro,	17.30
" 19 Express for Sydney,	19.15

All trains run by Atlantic Standard time.
Twenty-four o'clock is midnight.
Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through
Express trains between Montreal and the
Maritime provinces.
Moncton, N.B., June 9, 1904.

THE FOLLY OF LAMAR.

(HENRY C. ROWLAND, IN McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.)

Soon, the horse resuming his natural gait once more, the young man took his rifle from the wagon and skirted the edge of the open woods about fifty yards from the road.

"Do you think that you could hit anything with that toy gun?" asked the lady presently. The light, diminutive modern rifle carried by her companion appeared ridiculously inadequate compared to the clumsy, obsolete weapons of the section.

"I could try," he returned placidly, "if it was fair game; but I think that after missing a few times I might give it up as a bad job." He glanced at her a bit ironically.

"Yes," she replied thoughtfully. "Even if a creature is of no apparent value in the world I suppose it is wrong to simply hurt or frighten it without putting it out of its misery."

Thereafter fell a great calm which lasted for several miles. Muriel produced a book which she calmly proceeded to peruse, while the miserable man wished that she would offer to drive that he might walk again, and smoke to the confusion of all womankind.

"What is it?" she asked impatiently, looking up from her book. "Listen!" he exclaimed. "I hear sounds—they're heading this way," excitedly. He turned to her in appeal, the sense of his wrongs swept away in the rush of blood produced by the mellow music of the pack.

"Would you mind driving while I go on ahead? I might get a shot, you know. I expect they're running a deer."

"Look!" she cried. What is that? A crashing in the scrub-palmetto to their right caused the man to reach quickly for his rifle. Suddenly it ceased, to be renewed an instant later, this time accompanied with a labored, moaning sound.

"What in the world is that? I never heard a deer moan that way—listen—there it is again!"

The crashing had recommenced, this time accompanied by a deep, sobbing cry—such a cry as might be expected to come from a heart bursting with an agony of toil and terror.

after he is dead." For a second Lamar glanced down at the groveling, moaning negro; then his face hardened and new, square lines appeared at the corners of his firm jaws.

Before the astonished old horse knew what had happened, the whip had been laid stingingly across his attenuated frame, and he found himself swung in the opposite direction with a motion so quick as to astonish him.

"What are you going to do?" cried Muriel sharply. "Stand by this negro. Jump in behind, Sam. Quick!"

The negro fell heavily into the back of the buggy, and a moment later the elderly nag was beating his life's record for the half-mile. Meanwhile the chimes had changed to alarm bells and the yells of the men grew louder, with every fresh outburst the girl gripped the arm of the man beside her.

"We can never escape this way!" he cried. "They are mounted." "I know it," he answered tersely. An abandoned cabin, surrounded by a rail fence, appeared at the side of the road.

"Run into the cabin, Sam!" he ordered. The negro obeyed swiftly and Lamar quietly extracted his rifle and pistol from under the seat, the girl eyeing him strangely the while.

"You are a better general than a detective!" she remarked in an odd voice. "Thanks for the first nice thing you've said to-day," he answered dryly, examining his weapons.

"What you are planning to do is certain death," she told him in a voice that was almost indifferent. "Possibly," he replied, "but it is just as certainly a duty. How do you think that I would look to myself all the rest of my life, if I went on and watched the murder of a man whom I believed to be innocent of any crime?"

"No, by George; I'm not built that way! It won't be such an easy job—there are thirty-two shots that I can use pretty quickly if I have to—and I know how to point this 'toy gun.' Now, get in that buggy, please, and drive to Dunbar as quickly as you can—they will hardly interfere with you—and arouse whatever of law and order there is in the place."

"It will all be over by that time!" she replied. "I know these people—I was raised among—in fact, an one of them. They will kill you before you have a chance to raise that gun. They—"

"Will they?" he answered fiercely. "They couldn't kill my father when he was down here in sixty-three; let's see if they can have any better luck with his son. Now go, please—at once!"

long mustache. He dropped one hand on his thigh and leaned threateningly towards Lamar. "I warn you, seh, that if you try to interfere you will be shot! This matter is no concern of yours and we will not submit to any interference. If you attempt to raise your weapon you know what to expect!"

Lamar stepped quickly back behind the jamb. Instantly the doorway was covered with every rifle in the party, but before he could throw up his own piece, which would have been the signal for a volley, Muriel stepped out full across the threshold.

The handsome leader gave a gasp as if he had been knifed from behind, and instantly every muzzle was thrown sharply up. One piece was discharged in the motion and the bullet went singing over the cabin's roof.

"Gentlemen!" she called appealingly, "I am Muriel Hampton—Colonel Downes's niece. I have been away from home for the last five years, but some of you must remember me. You, Mr. Dunbar—and you, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Chester, and Mr. Beresford." Each recognition was followed by a smile and bow from the flattered recipient.

"Why, I believe I know you all!" She paused. His flashing smile returned to the face of the leader. "I am right glad to see you, Miss Hampton," he cried, his big felt hat on his knee. "Haow 'd yo' leave yo' maw?"

"Very well, thank you, Mr. Saunders; and now, I am going to ask you a favor. Won't you, as a favor to me, let me be responsible for this negro? I promise to see that he gets into the hands of the sheriff at Dunbar. He does not look like a bad negro!"

A slight hesitation appeared upon the face of the leader; the other men wavered, then one of them spoke up. "Boys, I'm right unwillin' to spoil Miss Hampton's home-comin' jes' caout of a onery negro. I move we postpone this-yer pahty!"

The words were followed by a murmur of assent. These men who were so ready to execute an innocent black on a slight suspicion and with no direct evidence, could not bring themselves to a discourtesy to a charming woman.

"There followed a few felicitations, a joke or two, a laugh, an order, and a moment later they were galloping back in quest of another clue. A man and a girl were sitting upon the grass beneath the mighty live-oaks that stretch for acres in front of the 'big house' of Colonel Downes's plantation.

The man was talking in a low voice that lacked not of intensity, while the girl, her eyes upon the ground, was stabbing skillfully with the man's penknife at a tiny splinter of wood. Her occupation was absorbing, for she was too much engaged to raise her eyes throughout the somewhat staccato discourse of the man.

Just as she finished she suddenly transfixed the splinter, whereupon, woman-like, she lost interest in the game. She raised her head slowly and regarded him for an instant with an inscrutable expression; then a flash of mockery gleamed in her long gray eyes.

music. Every night after the heat of the day has passed, it is pleasant to hear the singing on all sides. There is not a house to be seen, not a light to show that there are people around. But from below the waving cocoanut palms arise strains of music from the mouths of men, women and children. As the weary listener turns to his bed, the music acts as a sort of lullaby. A pretty custom, indeed, and long may it flourish.—The Catholic Herald of India.

An Apostolic Missionary.

A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of a visit from Father Stroebel, an intrepid Missionary who has devoted his life to work on a lonely islet in the Caribbean Sea.

Old Providence Island is two hundred miles off the coast of South America. No steamers run to the island, so that it is reached only by sailing vessels, after a long and wearisome voyage.

The population is composed of natives from Jamaica, some Spaniards, English, Irish and Scotch. This Apostolic Priest, though labouring alone, so far as priestly aid is concerned, has been able to bring many souls to God and the true Faith.

A Baptist preacher with his congregation have made their submission to the Church. There is not another priest within hundreds of miles of him, on the continent of South America. Voyages are made at long intervals to the mainland, in a sailing vessel.

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.

Advertisement for Sovereign Lime Juice, featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for children and adults.

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.

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.

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



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

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

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.

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.

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.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1904, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between

ANTIGONISH and BALLANTYNE'S COVE

from the 1st November, next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post-Offices of Antigonish, Ballantyne's Cove, Harbor Road, etc., and at the Office of the Post-Office Inspector at Halifax.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

When our Lord began to teach, the love of God and the love of our neighbour for God's sake was almost unknown in the world. There was only a very small body of people who believed in the true God at all; and even among those, God's chosen people, the children of Israel, there was very little genuine love of God; they feared Him as a terrible being who might destroy them if they did not serve Him; but there was very little love mingled with their fear. The Jews loved one another, as orthodox Jews; they hated the heathens, and even more than the heathens that half-Jewish, half-pagan people the Samaritans, who refused to come up to worship at Jerusalem. The heathens worshipped a multitude of gods, but never pretended to love them; their religion was simply a superstitious idolatry to which was often attached cruelty and immorality.

Such was the condition of the world when Christ our Lord came upon the earth. He walked among men for only thirty-three years; He preached to them for only three years; yet his preaching changed the whole face of the earth. The lesson of love was taught in the Jewish religion: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbour as thyself." But the Jews had not learned the lesson aright; at least very few of them had. The secret of their failure is seen in the words which the lawyer asked our Lord: "Who is my neighbour?" The Jews looked upon no one as their neighbour except those who worshipped God in the proper way. To correct their mistake, our Lord gave them the parable of the Good Samaritan. An orthodox Jew was lying wounded and half-dead by the roadside; a priest and levite of the Temple passed him by; a Samaritan, one of the race so hated and despised by the Jews, had pity on him and took care of him. "Which of these," asked our Lord, "was neighbor to him that fell among the robbers?" And the lawyer was forced to answer: "He that showed mercy to him."

