

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-second Year.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

It is a rare sight to see a king kneeling at the communion rail with a crowd of people; he usually receives Holy Communion in his private chapel. King George of Saxony, when staying at Ems for the waters lately, took his place with the multitude at early Mass on Sunday.

When a drunken man stands on the street belching forth blood-curdling imprecations, there are generally some who gather to listen to him with laughing enjoyment. Their idea of what is funny is the same as that of the press correspondent who telegraphed R. R. McLeod's blasphemy to the papers as "an amusing incident."

The Republic of Panama thought it was doing a good stroke of business, now that the great canal is to be dug, by breaking away from Colombia and dealing directly with Uncle Sam. Already it half repents. Its Minister at Washington has made formal protest against the creation of a port of entry at Ancon within the canal zone, which diverts trade and revenue from the port of Panama.

We made no comment last week on R. R. McLeod's blasphemous utterance at Truro, because we had only a second-hand report, and could scarcely credit it. Since it has gone abroad uncontradicted in a press despatch, we have a right to assume that the report was correct. A man may be an infidel and yet a gentleman, but Mr. McLeod on this occasion displayed the manners of a street-rowdy.

Governor Carter of Hawaii says that the annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, because the laws by which the islands are governed are not adapted to their needs. This is very similar to what Mr. Elihu Root said lately of the Philippines. One of the charges against Spain was that she "milked her colonies dry." But Governor Carter says that the Hawaiian Islands have lost all their internal revenue, while contributing heavily to the Treasury at Washington.

Signor Margottini, Public Prosecutor of Parma, says that one fourth of all the crime punished in the Italian courts is committed by boys and girls under eighteen, and that the proportion of juvenile crime is steadily growing. And the Italian Government just as steadily prosecutes its plans for gradually driving religion entirely out of the schools. This is one of the phases of "progress" in United Italy which the Christian people of England and America, who stood sponsors to that monstrous political crime, do not care to look at.

Mosquitoes are a nuisance in this country; but we have never taken them seriously. In the tropics, however, they have been accused of carrying malaria and yellow fever, and the charge seems proven. They breed in or around stagnant water, and the removal of this water by drainage, or the use of coal-oil on the pools where removal is impossible, is credited with having accomplished some wonderful results. Havana has been free from yellow fever for the last three years; it had not been exempt before for a hundred and fifty

years. The number of deaths from malaria in the same city has been cut down from four hundred a year to fifty. The Isthmus of Panama was one huge graveyard during the years when the French were trying to dig the canal; the Americans armed with the knowledge that the mosquito is the enemy expect to bring the mortality within reasonable limits.

The sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, which earnestly strives to persuade us that we should live on the "grape-nuts" and "postum" which it manufactures, is famous throughout the United States, and patients flock to it from every side. Its director, who is believed to have made an enormous fortune out of the business, calls himself a Seventh Day Adventist, but is really a pantheist. He lectures now and then to those of his guests who are willing to hear him. On a certain occasion not long ago, he uttered a hideous blasphemy against our Lord, no more hideous, however, than that which R. R. McLeod is said to have uttered at the Provincial Education Convention. At once, as though a signal had been given, every Catholic in the hall arose and walked out. We wish some manifestation of this sort had been made at Truro.

Major Gibbons, T. R. G. S., R. C. S., in his newly published book of travel in Central Africa, discusses the missionary question simply with regard to the civilizing of the negro. "From this point of view," a *Catholic World* reviewer informs us, "he gives the highest praise to the labors of the Catholic missionaries. He finds them everywhere the most practical men in the field. And he insists upon a principle that ought to be obvious, but is too often lost sight of in the choice of men for such missions. To do good work and to have its results lasting requires the best type of man. High character, a deep sense of responsibility, noble aspiration, a zeal daunted by no obstacles, impervious to discouragement, the highest self-denial, and conscientious labor—these are the qualities demanded of such missionaries: the man who has been a failure elsewhere is more than a stumbling-block to effective work among the blacks. Hence the author says that of all the systems within his experience 'that employed by the Roman Catholics alone reaches the standard' he advocates."

While Members of Parliament are clamouring in the British House of Commons for an investigation into the affairs of the Congo Free State, the Protestant Bishop Gibney writes to the *West Australian Record* that his blood boils when he thinks of the treatment of the natives by the officials and settlers in that British colony. Their conduct, he says, is sufficient to bring a curse upon the country. Natives, charged with sheep stealing or running away from their employers, are kept in irons day and night for a year. Chained by the neck and legs, they work on the roads under the burning Australian sun. Even sickness does not always procure them release. What wonder, he asks, that the native population has diminished by one-half around the coast towns since the coming of the whites. The natives are captured as slaves by settlers, and the women thus taken are given up as a means to keep the native youths from deserting their employment. From all of which it would appear that Britons cannot safely throw stones at Belgians just yet.

By recalling her ambassador and breaking off official relations with the Holy See, France has deliberately cut herself off from the communion of the Catholic Church. Many individual Frenchmen in France are still true to their spiritual allegiance, but the nation has ceased to be Catholic. This is the great, overshadowing fact of the situation to-day in the land of Clovis and Charlemagne. It is not Combes who has broken with the Holy See and turned his back in contempt upon the Vicar of Christ; it is

the people of France. The Prime Minister is the accredited representative of the nation before God and man, and the nation is answerable for his official acts. The apostasy of France, which began long ago in the apathy of the millions who figure on her census lists as Catholics, has at length been consummated. Will the nation return to her former allegiance? The answer is to be given, not in the pulpit, or in the press, or on the platform, but at the polls. In the old *Gesta Dei per Francos* deeds spoke, not words.

Those newspapers which have condemned R. R. McLeod for his words at Truro have done so on the ground that he offended the Christian sentiment of our people. This is good ground, but not high enough. It is an argument that lies open to the implication that there is no sin except that which we commit against one another, or against our common human nature. What makes Mr. McLeod's offences so horribly iniquitous, is the affront which it offered to the Divine Majesty. Just as civil society regards treason as the greatest crime which can be committed against it, so must blasphemy be the greatest crime in the eyes of God. The trend of present day thought is to deny the possibility of affronting God directly, and this is likely to lead us to the denial of sin altogether. The blasphemer was stoned to death under the Mosaic Law, which true Christians, whatever the higher critics may say, believe was ordained by God Himself. It was a severe penalty, but it kept people in mind that blasphemy was a sin of peculiar enormity. In an age which sees no difference between altruism for the sake of the race, and brotherly love for God's sake, we are in danger of losing the idea of sin completely. Nothing but the Church's constant preaching of Christ crucified, and her steady insistence on penitential works is able to keep us from forgetting that sin is indeed the greatest of all evils, the only real evil in the world.

It is not likely that Father Ethelred Taunton would have thought Richard Bagot worth replying to in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century and After*, did he not know that although Mr. Bagot is only a raucous, disagreeable voice, he speaks on this occasion the views of a good many who do not welcome Pius X's proposed reform of church music. Father Taunton is a skilled musician himself; he loves the great compositions which Mozart, Haydn, Gounod and others called Masses; but he believes they are only fit for the concert-hall, not for the church. In his reply to Mr. Bagot he says:

We must either have the music of worship or the worship of music. You must choose one horn of the dilemma, and you will be led in your choice by the way you answer the question: Is music made for men or men for music. Surely there can be no doubt as to the reply. Music must be either a mere melodious vehicle for soul-moving words, or these count for nothing and are to be overpowered by the sounds. In this case the composer, the singer and the accompaniment will represent the chief power in the music of worship. But is not this to make the frame more important than the picture, the setting than the jewel? Or, in a more homely phrase, is not this putting the cart before the horse? In the music of worship the true artistic sense demands truth, for nothing can be beautiful except it be true; and truth demands that, in this style of music, the words should be paramount and music the handmaiden; for it is in the text that we find life and truth, not bound, but quick and powerful.

The press correspondent called R. R. McLeod's blasphemy "an amusing incident." For this he was taken to task with proper severity by the *Acadian Recorder*. The *Halifax Herald* was careful to conceal from its readers that its favorite correspondent had committed so flagrant an offence. We hold the *Herald* answerable in no small measure for Mr. McLeod's conduct. For many years it has not merely published his letters, but has often selected some of his most offensive phrases and set them in headlines. It has flattered him in-

to believing that he is another Carlyle, until he has grown more impatient of contradiction than ever was that prince of scolds. While he confined himself to violent abuse of the Catholic Church, he made interesting "copy" for a journal which strives to imitate or borrow some of the worst features of the yellow sheets of New York. When he began to attack Christianity in general, his contributions may have been less welcome yet they were published. But like the tiger who has tasted blood he was not to be restrained, and his attack on religion in general at Truro is but the culmination of a series of offences to many of which the *Halifax Herald* has been a ready and willing accomplice. It is an accomplice on this occasion also, for it gives two pages of its space to the publication of his paper in full. What could the Executive Committee have been thinking of, when they invited this notorious infidel to read a paper at the Education Convention, and assigned him or permitted him to choose, of all subjects, "Religion in the Public Schools?"

There has been a good deal of talk of late of a union between two or three of the religious denominations in Canada. The best comment upon the course proposed is that made by the Lord Chancellor on the union which took place in 1900 between the majority of the members of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. Lord Halsbury, as reported in indirect narration by the *Montreal Star*, declared that: "The so-called union was not really a union of religious belief at all. The united body had united in its organizations. It had established its various administrative arrangements, had declared its authority as the United Free Church, and in that name had absorbed the various bodies of the United Presbyterians and the Free Church as originally constituted; but had it agreed with the doctrines of either of them, and if so, which was it that had given way. He was bound to say that after the most careful examination of the various documents submitted to them, he could not trace the least evidence of either of them having abandoned their original views. It was not the case of two associated bodies of Christians, in complete harmony as to their doctrine, agreeing to share their funds, but two bodies each agreeing to keep their separate religious views where they differed, agreeing to make their formularies so elastic as to permit those who accepted them to accept them according as their respective consciences would admit. Such an agreement would not, in his view, constitute a church at all, to use Sir William Smith's phrase, a church without a religion. Its formularies would be designed to be not a confession of faith, but a concealment of such part of the faith as constituted an impediment to the union."

"Mr. Dooley" once told us of a London newspaper whose editor was the Prince of Wales,—the present King,—all its reporters dukes, its elevator boy the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Emperor William the foreman of its press-room. This was the *Archev Road* philosopher's satirical way of informing his friend Hennessey that several members of the British nobility had gone into journalism. Now, the *Globe* has sent Lord Montmorres to Central Africa to report upon the administration of the Congo Free State. On the steamer leaving England the noble reporter met Mgr. Derix, Prefect Apostolic of the Upper Congo, with whom he held many conversations. It was not from the Bishop himself, however, but from others that he learned of the heroic deeds which he records. "He is a man of great ability," writes Lord Montmorres, "bubbling over with genial goodnature and kindness, and inspired with a zeal whose sincerity no one who has watched the fire of his grey eyes and the animation which lights up his sunburnt face as he speaks, can possibly doubt. He has been five years on the Upper

Congo, slaying with absolutely devoted self-sacrifice among the lowest types of humanity known on earth. . . . Of his humanity no better proof could be adduced than to recall the well-known story of his conduct when smallpox was ravaging the district round his mission-house in the wilds at Imbembo. Then, day after day, he brought in on his own back the sick and suffering natives, until finally he dropped from exhaustion, and awoke to find himself pitted with the dread marks of the disease. This was in the early days of the mission. A short time ago smallpox was again prevalent in the neighbourhood, and again undeterred by his previous experience, he set to work to carry in the stricken to the shelter and comfort of the little mission hospital, and again himself fell a victim to the disease. Surely the man capable of such heroism will not be accused of lack of humanity towards the blacks, for whom he was ready cheerfully to lay down his life." Having reached this very natural conclusion, Lord Montmorres questioned the Bishop about the case of the boy Epondo who first declared that his hand had been cut off by one of the Free State soldiers, and who afterwards contradicted this and said he had been bitten by a wild boar. Mgr. Derix stated emphatically that the second story was the true one, as he himself had examined the boy's arm and found the marks of the boar's teeth still visible above the wrist. The Bishop does not deny that acts of cruelty are sometimes committed, but says that the perpetrators are punished when detected. The officials of the Free State have to deal with races whom they found ten or fifteen years ago in the lowest stage of barbarism. That they have lifted them up from cannibalism to the leading of a peaceful and orderly life in that space of time is an achievement worthy of all praise. "The advance that has been made already in ten years," says Mgr. Derix, "is greater than that which the slow progress of evolution could have accomplished in many centuries."

TALKS WITH PARENTS.

I.

The direct purpose of the Fourth Commandment is to lay down the duties of children to their parents. But indirectly and implicitly we must understand from it that parents have duties to their children. These duties are divided into two classes. The first class has to do with the bodily and civil education of the child, to fit it for its position in the present life; the second class has to do with the moral and religious education of the child, to fit it for its position in the life to come.

