

THE CASKET.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29

The Holy Father has authorised the insertion in the Litany of the Saints of the petition: "Through the institution of the Most Holy Eucharist, deliver us O Lord."

Premier Rouvier has changed his tune. He will now agree to an international conference to discuss France's position in Morocco, provided, — of course, — her legitimate interests are recognized. The Republic is not prepared for war with Germany, and accepts the inevitable with as good a grace as possible.

Mr. Maurice Baring, correspondent of the *London Morning Post* in Manchuria, has written a book on what he has seen with the Russian army. One of the interesting facts which he mentions in that Milton's "Paradise Lost" is extremely popular with the Russian peasantry and private soldiers. And yet many other writers of book, magazine and newspaper articles, ask us to believe that the people who can enjoy this magnificent poem are ignorant, besotted and debased.

Irish Orangeism does not think a poor Catholic sewing-mistress too obscure for its notice. The lodge at Carnall, County Dublin, lately boycotted a school which employed such a teacher, and severely censured an Anglican clergyman who tried to put down the boycott. Under British law, however, there is some redress for those whose means of livelihood has been unjustly interfered with, and the Carnall Orangemen have met defeat at the hands of a Judge in Chancery.

Lord Edmund Talbot, returning to his constituents in Chichester after being made Junior Lord of the Treasury, could only find a majority of 42 among those who had previously elected him by acclamation. The closeness of the contest was due in part to dissatisfaction with the Government's leaning towards protection, but in much greater part to the spirit of intolerance stirred up by the leaders of "passive resistance" to the Education Act. Some of the broadsheets circulated during the campaign were worthy of England's most violent "No Popery" days.

When Jules Verne died, we made no reference to his religion, for although we knew he had received Christian burial, we feared that, like so many gifted sons of France, he might have lost the faith of his childhood and recovered it only on his deathbed. We are delighted to learn from Dr. James J. Walsh's article in last month's *Dolphin* that our fears were groundless. Jules Verne was always a fervent and faithful Catholic, and Dr. Walsh found him last summer indignant over the persecution which the Republic was inflicting upon the Church, and keenly ironical with regard to the free thought which will not allow others to think freely.

The *Saturday Review* thus refers to the new holiday kept on the 24th of May:

"Lord Meath's somewhat facetious 'Empire Day' reminds us how three years ago in a small French-Canadian village we found all the peasants delighting to keep Queen Victoria's birthday. At the same time they spoke with something quite other than delight of the war in South Africa. One wonders what are their feelings on finding the birthday converted into

Empire Day, and on noticing that many of the celebrators talk rather in terms of the earth-grabber than after the sentiments they found in Queen Victoria. We sincerely trust that at these functions in future the speakers will talk of the empire rather as a great field of work than as a drum to be banged."

Bishop Williams of Huron pointed out in the Church of England Synod held in London the other day, that although the population of Ontario has increased, the number of children attending the public schools is less by 36,700 than it was fifteen years ago. Ontario, he says, is fast becoming a childless province, owing to the godless materialism which leads women to prefer a life of indolent selfishness to the responsibility, work, and glory of motherhood. His Lordship's fears are justified; though Ontario is not at all likely to become a childless province. The French-Canadians, with their splendid families, are pressing into it from the east and from the west, and will one day make it another Quebec. The violation of nature's laws lost New England for the native American and gave it to the Irish; a similar condition of things will give Ontario to the French.

Mr. Wilfred Ward, we are told, is about to become the editor of the *Dublin Review*, which acquired its great reputation under the editorship of his distinguished father. For some years past it has been living on that reputation, rather than on its merits. It is to be hoped that the new editor will infuse new life into it, and succeed in gathering around him an able staff of writers. One of its characteristics at present, — and the *Tablet* has the same fault, — is the tone of excessive reverence, almost amounting to servility, with which its reviewers speak of the rationalist learning of Germany, and the spirit of resentment which they display towards those who venture to think that it is not necessary to address Professor Harnack, for example, with bated breath and whispered humbleness. We shall be glad to see this very serious fault corrected under the new management of the *Dublin*.

King Alphonso's recent visit to England was the first time a Spanish sovereign has set foot on British soil since Philip the Second came over to marry Mary Tudor. The *Spectator* remarks that while Englishmen are always courteous to visiting monarchs, no other people make such a marked distinction between the reception given to a guest and the welcome given to a friend; and it hopes that Alfonso XIII perceived that it was the second of these which he received. Britain is disposed to be very friendly with Spain just now, partly because she has come to believe that instead of being a decadent nation as Lord Salisbury brutally called it, Spain is stronger to-day than she has been for two centuries; partly because Spanish aid is needed in settling the vexed question of Morocco. This is from the statesman's point of view; but King Alfonso made a personal appeal to a people who love nothing so much as pluck, when he bore himself so bravely during the attack on his life in Paris.

The Norwegians are a steady, sensible people, and it is not likely that they feel any chagrin that their breach with Sweden has made so little stir in the world. The event has set journalists looking into Norwegian history, however, and it is recalled that formerly Norway was united with Denmark, though on equal terms, and that it was through this union that it lost its union with Rome. How the Lutheran creed was imposed on the people is thus described by Professor Boyesen, — of Columbia University, New York, a native of Norway, and a non-Catholic, — in his "Story of Norway":

"The landed estates which had belonged to the Church were confiscated by the Crown or distributed among royal favourites. In fact the plunder of churches and monasteries was the only evidence of religious zeal which the Danes exhibited in Norway. The Catholic Bishops were removed, but many of the priests were allowed to

remain, as Lutheran pastors were hard to obtain and were needed at home. Gradually, however, the change took place, and everywhere aroused discontent among the peasantry. Many parishes were left, for long periods, without any kind of religious teaching, and when Lutheran pastors were sent up from Denmark, they were usually ignorant or vicious men who could not be used at home. Ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, bankrupt traders, and all sorts of vagabonds who were in some way disqualified from making a living, were thought to be good enough to preach the word of God in Norway."

Among the various means employed at present to prejudice Frenchmen, and men of all nations for that matter, against the Holy See, and persuade them that the Pope has not dealt fairly with the republic, untruthful press reports is the most influential. A few weeks ago many of the leading newspapers of the Continent, as well as those of Britain and America, published the statement that the Emperor of Austria was about to visit the King of Italy, and that the Pope had consented that he should do so, thus breaking, in favour of Francis Joseph, the rule which forbids Catholic sovereigns to visit the Italian usurper, after bringing about the abolition of the Concordat by refusing to make such a concession to President Loubet. This statement has since received official denial, but the denial has not been circulated as was the original report. The latter has been traced to its source, and the Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* says:

"M. de Bonnefont has well earned his reputation of being quite the most unreliable journalist in France, or out of it, but he is always picturesque and he frequently succeeds in attracting attention. . . . Bonnefont invented this story from beginning to end, as he has invented dozens of others before, and he succeeded in having his article copied throughout the European press. The *Osservatore Romano* has not only denounced it as a fabrication, but has revealed the malicious motive which inspired it."

Michael MacDonagh of the *London Times* has just published "The Viceroy's Post Bag," containing the hitherto unpublished correspondence of the Earl of Hardwicke, first Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland after the Union. On this Viceroy devolved the disagreeable task of receiving the claims of the knaves who did not think their services in betraying their country had been properly compensated, and of transmitting the bribes sent by the Home Government to those whose claims had been acknowledged. It was just as unclean a piece of work as any purchaser of votes has to perform at the present day; in fact it was more unclean; and Lord Hardwicke, if he had any sense of honour, must have felt a moral nausea all the time he was performing it. As an instance of what was asked of him, we learn that a Rev. Mr. Beresford, a kinsman of the Marquis of Waterford, was to be appointed Bishop of Kilmore. Hearing this, Archbishop Stuart, the Primate, wrote from Armagh to the Viceroy:

"In the North I have six bishops under me. Three are men of tolerable moral character, but are inactive and useless, and two are of acknowledged bad character. Fix Mr. Beresford at Kilmore, and we shall then have three very inactive bishops and, what I trust the world has not yet seen, three bishops in one district reported to be the most profligate men in Europe."

One is reminded of the ribald old ballad of the "Shan van Vocht," beginning:

"Lord Waterford is dead,
With the devil at his head,"

and continuing:

"And when he went below,
Where the Beresfords must go"

After reading the extravagant eulogies of Knox lately pronounced from Presbyterian pulpits, it is a relief to turn to the calmer and more judicial language of the Rev. John Watson, — Jan Maclaren. Mr. Watson believes Knox to have been "a single-hearted patriot," but he does not forget "that there have been two Scotlands, and that the other cannot be expected to love and honour Knox." He continues, with an important admission: "It is not certain that Knox had a majority of the people with him in his own day; it is certain that

there has always been a remnant of Scotland loyal to the ancient Church. Never have I said a word against that Church in any land; I should be ashamed to speak unkindly of her in Scotland, for my ancestors were of her obedience, and I have known the learning and piety of the Scots priests.