In this way our Lord conveyed the lesson that the narrow view which considered no man a neighbour unless he was a Jew and worshipped in Jerusalem, was altogether wrong; that we should look upon every human being as our neighbour, no matter what his nationality or religion may be, because God is the Father of us all, and Jesus Christ is our Brother. Our Lord did not say that the Jews should have gone to Samaria to join in worship with the Samaritans. They would have been very wrong to do so, for it was only at Jerusalem, as yet, that God was worshipped in the manner prescribed by Himself. The Jews were right in their form of worship, and the Samaritans were wrong. But although the Samaritan was wrong, he was still the neighbor of the Jew, and should be treated as such. We must not hate any man or refuse to help him, because he practices a form of worship which is not pleasing to God. He is still our brother, though an erring brother, and we must help him whenever he needs our help.

This is the lesson of brotherly love which the twelve Apostles caught from their Master's lips, and carried throughout the world to change the hearts of men. The first thing that the pagans remarked about the Christians was, "How those Christians love one another,"—a sure proof that they were true disciples of Him who said: "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you love one another." It is this spirit of brotherly love which has sent missionaries to the frozen North, and to the burning sands and deadly jungles of Africa. Not a spot where the foot of white man has ever trod but has been visited by our missionaries, who have gone to rescue their brothers from darkness and the shadow of death. It is this spirit of brotherly

love which has covered the earth with founding asylums, hospitals, reformatories, homes for the aged, refuges for penitent sinners. The whole world was stirred at the death of Father Damien, the noble Belgian priest who gave up his life to the service of the wretched lepers of the Sandwich Islands; but this is work which is being done every day by our priests and nuns. There is a leper hospital next door to us, at Tracadie, New Brunswick, where delicate women have gone to minister to those unhappy creatures.

And no distinction of creed or race do our good Samaritans make. During the anti-Jesuit agitation in the Province of Ontario some years ago, some one made slighting remarks about nuns to a leading Protestant minister of the City of Ottawa. And this minister replied: "I cannot hear you speak in that way about those ladies. When my wife and children were down with diphtheria, and I was deserted by my friends, the nuns came in and nursed them through it." "Why do you wish to become a Catholic?" asked a priest of a dying soldier who was begging to be received into the Church. "Because I want to die in the religion that makes such women as that one in the black bonnet over there," was the poor fellow's answer as he pointed to a Sister of Charity.

There is a great deal of wickedness yet in the world; but it is not what it was before our Lord came. Countless Good Samaritans have lived who have tried to model their lives on Him who was the Good Samaritan. For every one of us has been in the position of the wretched Jew in the parable. Every one of us has gone down from Jerusalem, gone away from our Father's house and has fallen among robbers. We have fallen into the power of the devil; we have been robbed of the precious jewel of God's grace, more precious than life itself; we have been wounded and left half-dead, unable to move hand or foot to help ourselves. And then the Good Samaritan came to us. He saw that we were enemies of His; He saw that we were covered with hideous bruises and wounds; and yet He did not pass us by. He came to us and poured over the wounds which sin had made in our souls, the wine of compunction and the oil of sanctifying grace; He closed them with the balm of His own precious blood; He lifted us up, not to place us on a beast of burden, but to lay us on His own shoulders; He carried us, not to an inn, but to a house of His own; and directed that all our wants should be supplied until His return to take us to His palace of glory. And in return for what he has done for us He bids us, "Go thou and do likewise." "Let every one assist His brother as I have assisted you all, and I at my return will repay thee." Yes; when Jesus Christ returns, coming in the clouds of heaven with great power and majesty to judge the living and the dead, He will repay us for even a cup of cold water given in His name. Let it be our endeavour that we may have something for which He will repay us on that day.

The Provincial Education Association.

The Provincial Education Association will meet at Truro on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August. The following are the delegates from Antigonish and Guysborough Counties: Commissioners—Rev. A. E. Anderson, Bayfield; Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald, St. Andrews; Mr. F. C. Warehate, Queensport; Sheriff McGuire, Guysborough. Trustees—Mr. James P. Dillon, Guysborough; Mr. W. C. Chisholm, Antigonish; Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Sherbrooke; Mr. Fitz Andrews, Isaacs Harbor. Teachers—Miss Angela O'Brien; Mr. J. Arthur Armstrong; Mr. Russell Ellis; Miss Margaret F. McDougall; Miss Gertrude McKenzie; Miss Effie McDonald; Mr. Wm. M. K. Bruce; Mr. J. T. Archibald; Miss Edith Cameron; Miss Minnie Creelman; Mr. John A. McKenna; Mr. Allan Macdonald.

The usual extension of a week's holidays will be granted to country schools whose teachers are attending the Association next week. On Tuesday, papers will be read on "The Use of Shall and Will," by Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald; on "University Extension in England," by President Hannah of King's College; on "Technical Education and Manual Training," by Professor D. A. Murray of Dalhousie. On Wednesday, papers will be read on "The Duties of School Trustees," by G. W. Kye of St. Peters; on "Religion and Its Relation to Our Public Schools," by R. R. McLeod of Brookfield; on "The Advantages of a Study in the Public Schools of our Industrial Revenues," by Alex. McNeil of Halifax. On Thursday, papers will be read on "Our Educational System in its Relation to Physical Development," by Dr. J. A. Sponagle of Middleton; on "Military Drill in the Public Schools," by W. E. Oulhet of Middleton; on "Reformatories and Industrial Schools," by E. H. Blois of Halifax. At the public meeting on Tues-

day evening, addresses will be given by President Hannah, Attorney-General Longley, Dr. MacDonald, and Principal Soloan. At the conversation on Wednesday evening, Rev. E. J. McCarthy of St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, will speak on "Words." The usual number of papers has been curtailed, and more time will be given to discussion. One whole session will be devoted to a discussion of the report of the committee on resolutions; about teachers' salaries; educational support in rural sections; reformatories, etc. Secretary McKay believes that "it is a historical fact that the most of the educational reforms of the past originated outside the profession rather than within;" and therefore he thinks it desirable "that all parts of the Province should have a good representation of the more enlightened Trustees and Commissioners. They should be good judges of what is practically especially in matters of administration. They will also be able to formulate for us the kind of education required by parents for their children."

Cape Breton Notes.

Two young men were fined at Sydney Mines last week for engaging in a public fight.

A. C. Bertram North Sydney has admitted his son, Charles D. Bertram, into partnership in the printing and publishing business. In future the firm will be known as Bertram & Son.

Henry W. Murdochs, engineer, aged 60, was killed at the blooming mill of the Steel Works, Sydney, on Monday. With others he was repairing an air compressor. He placed his head in between the spokes of the fly-wheel, and before he withdrew the wheel was started.

The French hospital ship St. Francis d' Assisi was at North Sydney last week. She flies the red cross flag and is sent out from France to furnish medical aid to the French fishermen fishing on the Grand Banks, and other fishermen on the Banks also. She is elaborately equipped with all the paraphernalia necessary for such a service and is a great boon to the men comprising the large fleet which yearly pursue the dangerous vocation of deep sea fishing.

At Sydney Mines, on 4th inst., John A. MacDougall, nineteen years of age, was instantly killed in No. 3 colliery by a fall of rock on the main haulage road when on his way home from work. Mr. MacDougall lived in North Sydney, and formerly belonged to Cape North, where his parents reside. The coroner's jury after deliberating brought in the following verdict: John A. McDougall came to his death on the 4th day of August, 1904, in the No. 3 colliery of the N. S. S. & C. Co. by the falling of a stone from the roof of the main travelling road, which fell through the negligence of the officials of the said company who had charge of the said colliery.

The Hay Famine.

To the Editor of The Casket:

SIR,—In reference to the hay famine which is just on permit me to offer a few suggestions.

I would have the councillor in each district call a meeting of his people and ascertain the number of cattle and horses that must be provided for or disposed of in his district, classifying them in their respective ages and quality. Then call a special meeting of the County Council and appoint a competent man to go where feed is plenty and dispose of as much of this stock as possible. This should, in my humble opinion, be the first step. Importing hay is the last resort.

A farmer can enhance the value of a young horse by putting him through the winter, but feeding pressed hay to the kind of stock in this County is simply throwing money away. The man who finds a market for one car load of cattle does more good for his County than the man who imports five car loads of hay. These are cold facts that any practical man will confirm. For instance, suppose a farmer calls on one of our local dealers and tells them that he has ten head of nice cattle and rather than kill them and throw them away, he makes this offer: "I'll give you those ten cattle free in the spring if you will furnish me with pressed hay to feed them through the winter." Let me ask, will these practical dealers accept this offer? No, for the very good reason that those men would not get their money back out of those cattle.