The duty of providing for offspring until they are able to provide for themselves is dictated by nature itself and even the brutes fulfil it. Yet there are in the world fathers so unnatural that they think only of themselves. They deny nothing to themselves; they satisfy all their desires; and they leave their children hungry and half-naked. Such a horrible state of affairs does not exist in a community like ours. Nevertheless it may be that there are fathers in these provinces who spend in folly or in sin the money that should be used to buy what is necessary for their children. It may be only a quarter or a half dollar spent now and again in drinking or in card-playing; but these little sums quickly run up to five dollars, perhaps to ten or twenty dollars in the course of the year. And all this time there are children staying away from school, from catechism, from Mass on Sunday, because they haven't clothes or shoes which that five or ten or twenty dollars would provide them.

Many a head of a family is saying to-day that he does his best but he cannot keep his children clad or shod. Before he was married, however, he was wasting the money which he should have been saving up with a view to getting married. He is reaping now the wild oats which he has sown. Still worse is the case of those parents who through idleness and lazy-

Continued on page four.

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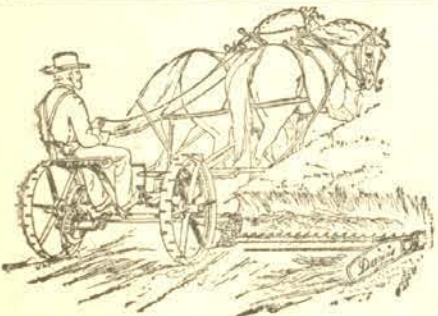
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The Gaelic of "Auld Lang Syne."

[The prefatory words below, which he himself describes as "a brief tribute to my late esteemed friend, patriot, and seanachie," are from the pen of Dr. Keith N. Macdonald, of Edinburgh, Scotland.]

A brief tribute to my late esteemed friend, patriot, and seanachie.

K. N. McD.

The following is a translation into Gaelic of "Auld Lang Syne," by the late Mr. Alex. Macdonald of Upper South River, Nova Scotia, one of the finest and most patriotic Highlanders in the Colonies; and it says a great deal for him that, though he had never been to Scotland, he had a most extensive and accurate knowledge of the history of the Highlands, and of Lochaber in particular and a vast amount of folklore stories and songs, many of which were composed by his father and himself, both being men of no ordinary ability. Mr. Macdonald lived to a good old age, about eighty-one, and belonged to the Bobuntin branch of the Macdonalds of Keppoch. These are the sort of men we should have reciprocity with in our Colonies, and whose esteem and patriotism we should cherish, for the more we do so the more we unite the ties of Empire and advance our own prosperity.

(K. N. MACDONALD.)

AN TIM A BH'ANN BHO CHIAN.

"FOR AULD LANG SYNE."

GLEUS G.

d d d d m r d

M bu chloir sean eolas dhol a

r m d d m s

culmh'n 'S gun teachd a chaidh gu

l d d m m d

mladh? 'M bu chloir sean eolas

r d r m r d l

dhol a culmh'n, 'S gach turn a

FONN.

l s d l

bh'ann bho chian? At

s m m d r d r m

son na tim a bh'ann bho shean, Air

s m m s l d r m

son na tim bho chian, Gu'n

s m m d r d r m

olar cupan coimhneis leinn Air

d l l s d l

son na tim bho chian!

Bhiodhmaid a' ruith air feadh nam brnach

A' bhainn air ur fhas a' ladh,

Ach rinn sinn lomad ceum to sgios

Bh'o'n tim a bh'ann bho chian.

Air son na tim, etc.

Bhiodhmaid a' luadrack anns an allt

Ric mhaisinn gu'n dot,

Ach eadarunn bha garlach ceann

Bh'o'n uatr a bh'ann bho chian.

Air son na tim, etc.

So dhuit mo' amh, a charaid ghaoil,

'S thoir dhomh to bhig gu' fial

'S gu'n ol sinn cuach de'n' farruing bhiasd',

Air son na tim bho chian!

Air son na tim, etc.

Gu' chunteach ghabh thu sgeapan d'oil,

'S gheibh mi se fear mo' riar,

'S gu'n olar cupan coimhneis leinn

Air son na tim bho chian!

Air son na tim, etc.

The Czar of Russia.

(Ex-attache in New York Tribune.)

Among the most noteworthy failures of the situation in Russia is the remarkable fact that, although three Cabinet Ministers and several other high dignitaries, such as, for instance, Governor-General Bobrikoff of Finland, have been murdered, a number more wounded and scores upon scores of unsuccessful attempts to perpetrate what are known as "political assassinations" have taken place, yet no attack has been made as yet upon the life of Nicholas since his accession to the crown. He has enjoyed until now an immunity in this particular of which neither of his two predecessors on the throne could boast. It would seem as if the terrorists—that is to say all those revolutionists in his domain who resort to the knife, to the pistol and to the bomb to accomplish their ends—are convinced of his kindly, humane and liberal intentions, and regard the statesmen and officials by whom he is surrounded as being the obstacles to the execution of his enlightened reforms and progressive ideas. There is much to confirm them in this belief.

For Nicholas has issued a number of decrees, each of them characterized by breadth of view and generous conception, such as, for instance, the ukase of March 10, 1893, decreeing religious tolerance and freedom of creed and worship throughout his dominions; the ukase abolishing administrative punishment—that is to say, the infliction of penalties otherwise than by sentence of a duly constituted tribunal; the decree putting an end to flogging and to Siberian exile, and ukases removing many of the most objectionable restrictions imposed upon the Jews, modifying the censorship of the press and remitting the arrears of taxation of the peasantry. Each of these decrees bears the same impress of the personality of Emperor Nicholas as the Hague Peace Conference, which he organized in the face of the opposition of his counsellors, and if the ukases have remained in many cases a dead letter it is due to the obstacles placed, without his knowledge, in the way of their execution by his ministers, by his relatives and by that officialdom which is many respects the bane of Russia.

Wrapped up in his wife and children, to whom he devotes every moment he can spare from his duties as a monarch, so simple, unaffected and opposed to "fuss and feathers" that he has declined to don the insignia of a general or field marshal, and con-

tents himself with those of a colonel, the military rank which he bore while still heir apparent; conscientious, deeply religious, wholly free from those vices which tarnish the record of many of his predecessors on the throne; so thoroughly liked by the people that he is able to drive about the streets of St. Petersburg and even to ride on tramcars unattended, Nicholas is the victim of an immense amount of misrepresentation abroad. Many of the stories concerning him are fabricated at Berlin and at Vienna by the local press for the purpose of influencing Russian funds, which are largely dealt with in the money markets of these two European capitals. Others emanate from disgruntled statesmen and officials, and even from personages of still more exalted rank at St. Petersburg, who inimical to the Czar's policy of reform, hope to frustrate his honest efforts by discrediting him.

One particularly malicious slander, reflecting on his courage, has been traced to the court itself, while the recent article in the English "Quarterly," so full of contradictions and absurdities, bears evidence of similar inspiration. Thus the statement that Nicholas has abandoned the control of all naval matters to his uncle Alexis, a prince said to be completely under the influence of a fair but frail French friend, through whom commands are obtained and distributed, is entirely contrary to fact. For if the Emperor allows himself to be guided by any one in affairs relating to the fleet, it is by his brother-in-law, Alexander Michaelowitch, the admiral of Captain Mahan, U. S. N., and the translator of his works into Russian, and Grand Duke Alexis bitterly complains that although the ranking officer of the navy he has been shorn of all power, and to all intents and purposes shelved.

Then, too, Nicholas suffers from the fact that foreigners in forming their opinions about Russia invariably judge people and affairs in the Muscovite Empire by their own Western standard. This is a mistake. While some of our Western institutions may be adopted with advantage in Russia, there are others that are totally unsuited. Thus in certain respects, the subjects of the Czar enjoy a far greater amount of self-government than the people in republican France. Indeed, in no country in Continental Europe, does the village commune or mir, with its duly elected Elders, possess such extensive powers—powers that comprise even the right to banish and deport the black sheep of the commune. In fact, the abuse of these powers by the Elders, who, although flogging is prohibited by imperial decree, frequently impose it by way of punishment, renders state supervision imperative. Then there are the cantonal or district assemblies, also elected, and the provincial councils or Zemstvos, of which 61 per cent of the votes belong to the peasantry, 12 per cent to the nobility, 4 per cent to the artisans, 5 per cent to the clergy and 10 per cent to the merchants. All of these local parliaments are constituted by means of popular elections, and the Zemstvos, which have a very large voice in the administration of justice and in the right to levy rates and impose taxes, have, indeed, much more power than the departmental councils general in France.

In one word, Russia enjoys a far greater amount of self-government than foreigners imagine. Only it is local, and not national, in the sense that there is no Imperial Parliament at St. Petersburg, in which the people are represented to hold in check and directly control the administration of the imperial government. Russia, in brief, has local and self-government throughout the empire, subject not to a national legislature, but to the theoretically autocratic Czar, whose own power depends upon the amount of loyalty, honesty, intelligence and good will that his officials are willing to accord to the execution of his commands. If their obedience is too often half-hearted and reluctant it is because as long as the Emperor has no son, they have no assurance that his successors on the throne may not reverse his policy and bring the weight of their displeasure to bear upon those who have identified themselves therewith. Indeed, the birth of an heir to the Czar will vastly strengthen the hold of Nicholas upon the devotion of his Technoviks to his wishes.

He Didn't Want To be Painted.

The director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington says that one day while on the way to their studies three young women pupils of the Art School maintained in connection with the institution named chanced upon an especially picturesque old darky. One of the young women, who had immediately perceived the artistic value of the old colored man, stopped him and asked: "Would you like to make a little money?" "Yes indeed, miss!" eagerly exclaimed the old fellow. "Whatcher want me to do?" "Just come with us. We'd like to paint you."

The aged negro hesitated a moment. "Oh," said the young woman who had accosted him, "it's very easy, and it won't take long." "I wasn't thinkin' 'bout dat, missy," finally replied the old darky. "I was jest wonderin' how I gunner git de paint off!" Doc Squires was a queer old "yarb" doctor of decidedly limited education who flourished in New England a good many years ago. One day some one said to him: "See here, doc, have you any diploma?" "Waal, no, I ain't got none on hand just now, but I'm goin' to dig some soon as the ground thaws out in the spring."

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

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Safest Place to Draw It.

Professor E. G. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, whose interesting investigations have proved football to be a harmless game, is popular on account of his geniality.

After a certain football victory Professor Dexter entertained one night a group of students at his residence. A magnificent sword hung over the fireplace of the library, and during a space of silence Professor Dexter took down this sword and brandished it impressively.

"Never will I forget," he exclaimed, "the day I drew this blade for the first time."

"Where did you draw it, sir?" a freshman asked respectfully.

"At a raffle," said Professor Dexter.

A Very Lazy Case.

Two darkies lay sprawled on the levee on a hot day. Moses drew a long sigh and said, "Heey-a-h-h Ah wish Ah had a hund'ed watermellions." Tom's eyes lighted dimly. "Hum-ya-h! Dat would suttely be fine. An' ef you had a hund'ed watermellions would yo' give me fifty?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no fifty watermellions."

"Would you gib me twenty-five?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no twenty-five."

"Seems ter me yo's powahful stingy, Mose. Wouldn't yo'—wouldn't yo' gib me one?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' one. Look a hyah, niggah, are yo' so good-fer-nuffin lazy dat yo' cahtn't wish fo' yo' own watermellions?"—*Youth's Companion.*

GATES' CERTAIN CHECK

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ODETTE THE IRRESOLUTE.

(P. SCAU, S. J., in THE MESSENGER.) (Continued from last issue.)

Henri conducted them within, and then all in a fever he returned and sat on one of the benches in the garden. The evening before, as they were just returning from Vallombrosa, he had begun to see that he, the restless rover, was in danger of being captured, and as much from loyalty as prudence he had resolved to break the charm that held him. "Besides," he said, "that child regards me only as a friendly guide. There isn't any appearance that she shares my feelings. Only what caused that scene just now? If I reveal my thoughts it will make matters worse, and I must leave here. Nothing will make me go back on that resolution; nothing."

A rustle in the gravel made him start up.

"You!"

"Oh! excuse me. I thought you had gone in," said Odette, all confused.

"But the cold!"

"Oh!" I was stifling up there, and I wanted to—

"What was the meaning of your silence this evening? Did my departure distress you?"

"That is to say—you announced it so unexpectedly and I had grown accustomed to look at everything through your eyes; and besides I am such an egotist. But since it is decided, why speak of it any more?"

These words almost choked her. She wanted to flee, so as to prevent herself from crying, Henri lost his head.

"Well I shall remain since you wish it. I will follow you to Rome and Naples."

Odette stopped. She clearly did not calculate the consequences of her act. Her soul incapable of deceit, felt an impulsion which she did not stop to analyze. Too naive and too honest to imagine any more than Henri had said, she did not ask herself why she was prompted to take to flight. She did not conceal her joy.

"Thank you," she said, extending her hands.