If we have owed much to Knox and the reformers of the sixteenth century, we have owed much also to the Catholic Church, which founded three out of four of our Universities, and built all our noblest cathedrals." We have not observed any such acknowledgment of indebtedness in the published reports of centenary discourses delivered in Canada. Rather do we find triumphant references to Knox's truculent denunciations of Catholics as idolaters. Ian Maclaren, we are very sure, does not believe the Mass and the use of images idolatrous; we are not so sure about the Toronto preachers and the editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*. It is on political grounds that Dr. Watson feels best able to justify Knox, for he says: "Perhaps even our Roman brethren will admit that at least it was better that Scotland should be united to England than be a province of France." But even though we were to grant that Mary Stuart and her mother wished to sacrifice to France the independence of Scotland, — and we do not think this by any means proved, — we would still believe that the Scots Catholic nobles were as ready to defend their country's freedom against a Catholic King of France as English Catholic nobles were to defend the freedom of England against a Catholic King of Spain. Only by accusing the Scottish Catholics of being traitors at heart can Knox's political policy be justified; and no really enlightened Protestant of to-day pretends to defend his religious policy.

The *Spectator*, reviewing Andrew Lang's "John Knox and the Reformation," just published by Longmans, remarks:

"The present writer is not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Lang for his scrutiny of the means by which the Scottish Revolution was brought about. It is an offence against morals, as well as against the true function of history, to bestow indiscriminate praise on all the actors of a revolution of whose general results we approve. Revolutions accompanied by treachery and violence lose half of their virtue, and sow the seeds of future ills. In his later life Knox had bitter reason to regret that in his eagerness to destroy the old order he sometimes made use of means inconsistent with his Christian profession, and allied himself with unworthy associates."

The reviewer admires Knox, but his admiration is discriminating, very different from that of the preachers who have been lauding the famous revolutionist from the pulpits of Canadian churches. He says:

"To those who accepted his message and followed his counsels he was a tender and compassionate pastor, entering into their difficulties and sympathizing with their sorrows. But the charity which hopeth all things and believeth all things had been denied to Knox. To those who would not accept his message he was an unyielding enemy from whom they did not receive even common justice."

Taking him at this valuation, we require no further reason for believing that John Knox was in no sense of the word a minister of Christ.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton has a remarkable faculty for putting himself in other people's place, so as to think their thoughts and express them. In one of the dialogues on current events which he writes for the *Fortnightly Review*, he makes the English Tory, Colonel Bartram, speak thus of Irish affairs:

"I am against Home Rule on Imperial grounds, and I say so quite frankly. Ideally, I dare say, it would be the best thing that Ireland should govern Ireland. I do not believe that Ireland can govern Ireland. But if Ireland cannot govern Ireland, there can be no doubt, I think, about the next best thing. The next best thing is that England should govern Ireland. But that Ulster should govern Ireland, that an unpopular and embittered fragment of Ireland should govern Ireland, that is certainly the worst of all possible solutions. . . . The system by which the Orangemen govern Ireland has all the disadvantages of Home Rule. That is to say, the

type of government is parochial, bigoted, local. It has also all the disadvantages, the unavoidable disadvantages, of Union. That is to say, the type of government is not the type of government desired by the Irish people. The system by which the Orangemen govern Ireland has in fact every conceivable disadvantage that there could be. And the Orangemen do govern Ireland."

That this expresses the thoughts of at least some English Tories we know, for the *London Tablet* has spoken in exactly this fashion, and its editor is an English country gentleman, and, like so many of his class, a Tory of Tories. Then Mr. Chesterton turns to a very different character, an Irish Home Ruler, Patrick Desmond, who says:

"We do not object to the English Government because it is bad (though it is bad); we object to it because it is English. We do not wish to be well governed; we wish to exist. The whole matter with us is this fundamental matter of self-expression and self-realization. Representative government is not a means to the end. It is the end. The modern Tory prigs say: 'It does not matter whether a Government is representative or not as long as it governs well.' I say that it does not matter whether a Government governs well or not, so long as it is representative. . . ."

"If it be true, as I have been maintaining, that Ireland desires Home Rule only as a part of a general hunger to create a civilization, the Orangemen are perfectly right in supposing that it will not be a civilization at all friendly to them or theirs. Of course, there would be no question of religious or political persecution: that is one of the follies of the *Times* newspaper, and the people who imagine Irishmen have faces like apes and carry a blunderbuss to Mass. Persecution in the direct sense would be impossible in any community established in the modern atmosphere. . . ."

"The difference between the Orangemen and us is that everything that they think civilisation we think barbarism, and everything that we think civilisation they think barbarism. To us their factory chimneys and huge, hideous towns are not so much wicked as simply savage — savage because of the lack of the essentials of the civilised man, grace, suavity, and the sense of historic memory. To them the pomp and elaboration of our Catholic ritual is not so much wrong as savage — savage because it is old, and because it is non-national. They think us barbarians because we cling to the past. We think them barbarians because they do not cling to the past. . . ."

"And so you will have to face in Ireland, if you give it liberty, a creation of that kind of civilisation which goes almost everywhere with the Catholic Church. You will find men thinking it much more important, for instance, to have heard things by tradition — that is by a chain of men — than by what you call proof — that is by a chain of documents. You will find that good manners are more valued than good spelling. You will find that a man is thought more of if he is able to sing than if he is able to read. You will find less reading of newspapers and more telling of tales. You will have the life of the field everywhere considered not only more noble, but more sensible and ordinary than the life of the factory. In one word, you will have regnant and pre-eminent in Ireland that definite thing which the Orange religion and the English popular philosophy calls ignorance — and which we call the knowledge of the things worth knowing."

Epigrammatic and paradoxical as this is, it is exactly like what at least one brilliant Irishman of our acquaintance would say on the subject. Later on in the conversation, Mr. Desmond gives his opinion of the Japanese:

"Personally, as you know, I don't believe in the Japs. I believe that all this miracle of theirs is at bottom a miracle of imitation, a mimetic trick which belongs to the careful, keen-eyed and handy Oriental. You know the old story of the man who showed his coat to a Chinese tailor and said 'Make me another coat like that.' The Chinaman proceeded to make him a coat like that: that is to say, a coat in which every stain, tear, patch, shiny corner or general trace of antiquity was with marvellous perfection reproduced. I think it has been the strength of the Japanese, but will ultimately be their weakness, that they have imitated Europe with this brilliant and audacious servility. They have taken the coat of the Christian civilisation and reproduced not only its great main outlines, patriotism, chivalry, experiment, science, democracy, respect for women, but also the flaws, even the quite temporary or accidental flaws. The blackest and most depressing stains on our contemporary civilisation, the ugliest and most degrading smears of modern foolishness or sin re-appear in the new Japan."

DORY MATES.

James B. Connolly, in Scribner's Magazine. (Continued from last issue.)

"Gettin' to it, boy, gettin' to it." "And the water smoother, don't you think, Martin?" "A lot smoother, Eddie-boy," and under his breath, "I only wish it hadn't moderated for a while longer."

to be made for the set of wind and tide and the natural perversity of the dory itself. Whoever will rowed a dory knows that nothing will sweep more easily off its course—that is, if you don't know how. Martin Carr knew how, but the young fellow with him did not; and it was Martin Carr's business to make such allowances as would offset the uneven rowing of the lad.

Star and those other little stars I don't know the names of. We'll keep the North Star one good point off the starboard bow, boy, and on that course till morning, and then we'll go by the sun."

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"Aye, boy. And there's the North Star and those other little stars I don't know the names of. We'll keep the North Star one good point off the starboard bow, boy, and on that course till morning, and then we'll go by the sun."

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THE CASKET,

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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, JUNE 29.

THE COST OF CHEAPNESS.

Under this title Mr. W. S. Lilly lays bare to the readers of the *Fort nightly Review* the system by which the department stores and other establishments of that class are able to offer their customers such wonderful "bargains." On a certain afternoon he had found some ladies rejoicing in the discovery of shirt-waists at half-a-crown—sixty-two cents—a piece. Later on in the evening he saved a poor girl from being run over by a cab; her tottering steps at first led him to think her intoxicated; but on enquiry he found she was faint from hunger, and that she was earning her living by making these very same shirt-waists at four shillings,—a dollar,—a dozen.

The incident set Mr. Lilly thinking. He did not credit the girl's story till he had verified the statements for himself. At the same time he had learned many other facts about the wages paid to sewing-girls in London. They get eighty-seven cents a dozen for making ulsters; from ten to fourteen cents a dozen for making children's pinafores, finding their own cotton; thirty-two cents a dozen for embroidered chemises which are sold for thirty-two cents apiece; sixty-seven cents a dozen for workmen's shirts; twenty-nine cents for making a lined skirt with striped flounce and stitching.—a good seamstress would work very hard to turn out eight of these a week, thereby bringing her weekly earnings up to two dollars and thirty-two cents; two cents a pair for making golf knickers, complete. "Is it any wonder," asks Mr. Lilly, "human nature being what it is, that many girls find this life of such hard toil and scanty remuneration intolerable, especially when we remember that the employment is precarious."