To find means to reduce the stock is the problem that confronts us and no doubt we have men equal to the occasion. We appreciate our hon. representative's efforts in our behalf, and your able correspondent "Farmer's" article in your last issue. To him belongs the honor of taking the first step to benefit his neighbor. THE CASKET, of course, is always our benefactor.

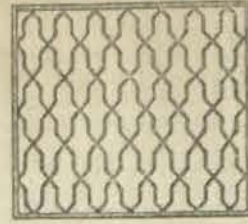
Thanking you in advance for space, I am,
ANOTHER FARMER.

To the Editor of The Casket:

SIR,—In the last issue of your valuable paper, it is suggested that the Antigonish County Farmers' Association should make some move to relieve the present shortage in the hay supply. Will you kindly grant me space to state that we have had this matter under consideration for some time, and have decided to call a meeting of the people of the County at the Court House on Monday, August 15, to consider the best way to go to work. As this is a question which affects the welfare of every person in the County, it is to be hoped that everyone who can will be present. In fact the good we may be able to accomplish, depends almost entirely on the support accorded us at this meeting.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am
Yours truly, W. VINTEN, Sec.

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

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NEW GLASGOW N. S.

A. KIRK & Co.'s

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

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

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

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and - - -

Oxford Tweeds.

Nice Patterns and Extra Good Values.

A. KIRK & CO.,

ANTIGONISH.

General News.

Montreal had a \$50,000.00 fire on 3rd. Geo. F. Hoar, the veteran W. S. Senator from Massachusetts, is very ill.

St. Patrick's Church, New York, at length freed itself from debt.

The first anniversary of the election of Pope Pius was observed in Rome last week.

Fire at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday, destroyed forty residences, mostly mechanics.

Cholera is raging in Persia. In the city of Tehesan early in July there were 30 or 40 deaths a day.

Further supplementary estimates have been brought down by Mr. Fielding amounting to \$1,049,000.

A number of Syrian immigrants are detained at Grosse Isle, near Quebec, as there is trachoma amongst them.

The Allan liner "Bavarian" made the run from Moville to Rimouski last week in five days and eighteen hours.

In a collision on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in Kentucky, on 4th, 32 passengers and trainmen were injured.

Alphonse Labelle is under arrest at Montreal charged with the murder of Emelie Nadon, a woman fifty years of age.

As the result of a serious accident on 4th at Shakespeare gold mine, near Webbwood, on the C. P. R., six men were killed.

Leopold Henri Durand of Montreal has pleaded guilty there to a charge of stealing \$2,500.00 from his employers and will be sentenced this week.

At the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg on 4th, 150 people gathered on the roof of a shed, and it fell in. Numbers were taken to the hospitals.

Hon. Joseph Martin was expelled from the court room at Vancouver on Friday for using too vigorous language towards the opposing solicitor.

Nelson Dill was stabbed in the heart and killed at Windsor, N. S., on last Saturday night by William Healy. The men had an altercation.

A mother and four children were killed in a railway collision in Chicago Tuesday night. A number of others were seriously injured, among them being the father of the children.

While bathing in the Mississippi river at Alton, Ill., on Friday, Michael Riley, his daughter and six of the latter's little girl friends were drowned. One child who was in the party was rescued.

The Royal physicians are warning King Christian of Denmark not to travel to Ribe, where the ancient Cathedral has been restored, and where great festivities will be held next week. The King, it seems, decidedly refuses to abandon the journey.

At Hartford, Conn., August 2, Henry Osborne, a former police commissioner and one of the leading business men of the city was murdered by his former body servant, Joseph Watson, a negro. The negro was found in hiding under a bed in the basement of the Osborne home.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, on 4th inst., the American yacht Ingomar won the town prize of \$500 over the Queen's course defeating Emperor William's Meteor, the scratch boat and six others. King Edward sailed on board the Meteor.

While the assassination of Plehve has resulted in a few sporadic instances in increased repression, reformers and politicians of all shades of opinion are discussing it. The central committee of the revolutionary party has issued a manifesto, acknowledging the responsibility for the murder of the Minister of the Interior.

A Montreal paper says:—Never perhaps in the history of the port has there been such a dearth of freight for export, the consequence being that the inland carriers who, in ordinary years, are bringing plenty of grain to the port for shipment abroad, are doing practically nothing and are laying up their vessels.

Emigration from Russian Poland is very general now. Most of the emigrants are young active men, a large proportion of them being Jews, who, from fear of being compelled to join the army and take part in the war, sacrificed positions and property to seek refuge in Canada and the United States.

Wm. Lucas, the hon. secretary of the Liberal Tariff League, declares every Liberal must be gratified at Lord Rosebery's prompt endorsement of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a Colonial conference. The conference would have a clean slate, and if not endorsing Mr. Chamberlain yet would throw a welcome light on a difficult question.

At Paterson, N. J., August 4, John Lyons was hanged in the county jail for the murder of John Christian, an aged Welshman, who was beaten to death when he detected Lyons and William Allan robbing a Paterson silk mill four years ago. Allan was convicted and is now serving a thirty years' sentence for his share in the murder.

The North-West Grain Dealers' Association has issued its regular report, showing that the wheat situation in Manitoba and the North-West Territories on August 1 as regards the 1903 crop. According to these figures, the total crop of wheat that year was 52,320,000 bushels, of which there yet remains to come forward 720,000.

John M. Jones, the oldest printing press manufacturer in the United States, died at his home in Palmyra on

the 4th inst. He is credited with having made and patented the first typewriter in that country, receiving his patents on his machine in 1855. This pioneer typewriter was exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893. He was 85 years old.

Col. Youngusband, the leader of the British expedition, received a letter under a white flag from the Tsondu, or National Assembly of Tibet, praying him to refrain from proceeding to Lhasa. This was the first letter ever received by the British from the Tsondu, which is supreme in secular matter. Col. Youngusband replied that his force must now proceed to Lhasa, but it would leave as soon as a convention was signed.

Information regarding the high-handed methods of President Castro, of Venezuela, reaching the State Department at Washington from various sources, and officials of the department believe that unless they have been misinformed, Venezuela is likely at almost any time to find herself seriously involved with foreign nations. Castro appears willing to carry out his obligations with the United States, but not with other powers.

A successful test of peat coke as a fuel was made in the Electric Car company's station Yarmouth last week. The peat coke has been perfected at last, largely through the efforts of Malcolm Booth, and the cars were operated and electric lighting with peat coke for fuel. Ten minutes after the first supply was put in the furnace the draughts had to be closed and for several hours the pressure was maintained at 100 lbs. under those conditions.

To overcome the dog-fish plague the Minister of Marine and Fisheries intends to have three reduction plants established to convert the fish into fertilizer and glue. The Government will operate the plants, and will buy the dogfish. The plants will be located, it is thought, as follows: One in Northern New Brunswick, another on the Southern Shore of Cape Breton, and the third on the Magdalene Islands. They will cost \$9,000 each.

On Thursday last eight persons were drowned at the mouth of Bear River, Annapolis Basin, N. S. Nine persons were attempting to reach the shore from the yacht Ouida in which they had been sailing and which they left near the south eastern point of Bear Island. The boat was small and unable to carry so large a number. They had gone but a little way when she filled and turned over. Only one person, a Mr. Vidito, was saved. Capt. Hersey of Digby was in charge of the boat. He is reported as a most careful sailor and it is hard to account for the mistake of judgment whereby he lost his life and the lives of seven others, viz., Mrs. Helen Vidito, Vera Vedito, George Leach of Nasonville, Mrs. Margaret O'Riley, Esmond O'Riley, Arthur O'Riley, Vera Mowrey, Woonsocket, R. I.

The War.

Unconfirmed reports state three Japanese cruisers were sunk.

General Stoessel reports that 10,000 Japanese were slain in the attacks at Port Arthur on July 26th to 28th.

A press despatch from Vladivostok brings the first statement of the reason for the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander, which was that she was so short of coal she could not be sent to Vladivostok. It also contained the first announcement that a German steamer had been sunk for the same reason, but gave no clue to the identity of the latter vessel.

General Kuropatkin reports that he has withdrawn his troops northward from Hai Cheng and this official acknowledgment tends to confirm the reports from Tokio which indicate that the Russians were driven out of that town with great loss. It is claimed that they left fifteen hundred dead on the field, and lost six guns. The Japanese casualties are said to have been about four hundred. The slaughter is almost continuous and of fearful dimensions. General Kuropatkin telegraphs that in two days' fighting at Yangtsuling and Yushulintzu his losses were six officers killed, sixteen wounded and nine hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. A Liao Yang despatch announces that the Russian attempt to push back a numerically superior Japanese force from Kutchlatyu on July 31st resulted in an admitted Russian loss of a thousand men. It is not denied that General Kuropatkin's force is greatly outnumbered by the Japs, and it is tolerably evident that he has been outmanoeuvred by the enemy.