Henri grasped them; then before he could find what to say, Odette escaped. When she had disappeared he growled: "I am a confounded ass."

Quite crestfallen he strove next morning to explain his change of plan. But one could never be sure how the winds would shift in Dibrant's sails.

"I suppose," said the elder man very simply, "that the night brought you better counsel. But go, all the same to the *via Tornabuoni*; only buy our tickets for Sienna and Rome."

Mme. Demagny had gone to hear Mass at the neighboring chapel of San Girolamo. When she returned and her husband told of Dibrant's change of plan, her countenance took on an air of concern.

"My dear," she said, after a short silence; "I would have preferred that Henri had kept his resolution. He has been influenced no doubt by Odette, whose emotion yesterday you cannot have failed to see. But our poor child does not appreciate the state of Henri's mind, or in fact of her own, and I fear she is going to make a mess of things. Shall I warn her?"

"Of what?"

"Of her dangerous play. She will see later that her heart is gone, and you know her habits of indecision. They will be assuaged and will be pitiless, and she will be a victim to it. Better open her eyes and tell her to choose frankly between her old and her new dream."

"Do no such thing, my dear," said M. Demagny. "You will torment her without reason. Let the thing cure itself. We are not responsible for bringing matters to this pass. If Odette has done anything to effect this change in Dibrant she must have understood what it meant, and she cannot deceive the hope she has aroused."

"As you wish; but I assure you Odette has not understood it at all."

They went together to Sienna and the tranquil acropolis of Orvieto, and Odette, ascribing to the enchantment of Tuscany the joyous intoxication which she felt, let it take possession of her.

However, the churches and the scenery which she saw without Henri seemed always less fair than what he pointed out to her. She admitted it with all candor and her father rallied her on it.

They were in Rome on the 20th of May, Odette was going joyously to her last period of happiness. To the artistic joys of Florence and Sienna was added now that profound impression which is caused by the majesty of ruins and that plenitude of religious sentiment which certain souls, those, namely, who are best prepared, experience in Rome more than in any other place in the world.

Henri Dibrant was one of those distracted Christians who, from negligence, forget their principal duties. One morning when they had gone to hear Mass at St. Calixtus, he was surprised to see among the guardians of the catacombs one of his old school friends, who had become a Trappist. Quite bravely he went to confession to him, and at the communion he knelt by the side of M. Demagny. Odette saw him, and her thanksgiving was a canticle of joy.

When they came out of the catacombs her eyes glistened with tears, and she said to him:

"I know you did not do that for me, but you have made me very happy."

"It was you," replied Henri, quite touched, "who are the cause of my joy, and I trust you will finish your good work."

The next day he proposed to go to Ostia, and as M. Demagny was tired and could not go with him he went alone, and was three days away. They were three days of torture for Odette.

She had at last to be made to look straight into her heart. One evening her mother had gone with her to the Villa Pamfilii. They entered by going along the side of the Janiculum, and while the driver was waiting on the terrace of San Pietro, in Montorio, they descended to admire the panorama of Rome.

"You are very much in love, then, with Henri Dibrant," said the mother. Odette started and grew pale. "God has sent him across your path to give him to you, and he is worthy of your heart. Only you must know and decide what you are going to do. He also loves you, that is clear, and your father and I are glad to see your mutual affection. You ought to know that, and if he asks your hand you know our mind on the matter." And then, without transition, she said: "Look, what a beautiful spectacle." And then, very calmly, she asked Odette the names of the various monuments of Rome grouped beneath their feet.

Odette saw nothing. She took the Pantheon for the Quirinal and St. Mary Major for St. Peter's.

When they returned to their hotel Mme. Demagny felt that she had done her duty, but a vague presentiment made her dread that the agony of her daughter was about to begin.

That hesitating and vacillating soul was, in fact, awakened as from a dream. While she recognized her situation with regard to Henri, she felt that an impassible and sacred barrier intervened between them, namely, her vocation.

A stronger mind would have made the hard choice immediately. She would have sacrificed the earthly for the divine, or releasing herself from an obligation which in reality did not exist, would have simply accepted the happiness which was offered her.

Odette had no will of any sort, or rather, while capable of obstinacy enough for martyrdom, she was unable to choose her route, because she had been always waiting for an impulse from some one to determine her. She began begging for advice, and the abundance and diversity of it that she got, only increased her trouble.

"What!" said a Bernardine monk of the Piazza Barberini, rather impatiently, "placed between man and God, you hesitate. Do you prefer happiness to the cross?"

"My child," said another, "your vocation does not seem evident to me at all. On the contrary, what does seem very clear is that you have formed a legitimate attachment which your parents approve, and which probably you would not have the strength to conquer. It will turn out a misfortune if you do not enter simply upon the road that is open for you. Buridan, my child, had an ass which hesitated between two loads of hay and died of hunger. Don't imitate the ass. Moreover, happiness is never complete on this earth and crosses rise up on every pathway."

This wise counsel did not calm Odette. "I am entangled in this attachment," she argued with herself, "but if I have done wrong in letting it occur, I ought to triumph over it if I have to die for it. And then to prefer a creature to God is a sacrilege, evidently. Oh, if he had only gone away at Florence! But then I didn't know. I didn't know."

And so the poor child took a sort of pleasure in keeping herself on the rack.

This dolorous drama was being evolved while Henri was away. When he returned from Ostia his heart was full of hope with regard to her whom he whispered to himself was already his fiancée. And Odette, now warned of it, perceived with terror that she was deeper in love than she thought.

M. Demagny was anxious to go to Naples before the great heats. He was fond of retired spots, away from the uproar of cities and so took lodgings at Posillipo. The house overlooked the bay. On the evening of their arrival they stopped to gaze on the night. In front of them the columns of smoke from Vesuvius were illumined from time to time. Motionless boats seemed asleep on the surface of the waters, their lights twinkling like stars, and from far and near arose the sounds of music. On the left Naples was streaming with radiance.

In presence of such spectacles the most restless minds begin to think that there is such a thing as happiness, while peaceful souls drink in an infinite quiet. Only Odette failed to feel the serenity of that hour and of that night. Henri interpreted in a sense favorable to himself the trouble which agitated her.

No matter how marvellous they may be, one tires of the museums of Naples, and there is an impatience to get out and see the beauty of the heavens and the hillsides and the smile of nature, which is here like an enchantress.

They were fond of taking a barque in the evening at Santa Chiara and skirting the bay along Posillipo. With his Tacitus in hand, Demagny would visit Lake Lucrinus and read, in view of those shores which are now so wretched, the grandiose story of the death of Agrippina. At Capri he stormed at Tiberius. Recollections of Suetonius and Juvenal came back to his mind, and the old Advocate-General would fulminate his condemnation against Roman corruption with a fierceness that was almost amusing.

Dibrant was at his wit's ends to explain Odette's sudden lapses into silence and the furrows that sometimes disfigured her brow. Her answers, too, were at times very strange.

"What a joyous harmony," he said to her one day, "in these slopes of Vesuvius, and what a charm the distances have!"

"Yes," she answered, "but to appreciate them one must be happy."

Another evening, when they were returning in their barque, she asked: "What is that beautiful island?"

"Nisida," said Henri. "And see

what a sad contrast. It is occupied by convicts."

"Oh! it is often so. Under the appearance of happiness despair abides."

One morning they set out for Sorrento. Sailing villages perched on the golden cliffs, and drowned in forests of orange groves, looked down upon them. The steamer stopped some distance out and boats came to take off the passengers. Everything breathed so much joy from the radiant beauty of the scene that Odette gave herself up to the pleasure of contemplating it. The furrow on her brow relaxed, and during the stay they made at Sorrento she found again the laugh she had left in Tuscany.

They were going to return by carriage along the wonderful road that leads from Sorrento to Castellamare. Henri was visiting some shops with Odette. She wanted to send to her friends in France the inevitable pack of postal cards. They were dawdling a bit over some curiosities, and, with some hesitation, Henri offered her a jewel which she had admired. But she refused it almost angrily. He could not repress a gesture of surprise, but he stopped in time not to add to the trouble of the girl.

"Let us go," said Odette.

They walked along silently in the white streets and by a sunken road came to a place on the terrace which looked over the sea. Henri wanted to speak. He owed it to his honor and his peace, and yet he feared, he did not know why, that his life depended on the explanation of it all.

"Odette," he finally said, "I don't know why, but you seem to suffer. Since my return from Ostia I find you changed. It is perhaps my fault. Perhaps I have waited too long to thank you for the good that you have done me. I was inconstant. I am no longer so. I feel my heart profoundly and irrevocably bound to you, and I should have before this asked you to continue the work you have begun. In permitting myself to follow you, I thought you approved of my attachment, and I have hoped—I trust I was not wrong—that you would consent on your part to grant me some affection."

He had said this without looking at Odette. She was so pale that he was afraid.

"I have offended you," he resumed. "Have I offended you? I beg of you to tell me. Think that now you are disposing of my life."

She turned toward him, her eyes blurring with tears.

"No, you have not offended me. It is I who am guilty in your regard. I should have let you go. I did not understand then what I felt for you. I saw it too late. Too late and now I must conquer myself and you. I have done you no good. I feel, on the contrary, that I have done you harm. I see it and I suffer horribly."

Then came a flood of tears. Henri, quite startled, strove in vain to understand. He stammered out:

"Your parents—"

"You know that they appreciate and love you. The whole fault is mine. I cannot give myself to you for I have to give myself to God. Otherwise it would be a sacrilege. I should have thought of that. I am guilty to have encouraged your hopes and am cruel in blighting them. But in preventing you from going away I never dreamed of what would happen. I thought of nothing, I assure you. And now it is hard, but it has to be done; it has to be done."

"You do wrong, mademoiselle," answered Henri, hoarsely. "You cast me back in the tempest when I was entering the harbor, and I may perish, body and soul. I do not speak of my heart. It is forever broken."

"Do not speak to me so," groaned Odette, "you increase my torture and my grief," and she wept convulsively.

Henri took her hands and spoke to her gently. "Your imagination, Odette, is creating this trouble. You say you belong to God?"

"Yes! A sister of Charity."

"But who says so? Who commands it? Are you sure of it? I would have kept away from you as a consecrated thing had I been aware of this. Was it so at Florence? Would you have loyally given me your heart if it was consecrated to God? Are you not the victim of a scruple?"

Feeling that he was fighting a losing battle, he continued boldly:

"You do not understand this call of which you speak. You are not sure you heard it, and I would be the first to help you if I knew your mind was made up. Do you know what a courageous woman who wishes to do right has to do in the world? More than my own misfortune I dread yours. Odette you have not that reliance in yourself which assures me. For pity's sake listen. You will never reach the cloister. You will fall by the wayside and you will have ruined your life."

Irresolute people are sometimes fierce in their obstinacy.

"I beg of you," she interrupted, "do not repeat what I have so often said to myself without avail. Scruple or not the thought of faithfulness is driving me crazy, and I have to sacrifice myself to this scruple if I have to die for it. For I love you even to death."

The last words were lost in her sobs. Henri closed his eyes. This last blow pierced him through and through, and both silently went towards the little inn where they were awaited.

The horses were already harnessed. Demagny was about to joke with them on their delay when the change in both their countenances checked him. There was no need of calling his wife's attention to it. She had seen it at a glance, and she repressed a sob, fearing that she had but too well understood.

The ride back was gloomy beyond expression. They did not see the orange groves and the calm expanse beyond the pines. No matter how they urged the horses the road seemed

desperately long, and no funeral bringing the dead to the tomb had half the sadness of that coach load of tourists carrying the wreck of their happiness.

Dibrant determined to leave that night for Naples.

"Here we are," said Mme. Demagny to her husband; "it is the blind alley which she has entered. She is astray, lost between two desires and will die without being able to choose."

Demagny lifted his hands in despair. He could not speak. He pressed to his heart the young man whom he would have gladly made his son, but neither he nor his wife could go with him even as far as the stairway when he took his departure dazed and staggering. As he was descending, the door re-opened, and Odette like a ghost came towards him. He cast a glance of agony at her like the old gladiators when the vestal virgins turned down their thumbs as a sign to kill.

"Assure me," she said, "that you will pardon me and will forget me."

Henri shook his head.

"Pardon you; yes. Don't ask any more," he fled.

The journey from Naples to Ancona quite wore out Odette. She could not conceal from her mother some slight evidences of a hemorrhage. She was in a high fever every evening, and they made all haste to get back to France. At Bologna the fatigue increased, and after a few days of illness, whose character could not be determined, a violent pulmonary congestion declared itself. Her lungs, already weak, offered but little resistance to the malady, and for ten days all hope of saving her was abandoned.

After a while she recovered slowly and feebly; so feebly that the physicians forbade a return to Normandy. With a great deal of management they brought her to Venice. There she appeared to revive and dragged along for two months, pretending to be joyous and strong, so as to soften the affliction of her parents. But some new impudence brought on another congestion, and, after a few days' struggle against the disease, one morning her light went out.