The wonder to me is not that many of our poor seamstresses yield to temptation, but that so many resist it. He goes on to point out that fashionable shops in the West End keep down their running expenses by a practice which saps the very foundations of society,—the employment of good-looking sales-girls at a wage so small that it does not even enable them to dress in the stylish fashion which the patrons of such shops require in those who serve them. We have several times referred to this frightful evil as existing in the United States; we had hoped it did not exist in England. Mr. Lilly quotes the Parisian modiste in a French play, telling the shop-girl: "You must dress better. Our customers expect it." The girl answers: "How can I do it with my wages?" The modiste retorts: "Of course you cannot with your wages; but I know plenty of others who do it; how do they manage it?" "Madame, you know very well how they manage it," is the girl's quiet reply.

Mr. Lilly's comment is: "One item, then, of the cost of cheapness is the chastity of young girls." And proceeding with his indictment of this cruel system, he says: "Another is the unspeakable degradation of family life." He gives some details which were brought out in the police court, and sums them up in these words: "Father, mother, and daughter living together in one small room, and toiling there incessantly to earn a shilling a day between them, wherewithal to eat, drink and be clothed! Thousands upon thousands of such homes exist among us. They are a notable item in the cost of cheapness." Many good people dismiss considerations like these by saying that intense misery is inevitable in such a human hive as London. Then let us look at York, which is not a big city, as cities go, only about seventy-five thousand. Of this population, there are to-day more than twenty thousand,—an exact calculation puts the number at 20,302,—who cannot earn enough to provide themselves with food as good as that supplied to the inmates of the York workhouse, and who have never a penny to spend on anything beyond the bare necessities of life. In order to treat themselves to a pipe of tobacco, or a newspaper, or buy a toy for their children, they have to make some reduction in

their absolutely necessary living expenses, they have to go with less than they need to eat or wear. If they drink, and drink to excess, as many of them do, the drink must take the place of food, they cannot pay for both. Even if sober, they cannot have homes. They must live in slum tenements, and bring their children up amid dirt and disease, drunkenness and crime. "I know of nothing sadder," says Mr. Lilly, "than to go into the poor quarters of one of our large cities and to gaze on the multitudes of stunted, sickly, suffering boys and girls whom one sees there, with their narrow chests, their rickety limbs, their faulty teeth. The causes are clear enough: such as the overcrowding of human life in the slums where they dwell, their unwholesome and insufficient food, the ill-health of mothers toiling incessantly for a precarious pittance under the sweating system, or in conditions hardly less crushing, until the very birth of their offspring." He notes the terribly significant fact for England, recorded in Mr. Seebohm Rountree's book on "Poverty," that "sixty per cent. of our adult male population now fail to reach the already low standard of the recruiting sergeant."

After touching on the other injustice done to working people,—which Sidney Webb in his "Industrial Democracy" states thus tersely: "In the majority of industries it costs less, whether in the form of an annual premium, or in that of an occasional lump sum out of profits, to compensate for accidents than to prevent them,"—Mr. Lilly goes on to the root of the evil, and shows that a Political Economy, whose principles are really atheistic, has taken the place of Christianity, in determining the relations between capital and labour. Adam Smith declared that the ideal system was that by which "every man, so long as he does not violate the laws of justice is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest his own way, and to bring both his industry and his capital into competition with those of any other man or order of men." But when the Scottish economist wrote "laws of justice" he meant merely the criminal law, which is a very different thing; a man may commit heinous injustice without ever putting himself in danger of fine or imprisonment. And he did not take into account that the unskilled laborer, with no capital but his physical strength, may often have to choose between starvation wages and the poorhouse, under a pretended freedom of contract. Smith's principles found a forcible exponent in Professor Stanley Jevons of the Manchester school of philosophy, who put the thing with brutal plainness in his "Primer of Political Economy": "The employer is, generally speaking, right in getting work done at the lowest possible cost; it is a question of Supply and Demand." Mr. Lilly sets against this the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas and of Suarez, which he puts in his own words as follows:

"There is a *justum pretium*, a fair wage for labour, even unskilled labour . . . the measure of which is, as those older moralists taught, the means of living a human life; and this includes, not merely house and home, but leisure and spiritual cultivation; not merely, in their accurate language, *bona naturae necessaria*, but *bona status necessaria*. And if he is poor and needy, his destitution does not make it right to underpay him. To underpay him is to steal from him; and this is one of the most common and most disgraceful forms of theft; the most common because it is found in every department of life: the most disgraceful because it is the most cowardly. But the very notion of a *justum pretium*, a fair wage, has died out of the popular mind, taught to regard human labour as mere merchandise."

"Of course, competition is a necessary element in human life, and the source of much which is most valuable in civilization. It should not be the sole mode of adjusting the relations between Demand and Supply. Human society is not, and cannot be, an unrelated mass of human units. It is an organism; and in economics, as in other spheres, cooperation rightly claims a place; a larger place, indeed, than competition. Rivalry, contentions, strife are unquestionably necessary; no less necessary are combination, agreement, union; no less necessary is the sense of right, of justice embodied in the organized force of the State; no less necessary is the spirit of pity and compassion which animates the innumerable works of beneficence and charity."

"One thing is certain. The classes who exist in luxury, or in substantial comfort, have, as a rule, no conception of the depth of degradation, moral and physical, in which millions of underpaid toilers live and die. And the first step towards the redress of this great wrong of underpayment, is the clear exhibition of the two facts that it exists and that it is *wrong*, not, as the old Orthodox Political Economists taught, right. It is *wrong* that cheapness should be purchased at the cost of which I have exhibited some items.

And for that wrong the men and women who now constitute society,—little as most of them may be personally to blame,—have to answer."

All of us may dwell upon these thoughts with profit. When we are trying to cheapen the price of our purchases, when we find ourselves eager in the pursuit of "bargains," we may very well stop to ask ourselves at whose cost we are trying to profit, and whether we do not run the danger of cooperating in one of the sins which cry to heaven for vengeance,—the defrauding of the labourer of his wages.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor,—I came lately upon a prayer book entitled, "True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin," translated from the French of the Blessed de Monfort, with the "Imprimatur" of several Bishops, in the hands of a pupil of one of our convents, to whom it was given as a premium. Under heading "The Friends of the Cross," page 298, I find the following: "You have united together, Friends of the Cross, prepared for the conflict with the world, not by flying away from it like monks and nuns, for fear of being vanquished, etc., etc." Is this true and edifying? P. P.
June 23, 1905.

[To fly from the world from fear of being vanquished by it is a legitimate motive for becoming a monk or a nun, and there may be many who have been influenced by it in a greater or less degree. But to state or even insinuate that it is the only motive, or the prevailing motive, is to take a very narrow view of the matter, a view which our correspondent correctly calls neither true nor edifying. We have often felt a desire to destroy certain devotional books, and we do not hesitate to add the book in question,—or at least the passage quoted,—to the list we have in mind.—Ed. CASKET.]

D'ESCOSSE, C. B., JUNE 20TH, 1905.
To the Editor of the Casket:

For the last week or two the parish of D'Escosse has been the scene of much haste and preparation. The cause for all this work was the ceremony which is held annually in some one of the parishes of the Isle Madam and is called the procession. The procession is a survival of an old French custom, and consists in the passing of the Blessed Sacrament through the parts of the parish nearest the church. At 4 o'clock the procession left the church. In front was the cross, then came the banners of St. Cecilia, St. Joseph, Children of Mary, and Sacred Heart of Jesus. Following the banners were 160 children of the parish, each carrying a small banner, and directly behind was the beautiful banner of the Society of the Sacred Heart, which immediately preceded the canopy. Under the canopy was Fr. Chouinard carrying the Blessed Sacrament. He was ably assisted by Frs. Gallant and Robitaille of Arichat, and Fr. Robitaille of West Arichat. Behind the canopy came the parishioners of D'Escosse and many visitors from neighbouring parishes.

From the church the procession went to the first repository where Benediction was given by Fr. Chouinard. The other repositories were then visited and the same ceremony gone through. After the three repositories had been visited, the procession repaired to the church where Vespers and Benediction were sung.

The church was beautifully decorated with evergreen festoons and streamers, and was admired by all. Its beautiful appearance was a tribute to the good taste of the ladies of D'Escosse. The outside decorations were left to the men and were also very nice, the flags and arches presenting an appearance very pleasing to the eye.

But no description of the procession would be complete without reference to the work of our worthy pastor Fr. Treunet, whose zeal and energy in everything added greatly to the beauty of the procession. F.

Port Felix Welcomes its Native Priest.

To-day this sea-girt hamlet of Port Felix is gaily decorated with bunting in honour of the arrival home of the Revd. Abraham Boudreau, who was raised to the dignity of the priesthood on Sunday, June 18th.

The people of his native parish turned out en-masse to welcome home after his ordination one who is an honour to his aged parents and a credit to the community at large.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Capt. Hubert Boudreau of Port Felix. He is worthy of the highest encomiums for diligence and perseverance under difficulties. He entered college with meagre education at an age when more favoured youths are graduating. But by perseverance and strict application to duty he has succeeded in having himself enrolled as one of the noble clergy of this diocese. Naturally fitted for his chosen vocation, the duties of which he is now called upon to perform at an age of mature judgment, he will be a valuable addition to the number of good men who are labouring for the salvation of souls in this diocese. Assisted by the Revd. R. Beaton, he celebrated his first High Mass here on Tuesday and performed the sacred ceremony in a manner that touched the hearts of the parishioners, who are proud of having one from amongst them attain to the dignity of the priesthood.