General Kuropatkin is evidently making a desperate effort to withdraw as much of his army as possible to the north. There is no longer any talk of holding Hai Cheng, Liao Yang, or even Mukden. All available rolling stock on the railway is being utilized to convey troops northward, and the talk now in St. Petersburg is of plans for the prevention of Vladivostok being cut off.

"The Ocean Limited" in High Favor.

Rev. G. Osborne Troop, the well known rector of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Montreal, was a recent traveller on the "Ocean Limited" from Montreal and was so enthusiastic about his trip on Canada's new train that when passing through Moncton he made a special call on Mr. Lyons, General Passenger Agent, to record his impressions. The new sleepers, the splendid dining car service, the fast time, smooth run and the beautiful scenery of the Metapedia were specially mentioned as features worthy of praise. Such unsolicited commendation will be very gratifying to those responsible for the inauguration and operation of the new service. (Moncton, New Brunswick, Daily Transcript, July 21st, 1904.)

DEATHS

At Canoe, Aug. 4th, BLANCH THERESA, baby daughter of Rodk, and Elizabeth Sutherland, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Jefferson, New Hampshire, on June 1st, 1904, DANIEL McDONALD, aged 45 years, son of ANGUS McDONALD, Miller, Antigonish. He leaves a wife and three children; mourn the loss of a good husband and father. May he rest in peace!

At Middle South River, on Sunday, 7th July, at the age of eighty-six years, MARGARET McFARLANE, relict of the late Alexander Cameron (Red), leaving one son and one daughter, the latter being Miss John McFarlane, Mount St. Vincent, Halifax, N. S. The deceased, always noted for her fervent piety, had been in feeble health for a number of years past, a period which she passed in an edifying preparation for the life beyond, which doubtless found her justified to enter into the joys awaiting the faithful. May her soul rest in peace!

After a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience, MRS. DR. MACINTOSH (nee Mary Grant) passed away peacefully Thursday morning at the family residence on Main Street. She was a daughter of the late Duncan Grant, and was born at Antigonish sixty-eight years ago. She received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax. Her husband, three sons and five daughters, as also a brother and two sisters, survive her. Two of her daughters joined the Nuns of the Presentation some years ago, in the Diocese of Harbour Grace. Culture of mind and refinement of manners in her were happily bleaded with true piety and goodness of heart. Blessed with truly manly and womanly virtues, she was God's poor, in a quiet, unostentatious way. Above all she was noted for her charity in conversation, being heedful at all times lest any word of hers should tarnish that good name which she, in man and woman, the immediate jewel of the soul, among the friends whose esteem she won in life, none will mourn her more sincerely, because none better knew her worth, than the venerable Bishop of the Diocese and the Bishop of Harbour Grace. During her long illness, extending over a period of four years, she was never once known to complain. Devout and frequent reception of the Sacraments prepared her for the end. On Saturday her remains were laid to rest in the old cemetery at the Lower South River, the last prayers having been read at the house by the Rev. Father McAdam and at the grave by the Rev. J. J. Chisholm. To her husband and children, her brother and sisters, the Casket tenders sincerest sympathy in their bereavement. May her soul rest in peace!

Teacher Wanted

A grade D teacher for North River School, Antigonish County.
JOHN P. McNEIL, Secretary.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the well known farm situated at Portauquet River, consisting of 150 acres, 100 of which is well wooded and 5 or 10 intervals.
For further particulars apply to
ANGUS BEATON,
27 Lawrence Street,
Brookton, Mass.,
or to FINLAY BEATON, Monk's Head



Picnic and Beachers.

If you are going to the Beach or Country for a day a week or a month place your order with us for

- CANNED MEATS.
- CANNED FISH,
- CANNED VEGETABLES,
- CANNED FRUITS,
- PICKLES, SAUCES,
- PLAIN and FANCY BISCUIT,
- FRESH WHITE and BROWN BREAD,
- ORANGES, BANANAS,
- LEMONS and other Fruits.

Cigars and Confectionery,
Stock large, varied and complete.

Our Meat Department
is always well stocked with

- Sugar Cured Hams, Roll Bacon,
- English Breakfast Bacon,
- Lamb and Beef.

**Bonner's Grocery
DRUGS.**

Our line is complete in
Drugs and Patents Medicines, Pills. All kinds Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco.

FOSTER BROS.' Tonic Pills,
Beef Iron and Wine.
FOSTER BROS.' Syrup Hypophosphites.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled.

House Telephone No. 48.
Office Telephone No. 16.

Foster Bros.
Druggists, Antigonish.

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE.**

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Paid-Up Capital, \$8,700,000 Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President
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ANTIGONISH BRANCH

H. JEMMETT, Manager.

West End Warehouse.

**HOT WEATHER
REDUCTION SALE!**

During the remainder of July and for the month of August, we are placing on our cheap counters a large range of Summer Goods and have reduced them to prices that will clear them out.

All Our Colored Muslins and Fancy Canvas Goods 25 per cent. Discount.

SHIRT WAISTS.

75 Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists in Parcale, Muslin, and Print, 33 1/2 per cent off.

Ladies' Skirts.

20 Ladies' White Pique and Grass Linen Skirts, assorted sizes, just the thing for this hot weather, at 20 per cent discount.

MILLINERY.

All our Ready-to-Wear Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, Children's Hats and Caps. Those go while they last at **Half Price.**

Special Cut on Ladies' and Misses' Sailor Hats. The regular prices of these are \$1.35, 1.25, 1.10, 1.00, 85, 75 and 50c. We have placed the lot in a large case, you can have your choice for **25c each.**

We are closing out all our Ladies' Lace and Silk Ties 25 per cent. Discount.

We bought a large job lot of Boys' and Girls' beautiful Sailor Collars, in Silk and Embroidered work. As we have too many of them we will close the remainder out at 25 per cent off during this sale. One large basket of Ladies' and Misses' Summer Cotton Hosiery 20 per cent discount.

Shopping Bags.

50 Ladies' Brown Fishnet Shopping Bags reduced from 50c and 40c to **10c each.**

40 Men's Summer Hot Weather Coats, Sizes 36 to 42, colors Black, Grey and Fawn, at 25 per cent. discount.

Ladies' Dongola Boots.

We have put some odd sizes Ladies' Dongola Boots on a Table. If you find the size you require, the price will be **Half.**

REMNANTS DRESS GOODS.

About 30 Remnants Dress Goods lengths, from 2 to 5 yds. We have put those away down.

Persons ordering by mail will receive goods at the same prices as if personally selected in our warehouse. Cash to accompany order and include postage or expressage.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

July 26th, 1904.

At Home
or **Traveling**
KEEP STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF
HANDY.
It is a Never Failing Remedy for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use—Immediate in its Action and Safe to Take.
Rheumatism, Cramps, Colics, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Faceache, Chilblains, &c., &c.
When purchasing PAIN RELIEF do not fail to ask for, and see that you get STANTON'S. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts per bottle.
McGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR FAMILY USE.
For sale everywhere, 50c per box or by mail on receipt of price.
Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

A HOLIDAY FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.
Nova Scotia's Exhibition, HALIFAX, SEPT. 7TH TO 14TH.
\$25,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS \$25,000
New Features in the Various Departments. Liberal Premiums for the many Departments of Provincial Industry.
Special Attention to Educational Features. \$4,800 in Purses for Six Days' Racing.
Horse Show Events a Leading Attraction. Unrivalled Grand Stand Performances at Night.
Lowest Fares on all Lines of Travel.
Entries Close August 15th and 29th
For Entry Forms and all Information, write to **J. E. WOOD, Manager and Secretary, Halifax.**

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

INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL, INVERNESS, C. B.
New House. Airy Rooms. Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connection.
L. J. MacEachern, Prop.



Bargains in Bicycles.
Second-Hand Wheels \$7, 10, 12, 15 and upwards.

NEW WHEELS \$25 AND UPWARDS.
A Few Special Bargains in Ladies' Bicycles.

SUNDRIES and REPAIRS
WRITE FOR PRICES.
ACME BICYCLE AGENCY, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

September 6th
is opening day at the
Maritime Business College, HALIFAX, N. S.
Write for 1904-05 Calendar to
KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants.
Be sure to get Cowan's. Sold by grocer
Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate
Confectioners also have them, buy the best.

Be Generous to Foreign Missions.
(Lady Herbert of Lea, in Illustrated Catholic Missions)
When, about thirty-five years ago, his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan founded St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions, some good people feared that such a step would retard the growth of the Church in England. That such has not been the case, but that the reverse has taken place, is shown by the following figures:—
1802: Churches. \$24.
Priests. 1,215.
1904: Churches. 1,592.
Priests. 3,205.