Her coffin was left in a chapel of the church of San Michele until her parents gained strength to bring her remains to Normandy. Morning and night they went to strew flowers on it. I went with them one day. They prayed long and supported one another as they took their way wearily to the boat.

"It is my fault," said Demagny. "I should have strengthened her against her indecision of character and have steadied her hesitating and dubious conscience. She took from me the habit of yielding and of waiting from others the impulse we ought to give ourselves. She is dead, as you see, from not knowing how to decide."

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ESTABLISHED, 1852

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

[Official.]

The Reverend Clergy of the Diocese are requested to remind their respective congregations of the instructions already issued relative to the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception, and published in THE CASKET of June 16. The time set apart for the performance of the works necessary for the gaining of the indulgences is as has been already stated, from Sept. 8th to Dec. 8th, inclusive. The faithful are earnestly exhorted to enter upon these holy exercises in a spirit of devotion, and to conform their intentions to those of our Holy Father, in order that through the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin all things may be renewed in Christ.

In connexion with this Jubilee the clergy and people are also reminded of the pressing temporal needs of our Holy Father, and of the duty which is incumbent upon us of assisting him in so far as in us lies in meeting the many demands which the government of the Church entails. The clergy are accordingly instructed to call upon the people for a generous contribution to be forwarded to the Sovereign Pontiff before the close of the present year.

I take this occasion also to announce that the Holy Father, through a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Relics, dated July 17, 1904, grants an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines to the priest and people who add to the prayers after Low Mass the invocation: "Most Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on us," recited three times. In order that we may all become the more imbued with the spirit of devotion towards the adorable Heart of Jesus, the recitation of the said prayer will hereafter be observed in all the churches and chapels of this Diocese. The priest will, accordingly, after the recitation of the prayers already prescribed, add the invocation "Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on us," and the people will repeat it aloud. The priest will repeat it a second and a third time, the congregation each time reciting it after him.

✠ JOHN CAMERON,
Bishop of Antigonish.

TALKS WITH PARENTS.

(Continued from page one.)

Habits have become unable to provide for the wants of their family.

The duty of providing for your children imposes on you also the obligation of preserving them as far as you are able from all that can injure their bodily health. Many children grow up weak and sickly because their parents have not taken proper care of them, have not given them proper food, or perhaps even have ill used them. But while taking proper care of their bodily health, you should not go to the other extreme and be over anxious and over careful about them.

For in this way you are likely to make them grow up soft, delicate, unable to endure any hardships, unable or unwilling to work. And your children should be brought up to habits of industry; they should be taught from early years that they must not be idle; that idlers are no use to themselves nor to any one else. Even if you were rich, you should still bring your children up to some employment, for "man is born labour." Queen Victoria had every one of her children learn a trade; the present King has worn shoes made with his own hand. In a community like ours, where no one is rich, parents can leave little to their children except a good education and habits of industry. Going to school should be the chief employment of children up to the age of fourteen or fifteen. But during the hours which remain after school, they should be taught to make themselves useful around the house. It is a great shame to see women who are splendid housekeepers with daughters who know nothing at all about housekeeping. These women know how to do things so well themselves, and are so anxious to have them done well, that they cannot bear to have their daughters making experiments, which in the beginning of course, means a good many

mistakes and a good many failures. Again there are foolish mothers who will wear their fingers to the bone that their daughters may have soft white hands. The Czarina of Russia is the daughter of a poor German duke. When she was a girl at home, she and her sisters were kept respectfully dressed only because her mother, the Princess Alice of England, cut, made, turned and repaired their garments with her own royal hands. Queen Victoria had taken care that all her daughters should learn to use the needle. This is something which every mother should teach her daughters, if she knows it herself; if not, she ought to get someone else to teach it to them. Mothers are committing a very great mistake, and worse than a mistake, when they do not teach their daughters all that they know themselves about housekeeping. A girl that is a perfect mistress of plain cooking and plain sewing is far better equipped to be mistress of her own house than if she could play two or three instruments and sing in two or three languages. But first of all, in the natural order, parents should teach their boys and girls habits of cleanliness, order, neatness and carefulness. This means that you should be cleanly, orderly, neat and careful yourselves, and then that you should bid your children follow your example.

It is your duty to provide for your children; and you cannot provide for them as you should, unless you keep your affairs in order and practice economy in your expenditure. Those parents, then, are guilty, who, through their wasteful and improvident habits, do not keep their expenses in proper proportion to their earnings, so as to be able to lay something by for a rainy day. Those parents are guilty who neglect their work and thereby make their families suffer. But much more guilty are those who spend what they earn in foolish or in sinful amusement, and, instead of supporting their families, burden them with debt.

This means, of course, that parents must lead a life of sacrifice for the sake of their children, and must deny themselves a great many things which it would be lawful for them to have if they were unmarried. But when they are getting married, they know the obligations which they were assuming; they took the burden willingly upon them; and now they should cheerfully bear it.

All this has reference merely to the bodily education of your children, the education which will fit them for the position they are to fill in this life. The choice of a state of life, however, must be made by themselves. You may advise them; and it is their duty to listen to your advice with all respect. But you have no authority to tell them, for instance, that they must get married or remain single; that they must or must not enter the priesthood or the convent. If you tell them this, they are not bound to obey you. When they enter into a certain state of life, it is they, not you, who will have to bear the burdens of that state; therefore it is they, not you, who must choose the state whose burdens they have to bear.

You have no right to command in this matter. But you have a right to direct and guide your children in the choice of a state of life, and you should do so. If you watch them closely, you will know their abilities sooner than they will themselves; you will even know their likes and dislikes before they have realized them themselves. You may be able to suspect what are the designs of God in regard to them; and then it will be your duty to do all in your power to help them realize these designs. As soon as they express any inclination for a certain state of life, you should examine this inclination for them, and try to find out their reasons for wishing to do so, showing them the obligations, the consequences, the dangers of the course they wish to take. If you know that the choice is a bad one in itself, or that your children are not fit for the position they are inclined to choose, it is your duty to do all in your power to persuade them not to make this choice. You cannot command in this matter, but it is your duty to advise; and if through want of your advice and direction your children make a bad choice, God will not hold you guiltless.

Father Brault, parish of St. Vincent de Paul, was killed at Mile End, P. Q., on 23rd ult. The deceased was on his way home from Quebec, where he had been on a vacation, and was passing from one car to another, when he missed his footing and fell on the tracks. The car passed over him cutting his legs off. When picked up he was still alive. The ambulance of the Hotel Dieu Hospital was summoned, but the reverend gentlemen died before the institution was reached.

The Municipal Council's Special Meeting.

The meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday, held for the purpose of devising means to relieve the shortage in the hay crop, was attended by all the members excepting Coun. Chisholm of St. Andrews, who is absent from the County. There were also present C. F. McIsaac, M. P., and the County's representatives in the local Legislature, Messrs. Chisholm and Trotter, and several citizens of the Town and County.

The Warden in his opening remarks referred to the last great famine in the County, which occurred in 1848. To illustrate the bad conditions then, he said the teachers of the County did not receive their full County grants because of the inability of the County to collect the taxes.

Mr. McIsaac, M. P., was asked to give the meeting any information he had on the probable reduction in freight rates on hay.

Mr. McIsaac commenced his remarks by reading correspondence the Minister of Railways and himself had received on the question of reduced freight rates. Both Senator McGregor of New Glasgow and Mr. Mann of McKenzie & Mann in reply to his requests for low transportation rates by water, stated that because of the railway conveyance from Quebec districts to the water front and from Mulgrave and Pictou to Antigonish, and the consequent handling, the cost would be too heavy to render this method of transportation practicable.

He read letters from E. M. McDonald, M. P. P., Pictou, and the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture to Mr. Emmerson pointing out the great scarcity of hay in Eastern Nova Scotia and urging decided reduction in the freight rates. A letter he had from Hon. Mr. Fisher, Secretary of Agriculture, reported a tremendous crop of hay in Quebec, and added that Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, would leave Ottawa September 1st on a continuous run to Antigonish, and that he would be accompanied by a large cattle dealer and probably an auctioneer of live stock. It urged that arrangements be made whereby they should have an opportunity of seeing some of the animals that are for sale. Mr. McIsaac then gave the result of his interview with the Minister of Railways on the subject of reduced freight rates, which took place at the Railway Station immediately previous to the meeting. He said the Minister was prepared to grant rates similar to those extended to the Upper Province people at the time of the coal famine two years ago, on condition that the Municipality would undertake to see that the rates would result in benefit to farmers only. He thought, however, a committee of the Council could be empowered to arrange with dealers to import the hay at the reduced rates. The Minister or his companions at the Station were unable to state what the reduction had been on coal, and had not secured the information from Moncton before leaving for Sydney. Mr. McIsaac, however, felt sure a substantial reduction would be made. He also stated Sir Frederick Borden would send a man here from King's County to purchase fifty milch cows and other cattle. The meeting appeared very well satisfied with his efforts and the question of freight rates was thus disposed of.

Next came the matter of raising money to purchase hay or the securing of a suitable guarantee of payment. This question caused almost endless discussion, and a satisfactory solution was not arrived at when the meeting adjourned for dinner, at one o'clock. Several schemes were proposed. All of them arranged for the hay being sold on strictly cash terms, and the absence of any provision for the individual who will be obliged to buy on credit appeared to be an insurmountable difficulty, and prevented their adoption.

Mr. McIsaac offered to loan the County \$2,000 for six or eight months without interest to purchase hay. He thought that sum, if turned over quickly, would go a long way in relieving the trouble.

After dinner the discussion was resumed.

Mayor O'Brien on behalf of the Town, offered to join in giving financial aid to relieve the shortage.

A motion was passed accepting Mr. McIsaac's offer. A committee, consisting of Couns. McMillan, McGillivray, McEachern and Crispo and the County Treasurer, was appointed and empowered to purchase hay to the extent of \$2,000, to sell same for strictly cash, and to repeat the purchase as needed.

Heavy snow has fallen on the Appenines in Italy, where it has already reached a depth of five inches.

A very unique marriage ceremony took place at the Church of St. Eusebe, in Montreal, on 25th Aug., when a mother and her two daughters were married at the same service. The mother was Mrs. J. Charon, who is 47 years of age, and has been a widow for a few years, while the two daughters were aged 21 and 19 respectively. The three composed the entire household.

A despatch announces that the steamship Viking, chartered by the Grand River Paper and Lumber Co., which left Halifax August 16 for Gillisport, Labrador, with 75 passengers, 40 of them Finns, is ashore on Shag Rock, Labrador, 30 miles south of Rigolet. It is thought the steamer will be got off. A steamer has been sent from Gillisport with lighters to take off her passengers and cargo. The Finns were brought out from Europe to work for the company and the whole of the passengers were employees. The cargo consisted of stores for the winter.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fencing.

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

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

MUNRO WIRE WORKS, Limited.

NEW GLASGOW N. S.

Clearance Sale

— AT —

A. KIRK & Co.'s

The Leading Dry Goods Store.

White and Colored Blouses.

It is a well known fact that our Blouses are the most up-to-date of any on the market. What we have left after a successful season, we will sell AT LESS THAN COST.

White Pique Skirts and Crash Skirts.

About 2 dozen left, which we will sell at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Dress Muslins and Summer Waistings.

We don't propose to carry any of these goods over for another season. So will offer them at Remarkably Low Prices.

MILLINERY.

The whole balance of Summer Millinery, trimmed and untrimmed Hats, all fashionable goods, offered at Less than Cost Price to clear.

REMNANTS.

A choice lot of Remnants in Point, Muslins, Sateens, Linings and Dress Goods. Accumulations from summer goods. These are offered at Surprising Low Prices.

Souvenir Goods.

We have in stock a varied collection of Indian Goods which are excellent Souvenirs and very much appreciated by the Tourist people.

A. KIRK & CO.,

ANTIGONISH.

General News.

Toronto had a \$60,000 fire last week. Waterloo, Ont., had a \$125,000 fire on 26th ult.

There were last week about fifteen cases of typhoid at New Aberdeen. Five persons are stricken down with it in one house.

It is expected that the official announcement of Earl Grey's appointment as Governor General of Canada will soon be made.

The rumor is current in official military circles that Lord Dundonald has been selected to be governor and commander-in-chief of Ceylon.

Toronto builders are having a strike. Seventeen hundred bricklayers went on strike Monday to compel bosses to accede higher wages for the laborers.

The city of St. Paul, Minn., suffered damage to the extent of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and twelve persons were killed by a tornado.

Near Sherman, Conn., on 23rd ult., a man employed on a farm killed another farm hand, blew open a safe, stole \$1,000 and a horse and escaped.

At Belfast, Ireland, on Aug. 25, the Allan line steamer Victorian, the largest turbine vessel yet built, was launched. It is reported she will be ready for service before the end of the year.

The announcement has been made, on good authority, that the Dominion Atlantic Railway company intends to erect a hotel on its land known as Battery Point, in Digby, immediately north of the government pier.

At Chicago, the non-union laborers hired by the packers after the strike began are said to be deserting because of a decrease in wages from \$2.15 a day to \$1.75 per day, the rate complained of by the strikers.