In fact a glance at the late records of St. F. X. College will convince one that the students from those isolated harbours are able to compete with the best material from more enlightened localities. OBSERVER.
Port Felix, June 20th, 1905.

The steamers City of Rome and Linden collided last week in the St. Clair, opposite Tashmoo Park, and both were sunk. Two members of the crew of the Linden, the cook and his life, were drowned.

Chief Carpenter of Montreal has sent telegrams in all directions asking for the arrest of Louis Belair, until a few days the trusted teller of the Provincial Bank, St. Canegonde. Belair is accused of stealing \$3,200 from the bank. It is said he lost his money in speculation.

To Let at the Beach.
A most desirable summer residence containing nine rooms partly furnished, well suited for two families or for a person desiring to keep summer boarders, excellent bathing, boating and fishing. For further particulars, apply to,
MRS. ANGUS CHISHOLM,
Antigonish Harbor.

Notice of Meeting
The Annual Meeting of the Antigonish Farmers' Association will be held at the Court House, Antigonish, on Saturday, July 1st, at 10 a. m. An interesting session is promised. A full attendance of members is requested. A full list of members is on file. J. A. McLEOD, President, W. VINTEN, Secretary.

Horse - Shoeing and General Blacksmith Work.
The undersigned has opened a shop on St. Mary's St., near College St., and will be prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work promptly and in first-class style. Orders respectfully solicited.
A. McEACHERN,
Blacksmith.

A. KIRK & Co.
The Leading Dry Goods Store.

Newest Weaves in Fashionable Dress Fabrics = = =

We have a large variety of handsome dress materials to show you in many kinds, colours, and prices. We believe you will find just the material you want and the price you want to pay. Voiles and lustrés are the most popular fabrics.

Black Panama Voiles, 42 in. wide, at 60, 80, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50
Brown, Navy and Grey Panama Voiles, 42 in., at 60, 1.00 1.25
Black Lustres, 42 in. wide, at - - - 50c to 1.25 yd
Navy, Brown and Red Lustres, - - - 50c to 1.00

Jackets, Costumes, Skirts.
Our spring showing of these garments is the finest to be seen. One view of them will convince you of that fact.

Spring Jackets.
A stylish range of tailored Jackets. The pretty fawn shades are all the go, and we show them in all goods. Prices from - - - 5.00 to 12.00

Tailored Costumes
We are sure to suit you if you want a nobby costume, (all colours, all sizes). Prices from - 10.00 to 20.00

Cloth Skirts
We are showing a large range in all colours and materials. Prices from - - - 1.50 to 10.00

Beautiful Silk Waists.
We feel confident that our range of Silk Waists will please every woman that sees them. The prices we have marked them at are very low for such excellent waists. Seeing them will prove what we say.
Pretty White China Silk Waists, three rows of wide tucks and hemstitching on front, also lace insertion. Price 2.25

Ladies' Waterproofs.
Our stock of Ladies' Waterproofs is now complete, and comprises the latest London productions in the newest materials and shades.

Ask for Perrin's "Auto" Gloves.
Made of chrome tanned waterproof dogskin, easy fitting and washable.

Lace Curtains
Sterling values in Lace Curtains. Hardly a home that will not want some room refurbished with lace curtains during the turnover of things while housecleaning.
Special Curtain Value: Nottingham lace, good pattern, 54 in. wide, 3 1/2 yds long at - - - 1.25

We have complete lines in all kinds of House Furnishings.
Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

A. KIRK & CO.

General News.

Elmer Young, Hattie Hatfield and little Elma Young are held at Digby as witnesses, in the infanticide case.

Sackville, N. B., had a \$15,000 fire on Monday destroying the wood working plant owned by S. Copp & Co.

Hope Young and Kingsley Melanson, charged with murdering a child at Plympton, Digby Co., have been sent up for trial.

The report of the census of Winnipeg by the directory company has been made public and shows that the population of Winnipeg is 78,367.

Rioting took place at Warsaw and Lodz the past week. Reports state that a great many people were shot down by the Cossacks. The difficulty is to get reliable figures in such cases.

S. H. Pelton, K. C., of Yarmouth, N. S., is going to Montevideo at the instance of the Canadian Government to get all facts pertaining to the seizure of the sealing schooner Agnes G. Donohue, of Halifax, and the imprisonment of her captain and crew. The Captain received a severe sentence, also the officers.

Indian Secretary Brodrick, on presenting the Indian budget in the British house of commons said it was his duty to ask the house to increase the charge for military services by about \$12,000,000. He contended that the main reason for which the military forces of the country were now organized was the defense of India.

The Springhill strike is over. The men started work on the 22nd. The management sent for the committee of Pioneer Lodge and told them that a position awaited Hyatt at the dump-institution or at the stables. The committee called a special meeting and presented their report. Hyatt chose the position at the stables, and the lodge declared the strike off.

The most important discussion of the year has taken place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the estimates of the departments of the Navy and Marine in which Admiral Mirabello asks for an increase of \$80,000,000 in agreement with the previous Ministry of Signor Jolitta for the speedy construction of battleships, cruisers and submarines, and for the defence of the coast, especially at Genoa, Venice, Ancona and Bari.

The department of finance has lately issued a bulky volume of 600 pages giving a list of unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of Canada. The Bank of Montreal reports nearly \$70,000 as unclaimed balances. The Bank of New Brunswick over \$40,000. The Canadian Bank of Commerce \$27,000. The Royal Bank of Canada \$22,000. The Bank of Nova Scotia about \$48,000 and so on down the list until the total aggregates \$200,000.

At New York, June 23, two men were killed by lightning, eight persons seriously hurt, and considerable property damaged, as the result of a severe storm, which swept New York and the surrounding country. Following hours of great heat and humidity the storm broke with intense violence, and more than one half an inch of rain fell in thirteen minutes. The electrical display continued intermittently over a wide territory for hours. A similar storm passed over New England on Monday afternoon last. Electrical systems were damaged and interrupted in operations. Property suffered also.

After the matter had been discussed by the British cabinet and in consequence of the widespread dissatisfaction at the suggestion that the investigation of the South African army stores scandal would be submitted to a select committee of the house of commons, Premier Balfour announced that the government had decided to appoint a real committee to inquire into the scandal. The house voted the late speaker, Mr. Gully, \$20,000 yearly on his retirement, so as to enable him to fittingly maintain the title which the King intends to bestow upon him.

There is no change in the situation relative to Morocco. The latest report from Berlin intimates that Germany will not recede from the position she has taken regarding the proposed conference. This will not be satisfactory to France, nor will it be pleasing to Great Britain, whose sympathies are with France in this matter. At the very worst, however, there does not seem to be any reason why there should be more than wordy war over the matter, although sensational statements are being sent broadcast as to the massing of troops on the borders of Germany and France.

Moncton has never been so profoundly moved as on Friday evening when it became known that Rev. Father Meahan, who for twenty-three years has been pastor of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church, had passed away very suddenly in his room at his home. Father Meahan had been in poor health for two or three years past and spent the greater part of the winter with Bishop Casey, of St. John, visiting Rome and the Holy Land. He returned much improved and set about with his old-time vigor in the work of the church, which included the erection of a home for children and aged people on St. Mary's Hill, to cost forty or fifty thousand dollars. He had been about town as usual Friday and at two o'clock that afternoon made a sick call, retiring to his room with instructions that he be called at five o'clock, it being his intention to attend a banquet at St. Joseph's College, that evening. The housekeeper, on going to his room, found him apparently dead and physicians, when hastily summoned, confirmed the worst.

Market.—our market is well-supplied with choice beef, lamb, mutton, veal, salmon, cod, and the best sugar cured hams and bacon, Bonner's.

Personals.

Miss M. Kell returned to her home in Antigonish from Boston last week.

Willie B. McIsaac, of Antigonish Harbour, left Tuesday for Hedy, B. C.

Rev. M. A. MacAdam went to Grand Mira, C. B., last Friday. He will return home to-morrow.

Miss Annie McDonald of Maryvale, Ant., left recently for Boston, having fully recovered her health.

Dr. C. D. Clough, dentist, is opening an office in Inverness, and will locate there permanently. Dr. Clough was a student of St. F. College during the past year, and has many friends in Town.

Mr. John T. Carroll, who was lately called to his home at S. W. Margaree, to attend the funeral of his mother, spent a few hours in Town on Monday on his way to New York, where he has been residing for some years.

Mr. D. Fraser, St. Joseph's, Ant., and his son were passengers by last Saturday's train for Boston. The latter is returning to Colorado after visiting his native home, and his father is accompanying him as far as Boston.

Alphonsus R. Donohue, son of E. Donohue of Halifax, was one of seven on whom the degree of A. M. was conferred at Georgetown university, Washington, on the 15th inst. He also succeeded in winning a cash prize of \$65, donated for the highest average in the post-graduate course. Mr. Donohue attended St. F. X. College, graduating from that institution last year.

Cape Breton Notes.