Thus has the promise of our Divine Lord been verified, "Give, and it shall be given unto you."
These figures are also a further proof of the wisdom and foresight of the venerable Cardinal Manning, who, preaching in support of our Society many years ago, said: "There is, however, an objection which will come from persons who are most zealous, most earnest, most anxious for the success of all good works. They will say, 'But are you not withdrawing the power of men and of means which you need at home? Are you not proposing to impoverish yourselves that you may enrich others?' I accept the objection. It is quite true we have need of men and of means at home; and it is because we have need of men and of means at home, and of more men and of more means by a great deal than we as yet possess, that I am convinced we ought to send both men and means abroad. It is because I believe that in enriching others we shall impoverish ourselves that I therefore believe it to be our duty, and I believe it to be strictly in accordance with the letter and the spirit of our Master's example, of whom it is said, 'Who, though He was rich, yet for our sake He became poor, that we, through His poverty, might be rich.' I am entirely convinced that, if we desire to find the surest way to multiply immensely our own material means in this country for our works at home, it is by not limiting the expansion of charity, and by not paralysing the zeal of self-denial. Holy Scripture teaches us that there are those who give and are yet enriched, and there are those who withhold from giving and are always in want. I believe that this applies most strictly to the present case. We have the promise, 'Give and it shall be given unto you.'"
Cardinal Vaughan also writes: "Try to realize to yourselves—you who live in the possession of the Faith and of the Holy Sacraments—that there are at this moment upon the globe 600,000,000, some statisticians say 900,000,000 of Pagans and Infidels."
"Of these nearly 200,000,000 are our fellow-subjects.
"Every day 50,000 Pagans and infidels pass into the presence of the awful tribunal of the Sovereign Judge. What instructions have any of them ever received at our hands on their duties to the Great God?—what knowledge has been carried to them of the Redemption by the Most Precious Blood—shed for them as for us?
"What have you hitherto done to become a Messenger of Peace, an Angel of Salvation to these unhappy millions who pass their days and die in alienation of soul from their Supreme God?
"We—the Catholics of this Empire—have a great responsibility before God. We are doubly bound—bound by the common law of Charity—bound by our national position and power—to carry his torch of Faith into the darkness of the heathen nations.
"But for the personal zeal of some of the sons of St. Benedict and St. Ignatius in years past, the old English Catholic tradition of zeal for propagating the Faith abroad might almost have died out amongst us. Thanks and honour to those who revived and kept alive the Apostolic spirit of your early ancestors! Before either England or Ireland had been fully converted, their Missioners were speeding into foreign lands. Faith and Charity burn to communicate themselves.
"You are now all invited—clergy, laity, young and old, poor and rich—all to help to educate Foreign Missioners.
"Missioners of the Sacred Heart!—Their name alone must touch the hearts of all who wish to spread the love and knowledge of their Lord through the distant regions of the earth, and who burn to atone and make reparation for the insults heaped upon Him in His Sacred Humanity.
"Perhaps to some of those who read these lines the thought may come: 'But what can I do?'
"Be you rich or poor, you can each do something, deny yourselves something, suffer something for the love of our dear Lord, and for the spreading of His truth among those who know it not. Away with the narrow-minded view that charity should not only begin at home, but stop there! Are not all all souls His? Whether under the polar sky or in the torrid zone, all have been bought by His Precious Blood. He is waiting to garner all into His fold; and He waits for us—for our co-operation—for our work—for our prayers and mortifications—above all, for our hearts—to win these souls for Him."
Give, then, freely to this His work. Give to it your alms, your thoughts, your time, your prayers—give yourselves; and then (in the words of its founder, Dr. Vaughan) "the generosity, the zeal, and the pure and disinterested love with which your offerings are made will return to you, be sure of it, with the certainty of a Divine Law of Grace and Charity, in an outpouring flood of gifts and graces upon yourselves, your homes, and your country."

A Public Hypocrisy.
We are frankly opposed [pursues our contemporary in a leading article] to all religious tests for political offices. For that reason we are not able to regard as a thing apart the indecent Declaration which the King is required to make in the presence of Parliament immediately after his accession. We object to it, not merely on the ground of its indecent terms, but on principle. We are therefore out of sympathy with the views expressed by almost all the speakers who debated the matter last week in the House of Lords. They spoke, almost unanimously, in favour of retaining the test; they deprecated the retention of its actual terms.
There was one exception. Lord Halifax spoke hotly on the hypocrisy of the debate, and said one noble thing which must have made some ears tingle as if they had been boxed. He noted a remarkable difference between what men said in private on this subject and what they said in public. He struck at another hypocrisy as well—the hypocrisy of those who object to any religious test in the case of persons engaged to give religious instruction, and insist on the retention of a religious test in the case of the King. On these two hypocrisies the whole case for the Declaration rests. For we cannot suppose that the Bishop of Bristol would wish any one to infer, as his speech in the House of Lords might seem to imply, that any lack of charity on the part of the Roman authorities can justify retaliation in kind. Apart from the Bishop of Bristol, the debate turned exclusively on the popular prejudice which continues to demand of the King a religious test from which all his servants, with a single exception, are exempt. The duke of Norfolk himself accepts the demand as inevitable.
For the existing Declaration the House of Lords had not a good word to say. But it is condemned on the most unworthy grounds. It is condemned as containing terms which insult the King's Roman Catholic subjects, who are sneeringly described as extremely sensitive people. It is not condemned for what it is, a detestable piece of false theology, derived from a period of detestable controversy. It is known that when the Declaration was first drawn up by the patrons of Titus Oates, it was resented by sober-minded men who unhesitatingly called themselves Protestants. They objected, not out of any tender regard for Papists, whom they cheerfully harried and hanged, but out of regard for their own consciences. Evelyn went with Godolphin to Dr. Gunning, the Bishop of Ely, to be resolved whether they could with a good conscience declare the Mass idolatry, as the law required—the Declaration being then imposed on all public officers. The learned Bishop told him that he disliked the Declaration as much as they did, but he found some distinction or other with which to resolve their conscientious difficulty. We could wish that public men who discuss the Declaration at the present day would face the fact that, apart from any sensitive feelings that may be ruffled by it, the document itself is a blatant piece of irreligious nonsense. It is pitiful to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury bleating about it as if the thing were intrinsically tolerable. He knows perfectly well that the Mass is no more idolatrous than the *Te Deum*, and yet he speaks as though it were only for the sake of other people that the King should cease to affirm what is false.
But, as we have said, the terms of the Declaration are not our chief grievance, nor shall we be content with the mildest and best-mannered of substitutes. Nor have we any doubt that most thinking men agree with us. It is easy to fill in the gaps of the speech of Lord Halifax. What men say in private is that to impose a religious test of any kind upon the King is iniquitous and absurd. What they say in public is that it must on no account be pretermitted. The discrepancy between their private and their public utterances probably accounts for the difficulty of settling the business. If men really thought a religious test of some sort desirable, they would without much difficulty frame a Declaration on which they could agree. But in their hearts they are conscious of the hypocrisy of framing a new religious test at this time of day. It is easier—it puts less strain upon consciences—to retain the atrocious words of an age that believed in tests, than to frame a new test in which they do not believe. And in fact we will openly avow that we prefer the retention of the odious words in use—a mere relic of a shameful past—to the imposition of a new test which would necessarily be supposed to represent the standard of our day.
The essential fact is that militant Protestants know that in the Royal Declaration they have a good thing; it is, indeed, all that is left them of the glorious days of the Popish Plot; they will not readily part with it, and they are numerous enough to make politicians count their votes anxiously. That is the meaning of Lord Lansdowne's smooth prophesying about a *rapprochement*. The object is to get the Duke of Norfolk and his friends to accept a form of Declaration which the Protestant mob might also be induced to accept. But who supposes such a thing possible? The sacrifice of a single word of the Declaration will lash the Protestant mob to fury. The House of Lords showed the wisdom of cowardice in refusing to appoint a committee for the accomplishment of an impossibility. We are not sorry. Lord Jersey's amendment, carried unanimously, is less mischievous even than the Duke of Norfolk's motion, for it suggests no amendment of the Declaration, and merely deprecates any action which should weaken

the security of the "Protestant Succession." When conviction has been carried home to a sufficient number of slow-moving Englishmen that the abolition of the Declaration will have no such result, the Declaration will disappear. It is even possible—but of this we have little hope—that a sufficient majority of Dissenters and other Liberals, who recoil with horror from any religious test imposed on any public servant, may come to see that the same measure should be meted out to the chief public servant.—*Church Times (Anglican).*
Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Why Russia Claims Constantinople.
Most people outside Russia are under the impression that the latter's designs upon Constantinople are based merely upon the rights of conquest and upon the more or less mythical political testament of Peter the Great, in which stress is laid upon the fact that the possession of Constantinople was indispensable to Russia's national grandeur and to her political as well as economic development. The Muscovite determination to secure Constantinople sooner or later is founded, however, on the popular conviction that the city belongs to the czar by right of inheritance. Ivan the Great married a princess of the imperial Byzantine family, who was regarded as the sole heiress of the last of the Byzantine emperors or Caesars of Constantinople. It was on the strength of this matrimonial alliance and of his wife's rights to Constantinople that Ivan the Great assumed not merely the Byzantine title of "Caesar," corrupted into the Russian "czar," but likewise the double headed eagle of the emperors of Byzantium, which symbol has formed the national and imperial device of Russia and of her reigning house ever since.—*Marquis de Fontenay.*

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

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

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, Store and Telephone Office. Easy terms for payment.
Apply to **CHARLES A. MacLEAN, Pinkietown, or to the subscriber, F. H. MacPHEE, Antigonish, N. S. April 13th 1904.**

J. H. STEWART, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Francis Drake's BEVERAGES.

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.
Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Cream Soda, Klub Soda, Champagne Cider, Orange Phosphate, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sour, Orange Cider, Ironbrew, Fruit Syrups, Lime Juice, Vino, Etc., Etc.,
N. B. Picnics will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.
J. H. STEWART, Agent Francis Drake, New Glasgow, N. S.