Galindez Bros., brokers, of London, Eng., have taken out an action against the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway company for \$880,440, interest accrued on bonds of the road held by the firm.

It is understood that the negotiations which are being conducted at Lhasa, Thibet, between the British mission and the Thibetan delegates for a treaty are proceeding so satisfactorily that the mission is likely to leave Thibetan territory earlier than expected by the government.

That there is wealth in the Klondyke yet is attested by some phenomenal reports received by just arriving steamers. At No. 10 Eldorado Creek on Aug. 7 and 8 Jerry Madison and Peter Brown shovelled in \$20,000 in less than thirty hours. The claim has been worked continually since 1897.

The news that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk is again stopping British vessels leaders the London newspapers to question the value of the assurances which Premier Balfour announced had been given by the Russian government that the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk would no longer be utilized as cruisers.

The shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway company at the annual meeting on October 5 will be asked to authorize the issue of \$25,500,000 new common stock. The directors have already decided upon the issue but before it can become effective it must first be authorized by the shareholders and the governor in council.

Plehve's assassination has resulted in the inauguration of a system of safeguards for public men that covers every important city of the Russian Empire. Formerly great precautions were taken only in St. Petersburg and Moscow during Coronation pageants and other special solemnities that attracted wide attention.

It is announced on reliable authority that the British government has decided to increase the fortifications at Kingston, Jamaica, establish a first-class naval station, and make it the headquarters of the fleet division. This will be done owing to the importance the island has assumed in view of the Panama Canal and American activity in those waters.

The Servian cabinet has decided to postpone King Peter's coronation, fearing that the event would bring with it an attempt on the King's life. Many threatening letters have recently been received by the King, and these, coupled with the fact that bombs were recently discovered at Novisad, have been the chief factors in causing the cabinet to decide on postponement.

Prime Minister Balfour announced that the British government had ordered two cruisers from the squadron at Cape of Good Hope, without delay, to locate the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg, and to convey to them the orders of the Russian government that they must not further interfere with neutral shipping. The premier stated that this action was taken at the request of the Russian government.

Major Moodie, of the Northwest mounted police, who is preparing to return to far northern waters on the steamer Arctic, will carry with him his commission as governor of Hudson Bay territory. It was decided to invest Moodie with large administration powers in view of the remoteness of the district and the importance of the duties he will be called upon to perform in the organization of that region under Canadian sovereignty.

A Halifax man who is closely in touch with the apple producing and shipping interests of Nova Scotia, says that after careful enquiry, and after driving through the great orchard districts of the province, he has

concluded that the apple crop this year will be fully as large as that of last, which was a phenomenal one. He says, however, that while the quantity of apples will be fully equal to that of 1903, the quality this year will be much inferior as to appearance at least.

A man giving the name of Cleveland was arrested at Campbellton last week on a charge of passing a counterfeit \$5 Mexican bill with I. C. R. Conductor Bernier at St. Flavie, on the 19th ult. He had previously passed money of the same description on Conductor Sirois, of Campbellton, on the Metis run. When searched 138 five dollar Mexican notes were found in his possession, concealed in the lining of his trousers. He also carried considerable good Canadian money. He was taken to Rimouski for trial.

The intense alarm created during the past week by the spread of reports that the Canadian wheat crop in the West had been practically destroyed by the ravages of black rust has now subsided somewhat, and people are beginning to question the authenticity of the rumours. It is well known that the widest circulation of blue ruin stories gained credence through American mediums, and that, in conjunction with the fact that some of those connected with the organization of the rumours, stood to profit greatly by a bull movement in the market, makes it more than suspicious that the reports were not entirely founded on facts, and so far as the general crop in Manitoba and the Territories is concerned are far from being near the truth. It is useless to deny that in some places in Manitoba the crop is badly affected with rust.

Cape Breton Notes.

On Labor Day the Catholic Young Men's Club of Sydney will present the play "The Earl of Eaglecliffe." Prof. Horrigan will act in the title role.

The blast furnaces of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines were put in operation Tuesday. A final test of the machinery was made Monday and everything worked satisfactorily.

The Sydney Record says: A record representative has been permitted to examine some samples of dog fish packed by H. E. Baker of Gabarus by a special process and is in a position to say that it compares favorably with and tinned fish food we have ever seen.

The marriage of Miss Mabel McVey, second daughter of James McVey, Esq., manager of Reserve Colliery, and Mr. Jas. P. Cotter, mechanical superintendent and engineer C. R. E. Co., Sherbrooke, Que., takes place early in September.

Number four blast furnace of the Dominion Iron and Steel company, which has been idle since June first when the entire blast furnace plant was closed down on account of the P. W. A. strike, was blown in on 26th ult. The company expect to have the three other furnaces in operation by the first of October.

R. N. Vivian, manager of the Marconi system, has made the announcement to the managers of the Industrial Fair to be held at Glace Bay during the week beginning Sept. 19th, that he will install instruments at the fair and demonstrate to the public the system of wireless telegraphy. Marconi will arrive in New York in a few days, and he is expected in Cape Breton during the fair.

The Incorporation of Dominion No. 1 as a town has received another set back, the petition forwarded to the governor-in-council in this matter having been laid over by that body until the boundary question has been definitely settled. This question of boundaries has been before the government for the last six months or more. The attorney-general has gone over the ground and heard all the evidence, pro and con, but as yet has given no decision in the matter.

The commission appointed by the local government, composed of Hon. W. T. Pipes, Amherst; P. Innes, Kentville, and Warden Fraser, of Pictou, to enquire into the matter of joint expenditure between the municipality of Cape Breton, the city of Sydney and the towns of North Sydney, Glace Bay, Louisburg, and Sydney Mines, is now in session in Cape Breton, and had meetings last week at Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines.

A Boston despatch of the 22nd ult. says: The Holyoke police have received a demand from the Sydney, C. B., chief of police for the reward of \$500 which was offered in 1900 for the arrest of an Italian murderer named Alberto, who was wanted in the Massachusetts town. Alberto was captured in Syd-

Inverness Railway & Coal Co.,

Inverness, Cape Breton,
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal.

SCREENED,
RUN OF MINE,
SLACK.

First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes.

COAL! COAL!

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

APPLY TO

Inverness Railway & Coal Co.,
INVERNESS, C. B.
Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.

ney, but it appears there was a dispute there as to who should get the money. Recently it is said, the matter has been adjusted in Sydney, and it is likely the money will be paid over in a short time.

Railway Collision.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—A head-on collision near Richmond, Que., on G. T. R., occurred this morning. Six passengers were killed, and sixteen were badly wounded. Trains in collision were Portland, Maine, express for Montreal, which left Portland at eight o'clock, and special from Montreal to Sherbrooke fair, crowded with passengers. Among the dead is J. R. Branchette, M. P.

Among the Advertisers.

A parcel, containing a pair of new pants, placed by owner in wrong wagon in the yard of A. Kirk & Co., is at this office.

Pickles will not keep without the best vinegar and spices; we have both.—Bonner's Grocery.

Ten choice P. E. I. cheese received to-day at Bonner's.

Our sugar-cured hams, roll-bacon and English breakfast bacon are giving excellent satisfaction. Bonner's grocery.

Wood.—I have 150 cords of wood, cord wood and stove lengths.—T. J. Bonner.

We wish to buy two first-class milch cows that have recently calved or will calve soon.—A. Kirk & Co.

Strayed on Friday last from A. Kirk & Co.'s store one Irish terrier dog, red fox color, docked tail, wears a collar. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by R. D. Kirk.

Obituary.

The death of Mrs. E. C. Corbett (J. C. R. conductor), though not altogether unexpected was quite a shock to the people of Muirgrave. The esteem in which she was held was evidenced by the constant stream of visitors that poured in to offer their last tribute of love and respect to the dead. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the remains were conveyed to the Church, followed by the members of the family, the afflicted husband, and a bright boy of 4 years, the only child. Sister M. Gaultier, sister of the deceased, came on from Halifax accompanied by another Sister of Charity. A large number of mourning friends and relatives followed the remains to the grave. Rev. Father Laffin officiated in the absence of Father Mullins. The gratitude of the afflicted husband and family is extended to all who helped by their sympathy to mitigate the severity of the blow, and lessen the weight of the cross, sent by an all-wise Father.

DEATHS.

At Muirgrave, on Thursday, the 25th ult., CATHERINE beloved wife of (J. C. R. conductor) E. C. CORBETT, aged thirty years. May her soul rest in peace!

At Boston, Mass., on the 6th of August, in the 57th year of his age, STEPHEN McDONALD. The deceased was a son of the late Donald McDonald, Esq., Knysdart, in this county. May he rest in peace.

At Point Tupper, C. B., on July 23th, 1904, HUGH GILLIS, aged 43 years, after a lingering illness which was borne with Christian patience. Deceased by his kind and cheerful and hospitable disposition made friends of all his acquaintances. He formerly belonged to Harbour au Bouche, N. S. He leaves a sorrowful widow to mourn his loss. Consolated by all the rites of the Catholic Church his remains were interred in Port Hawkesbury cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

There died at New Glasgow, Monday, August 15th, MICHAEL A. FENNESSY, at the age of 68 years, after a few months' illness. Honest, upright and industrious he led the blameless life of the sincere Christian and won the esteem of all. The funeral, largely attended, took place on Wednesday morning from St. John Baptist Church after a requiem High Mass by Rev. J. D. MacLeod. To his widow and only daughter the sympathy of the community goes out.



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

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
B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

110 Branches in Canada, the United and England.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. Interest added to the deposit twice in each year, at the end of May and November. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

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 an 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 Cambrass 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 those 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.

BOWELS,
Digestive Organs
Regulated and rendered healthy and active
by an occasional dose of

MCGALE'S
BUTTERNUT
PILLS

For Sick headache, Bilious attacks,
Constipations; Foul and Disordered
Stomachs they have no equal . . .

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE, 25c PER BOX.
OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,
AN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
Cures Rheumatism, Colic, Sprains, Neuralgia.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE.

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 Prizes 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 20th.
For Entry Forms and all Information, write to
J. E. WOOD,
Manager and Secretary, Halifax.

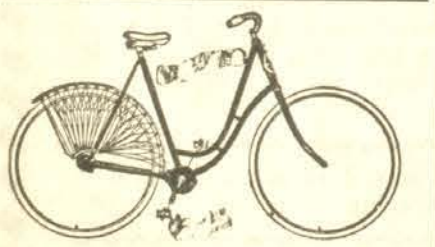
HOUSE FOR SALE.

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 Scabbling in connec-
tion.

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.

Girls That Are in Demand.

The girls that are wanted are good girls—
Good from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the lily is white and pure.
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.
The girls that are wanted are home girls—
Girls that are mother's right hand,
That fathers and brothers can trust to,
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone,
And pleasant when nobody sees;
Kind and sweet to their own folks,
Ready and anxious to please.
The girls that are wanted are wise girls,
That know what to do and to say;
That drive with a smile and a soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense,
Whom fashion can never deceive;
Who can follow whatever is pretty,
And dare what is silly to leave.
The girls that are wanted are careful girls,
Who count what a thing will cost,
Who use with a prudent generous hand,
But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with
hearts;
They are wanted for mothers and wives,
Wanted to cradle in loving arms
The strongest and frailest lives.
The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl,
There are few who can understand;
But, oh! for the wise, loving home girls
There's a constant steady demand.

Father Jogues May be Canonized.

The Empire State is soon to have its first saint. The Rev. Isaac Jogues, the famous Jesuit missionary martyred by the Mohawks 259 years ago, is to be canonized, thus adding another chapter to the Roman martyrology, and welding another link to the endless chain of Saints of the Catholic Church.

Under the direction of the Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., and other Jesuits connected with the local houses of the order the entire data for the process of the canonization has been gathered and forwarded to Rome. Father Camillus Becari, S. J., who is stationed at Rome, is to be the postulator of the missionary's cause, and will present to the Roman Congregation having charge of such serious business 126 "reasons" or "points" in the declaration of the missionary's holiness of life and purpose. The most powerful argument, however, will be proof that Father Jogues "shed his blood for the faith," together with an authenticated list of miracles wrought at the shrine erected in his honor at Auriesville.

At the same time that Father Jogues' process is being conducted the merits of Rene Goupil and Katherine Tegakwita, companions of the martyred Jogues in life and death, will also be considered, and, in all probability, they will be raised on the altars of the Church at the same time.

While the name of Isaac Jogues is written deep in the history of the Empire State, but few knew that it was proposed to elevate the martyr to the rank of a saint. The data for the process of canonization has been gathered quietly.

"It has been a long and tedious labor," said Father Wynne, editor of the Messenger, who is personally interested in the canonization, "but we are hopeful that the end will bring the reward sought, namely the canonization of Father Jogues and his companions.