The first shipment of steel rails shipped by the Dominion Steel Company went through to Montreal on Monday. It consisted of thirty tons, and is intended for the Grand Trunk.

Present indications at Sydney Mines with smatterings of information gleaned from officials at the offices and other sources lead to the conclusion that the large interests and holdings of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. at Trenton are about to be abandoned and merged into the greater concern which has been installed at Sydney Mines during the past two or three years.

Stipendiary W. R. Hearn gave his decision on Thursday in the case of The Cape Breton Electric Co. for violation of the Alien Labor law in bringing A. J. Bemis to Sydney under contract. The defendants were found guilty and fined \$200 and costs. George Low was the informant in the case.

Mrs. Dora Collins, a much respected resident of North Sydney, died suddenly at the residence of her son-in-law Dennis Lamie, Pleasant street, on Thursday evening last. Mrs. Collins did not enjoy very good health of late, but was able to be about as usual. She attended service at St. Joseph's church on Thursday evening, and while on her way home was taken ill. Medical aid was summoned, but she passed away about 10 o'clock.

What might have proved a shocking tragedy occurred at the Sydney hotel stables, at Sydney, on June 21st, when James Ramon rushed at John R. King, while backing a horse out of the stable, with a pitchfork, plunging two prongs to the depth of an inch into his forehead, the other entering the top of the head. King released himself only to get another stab of the murderous weapon about the neck and shoulder. King then ran into the hotel, but was chased by his assailant, who came near prodding him again, this time in the body. Had he succeeded, it would probably have terminated fatally, but as it is, the wounds are quite serious. When Ramon was arrested in a nearby stable he still had the pitchfork with him, its prongs covered with blood. On being brought to the police station Ramon admitted his guilt and appeared to gloat over it. He said, even if it had been a sledge hammer instead of a pitchfork, he would have done the same. He said that King had been telling lies about him and he had heard of it only the night before.

FARM FOR SALE.

That excellent Farm owned by Thomas W. Chisholm, situated at Meadow Green, about three miles from Railway Station, well known as the Old Meadow Green Farm.

It consists of 160 acres, 45 acres of which is excellent intervalle, yielding hay of prime quality.

It contains excellent Hardwood, Timber, Poles, etc.

It has two large Barns and a Dwelling House, all in good repair.

For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS W. CHISHOLM,
147 Cambridge street,
Charlestown, Mass.

Or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM
Beauley, Antigonish

WOOL WOOL

A large quantity of Tub Washed Wool wanted and Butter in exchange for Goods. Highest cash price allowed in exchange for the following:

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S, SUITS, PANTS, RAIN COATS, OVERALLS, TRUNKS, VALISES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, TIES, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.

All Goods marked in plain figures at lowest CASH VALUE. Also Cash paid for Wool. Inspection and Enquiries Solicited.

PALACE CLOTHING CO.,
MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

Among the Advertisers.

HIGHEST cash price paid for wool at R. J. McDonald's.

Wanted, good fat sheep, ewes and wethers, also good veal calves, T. J. Bonner.

LOST, on the Harbor Road, on Monday, a gold watch. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Whidden's store.

We carry an unsurpassed line of 25 varieties of fancy biscuit, 10 to 25c per lb., also prunes, jams and jellies, in wood glass and tin packages. Bonner's grocery.

All are invited to attend the Salmon Dinner at Bayfield Beach on July 1st for the benefit of the Immaculate Conception Church, Heatherton. Amusements will include boating, etc., dinner, 25 cents; lunch 15 cents. If the weather is unfavorable on the 1st, it will be held first fine day.

DEATHS

At Tracadie, on the 23rd inst., REBECCA BOWIE, aged 79 years. R. I. P.

At the Nova Scotia Hospital, on the 22nd inst., aged 67 years, DAN, MCGILLIVRAY, carpenter, of Brighton, Mass., where he leaves a widow and two sons. Deceased was a native of Dunmaglass, this county. May his soul rest in peace.

At the Ridge, June 23, fortified by the last rites of the Church, ALEXANDER GILLIS, aged 80 years, leaving a sorrowing widow, one son and one daughter to mourn for a good pious husband and father. May his soul rest in peace.

At S. W. Margaree, 14th June, 1905, of pneumonia, MRS. CATHERINE CARROLL, aged 63 years. She was the daughter of the late John McLellan (Big), of Broad Cove Shore. Her husband, TIMOTHY CARROLL, died 21 years ago. A family of 3 sons and 1 daughter survive her. She lived a virtuous life and died a happy death. R. I. P.

At the Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, on the 26th inst., MRS. DANIEL BOYD, of Big Marsh, Ant., a daughter of the late Joseph McDonald, McArara's Brook, aged 40 years. She leaves a sorrowful husband, one brother and seven sisters to mourn her loss. Her remains were taken to Maryvale for interment. May she rest in peace.

On June 16th, at Sheet Harbor, Halifax Co., GEORGE MCINNIS, beloved child of DANIEL and HANNAH MCINNIS, at the age of ten years. The deceased lad was remarkably bright, and his early demise will merit for his sorrowing parents the sympathy of all. The funeral was held at St. Peter's Church on the 12th inst., the altar boys acting as pall bearers for their deceased comrade.

At Caledonia, Antigonish Co., on the 21st inst., aged 36 years, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, MARY, wife of RODERICK MACPHERSON and daughter of the late Colla Macdonald. The deceased by her amiable disposition and many christian virtues merited the esteem and respect of her many friends and acquaintances. She leaves a husband and four young children to mourn the loss of a fondly loved wife and mother. May her soul rest in peace!

At Briley Brook, on June 23rd, SARAH, daughter of the late DONALD MCGADAM of that place, aged 42 years. Deceased was a lady of sterling worth, a kind and peaceful friend and a good Christian. She had been ailing for some time, and the end was not unexpected. She bore her illness with true Christian fortitude and died, consoled by the rites of our Holy Church, of which she was always a most worthy member. She leaves two brothers and two sisters to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At Long Point, C. B., on June 12th, ALEXANDER CHISHOLM (Alex.'s son), aged 82 years, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church he passed away to reap the reward of an upright and virtuous life. Deceased pursued the fishing business for many years at Bay St. George, Nfld., and was very successful. His edifying Christian character and benevolence to those in need will long live in the memory of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. R. I. P.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

DOMINION DAY,
JULY 1, 1905.

Return tickets will be sold to all stations

One Class, One Way Fare,
(made to end in 0 or 5)

Good going June 30, July 1, 2 and 3. Good for return until July 4, 1905.

For excursion fares to points on other railways apply to nearest ticket agent.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

Clearance Sale
—OF—
Cloth, Yarn, Flannels, Druggets, Etc.

Owing to the position of Manager of the HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE having been accepted by D. G. Whidden, it becomes necessary to close out the large stock of the above-mentioned lines carried in the well known Woolen Mill Store at the West End, by D. G. Whidden & Co., and goods will be sold at very low prices at the old stand, in exchange for wool, or for cash.

The goods must be sold, and some rare bargains will be given. Don't forget the old stand, good goods, low prices to clear, and highest prices for wool.

A Full Stock of Yarns, newly made, of the very best quality.

D. G. WHIDDEN & Co.
Antigonish, May 12, 1905.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Paid-Up Capital, \$8,700,000 Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President
B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

118 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.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

An Important Sale of Woman's Silk Blouses.

Two lots of Black, White and Colored Silk Shirt Waists in perfect condition and a variety of styles at a third to a half below regular price.

AT \$2.50:

This lot consists of twenty-eight Taneline and Jap Silk Blouses that were regularly sold at 3.75, 4.00 and 4.25. All sizes in black from 34 to 42. All sizes in white from 34 to 40

AT \$3.50:

This lot contains a wide assortment to choose from—all sizes except 38,—in Black, White and a few Colored Taffeta Silk, the former prices were \$5.75, 7.35 and 8.50.

Summer Suits for Men

Some day soon you'll get a sudden dislike for the suit you're wearing. It will feel too heavy for the hot days. Then you'll want the new one ready to put on or be uncomfortable till you get it.

New Arrivals

in this department, make a satisfactory selection a simple matter, not only suits but separate coats of Lustre and Linen, White and Fancy Vests and a lot of new Shirts, Ties and other furnishings for men, who are particular about what they wear, about the fit, the style, the shape, the finish and withal the price.



Summer Suits for Boys

How to clothe the boy at a reasonable outlay is a problem we can help you solve just now.

Come on in and let us show you why ours is the best wearing, best made, and best looking clothing for the money in Town.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

"King Baby Belongs"
BABY'S OWN SOAP
 Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
 Makes any skin like
 Baby's
 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
 MONTREAL.
 No other Soap is just as good 313

THE WORLD OVER
 Thousands of Mothers
 are using
DR. CODERRE'S
INFANTS' SYRUP

For Children's Ailments, you cannot but admit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is claimed for it. It is safe, pleasant and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and stomach troubles.

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

In purchasing, see that Dr. Coderre's signature and portrait is on every wrapper. Beware of the many SYRUPS put up in a similar form and made to look like Dr. Coderre's.

Price, 25cts. per bottle, or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,
 A FAMILY REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

On Which side of the Desk are You ?