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.

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.

NOTICE.
All persons are warned against trespassing upon the property of Miss Alice Whelan, the 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

PIC - NICS.
Again to the Front with our Large Stock of Picnic Supplies.
Everything you could possibly want at prices that defy competition. All drinks sold at factory prices. We are agents for Bigelow's Hood's famous Temperate Drinks, 10 Flavours, the best in Nova Scotia. Fruit Syrups, 4 jars. 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. FARM FOR SALE
THE subscriber offers for sale that excellent farm on which she resides at Antigonish Harbour, containing 150 acres, more or less, of good cultivation, well timbered and watered, with a good house and two barns, also a road 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 Harbour.**

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.
1904, A. No. 74
IN THE SUPREME COURT:
Between **SARAH A. GREGORY,** Administratrix, Plaintiff
AND
HUGH D. MCGILLIVRAY, Defendant
representing the heirs of Donald McGillivray.
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.

LAND
situate, lying and being at Rear Mallards Cove, in the County of Antigonish and bounded as follows: That 1/2, 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 McIsaac; 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 30th, 1904.

Newfoundland's New Governor.

Sir William MacGregor, who has just been appointed governor of Newfoundland, is one of the most remarkable men of the British colonial service, both physically and intellectually, and indeed his herculean strength has contributed in no small degree to impress the savages over whom he has been called to rule in the past with a sense of the power of the British empire.

No more remarkable illustration of his muscular force can be given than the feat which led the late Queen Victoria to bestow upon him the Albert medal, granted to civilians for acts of extraordinary gallantry which in the army or navy would have won the Victoria cross. In fact, the Albert medal, which Sir William is the only colonial governor to wear, may be looked upon as the civilian counterpart of the Victoria cross.

It took place while he was high commissioner and administrator of England's possessions in the Pacific, with headquarters at Suva, the capital of Fiji. The Syria, with a shipload of Indian coolies on board, had gone aground at some distance from Suva. The only way by which the vessel, which was stuck on a reef at the foot of a precipice and being pounded to pieces by the surf, could be reached was by means of ropes and by a broken mast which had fallen against the side of the cliff. Again and again Sir William made the perilous journey to and from the wreck either with a man or woman on his back, and sometimes with a child held by its clothes between his teeth in addition thereto.

The greatest tax on his strength was, however, in connection with the rescue from the wreck of a white woman who had got at the spirits, was mad with drink, and had fallen overboard. The captain of the ship and a police officer, who had gone after her, were being swept out to sea. Sir William caused himself to be let down by a rope, caught the knot of the woman's hair in his teeth, and with his hands seized the two men and dragged them all three to safety. Then he wrote his report of the disaster and of the rescue. Several of those who had taken part in the latter received the Royal Humane society medal. But as there was no mention in Sir William's report of his own services, or, in fact of his having been upon the scene at all, it was not until much later that the matter was brought to the attention of the government and by the latter to that of the queen who, as stated above, conferred upon him the Albert medal.

Sir William is a Scotch physician hailing from Glasgow, and after holding the position for a time of resident physician and superintendent of the Royal Lunatic asylum at Aberdeen he managed to secure an appointment as chief medical officer at the Seychelles islands, from which he was transferred in a similar capacity to the Mauritius and also given control of the government lunatic asylum there. Promoted to the post of chief medical officer of the Fiji islands, he eventually became governor of the colony and high commissioner for England's possessions in the Pacific, taking an active part in the suppression of "blackbirding"—that is to say, the kidnapping of natives for compulsory work on plantations. The "blackbirding" was in those days a regular form of maritime trade of the piratical order, those engaged therein being hunted down by the English authorities like pirates, and Sir William had many exciting adventures both by sea and on land in connection with his relentless war upon the "blackbirders."

For seven years he was governor of British New Guinea, where there was plenty of fighting all the time with hostile native tribes and where he may be said to have carried his life in his hands. For the last five years he has been governor of Lagos and high commissioner for the native protectorate on the west coast of Africa, where he has shown immense tact and judgment in dealing with the natives. His promotion to the governorship of Newfoundland comes to him as a well earned reward after so many years spent in tropical climates doing yeoman service for the British crown.—*Marquise de Fontenoy.*

The Martyr of Tche-Kiang.

From a letter addressed to the *Missions Catholiques*, by Bishop Reynaud, C.M., Vicar Apostolic of Tche-Kiang, China, we learn of the cruel martyrdom of Father Andrew Tsu, who was stationed in the sub-prefecture of Ning-hai, about 75 miles from Ning-po. His patience, zeal and brilliant success in restoring the spiritual and material damages caused by the Boxer movement of 1900, aroused again the hatred of an old enemy of the Catholic Faith, one of the *literati* called Wang-si-ton, who having been left unpunished, though he had been condemned, after the Boxer troubles, now behaved more audaciously than ever. He gathered round him a number of brigands and former accomplices, distributed arms and ammunition among them, and on the 27th September, 1903, when Father Tsu was away at Ning-po, to assist at a feast, began his persecution by massacring some of his neighbours and kinsfolk whom he accused of having introduced the Catholic religion into his village and family. When Father Tsu heard of this sad news, he could neither eat nor sleep any more; he wanted to be near his Christians to encourage them and to save them, if possible, or to assist them in their hour of death.

The Bishop went to see the General and *Tao'ai* of Ning-po, who both

promised assistance. But their orders, it appeared later on, were not obeyed by the colonel whom they dispatched to put down the brigands.

When Father Tsu arrived at Ning-hai, he found his Christians scattered, not finding shelter nor assistance anywhere. The brigands were at the gates of the town, pillaging, massacring and burning the property of Christians, without any one in authority trying to stop them. The Christians were refused admission to the mandarins, and Father Tsu himself was thrice denied entrance into the pretorium of the sub-prefect.

The sub-prefect and the Colonel, sent from Ning-po to protect the Christians, engaged to conduct the missionary safely back to Ning-po; but as all the roads leading into the town were guarded by brigands Father Tsu knew that this meant certain death to him, and he flatly refused the perfidious offer.

When he saw that all hope was lost, he hid away the archives, the sacred vessels and the registers containing the names of the Christians. All the Christian women and girls he put with pagan families that were known to be well-disposed. All the personnel of the mission was dismissed, and he himself with a Mass-server went to the colonel, to demand admittance into his camp, into which the principal pagoda of the town had been converted. There he passed a night in tears and prayer.

On the morning of the 3rd of October, the brigands marched on to the town. At *Ton-tau* they set fire to the Catholic church. When within a short distance of Ning-hai, they were met by a man on horse-back who demanded to see their chief. This man was no other but the treacherous colonel, who had not come to fight them but to come to terms with Wang-si-ton.

When the colonel made his way back to the town, he was closely followed by the brigands; the soldiers on the ramparts had orders to let them pass. Some minutes afterwards all the Catholic mission buildings were soaked with petroleum and fired. From the pagoda which was near, Father Tsu could see the flames, hear the ferocious shout of the brigands and see their banners with the inscription: "Death to the Christians."

When he saw these banners moving in the direction of the pagoda he told his Mass server to take flight; as for himself it would be too late. Some minutes afterwards the doors of the pagoda were burst open; the soldiers did not interfere. From his hiding-place Father Tsu could hear Wang-si-ton demand his head.

The missionary made his escape from the pagoda, and succeeded in reaching the roof of the neighbouring shop, but, alas, he was noticed by the mob, seized and dragged down into the street. Here he was cruelly treated; his skull was split open; he received a wound on his forehead, and a deep gash in his neck. He was half dead; his assassins wanted to finish him on the spot; but the neighbours were opposed to it, and so he was dragged by his feet and hair to the pagoda, marking his way by stains of blood on the flags. He was on the point of being sacrificed to the idols when the sub-prefect gave orders to take him further away. He was then dragged to the drill-ground, where, already dead no doubt, he was decapitated, and literally cut to pieces in the most ferocious manner. One of the bandits tore out his heart and carried it away to eat it.