The life of Father Jogues is part and parcel of the history of New York in the seventeenth century, and, incidentally reveals the struggles, privations and holiness of life and purpose of the pioneer missionaries of the East. Father Jogues consecrated his life to the preaching of the Gospel to the Iroquois tribes of Indians then encamped about the Canadian borders and throughout the Empire State. He rendered the French Government a valuable service in concluding a treaty of peace with the Iroquois, and in numerous other ways sought to bring about a friendly alliance between the various tribes and the reigning powers.

On Oct. 16, 1664, after days and nights of brutal treatment, he was beheaded at a place called Ossernenon, now Auriesville, N. Y., by the tribes he had come to save. Goupil had previously been tomahawked. A few years later a shrine was erected at Auriesville to the memory of the "martyrs of the Mohawk," and year after year thousands of pilgrims from all parts of America visit it, and many miracles are said to have been wrought.

A modern chapel rises above the spot where the blood of Jogues and his companions flowed. The pilgrimages will be larger this year than heretofore on account of the interest in the canonization process.

Devout Catholics and students of early history are making a study of Jogues' life.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1636 and a few months later ordered to the mission fields of Canada, which embraced New Amsterdam and the adjoining country. Rene Goupil, a native of Anjou, pleaded for admission to the Jesuit order at the same time as Jogues, but was denied on account of his sickly condition—and here young Goupil gave the world a lesson of self-abnegation and the exertion of a powerful will that has few parallels in modern history. Admission to the order in France denied him, he followed Jogues to Canada, and offered his life as a nurse to the sick and wounded. He later joined the missionaries to the Hurons.

Father Jogues became seriously ill while in Canada, and, after his recovery, was sent with a Father Garnier to the Petun Indians. Here he got his first taste of life in a new world wilderness.

When they reached the Petun's camps this tribe gave them the same reception which has been meted out to missionaries of all denominations by barbarous tribes. They were looked upon as sorcerers and driven ruthlessly out into the storm.

They retraced their steps, subsisting on berries and a tea made from the bark of trees. They reached their Canadian mission exhausted, but after a few days the intrepid Jogues started out in a canoe to Sault Ste. Marie, some 250 miles from the Canadian mission.

He returned to Quebec, and after ten days set out with Rene Goupil and a party of Hurons. He seized every opportunity to proclaim the principles of Christianity, and his first work on reaching a settlement would be to erect a cross. Oftentimes, his biographers say, when his companions missed him, they found him kneeling in the snow praying for the conversion of the heathen tribes.

The Iroquois were then on the war-path and had a deadly enmity for the French and missionaries. During an engagement between the Hurons and the Iroquois, Jogues and Goupil were taken prisoners.

An opportunity was given Father Jogues to escape, but he refused to leave Goupil, declaring that they should die together were it the design of God. During his captivity he stole away several times to administer the sacrament to dying Christians, and lost no opportunity to explain the Gospel to those of the tribe who would listen.

This enraged the leaders of the Iroquois. They fell upon him with clubs and beat him into insensibility. When he revived they tore off his finger nails with their teeth, and then they took the end of the forefinger of each hand and crushed the bones until nearly all the fingers were amputated.

Jogues and his companion, on the awful journey to the settlement, responded to this barbarous punishment by kneeling and praying for their murderers. Aside from other indignities they were made to carry huge burdens on their lacerated backs.

Father Jogues has left an interesting narrative of that march to the settlement. It was found in a French library recently. It describes the customs of the Indians on the warpath, the beauty of the scenery, the settlement, how they lived en route to the settlement, but save for a chapter on their being compelled to "run the gauntlet several times," gives no detail of the horrible suffering he and his companion endured before they were killed.

He narrates, for instance, that whenever a band of friendly Indians were met he and Goupil were compelled to run the gauntlet. The natives gathered on each side of a lane, through which they were forced. Each of them showered blow after blow on him and his companion.

On the thirteenth day after the battle the warriors reached Ossernenon, since called Auriesville. Here the entire tribe joined in a celebration of the victory over the Hurons. Goupil was taken as a slave to a neighboring village, and Jogues was later turned over to a member of the tribe who had lost his slave. Goupil was tomahawked, and Jogues was about to meet the same death when a friendly Indian interfered.

In 1643 the missionary escaped from his captors and reached France on Christmas Day. He was accorded great honors by the Queen Regent, Anne of Austria, who wept over his mangled hands. He implored his superiors to allow him to return declaring that he must save his Indian children.

The following spring he returned to Quebec. Reaching this city, he was made an Ambassador of France to the warring Iroquois, and effected a treaty of peace between them and the French government.

He then started on his mission to the tribes. Although the Iroquois were supposed to be at peace with France, the priest felt that he was going into a country from which he might never return. Indeed, he is said to have remarked on leaving Quebec that he did not expect to return to the mission house. He did not. War was again declared by the Iroquois in October, Jogues was seized, and his old wounds re-opened by the same barbarous treatment.

There were factions in the tribe, and for a time Jogues' fate was not definitely decided upon. They were a unit on the point that the "sun-god" had been offended by Jogues and his companions, but while one faction declared "blood alone could atone for the act and appease the wrath of the sun-god," the other faction was friendly to him.

He was taken captive to Ossernenon, and a council of war ordered to decide his fate. The council agreed to free Jogues and his companions, but before the news reached Ossernenon, Jogues' head was pinned to a palisade; he was struck with a tomahawk, and then beheaded. The body was thrown into the river.

This was on Oct. 16, 1664. La Lande, one of Jogues' faithful followers, and a Huron Indian, were slain the day following.

It is to commemorate for all time the heroic suffering of Jogues and his companions that American Catholics propose to have the martyred missionary proclaimed St. Jogues by Pope Pius X, and so give to the Empire State a saint.

The process of the canonization of Jogues and his companions will take up considerable time, as every document submitted to the Commission of Cardinals must be separately considered and its contents thoroughly examined and authenticated. In the documents relating to Father Jogues, Rene Goupil, and Jean de la Lande there is found a careful and what is thought to be an accurate statement of Jogues' life and travels, but little light is thrown on La Lande's career.

Fathers Brebeuf, Lalemant, Daniels and Garnier, companions for a time of Jogues on the Indian missions, but who died afterward in missions along the Canadian border, are to be included in the process along with Father Jogues.

"The elevation of a man or woman of reputed holiness of life to the altars of the Church is not the exclusive work of the Pope, but in a measure of every member of the Church of whatever degree," writes an authority on canonization.

"Bishops must help by their judgments, priests by their pleadings, all who can by their testimony, the rich by their alms, the poor by their prayers.—New York Times.

The Isle of Barra

Though it is correct to speak of Scotland as a Presbyterian land, it is encouraging to know that in "N. B." there are still districts where the people yet retain the religious beliefs of Columba and Ninian and Bruce and Mary Stuart. Across the north stretches a belt of land which comprises places so closely associated with Catholicism in Caledonia as Fort-Augustus, Temintoul, Enize, and other districts so frequently visited by people from the industrial centres. Far from all these in the same belt, if it be stretched across the waters of the Minch is the Island of Barra and its sister isles, where the Reformers gained no power. It is said that Barra is so far out of the way that the Reformers deemed it unnecessary to go there; but whether that be the case or not, Barra and its adjacent isles remain intensely Catholic. Though the island is so small that upon most maps it is represented by a tiny spot, and in many cannot be discovered at all, one would be almost amazed at Catholic memories which it contains.

Approaching the island from the harbour of Castlebay, so named from the castle of the MacNeills, which stands surrounded by its briny moat in the middle of the bay, the most striking picture seen is that of a little church which stands perched high upon a rocky base, its floor higher than the roofs of neighbouring buildings. The church with its little Gothic windows and square clock-tower, is not the meeting place of any Presbyterian sect—it is a Catholic church dedicated to Our Lady Star of the Sea. There it stands, guarding and watching over its faithful; and on dark winter nights the church is more than ever the guardian of the lives of men. The people mostly live by fishing. Here and there, where a little cabin overlooks an inlet of the sea, a light burns night-long in the window to light fishermen on their passage into their rocky haven; but when dark and foggy and lights cannot be seen, the bell of Stella Maris rings out from its tower to guide the boatmen and warn them of the rocky coast; and it is thus that the dedication of the church is justified. Three miles distant is the Church of St. Barr, dedicated to St. Barr (Finbar?), from whom presumably Barra takes its name, a commodious little church between which and Labrador there is nothing save a few yards of sandy soil and the broad expanse of ocean. From Craigston, where the church is situated, one may walk to Eoligary, where most interesting relics are found. There in a little graveyard stand the remains of the ruined chapel of St. Barr (Kille Bharr). Four little walls, or part of them stand, the space between them overgrown with grass and nettles, but inside that space, close by one of the openings in the wall, is a square block of stone roughly hollowed on top, which is said to have been the original Holy Water-fount. It is told that no matter when the place is visited, that little hollow will be found to contain water, however dry the weather may have been. This is credited to the supernatural, and whether it be due to something more than natural cause or not, the writer has seen that stone with its cavity half-full of water every year for the past ten years on the occasion of visits to the island. Singular enough, another graveyard is dedicated to St. Brendan, an Irish saint who was one of the disciples of Columkille. In other places of historical interest the island abounds—the MacNeils' Castle; St. Clair's Castle (Dun MhicLeod), made known in the well known Scottish romance, "St. Clair of the Isles"; and the line of ancient watch towers or duns which stretch across the island from north to south—a line continued throughout the whole of the Hebrides from Barra Head to the Butt of Lewis. The people are intensely Catholic, and their religion manifests itself in their simplest actions. The fishing boat putting out to sea has stowed in it a bottle of Holy Water; the boat having being blessed by the priest before being launched. The skipper of the boat gives the word to push off—"Let us go, in the Name of God," and the crew's answer invariably is, "In the Name of God let us go." The very air is almost laden with Catholicism—it is no unusual thing to hear a Protestant say that he is so busy that he has "not time to bless himself." The spiritual wants to the people are ministered to by two priests, Father M'Master and Father M'Kenzie, whose labours must be regarded as arduous if a priest ever regards his labours so. It is no uncommon thing for one priest to ride on horseback a distance of six or seven miles in reply to a sick call; while his duties frequently call the other to cross a stormy sound in a little fishing boat. Still the people go to Mass, and they support their clergy to the best of their scanty means; the children go to school—perhaps three or four miles—and although the only schools are Board schools, about 80 per cent. of the children are Catholics, and the head teachers are all Catholics.

Those who are at times over-worked might benefit by a stay in that little Catholic Isle, to be reminded that what Scotland is she was not always. It is far from the madding crowd, and it enjoys a peaceful quiet not often broken by noisy excursionists, for M'Brayn's trim steamers which ply between Oban and the Outer Isles are engaged in the mail service chiefly, and passengers are seldom overcrowded.—Glasgow Observer.

J. A. Armstrong, Yarmouth, has been appointed principal of Sydney Academy.

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Consolidation of School Sections.

A. G. MACDONALD, M. A., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ANTIGONISH.

The following paper, read at the 1003 session of the Provincial Educational Association, is taken from the Report of the Proceedings, which has just been received:

Thirty-nine years have now elapsed since the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed the Free Public School Act which, with some important modifications, forms our school system to-day. It cannot be denied that the object which the Legislature had in view in passing the Act, namely, the popular diffusion of elementary education has not been, in a large measure, attained. Of the two generations which have appeared on our provincial stage since its introduction, it may confidently be asserted that the older of them will compare favorably with the people of any country, to-day, in general intelligence and in ability to read, write and to carry on the business of the country.

While the patriotic ambitions of the progressive statesmen who, in 1864, placed the boon of a good elementary education within the reach of all the children of Nova Scotia have been thus happily realized, it must be confessed that the social and economic changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century have reached a stage that seems to call for a reconstruction of our system and for a forward movement to suit the changed conditions. In the nature of things the little red school-house, with its contracted constituency, must disappear in many parts of our Province, and make room for the larger and more effective graded school. In the interest of economy, and certainly in the interest of education, this step must be taken in the near future. And why? Chiefly because the school population in many parts of our rural and agricultural districts has become so attenuated, that in a large number of cases their schools are either entirely closed down, or are so weak and inefficient as to be almost worthless; and, also, because the times, and our enlarged relations as citizens of a vast Dominion and of a world-wide Empire, nay, even the very progress that we have achieved in educational affairs, demand for our children to-day a wider and more thorough education than can be given under existing conditions in our rural schools.

Ever since our province has been connected by rail with the almost endless net-work of railways to the south of us, we may, in a restricted sense, be said to have become, industrially, an integral part of the most enterprising and progressive nation in the history of the world. The moment that cheap railway and steamship communication gave us a rapid and regular access to the great industrial centres of the neighboring Republic, and to the more lucrative employments which they offered to all classes of workmen, our people, to improve their financial position, began to leave us. Our young men and our young women, the bone and the sinew of our country, were allured by higher wages to give of their best, in body and mind, to build up a foreign country; and, unfortunately, this wave of depopulation but gathered strength and volume with the passing years. This drain, which has borne so heavily on our agricultural and artisan classes, has been going on till this day, nor will it entirely cease until equalization of economic conditions shall obtain on either side of the international boundary. The student of political economy may point to other causes that concurred in this movement of our population, but they will be found to be minor ones. We ought to rejoice, however, that the prospects of a better day, in these matters, are not wanting; that the near future will see the sons and daughters of Nova Scotia marrying and being given in marriage,—will see them build up new homes, and rear large families and lusty children in their own healthful native land.