The man before the desk is paid wages for labor. The man behind the desk is paid salary for knowledge.

Where are You ?

Our courses qualify for an increase in salary. Send for further information to

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
 Chartered Accountants.
 Maritime Business Colleges,
 HALIFAX AND NEW GLASGOW.

SENSATION

The pure bred Hackney Stallion "Sensation," Canadian H. H. S. B. No. 176 has taken four first prizes and two diplomas for being the best Hackney Stallion exhibited at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition. Is an exceedingly handsome horse, four years old. Has the very best of feet and limbs, his action is all that can be desired in a horse, his colour is a beautiful dark chestnut, he stands 16.1 hands high and weighs 1250 lbs.

Will stand for service at subscriber's stables Church St., Antigonish, during the present season.

TERMS:—To insure, \$10.00, payable when mare proves with foal; Season, \$8.00 payable 1st Aug. 4, 1905; Single, \$5.00, payable at time of service.

The two year old Stallion

"Fairmont Swell,"
 bred by "Colten Swell," will stand for a very limited service at same stables.

TERMS:—Season \$5.00, payable 1st August, 1905; Single \$3.00, payable at time of service. All mares at owner's risk. Insured mares changing ownership will be considered as being with foal.

R. D. KIRK, Proprietor.
HOWARD McNAIR, Attendant in Charge.

Seeds! Seeds!

Just received, fresh stock of choice

Field and Garden Seeds
 Comprising
 WHITE RUSSIAN,
 RED AND WHITE FIFE
 WHEAT
 BANNER, SENSATION
 AND 20TH CENTURY
 OATS.
 TWO AND SIX ROWED
 BARLEY, PEAS, TARES
 AND CORN.
 Finest Quality TIMOTHY
 and CLOVER SEED.

Also a full stock of
GARDEN SEEDS.

C. B. Whidden & Son
 Head of Main St.
 ANTIGONISH, N. S.

This is the ideal beverage for everybody.

Cowan's
Cocoa and Chocolate

Drink it often and have good health.

Faith Against Sight.
 BY NEWMAN.

"As it was in the days of Lot, so shall it be also in the day of the Son of Man."

The world has cycles in its course, when all that once has been, is acted o'er again:—Not by some fated law, which need appal; Our faith, or binds our deeds as with a chain; But by men's separate sins, which blended still The same bad round fulfill.

Then fear ye not, though Gallio's scorn ye see, And soft-clad nobles count you mad, true hearts! These are the fig-tree's signs:—rough deeds must be, Trials and crimes: so learn ye well your parts. Once more to plough the earth it is decreed, And scatter wide the seed.

How Japan is Governed.

The government of Japan was formed in conscious and avowed imitation of the governments of the great constitutional monarchies of western Europe. In constructing their government, as in building their army, the statesmen of Japan adopted Germany as their principal model. But while in legal theory Japan's political institutions, national and local, are most like those of Germany, to no small degree in theory and to a still larger degree in their practical operation her institutions resemble those of her friend and ally, England. The framers of the Japanese constitution meant that their country's ministers should, like the German chancellor, be responsible to the emperor. In practice the ministers have become, or are rapidly becoming, responsible to the imperial diet. The constitution provides that the local governments of Japan shall, like those of Prussia, be directly and effectively subordinated to the central power. In practice the Japanese have acquired considerable control over their local affairs, and they seem disposed to extend this control until in the measure of true local self-government they enjoy they shall equal Anglo-Saxons.

The Japanese imperial constitution was promulgated Feb. 11, 1889. The first election under it took place July 4, 1890. The first session of the imperial diet opened Nov. 29, 1890. "The empire of Japan," says the constitution, "shall be reigned over and governed by a line of emperors unbroken for ages eternal." While the emperor is "the head of the empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty," he consents to exercise them "according to the provisions of the present constitution." The emperor makes laws "with the consent of the legislative diet." In case of urgent necessity he issues imperial ordinances in place of laws when the diet is not sitting; but if these ordinances are not approved by the diet when it meets they become invalid for the future. The emperor also exercises all the powers which are usually intrusted to the chief executive of a constitutional state, and several powers which commonly are not intrusted to such an executive. Acting in a consultative capacity to the emperor is his privy council, which is appointed by him, and advises him in important matters of state. He has another and a unique advisory body in the "elder statesmen," who are unknown to the constitution, and even to the laws, but who exert an important influence upon Japanese public policy. The present chief of the "elder statesmen" is Marquis Ito, who framed the constitution and is the real father of modern Japan.

While the privy council and the "elder statesmen" are the emperor's "highest resort of counsel," they do not directly participate in the work either of administration or of legislation. The government is carried on, both theoretically and in fact, by the cabinet. The cabinet has a president, who is prime minister, and eleven other members, the ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, of the interior, of justice, of war, of the navy, of education, of agriculture and commerce, and of communications. The minister of the interior, like the officials bearing the same title in France, Germany, and Russia, has oversight of the subordinate governments. The minister of communications has supervision of the postoffice, telegraph, telephone, and railway systems and of all other systems of transportation and communication, most of which are owned and operated by the government.

For several years after the new government was organized the ministers were both constitutionally and practically responsible to the emperor. In 1896, however, the elements which opposed the policies of the cabinet then in office, and the elements that favored them, crystallized into fairly regular and definite parties, and in 1898 the "opposition" became so largely in the majority in the chambers and made such aggressive and effective war upon the ministers that they were constrained to resign. Since then it has been considered an unwritten law that when a cabinet loses the confidence and support of the chambers it must make way for a cabinet whose policies the chambers approve. The ministries of the army and navy, however, have been taken out of politics, and their heads do not change when a cabinet resigns.

The imperial diet, or legislature, consists of two houses—a house of peers and a house of commons. The house of peers is composed of male members of the royal house, of princes and marquises, of counts, viscounts, and barons elected by the members of their orders, of persons appointed by the emperor for erudition or services to the state, and of persons elected from each fu and ken. Its membership is about 300. The house of representatives is composed of 360 members, who must be 30 years old,

who are chosen for four years, and a fixed number of whom are returned from each electoral district. Voters must be 25 years old, and must pay a land tax \$10 per year or other taxes amounting to \$20 per year. The ministers attend the sessions of the houses and take part freely in the debates; and most projects of legislation originate with them. The diet has complete control over the finances, and it must be assembled every year.

For local administration Japan is divided into seventy-two ken and three fu, or prefectures, which roughly correspond to American states. The prefectures are subdivided into shi (municipalities) and gun (counties). Each prefecture has a governor, an assembly elected by the people, and a council elected by the assembly, whose duty it is to advise the governor. Each county has a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, and each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council. The main business of the assemblies of the local governments is to counsel about the budget of local expenses and about the manner of raising taxes.

There are four kinds of courts in Japan, the local court, the district or provincial court, the court of appeal, and finally the supreme court. The judicial system, like the judicial systems of Germany and France, is much centralized, and is under the supervision of the minister of justice. In 1897 a wholly new code, modeled on the code Napoleon, was adopted.

—S. O. D. in Chicago Tribune.

A Diplomatist's Notebook.

I have been glancing over the pages of the book of reminiscences which has just been published by Mr. Andrew White, the very well-known American man of letters and diplomatist, who represented his country for so long a time at St. Petersburg. One of the most interesting portraits in his picture gallery is that of the terrible man who, as Procurator of the Synod, has been responsible for most of the dreadful tyranny which has characterized the Government in recent years. Pobedonostzeff represents to all of us tyranny, civil and religious, in its most abominable shape; and yet, curious to say, this awful man is very human in appearance, and, in fact, bears in his exterior no resemblance whatever to the image one would form of an Inquisitor. Here is Mr. White's portrait of the great persecutor:

During my recent stay in Germany he visited me at the Berlin Embassy. He was, as of old, apparently gentle, kindly, interested in literature, not interested to any great extent in current Western politics. This gentle, kindly manner of his brought back forcibly to my mind a remark of one of the most cultivated women I met in Russia, a princess of ancient lineage, who ardently desired reasonable reforms, and who, when I mentioned to her that Pobedonostzeff was weary of political life and was about to retire from office in order to devote himself to literary pursuits, said: "Don't, I beg you, tell me that; for I have always noticed that, whenever such a report is circulated, it is followed by some new scheme of his, even more infernal than those preceding it."

Another story is of a lighter kind; it helps one to form an idea of the multifariousness of the duties which the representative of a democratic country is expected to perform.

One morning the mail brought me a large packet filled with little squares of cheap cotton cloth; I was greatly puzzled to know their purpose until, a few days later, there came a letter which, with changes of proper names, ran as follows:

"Sir,—We are going to have a fancy fair for the benefit of the Church in this town and we are getting ready some autograph bed quilts. I have sent you a package of small squares of cotton cloth, which please take to the Emperor William and his wife, also to Prince Bismarck and the other princes and leading persons of Germany, asking them to write their names on them and send them to me as soon as possible.

"Yours truly,"—

"P. S.—Tell them to be sure to write their names in the middle of the pieces for fear their autograph may get sewed in."—M. A. P.

Just What Everyone Should Do.