He was the youngest of the missionaries in those parts, and is their first martyr.

The Russo-Japanese War and the Catholic Missions.

Before the present war between Russia and Japan had actually broken out, Bishop Mutel, Vic. Ap. of Korea, sounded a note of alarm, re-echoed by the whole Catholic press, as to the dangers threatening his Mission. Since the dogs of war have been let loose, the same bishop, in a letter addressed to the *Semaine Religieuse de Sèez*, once more urges Catholics to raise their voices in fervent supplication to heaven to implore the protection of God upon his afflicted Mission.

Our readers, we hope, will heed the appeal of the zealous Bishop; for the Missions in the Far East generally, are passing through a serious crisis. Owing to preparations for war, and on account of the turmoil of battles, the minds of the people in the regions affected by the present conflict, are so turned away from religion, that the work of evangelization, which was progressing so rapidly, is now seriously arrested, if not brought to a standstill. Mission property is not only in jeopardy as a natural contingent of the war, but is furthermore in danger of being pillaged, damaged or destroyed by those organized bands of robbers that infest Korea and Manchuria.

And the future of these Missions looks anything but bright, no matter which of these two combatants ultimately gains the victory. Everybody knows the way in which Russia thwarts the work of evangelization within her realm; and, as to the Japanese, if they were to carry away the trophies of victory, "they would look down on the European Missionaries as being too low for them to condescend to enquire into their doctrine." (See *Illustrated Catholic Missions*, Vol. XIX, p. 16.)

Nearly all the Bishops and Missionaries in the countries affected by the war,—and who is better able than they to judge of its probable consequences throughout the Missions?—view the situation with alarm.

Bishop Mutel, in the letter mentioned above, writes:

"In fourteen years' time, our numbers have increased from 18,000 to 60,000. In our last report we could

chronicle 8000 baptisms of adults. Shall we ever have such results again?" Bishop Geurts, Vic. Ap. of Eastern Chili, in the neighbourhood of the seat of war, writes:

China remains neutral. She has lined the frontiers around our Vicariate with thousands of soldiers, to keep off (?) the Russians and to maintain order among the inhabitants. Such is the "official" purpose. Europeans, however, put very little trust in this her declaration; they fear lest sooner or later, she may throw in her lot with Japan. . . . and then, we should find ourselves here in a very awkward position. For our own sakes then and the sake of our holy religion, we do not wish to come under any other rule but that of China; otherwise our liberty, and consequently our progress, might be greatly restrained." The Rev. Father Steichen of Tokyo, in recommending his book: "*Les Daimyo chrétiens*," says:

"If you will kindly turn to the last pages of my book, you will thence gather what are the aspirations of the Japanese. They will one day be the leaders of the whole yellow race, and drive out all the white people no matter to what nationality they may belong. The Chiense, Tonkinese and Siamese rejoice over their victories and are only awaiting a favourable opportunity to join them. After all, the Japanese, daring, brave, well-disciplined and frugal as they are, make probably the best soldiers of the world. They work and study whilst the Russians dance and drink absynth."

On the other hand there are certain bright spots on the horizon, which afford us a glimmer of hope that the dark clouds may yet pass away. Japan has given her assurance that the Missionaries shall be protected. So has China. Though the Japanese know full well the part France has played in the occupation of Manchuria by Russia, yet they respect the French Missionaries, on account of the powerful civilizing influence they exercise upon their followers; and several Catholics, trained by them, have been appointed to posts of authority, especially in the Diocese of Nagasaki.

"I believe also," says Father Steichen, "that God has His own designs on the Japanese, and will make use of them to bring about the conversion and civilization of Asia."

The Missionaries of Manchuria speak favourably of the conduct of the Russian officials towards them. Whilst in Europe they indeed put all kinds of obstacles in the way of Catholic progress, they have protected the missionaries in Manchuria and left them full liberty in the exercise of their ministry. Perhaps Russia would still follow the same policy in case victory should be hers.

We cannot do better than leave the future in the hands of God who can draw good out of evil, in the meantime, redoubling our prayers both for the Missionaries and their flocks, that God may protect them during these harassing times; as also for the speedy conclusion of the present unhappy strife.—*Illustrated Catholic Missions.*

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm formerly belonging to the late Charles Tait, containing 80 acres, well wooded and watered, with house and barn, situated in Grosvenor, Guyshoro Co. For particulars apply to the heirs,
MRS. ALEX. O'NEIL,
Franklin, N. S.
Or MRS. ALEX. McKEOUGH,
Linwood, N. S.

WOOL! WOOL!

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

NOVA SCOTIA TWEEDS,

(made from native wool)
English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds and Panting.
—ALSO—
BLANKETS, RUGS, ETC., ETC.

I also carry a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

THOMAS SOMERS.

HERRING.

NOW IN

CHOICE NO. 1 JULY HERRING

For Sale at right price.

SALT COD.

C. B. Whidden & Son

If a buyer pays 35c.—or even 40c. a barrel more for

Royal Household Flour

than he would pay for ordinary flour, what does he get?

HE gets a flour that makes from 60 to 75c. worth more bread. He gets a bread that no other flour will produce. He gets a flour that is good for pastry as well as bread, a flour that is used in the Household of English Royalty.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

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

HEAD OFFICE, — — — Halifax

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

A Branch of this Bank is now open on Flain St., Antigonish.
General Banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits at current rates. Savings Bank Department.

A. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

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

PENDLETON'S PANACEA

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

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

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

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Savings Department

Capital and Reserves \$6,192,705
Total Assets \$25,100,000

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Girl Wanted—Merrimac House. Notice of Meeting—W. Vinton. Autumn Term—Empire Business College. Teacher Wanted—Alex. McPherson. Pic-Nic—Mulgrave. Drugs—Foster Bros. Pic-Nic Supplies—T. J. Bonner.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS crowded out.

AN ADVANCE of 20 to 30 cents per barrel in the price of flour has just taken place.

PROVINCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Following returns have been received: Daniel Alex. McLean, Purl Brook, St. F. X. College student, Grade C, aggregate 540; Eva McDonald, Antigonish Harbour, Grade C, aggregate 469, also received rank M. P. Q.

INVERNESS TOWN, a rapidly growing community, has now another evidence of its progress. Last week a newspaper was issued there, the first in its history. It is called The News, and is well printed on good paper. It is published in the interest of the Conservative party. The manager is Mr. S. A. McAdam, lately of Sydney.

HYMENEAL.—An interesting social event took place at St. Andrews, Antigonish, on July 29th, when John A. McRae of Margaree Island was united in marriage to Sarah McDonald of St. Andrews, Antigonish County. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. A. McDonald, V. G. Mr. McRae is well and favourably known in Antigonish, having attended St. F. X. College three years ago. May the married life of the newly married couple be as honourable, tranquil and successful as their single lives have been.

THE MULGRAVE PIC-NIC, an event always well patronized by people from this County, because of the opportunity afforded to spend a pleasant day near the water, will be held on next Tuesday and Wednesday. Train arrangements and rates of fare from Antigonish and Picton points are given in our advertising columns. A special rate of \$1 for the round trip from the Sydneys is also announced. The Citizen's Band of Antigonish will be in attendance, and will discourse some choice music.

NOTHING TANGIBLE has been done as yet to meet the bad condition created by the hay shortage. The Farmers' Association are calling a public-meeting of the farmers for next Monday for the purpose of urging a reduction in freight rates on hay and to discuss other measures for relieving the shortage. The Municipal Council, we understand is being urged, to have a special meeting to consider what is possible to be done in the matter, and a requisition to the Warden from several councillors to call the meeting for next week is, we are informed, under way. The Town Council will also aid in an effort to overcome the trouble.

THE CATCHING AND PACKING of herring at Canso by the Scotch process, experiments in which are being made by the Dominion Government, is proving very successful. Our fishermen will naturally be pleased at the material advance in the value of herring which this system is said to ensure. A despatch to The Morning Chronicle from Ottawa says: "An experimental shipment to New York of Canadian herring put up by Prof. Cowie and his Scotch fishermen at Canso brought ten to twelve dollars a barrel, which is equal to the highest price obtained for Scotch or Norwegian herring. The ruling price for the Canadian catch seems to have not been more than five or six dollars.