In order to show the magnitude of this movement of our people from the country districts, and its influence on the schools, I may state that during the ten years preceding the last census, the diminution of the population of Antigonish County alone, a county which is the equal of any in the Province in its agricultural capabilities, reached, in round numbers, 2,500, or a loss of more than one-seventh of its population as given in the census of 1891. Nor is the case of Antigonish County a unique one. Agricultural districts, generally, throughout the Province, have either not gained their natural increment in population, or more regrettably still, suffered an absolute loss in numbers.

The consequences of this depopulation have been most disastrous to our schools. Comparing the County Fund Sheet of Antigonish County for the year 1883 with that of the last School Year, covering a period of twenty years, I find that about 40 per cent. of the sections which had, at the former date, an enrolment of from thirty to sixty pupils, have now either no schools at all for want of pupils, or only poor, weak ones, with an average of from five to seven. Twelve sections which had fairly large and prosperous schools twenty and twenty-five years ago, have been closed for varying and prolonged periods, notwithstanding their occupying a permanent place on the list of poor sections. And it is well to observe here that in each of these schoolless sections, a few children are to be found, ranging in number from two to ten; and that their extent is such as to make their union, either in their entirety or fractionally, to neighboring sections, impracticable. Any union that is effected in defiance of too long distances to be travelled by children generally results

in imperiling the educational welfare of the stronger section by the displacement of its school-house, rendered necessary by such union. Indeed, no real or effectual relief from the difficulty can be obtained by a mere reconstruction of section bounds, unless it is accompanied by a satisfactory provision for conveying the children from the home to the school and back again. Now it happens that sections that are weak in pupils employ, almost invariably, the cheap teacher; trustees, not naturally, perhaps, being unwilling to pay much for the instruction of a few pupils. They assume that a teacher who has only a small school must be, in a large measure, idle; and they do not propose to pay for this assumed idle time. The economic principle underlying piece-work labor seems to govern their determination with regard to school work. The result of it all is that sections, weak in pupils, are content to secure the services of the weak, the inexperienced, and the incapables of the profession, because they are the ones that can be obtained for the least money.

The last twenty years or so have witnessed a distinct plane of cleavage setting in in our schools,—the rural ones deteriorating on account of shrinkage in population and in pupils,—the urban ones rapidly improving in consequence of the relative greater growth in population, in pupils and in wealth of the towns, and the employment of better, because better paid, teachers. The fine academies and high school buildings, with the best modern improvements and appointments, which adorn nearly every town in Nova Scotia, eloquently and undeniably proclaim this fact.

The very excellent educational opportunities thus enjoyed by our town and city children should be extended in as full a measure as possible to their country cousins, who contribute by far the larger class of the school-going population of our Province. It is wisdom to remember always that genius, intellectual gifts and high moral purpose court the quiet naturalness of the rural home rather than the artificialities of urban life. A great Canadian writer in a recent historical work, while reviewing the early years of one of the most distinguished statesmen of our day, thus classically describes the blessings that rural life and conditions have conferred on mankind: All down the generations the green and quiet country has been the nursery of poets, philosophers and statesmen. It is there that men have room to grow and time to think. There is comfort and serenity in the open sky, the wide field, and the strip of bush, and a spacious leisure in the long, slow days, and solemn brooding nights. All there is of divinity in man ripens under such conditions, and the elemental simplicities and austerities of life breed in him high resolves and large ambitions. If we examine the rolls of the great public schools and universities, we shall find that very many of the leaders in the class-lists have come up from rural homes, and were reared, perhaps, in grievous circumstances. So shall we find it in the professions, in the churches, in the parliaments, in great commercial and financial enterprises. The roar and clamour of cities seem to produce diffusion and distraction. Social duties and social ambitions take the best out of lives that, under the steadier conditions which prevail in rural communities, would have been deeper and fuller and richer in human service. How much of the strength and sanity of British statesmanship is the product of quiet English fields and wide ancestral estates! For generations the spirit of rural New England was the moral force of the American Republic. The rugged hills and bleak moors of Scotland are the nursing mother of immortals. Lincoln's wide vision and infinite patience and high fortitude were caught, perhaps, from the spreading prairies and enduring hills of the West. We may not say that it is the fashion of the gods to rear their great ones in the silences of the plains and hills! But there is, at least, a half truth in the thought that greatness feeds on isolation, and there is something in the near presence of infinite nature which begets enduring purpose and indomitable ambitions.

If our province is to maintain the proud positions which her sons have achieved for her in the past, if we are to prepare worthily for the great future which our geographical position on the Atlantic sea-board of a vast dominion seems to assure us, or if we are to turn to the best account the great heritage which has been handed down to us, whether as citizens of Nova Scotia or of the half continent which is impatiently waiting to take its place among the great nations of the world, we must see to it that the children of the farm and of the workshop shall receive, in a generous spirit, the blessings of a good elementary education and the opportunities that will enable each one to reach and to do the best that is in him, according to his natural gifts. Now, to guide us in this matter, we may well take an instructive lesson from the town and city schools of to-day, and from the forces which concur in giving them their admitted superiority. There cannot be any doubt that their high standard of efficiency has been brought about by systematic grading and by the employment of capable and trained teachers. Twenty-five years ago, indeed at a much later date, it is very doubtful that our best town schools, then, were doing as good work as is done now by the average one. As one of the Provincial Examiners, it is my duty to read a very large number of papers in Arithmetic, written by High School candidates, at the July examinations. This year, notwithstanding the fact that the questions set were of a very searching character, and were well calculated to

thoroughly test the knowledge and accuracy of the candidates in the subject, the large majority of the candidates not only obtained the credible mark of 50 per cent., but in a very large number of cases, much higher marks, even reaching up in many instances to the possible maximum of 100 per cent. And I have no doubt at all, that other examiners can make equally creditable reports. And it is to be borne in mind that nearly all these candidates came up from the graded schools, including, of course, our academies.

The failure of our school system to adequately provide, in many cases, for the more satisfactory education of the children of our agricultural districts, and the reasons therefor, having now been briefly stated, and the remedy having been indicated, it only remains to show how the remedy is to be procured. We shall in this connection have to borrow from the experience of our very practical and resourceful neighbors to the South. The depletion of school children in the great agricultural States of the West, in the neighboring Republic, tho' arising, in the main, from causes different from those operating here, brought about difficulties exactly similar to those that confront us. And the remedy, it is almost needless to state, has been found in consolidating several sections into one, where-ever geographical conditions and the ever geographical conditions and the distribution of population made such consolidation feasible and desirable. Care should be taken, however, that these enlarged sections are strong enough in children to make a good graded school necessary, and in assessable property to maintain such a school and to defray the expense of conveying the children in the out-lying portions of the section to and from the school. Without going extensively into statistics, I may remark that this movement, inaugurated only a few years ago, has already spread into, and become a dominant factor in educational work in eighteen of the most populous and progressive States of the Union.

Superintendent Barrett, of the State of Iowa, in his Biennial Report on the schools of the State for 1901, among much other valuable information, gives the number of schools in the State, having an average daily attendance of less than five pupils, as 333; the number with an average less than ten as 3,205; with an average less than fifteen as 6,373, and with an average less than twenty, as 9,329. These figures find their counterpart, on a small scale, in our Province. He states that he sent a circular letter of inquiry on Consolidation of school sections to the Superintendents of one hundred counties, and summarizes the replies he received from them. It may be added that 95 out of the 100 warmly commend the movement, while the remaining five take a neutral position. The questions in his letter of inquiry will be given in our next issue.

In Old St. Peter's.

OBSERVATIONS OF A MAN WHO STEPPED INTO THE QUIET CHURCH OUT OF THE HOT STREET.

The following sympathetic sketch from the New York Sun might have been written of almost any Catholic church, which might well bear the title given to Our Lady in the Litany of Loretto, "Comforter of the Afflicted;"

"About 4 o'clock this afternoon," said a man to his friend across the downtown restaurant table at which they were dining, "I had half an hour to get through, and I could think of absolutely nothing I wanted to do. The sidewalks were red hot and the atmosphere was stifling."

"I turned down Barclay street in sheer idleness. As I passed St. Peter's church I noticed that the doors were open, and, do you know, it looked so cool and quiet that I just went up the steps and went in."

"The light was so subdued that at first I could hardly see anything. I sat down in one of the back pews and at first I just gave way to the restfulness of the place."

"Then my eyes began to get accustomed to the gloom, and I began to take in the surroundings. A couple of priests were hearing confessions, and there were little gatherings of twenty people or so near their confessionals, and every once in a while someone would come out of the box and another would noisily glide in. But these groups did not interest me anything like as much as the isolated figures dotted here and there over the church."

"Standing by the holy water font, just inside the door as I went in, was a tall, middle-aged man. As I made out the details of his figure, I saw that he had all the appearance of a prosperous business man."

"He stood with his face bent on the floor. His lips moved constantly and at intervals of a minute or so he dipped his fingers in the font and crossed himself."

"After about five minutes his devotions ended, he seemed to come back to the world. He mechanically adjusted his collar, flicked a particle of dust from his coat, threw a glance of shrewd interest over the church and its occupants, bent his knee in the customary way, and stepped out with the confident step of a man who is sure of himself."

"Then, next, I noticed a couple of nuns, Sisters, who knelt in front of the great cross on the right hand side of the altar and kissed it before passing into the pew to pray. A young woman across the aisle from me was praying fervently, the tears streaming down her face at first without her even taking the trouble to stop them from dropping on her dress."

"While I watched her two priests came in. They wore beards and looked like Germans. First they went

direct to the altar rail and knelt there a minute or two. Then they passed around to the far side of the church from me and sat down in a pew."

"One of them produced two little books from a bag he carried. They seemed to find a place and began some office together. I noticed they sat and knelt and crossed themselves simultaneously."

"They concluded their devotions together. The one who had the bag slung it over his shoulder and they went out, exchanging a word and a smile."

"When my attention came back to the young woman, she was drying her tears and composing her hair. She stopped praying and sat back in her pew for a short time. Then she knelt again and prayed, but this time with composure."

"When she got up to go out there was no trace of trouble in her face. As she went out a rough, elderly man came in. He might have been a truck driver. He knelt in the girl's place and prayed long and earnestly, so long, indeed, that I left him behind me."

"Perhaps the figure that excited my interest most of all was a young man who sat in front of me. His attitude caught my attention to such a degree that I stood up and moved over to the other side of the aisle to watch him."

"He was neatly dressed, attractive looking young fellow, of say twenty-three or twenty-four years, a clerk or salesman, I would say on a guess. But I never in my life saw anything like the dejection of his face and pose."

"He was not praying. He was sitting with his head resting on his hand and his elbow on the end of the pew."

"His pose did not express to me so much hopelessness as uncertainty or indecision. With all the trouble, there was an eager, questioning look in his eyes."

"Well, sir he sat that way for twenty minutes, varying his pose just a little now and again, and then, all of a sudden, down he went on his knees clasped his hands on the back of the pew in front of him and lowered his head till his forehead touched them."

"After a few minutes in that attitude he straightened up and lifted his

face as if he were looking through the roof. His face had a sort of rapt look on it and his lips moved feverishly—I noticed that all the worshippers moved their lips as they prayed, actually uttered the words under their breath."

"At last my young fellow made the sign of the cross three or four times in rapid succession, stood up, picked up his hat and started for the door. He found some sort of solution of his trouble, whatever it was."

"He had gone out with a determination formed to do something, and, you know, I couldn't help thinking that whatever he was going to do was in no way ill. He certainly had formed some good purpose, and I could not find it in my heart to think it was an unwise one. Whatever he came to that church seeking had come to him."

"Yes, it is a strange thing, but every face that I watched going out was clear. However they came in, they went out comforted. I'll tell you something stranger, I felt somehow more at peace with everything when I went out myself—though of course, that may have been only because I was cool and rested."

The Word "Picnic."

The derivation of the word picnic is uncertain. In London Notes and Queries 1853 attempts were made to trace its origin.

One correspondent says: "Under a French form the word appears in a speech of Robespierre, 'C'est ici qu'on doit m'accuser, et non dans les piques-niques.'" An earlier instance occurs in one of Lord Chesterfield's letters dated October, 1748."

Another writer of the same date tries to trace the word through France into Italy. Starting with the assumption that pique-nique in French implies a party at which each guest provides some particular dish or performs some special duty, he finds the Italian expressions nicchia (duty) and piccola (a trifling service), and from these he coins piccolia nicchia (picnic).

A French encyclopedia, 1843, has it that the word is compounded of the simple English word pic (to choose) and nick (in the nick of time, on the spur of the moment). In France the term is also used for indoor picnics.