Mr. J. T. Barber of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand ready for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used." Sold by all druggists.

Farm for Sale or to Let

The subscribers offer for sale or to let the farm owned by the late Daniel Gillis at Glen Road.

For particulars apply to
McISAAC & CHISHOLM,
 Barristers,
 Antigonish, N. S., May 10th, 1905

INVERNESS IMPERIAL HOTEL,
 INVERNESS, C. B.

New House. Airy Rooms. Nice Sea View. Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water. Sample Rooms and Stabling in connection.

L. J. MacEachern, Prop.

ARE YOU
 thinking of buying a suit of clothes or a pair of pants?
 Perhaps you are tired buying Readmade Clothing, it has turned out so unsatisfactorily in the past; but you haven't tried

HUMPHREY'S CLOTHING.

IT IS MADE TO WEAR.

We take pure Wool and make it into the very best of cloth; you know what our cloth is, for thousands of yards of it have been sold in this County, giving satisfaction every time; then we manufacture this Cloth into Men's and Boys'

READYMADE CLOTHING,

of the very latest designs, well made and well trimmed. This means that HUMPHREY'S CLOTHING must be good, yet we do not ask high prices for it.

HAVE YOU WOOL
 to sell, either in exchange for CLOTHING, TWEED, FLANNEL, DRUGGET, YARN, OR FOR CASH?
 If you have, do not dispose of it without first seeing us; this will be in your own interest, for we are prepared to pay the highest price for Wool.

HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE
D. G. WHIDDEN, Manager.
 Antigonish, June 27, 1905.

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

Francis Drake's Beverage
 WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED AT FACTORY PRICES

GINGER ALE,
 CREAM SODA,
 CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
 SARSAPARILLA,
 ORANGE CIDER,
 FRUIT SYRUPS,

LEMONADE,
 KLUB SODA,
 ORANGE PHOSPHATE,
 LEMON SOUR,
 IRONBREW,
 LIME JUICE,
 VINO, etc., etc.,

N. B. PICNICS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GET QUOTATIONS FROM ME.

J. H. STEWART, Agent Francis Drake,
 NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

What is the difference between a hanging and electrocution? It is the difference between a raisin' and a current.—Current Literature.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale that excellent and conveniently situated farm at Linwood, containing 250 acres. About 100 acres is under good cultivation, 75 or 80 acres under pasture with a never-failing supply of water. The balance is wooded with hard and soft wood. It has two good houses, three barns and out houses. It is a beautiful spot, bounded by the waters of the Harbour of Linwood and St. George's Bay. A good bargain may be expected, as the subscriber is about to remove to Southern California to join some members of her family, who reside there. For further particulars apply to

MRS. THOMAS L. KINNEY,
 Linwood, June 7th, 1905

PRINCE OF ANNICK

This fine Clyde Stallion, four years old, colour dark brown, a most serviceable general purpose horse, will stand the season of 1905 at the stable of T. Dowdale Kirk, Antigonish, Tuesday, May 10th and Saturday, May 25, and every following Tuesday and Saturday till August; at John R. McDonald's Barn, Heatherton, Wednesday forenoon, June 7th, and every Wednesday forenoon thereafter till August; at the barn of Thomas Tremble, Tracadie, Thursday, June 1, and each Thursday following till August; at the owner's barn at Bayfield, every Monday, Wednesday after noon and Friday forenoon.

TERMS:—Single service, \$3.00. Season, \$5.00. To insure, \$7.00. One dollar down, balance when mare proves in foal. Mares changing owners to be considered in foal. All mares at owners' risk.

THOMAS W. TAYLOR,
 JOHN A. TAYLOR, Groom.

RIBBONMAN.

The English thoroughbred stallion Ribbonman was imported by the Government in 1900. He is the only blue horse east of Truro. His sire is Selby, dam Vestalia by Minting; English stud-book certificate, No. 27; Vol. XIX Terms; Ten dollars when mare proves with foal.

Owner, DR. A. BOSS,
 Avondale, Pictou Co., N. S.
 June 24th, 1905.

SHAMROCK

The young stallion "Shamrock" will stand the remainder of the season of 1905 at the barn of the subscriber.

"Shamrock" is 2 years old, stands 16 hands high and weighs 1325 lbs. He is sired by the Norman French stallion "Bradford." His dam is a "Barrister" mare with exceptionally good action.

Parties wishing to breed for draft purposes should see this promising young horse before making arrangements elsewhere.

Terms: \$3.00 per mare. Insured mares changing ownership considered to be with foal.

P. WALL,
 Owner and Groom.
 Glen Alpine, June 29, 1905.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

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

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET
 are some of the nicest

HAMS.
 ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING.
JOHN FRASER, Manager

Farm for Sale.

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

C. E. GREGORY, Barrister,
 Antigonish.

NOTICE.

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

C. ERESNT GREGORY,
 Solicitor of Miss Alice Whelan.

ALL PURPOSE STALLION.
DON BASHAW.
 Race Record, 2:34.

That handsome and general purpose Stallion "Don Bashaw" will stand for service during the season of 1905 at stable of the Old Queen Hotel, Antigonish, on Mondays and Tuesdays forenoons and Saturdays (all days, Thursdays and Fridays at stable of Thomas G. Kirk, Lower South River.

Don is colour Jet Black, stands 14 hands high, and weighs 1330 lbs. He is sired by Bashaw Czar, a son of Bashaw Prince, well known in Nova Scotia. His granddam was a thoroughbred Morgan mare raised on the Government Stock Farm, in P. E. I., and his dam was sired by Don Swift.

All mares at their owners' risk. Season ending Aug. 1, 1905.

Terms: Single service \$1, payable at time of service; season \$5, payable at close of season. Insurance \$10, payable when mare proves in foal.

THOMAS G. KILEY, Owner,
 Lower South River.

North-

the new Canadian...

the plains, the west are the snowy heights of the Rockies...

to the west are the snowy heights of the Rockies...

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ing millions on millions on extensions, maintenance and improvements and yet it cannot keep up with its growing business.

The tide of immigration is now set to the Canadian Northwest. It is flowing hither from Texas and Tennessee, from Utah, Washington and California; from Galicia, Finland, and Sicily.

There is an Italian, whom the greed of princes and the avarice of public officials drove into exile. He owns a ranch of a thousand acres and he grows 20,000 bushels of wheat yearly and sells fine steers for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets.

But the wilderness of the Canadian Northwest is changing fast. It is even now dotted with homes surrounded with groves and gardens.

It is good to have lived in an age like this and seen the developments of such a country. They all make for the betterment and the happiness of mankind.

It is, after all, the simple romance of the log cabin, and not the exotic romance of Parisian life that gives forth the healthy perfume, and it is the labor and the love of the hundred million folk who will yet people these Northwestern plains that will enrich Canada most and make her a great and prosperous and maybe a peerless nation.

Douglas Jerrold's Impromptu. T. P. O'Connor says Douglas Jerrold's impromptus are the smartest he can recall. They have all the special merit of that brevity which is the soul of wit.

Well, Jerrold, my dear boy, what is going on? "I am," retorted Jerrold, shooting past like an arrow from a bow. Asked to contribute to a third subscription which was being got up for a reckless grub street writer, Jerrold cried impatiently, "how much does the fellow want this time?"

For you see, he lives at Collingwood, Ont., or Monday, in a five which has a shed and the sheds and what is the Grand Trunk railway.

THE EASTERN HANDBOOK FOR 1902 is the most complete and valuable guide for the farmer, merchant, and traveler in a lot of 25 for postage. Address Tollet-Box to Mrs. Montreal.

The Confraternity of the Happy Death,

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ST. JOSEPH, IN THE MONASTERY OF LITTLE CLAIRVAUX, TRACADIE, ANTIQUONISH CO., CANADA.

With approbation of the Right Reverend John Cameron, Bishop.

STATUTES OF THE CONFRATERNITY.

I. To participate in the privileges of this Confraternity it will be necessary for each member to be inscribed on a Register kept at the head office in the Monastery of Little Clairvaux.

II. Members of the Confraternity will participate in all the merits satisfactory and impetratory, of the Religions of Little Clairvaux, such as the Divine Office, Masses celebrated every day in the Monastery, Rosary recited every day by each religious, all their penitential works, such as fasts, manual labour, and, in general, all their spiritual and corporal mortifications offered to God for obtaining a happy death for themselves and the associated members.

III. According to the resources of the Confraternity, by means of gifts, contributions and offerings, will permit, several Masses will be said in the Monastery to obtain from God, by the intercession of St. Joseph, a happy death for all our brethren or associated members.

IV. Ladies are admitted into this Confraternity under the same conditions and with the same privileges as gentlemen, and so are children also.

V. According as means will permit one or two Masses will be said each month for deceased associated members of whose death notice shall be sent to the head office.

The following notice was posted up recently in an art exhibition in Tokio, Japan: "No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in; if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick, and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from thevelly."