THE TOWN COUNCIL held a meeting last Friday evening. The following accounts were read and ordered to be paid: William Stairs, Son and Morrow, Halifax, lead and oakum, \$12.32; I. Matheson & Son, New Glasgow, repairs for valves, etc., \$11.50; C. B. Whidden & Son, supplies for poor, \$4.54. The committee appointed to interview mill owners having rights on Clydesdale River, reported that Mr. Alex. McDonald, Sylvan Valley, would accept \$100 and waive any claims he had in favour of Town. Falt Bros., the only other riparian owners on Clydesdale, wanted exemption from taxes and a guarantee that the water is not to be used for motor power for mills, factories, etc. The Recorder was instructed to draw up an agreement with Mr. McDonald whereby he receives \$100 in case Town needs Clydesdale River water. It was resolved that Town apply for legislation to enable it to use said water. The Street Committee were appointed to interview the Electric Light Company and ascertain the lowest sum for which they will light the streets and report to Council.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION NOTES.—The educational features of the Nova Scotia Exhibition which opens in Halifax on September 7th will be particularly strong. An evidence of this is furnished in what is proposed for Horticultural display. The prize list has been so arranged as to bring about contests in apples and other fruits packed for export in line with the methods approved by the Horticultural Department at Ottawa, after a thorough study of the requirements of the market. Nova Scotia fruit growers may be brought more in touch with old country demand and there will be more of a uniformity in manner of shipment—a thing altogether to be desired. Judges and lecturers will be selected from the capital to the exhibition to ensure the success of this department of the big show. An educational campaign no less valuable than that in fruit will be carried on in the Agricultural and Live Stock Departments. Provision has been made for a farmer's pavilion, that will be fitted up with a platform and will be comfortably seated. From the rostrum lectures will be delivered by such

men as Dr. Jas. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa, and Mr. Wm. Smith of Columbus, Ont., all well known as experts in agricultural and live stock matters. These men will deliver addresses on live topics of interest to the farmers and will act as judges of live stock.

Personals.

C. F. McIsaac, M. P., arrived home on Monday from Ottawa.

Duncan Floyd, barrister, Guysboro, was in Town this week.

Miss Sarah Carter, Antigonish, is visiting at Reserve Mines, C. B.

Thomas Phalen, barrister, North Sydney, spent a few days in Town this week.

Miss Nellie Musgrave, of North Sydney, is visiting in Antigonish.

Mrs. D. B. McPherson of Truro, is in Town for a few days.

Miss Maggie M. MacDonald, of Sydney Mines, is visiting friends in Town. Rev. Joseph McDonald, P. P., Boisdale, came to town on Monday and returned on Tuesday.

Mr. Daniel Hulbert, jr., of Antigonish, returned home last week after spending a few weeks in Boston. Mrs. T. V. Sears, Sydney, is spending a few days in Antigonish with her mother.

Miss Ellen Bigley, of Wellsley Hills, Mass., is spending a few weeks in Antigonish.

Miss Annie McDonald, daughter of Capt. Angus McDonald, Town, and Miss Minnie Maginnis, of the Hawthorne Hospital staff, Danvers, Mass., are visiting Capt. McDonald.

Mr. Roderick E. McDonald, of Boston, Mass., arrived in Antigonish Monday evening on a three weeks' visit to Mrs. Campbell on Hawthorne street.

Dr. Somers Smyth was in Town yesterday. He is returning to Boston after a visit to his home at Port Hood. Dr. Smyth is making a special study of diseases of the eye, and is at present connected with the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Boston.

Railway Horror.

The wreck of the World's flyer on the Denver and Rio Grand railroad near Eden, seven miles north of Pueblo, Colorado, Monday evening, proves to have been one of the greatest railroad disasters in the history of the country. Two crowded passenger cars and a baggage car were engulfed in the torrent that tore out a trestle spanning Steel and Hollow, otherwise known as Dry Creek, and so far as known only three of the occupants of these cars escaped death. Fortunately two sleeping cars and a diner completing the train remained on the track at the edge of the abyss and none of their occupants were killed or injured. How many perished probably will never be definitely ascertained for the treacherous sands are drifting over the bodies. Seventy-six bodies have been recovered and of those fifty have been identified.

Wanted Immediately.

A First-Class Dining Room Girl. Good wages. Address, MERRIMAC HOUSE, Antigonish.

NOTICE.

If all the people in this County who expect to have to buy hay next winter, will come to the COURT HOUSE, ANTIGONISH, on Monday, August 15th, 1904, at 2 p. m. they will hear of something to their advantage. W. VINTEN, Sec. A. C. F. A. Antigonish, Aug 8th, 1904.

MULGRAVE PIC-NIC

Under the patronage of the C. M. B. A.

Tuesday and Wednesday Aug. 16th and 17th.

Special Train leaves Stellarton at 7 a. m. on Tuesday. Returning leaves Mulgrave at 7:30 p. m. same day.

Round Fare from Stellarton 90 Cents and New Glasgow, Antigonish, 55c. Tracadie, 20c. Harbor au Boucher, 10.

Other Stations proportionate low rate. Children half fare.

Special Rates on regular trains from the Sydneys. Excursion Rates on St. Peter's R. R. Excursion Rates on all Steam Boats on Strait of Canso.

Autumn Term

AT THE EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE TRURO, N. S.

Begins Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

As we prefer to have as many as possible commence work at the first of the term we will give special rates to all who enroll during the first week.

REMEMBER that through our efforts our graduates secure good situations, that we accept No Tuition in Advance, and that we give ONE MONTH'S TRIAL COURSE FREE, therefore it will pay you to take a business or stenographic course with us. Write for Catalogue and full information to

O. L. HORNE, Principal. TRURO, N. S.

Among the Advertisers.

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

A number of young pigs for sale at C. B. Whidden & Son.

Go to Bonner's for sugar-cured hams, roll bacon and English breakfast bacon.

Quality tells every time, that is the reason the sale of our white and brown bread is daily increasing. Bonner's grocery.

Six bottles Farmers' Strong Liment for the household or stable for \$1 at Bonner's.

Twenty-five boxes choice fresh biscuit, and 15 new factory cheese received at Bonner's to-day.

The undersigned wishes to buy a pair of horses. Persons with horses for sale, will please address, with particulars, W. H. GRIFFITHS, Giants Lake.

Alex. Lumsden, ex-member of the Ontario legislature, died suddenly on Friday. He was one of Ottawa's most successful lumbermen.

Some of the American papers are making noise over recent action taken under our alien labor law.

TEACHER WANTED

Wanted, a Male or Female Grade C or D teacher for Gulf Road School Section, No. 63. Address,

ALEX MACPHERSON, Sec. to Trustees. Old Gulf Road, Aug. 9, 1904.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted for the High Department of the L'Ardoise West School, a Male Teacher holding a first-class license. Apply, stating qualifications, to CHARLES MONBOURQUETTE, Secretary.

Teacher Wanted

A Grade D Teacher wanted for Giants Lake School. Apply to ALEX McLEAN, Secretary.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, August 13th, 1904, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The lot with buildings thereon situated opposite the Convent, on St. Ninian St., Town of Antigonish, and owned by Mr. Hugh McGILLIVRAY. If desirable part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

F. H. MacPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., Aug. 2, 1904.

HALF - PRICE.

Suits of Clothes Cleaned and Pressed for 50 cents, during August and September, at

J. C. CHISHOLM'S, Main St., Antigonish, opposite J. D. Copeland's

TEACHER WANTED.

A Grade C or D male or female teacher for Hallowell Grant School Section, apply to DOUGALD McKINNON, Secretary to Trustees. Hallowell Grant.

Tenders Requested.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the

13th Day of August, inst.

for the scraping and re-painting of the five iron bridges within the Town of Antigonish. The iron-work must first be THOROUGHLY CLEANED OF THE OLD PAINT AND RUST before being re-painted. Each bridge is to receive one substantial coat of suitable paint and the work must be done IN DRY AND CLEAR WEATHER.

Separate tenders will also be received by the undersigned within the same time for supplying suitable paint and oil for the above work—tenders to state kind and quality and price of paint per 100 lbs., and of oil per gallon.

No tender necessarily accepted.

By order,

D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Clerk.

WANTED.

C or D Male or Female teacher, for Glendale School Section.

Apply stating salary to, ANGUS CHISHOLM, Secretary. Glendale, Inv., Co. C. B.

INSURE

Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co.

A home Company and Nova Scotia capital. THE LOWEST RATES. R. R. GRIFFIN, Antigonish, Agent.

Selling at Cost.

During the months of July and August the subscriber will sell at cost, for Cash or Produce only

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes

and lots of other articles usually kept in a General Store.

Bargains May Be Expected.

JAMES BROPHY, MORRISTOWN.

Cut all to Pieces.

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE!

A GREAT WRECK OF CLOTHING PRICES. OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING. BIG TALK, THERE 'LL BE LOTS OF IT NOW. THE DISCOUNT SEASON IS AT HAND, WHEN WEEKLY ANNOUNCEMENTS APPEAR.

Do you want \$10.00 FOR \$7.50 \$12.00 FOR \$9.50

If so, don't fail to attend the Great Mid-Summer Sacrifice Sale of Men's and Boys' Good Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishings. We are going to convert the balance of our Stock into Cash, if Low Prices will do it. We want the room and money for Fall Goods.

MEN'S \$6.00 SUITS FOR \$4.00. MEN'S \$8.00 SUITS FOR \$6.00. MEN'S \$10.00 SUITS FOR \$7.50. MEN'S \$12.00 SUITS FOR \$9.50.

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