Autumn Term
Empire Business College, TRURO, N. S.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 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.

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 ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNIS, H. C. McLEOD.
A Branch of this Bank is now open on Main St., Antigonish.
General Banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits at current rates. Savings Bank Department.
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 1/2 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.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware—D. G. Kirk. Coal—Inverness Railway & Coal Co. Farm for Sale—A. D. Chisholm. Horses Wanted—John Kennedy. Teacher Wanted—W. B. McGillivray. Toronto Exhibition Ex. Rates—I. C. R. Labor Day Excursion—I. C. R. Farm for Sale—Dr. Thompson.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS crowded out. WALDREN'S photo studio will be open Sept. 6th to 10th.

SCHR. "Congo" sold her cargo in St. John's yesterday, Wednesday, and sails for home on Friday.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY academic entrance examinations will be held in the College on to-morrow and Saturday.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND Synod at Halifax last evening, elected Archbishop Worrell, Kingston, Ont., Bishop of Nova Scotia.

DR. COX, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear nose and throat diseases, will be at the Merrimac on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, September 6th and 7th.

THE CARLIN Block at Sydney was sold at auction on last Saturday. Mr. A. A. McIntyre, barrister bid it in for A. Kirk & Co., Antigonish. It will stand the buyers about \$20,000.

A BEAR that had been destroying sheep at Morvan and vicinity, was tracked, shot and killed on last Thursday by John R. McDonald of Morvan and Patrick Kerrigan of Upper Ohio. It weighed 350 pounds.

THE NUMBER of Excursionists to Manitoba on the Harvest Excursion, which left yesterday, from Antigonish, was one hundred, that being the number of tickets sold at the I. C. R. Station here. It is estimated that 400 excursionists from points further east and Cape Breton passed through.

The coming Labor Day picnic at Little Bras d'Or promises to be a good success. Rev. Father McPherson and his energetic committees are certainly leaving no stone unturned to make it the event of the season. Hon. R. L. Borden and Hon. Wm. Ross have been invited to be present and to give addresses.

THE FOLLOWING pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, Mabou, have succeeded in taking grades at the recent provincial examination: Miss Mary Belle Beaton, D and second rank M. P. Q.; Miss Katie S. MacDonald, D and second rank M. P. Q.; Miss Mary Ann MacLeod, D; Miss Annie L. MacNeil, D; Miss Lillian Campbell, D; Miss Violet Fynn, supplementary science of Grade C and second rank M. P. Q.

A. C. GILLIS, of Morar, Ant., one of the graduates in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, last spring, has passed very successfully the examination prescribed by the State of Massachusetts for medicos wishing to practise within that State. Dr. Gillis expects to locate in Massachusetts, and his numerous friends, knowing his many fine qualities, predict that he will earn a high rank in his profession.

A COMMITTEE of the Town Council waited on the Minister of Railways and I. C. R. officials yesterday at the Station to ask for an increase of \$200 the amount granted annually for the water service the Town was giving the Railway. The Committee was very cordially received, and after the grounds on which the request was based were thoroughly explained the visitors were inclined to view it favourably. The Committee feel that their request will be granted.

A GRAND PICNIC and Bazaar will be held at St. Peter's next week, commencing on Monday and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday. A special train leaves Antigonish at 8.15 a. m. on Tuesday, stopping at intermediate stations. The round fare from here is \$1.30. St. Peter's is a delightful location in which to have an outing, and a ride over the new C. B. Railway is an attraction of itself that will repay the time spent. The same day excursionists over the C. B. division of the I. C. R. Railway receive very low rates of fare.

O SING TAE ME THE AULD SCOTCH SONGS.—The lovers of Scottish song will hail with delight the announcement that Jessie McLachlan, the Scottish prima donna, will appear in Antigonish on the evening of Sept. 22nd. On this occasion Miss McLachlan brings with her a very eminent tenor vocalist, in the person of Douglas Young. In Scotland his name is now a household word, and there is every reason to believe that his singing will be as greatly admired on this side as in his native land. Mr. John McLinden, cellist, and Robert Buchanan, pianist, will accompany the talented singers. Arrangements have been made to hold the concert in the College Rink.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, Mr. Pottinger and Chief I. C. R. Engineer McKenzie, together with several guests of the Minister of Railways, including Hon. Mr. Fielding and daughter, Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, and the Misses Emmerson, arrived here by special train Tuesday night at 11 o'clock and remained until 10 o'clock Wednesday, when they started for Sydney. They enjoyed a drive about the town and visited the several ecclesiastical buildings, with which they were impressed and were especially delighted with the handsome interior decorations of the Cathedral. Mr. McKenzie had with him the plans for the new station. We have been informed they call for a handsome structure, something like the one at Westville, with an umbrella platform. It is said also that tenders for its erection will soon be called for.

ON THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION, August 15, a solemn ceremony took place in the chapel of St. Laurent College, near Montreal. It was the occasion of the pronouncing of their vows by four young men, viz., Messrs. Beaulieu, Lennox, Kellett and Macdougall, who thus made profession and became members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. The Rev. Father Provincial, assisted by Father Crevier, Superior of St. Laurent, Father Girard, Superior of the Scholasticate, Quebec, and Rev. Geo. Marr, C. S. C., of Notre Dame, Indiana, officiated. Father Clement presided at the organ, and the choir rendered excellent music. Many friends of the candidates were present. One of the four is Mr. Angus Sutherland Macdougall, son of the late Robert Macdougall of Port Hood, C. B., who will continue his theological studies at Laval, Quebec.

THE conditions for gaining the Jubilee Indulgence as stated in a circular lately issued by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax are as follows:—

1st. For all those residing in the City, three distinct visits, either on the same day or on different ones, to the Cathedral, and for those outside the city three similar visits to the church of their parish or mission, during which, they shall pray devoutly for the intentions of the Pope as expressed by him.

2nd. One day of strict and rigorous Fast and Abstinence; that is, not only the use of flesh meat but, also, that of eggs, butter, cheese, cream and milk is forbidden, even in the preparation of food, both at the principal meal and at the collation.

3rd. Confession and Holy Communion.

The indulgence of the Jubilee is applicable to the souls in Purgatory. All Confessors are granted by the Holy Father the ample faculties usually conceded at the time of a Jubilee. They can also change, in confession, the visits and fast prescribed into other good works, in favor of those unable to perform them, and can dispense with Holy Communion in the case of children not yet admitted to receive it. Those who have been absent from home during the three months, can gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, by fulfilling the prescribed conditions on their return.

Personals.

Mr. John Blanchard, of Windsor, N. S., was in Town last week in the interest of a new fertilizer he is putting on the market.

Mrs. Senator McKean, of Halifax, was visiting her brother, Mr. H. H. Cramer, Harbor, Antigonish, last week.

Dr. Somers, of Cambridge, Mass., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Somers, Main street, Antigonish.

Mr. D. A. McDonald, of Port Hood, spent a short visit in Town on his return from the C. M. B. A. Convention at Toronto.

Mr. Dan. Chisholm, of California, formerly of James River, this County, is visiting his many friends here, after an absence of thirty years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtney of Halifax were in Town on Tuesday, having accompanied their son, who is a student of St. F. X. College.

Prof. McKenna, of the College staff, who was on the Dominion Iron & Steel Co.'s office staff the past few months, returned to Town on Tuesday.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted a Grade D Teacher, for School Section No 13 McARA's Brook. Apply to, W. B. MCGILLIVRAY, Secretary.

WANTED

By the Subscriber One Car Heavy Sound Young Horses 1200 and Upwards.

None over 9 years will be bought. The purchaser will be found at FRASER'S MEAT SHOP,

on Monday morning, Sept. 5th. JOHN KENEDY.

HALF - PRICE.

Suites 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.

FARM FOR SALE.

That valuable farm situated on the North Grant Road, about four miles from town, owned by the late William Thompson. Apply to, A. TROMPSON, St. Francis Xavier's College.

FARM FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber until the 22nd day of September instant, for the purchase of that very desirable farm owned by him at Glenroy, St. Andrews, Antigonish Co. The farm consists of 120 acres, more or less, of excellent land of which about 60 acres is under cultivation, and ten acres of which intervals, and the balance well-wooded. There are on the property a dwelling house, barn, and out-house. Title indisputable. The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders may be addressed to Mr. James Chisholm, St. Andrews, or to A. D. CHISHOLM, 25 Dunstan St., West Newton, Mass Antigonish, N. S., Sept. 1, 1904.

The War.

On Aug. 25, two Russian torpedo boat destroyers struck mines at the entrance of Port Arthur. The larger one of the destroyers, a four funnelled one, was sunk. The names of the vessels and the number of lives lost are unknown.

The decisive battle of the war is now raging around Liao-Yang. It is estimated that nearly 400,000 men and 2000 heavy guns are employed in the great struggle, and that it will last several days. The Russians are said to have nearly 200,000 men in the engagement, and the Japs a like number. Reports are circulating that each side have captured some of the others guns. The Japanese are making desperate rushes and persistent attacks, some of which have been so fierce that the Russians were enabled to employ the bayonet, with which they repulsed the attackers. The Russian position are on the heights surrounding Liao-Yang, making a semi-circle of about eight and a half miles.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Success crowned Russian arms first day of the great battle of Lio Yang. From dawn until dark yesterday the battle raged first in centre, then left, and then right of Japanese line. Japanese charged gallantly and desperately in effort to break centre and afterwards came a movement against opposite flank. An attack was delivered from the west, but General Kuropatkin anticipated what happened, and not only met and repulsed it, but was able by superior force to overlap and envelope Japanese. Last night both armies bivouacked in their positions. Lieut. General Sakharoff telegraphing to the General Staff on the conclusion of yesterday's 16 hours of fighting, estimates Russian casualties throughout the day at three thousand, Japanese heavier. The battle ended at 9 o'clock last night when many positions occupied by the Japanese were retaken and again held by Russians.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Temps correspondent at Lio Yang, telegraphing from there yesterday, said: "No sign that Russians propose an early evacuation of Liao Yang. Through night, from a roof top, could be seen bursting from Japanese guns many shells. They are approaching the crests east and south of town. Attacking force is estimated at 200,000 men and 700 guns."

TEACHER WANTED.

Principal wanted for High School, Town of Inverness. Grade A or B, male. Apply stating salary, W. D. LAWRENCE, Town Clerk. Inverness, Aug. 15 1904.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted, a Grade C or D male or female teacher for School Section No. 100, East Bay, North Side, C. B. Apply to TRUSTEES EAST BAY, NORTH SIDE.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Grade C or D teacher for Long Point, Inverness Co. Good salary will be given. Apply to SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES, Long Point.

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.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Toronto Exhibition

August 29

... TO ...

September 10,

1904

Return tickets will be sold from all stations St. John to Rogersville inclusive, and East of Moncton at FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE, good going AUGUST 30th, 31st, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th. From all stations St. John to Rogersville inclusive, at \$1.50; and from all stations East of Moncton, at first class one way fare added to \$1.50 from Moncton, good going SEPTEMBER 1st and 6th. All tickets good for return until SEPTEMBER 13, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Labor Day, Sept. 5, 1904.

Return Tickets will be sold at First Class One Way Fare, Good going Sept 3rd, 4th and 5th Returning until Sept 6th, 1904.

To all stations on the System Prince Edward Island, Dominion Atlantic and Midland Railways, and to stations on Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, Montreal, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Port, Arthur Ont., and intermediate stations.

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.

Similar reductions on Boys' and Youths' Furnishings, etc. 1 LOT MEN'S FANCY AND WHITE SHIRTS reduced to 50 cents

During this Sale we will give from 15 to 20 per cent. off our regular prices on our entire Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Big discount for your money. Buy for your present and future wants.

PALACE CLOTHING CO.'Y, AND POPULAR SHOE STORE, ANTIGONISH.

HARDWARE

NOW IN STOCK AT

D. G. KIRK'S

Hardware Emporium,

WIRE and CUT STEEL NAILS, TARRED and DRY SHEATHING PAPER, GLASS and PUTTY, BOILED and RAW LINSEED OIL, WHITE LEAD SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Ready-Mixed Paint, RODGER'S WHITE LIME, WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT, STOVES, TINWARE and ENAMELLEDWARE, BAR IRON and STEEL, HORSE SHOES and NAILS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES and WOODWORK, GUNS, RIFLES and AMUNITION.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

SHELF HARDWARE,

At Moderate Prices.

All kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work done by competent workmen.

Mail Orders and Enquiries Receive Special Attention.

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



Up to your Shoe Tops in Comfort.

You can be if you buy your shoes at CUNNINGHAM'S. There's comfort for men and woman in the shoes we sell, and we show the very latest in stylish footwear.

N. K. CUNNINGHAM, ANTIGONISH'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORE.

... THE ... Mason & Risch Piano.

Its marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as the delicacy and evenness of action, make the Mason & Risch one of the truly great Pianos of the world.

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

MILLER BROS. & McDONALD

Halifax, N. S., Moncton, N. B., Sackville, N. B.