It was a New England county fair, and two women a little beyond middle-age were seated under a shade tree by the entrance gate, when one was heard to say to the other: "So you've been out to St. Louis to the big Exposition. How did you like it?" "Well, I enjoyed it first rate—better than I expected to. You see, I didn't care nothing about goin' in the first place, but Silas he was dead set with him—said he wouldn't go unless I did—so I went just to git him off, for I could see that he wanted to go the worst way. An' I was real glad I went, in the end, for when we found that St's own cousin, Luella Day, lived within sixty miles of St. Louis we concluded to go out an' make them a visit, an' we did have a real nice time. She give me a new receipt for makin' marmalade out o' green grapes an' another one for tomato pie. You wouldn't think tomatoes would make a pie fit to eat, but you'd be surprised to know just how good a pie they will make. Then one day while we was in the art room at the fair a woman come in with a brown Henrietty cloth dress an' cape, an' it give me an idee of just how to make over my brown Henrietty cloth this fall. An' a woman I fell in with one day when I was resting in the shade on a bench told me how to take all kinds of grease spots out of any kind of goods, and a woman in one place where cooking demonstrations were being given told me how to make lovely batter cakes out of stale bread an' oatmeal flour. I've an learn in my motto, so, after all, I was kind o' glad I went, but, for real enjoyment, I don't think the St. Louis show begins to come up to our county fair."

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

Team Waggon and Carriages. I have just purchased a lot of Team Waggon, different sizes, and can sell same at bargain prices. Have also a car-load of the reliable Nova Scotia Carriage Co.'s Goods. These are built to suit the width of our roads, are Strong, Stylish, comfortable and durable. F. R. TROTTER.



The Sunlight Maids are always through their wash at twelve o'clock.

Sunlight Soap

With ordinary soap a woman has to work so hard and so long on wash day she has no time for preparing any of the family meals. Wash day is a trial, and the good wife faces each with a sigh of despair.

5c. FIVE CENTS 5c. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

A cook is only as good as the flour she uses. A poor cook can make better bread with ROYAL HOUSEHOLD Flour than a good cook can with poor flour.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD recipes make bake day the pleasantest day of the week.

There are two kinds of flour, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD and the kind that has not been purified by electricity.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD Flour is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat—inferior for flour making.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

THE EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000. DIRECTORS: J. Y. PAYZANT, President, W. A. BLADE, Vice Pres., HON. W. M. CHISHOLM, A.C.F., S. M. BROOKFIELD, G. S. CAMPBELL, W. J. CLAYTON, M. A. CURRY, M. D., H. N. WALLACE. J. A. CLARK, Manager. 187 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX, N.S.

Now is the Time to prepare for those midnight attacks of Summer Complaint, Cholera Dysentery or Diarrhea accompanied by those dreadful CRAMPS. There is but one remedy that will cure both at once, and that is PENELETON'S PANACEA. DIRECTIONS: 1/2 Teaspoonful of Panacea, 2 Teaspoonful of Sugar, 1 cup of Milk, and fill the cup up with boiling water. Sip slowly, and take frequently, if the case has become very severe before you procure the Panacea place flannels wrung out of hot water and Panacea upon the stomach. No Experimenting when Pendleton's Panacea is used, has proved sure for nearly a Century. PRICE 25 CTS., AT ALL STORES.

J. H. McDOUGALL, Marble, Granite, Freestone, Monuments, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. BOX 474. I have just purchased a lot of Team Waggon, different sizes, and can sell same at bargain prices. Have also a car-load of the reliable Nova Scotia Carriage Co.'s Goods. These are built to suit the width of our roads, are Strong, Stylish, comfortable and durable. F. R. TROTTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Picnic—Fairmont.
 I. C. R. Excursion
 Humphrey Clothing
 Biz Pic-Nic—Irish Cove
 Cow Strayed—F. R. Trotter
 Farm for Sale—G. E. Harris
 Teacher Wanted—H. M. Andrews

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS crowded out.
EXAMINATION paper, pens, etc., at C. J. McDonald's bookstore.

WALDREN'S PHOTO STUDIO will be open from July 14th to July 8th.

A FEW COPIES of "The Sacrifice of the Mass" by the Very Rev. Dr. Macdonald, V. G., on sale at this office. Price, postpaid, 65 cents.

THE REV. C. BRADY, who for the past two years and a half was Curate at Sydney, has been made pastor of Port Morien and Broughton.

DR. COX, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, July 4th and 5th.

ATTENTION is directed to the picnic and bazaar, to be held July 1st, 3rd and 4th at Irish Cove, Cape Breton. It promises to be one of the biggest of the season. See advertisement in today's CASSET.

PETER McMASTER, of Gaspreaux Lake, Ant., gave his foot a very severe cut on Friday last while chopping fence posts. The wound bled profusely and as a consequence he became quite weak. Dr. Gillis dressed the wound.

MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM, of Ashdale, Ant., in getting off the train at Antigonish Tuesday evening fell and sustained an impacted fracture of the hip. He is about sixty years of age, and his injury will therefore be somewhat slow in mending. Drs. W. Macdonald and Gillis attended him.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will be given in McDonald's Hall this evening. The programme includes vocal solos, duets, trios and choruses, instrumental solos, readings, two farces, and other features. The performers are local talent. An interesting and amusing entertainment is promised.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE says: Mr. H. K. Fitzpatrick has received a cablegram from London announcing that the money for the construction of the Halifax and Guysboro railway has been procured, and that in accordance therewith work will begin on the section between Cross Roads, Country Harbor, and the terminal at deep water.

THE CASSET AGENT in Inverness County the past three years, Mr. R. J. Rankin, student, will begin shortly his annual visit to the several communities of the County. We hope he will receive the usual good encouragement, and that he will succeed in enlarging our circulation in each district visited. Old subscribers will please remember that he is due to call any day now, and have the amount of their renewals ready.

ON THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI in the chapel of St. Martha's Convent, the following young ladies received the habit of the order of St. Martha: Miss Clara Landry, Poulamond, C. B., Sister Mary Rose; Miss Elizabeth Bryden, Grand Narrows, C. B., Sister Mary Columbia; Miss Hortense Joyce, Poulamond, Sister Mary Josepha; and Miss Mary Landry, Poulamond, Sister Mary Teresa. The Rev. D. J. McIntosh, P. P., Baddeck, performed the ceremony.

GRADUATED IN MEDICINE.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Power of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of this Town, will be pleased to learn that their son, Edward Parnell, has graduated at Georgetown University making most creditable marks in the several classes, and has received his diploma in medicine. He has been assigned to St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Penn. Young Power is well and favourably remembered by students of St. P. X. College, which he attended for several years.

THE UNEXPECTED and sad intelligence of the death at Gillisport, Lbdr., of James McNeil, son of Hon. Dan. McNeil, of Halifax, was received in Town yesterday. Universal regret will be felt for Mr. McNeil and his family on their sad bereavement. The cause of death is unknown. Deceased attended College here in 1903-04, and was expected to resume his studies this fall, having already been appointed to several offices in the different athletic clubs. He was a great favorite with the students and with his acquaintances in Town. May his soul rest in peace!

A REORGANIZATION of the Provincial Government, consequent upon the retirement of Attorney General Longley, has been made by the transfer of Hon. Arthur Drysdale, K. C., to the portfolio of Attorney General and the appointment of Hon. W. T. Pipes, K. C., as Commissioner of Works and Mines. Hon. Mr. Longley retired from the Attorney Generalship on Monday and the new Ministers were sworn into office in the Provincial Secretary's office at 5:30 yesterday afternoon by His Honor Lieut. Governor Jones.—Halifax Chronicle.

TWO SUCCESSFUL GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT HALIFAX.—J. Hollis Lindsay, who graduated from the School for the Blind, in June, 1914, has since been studying in the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago. Mr. Lindsay has just been awarded a diploma by the Conservatory and has also further distinguished himself by carrying off the special gold medal of his class. Miss Clara McNeil, who graduated from the School for the Blind, June 10th, 1925,

has won a scholarship in the Halifax Conservatory of Music. This scholarship which was awarded for the best vocal work of the past year entitles Miss McNeil to one year's free tuition in the Conservatory.

A MARRIAGE ceremony of more than usual interest to the people of the Town of Antigonish was solemnized at Windsor, N. S., yesterday. The contracting parties were Miss Beatrice Boyd of Toronto and Mr. Thomas Brothers of Antigonish, who, judging by the grand reception accorded him and his bride on their arrival here, must be a most extremely popular as well as respectable citizen. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Father Carroll, P. P., of Windsor. After the ceremony the newly-married couple left for their home at Antigonish. On the arrival of the train here the station platform was thronged with people of the Town waiting to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Brothers. The Citizens' Band was also present and rendered some appropriate music at the station and later at the home of Mr. Brothers. The Mayor had a splendid barouche and four handsome white horses ready to convey them to their home. A number of mounted outriders added to the unusualness of the reception tendered, which was the heartiest extended in many years to a wedding party in this Town. The street from the station to their pretty home was bedecked with bunting. We join with the rest of the community in extending congratulations, and wishing them a long and happy married life.

ANTIGONISH MAN DIES ABROAD.—The following is clipped from a late British Columbia paper. The deceased, Daniel Mills, has a brother, James Mills, residing at South River, and nephews and nieces in Heatherton parish:

"The death of Daniel Mills at St. Paul's Hospital, yesterday, marked the passing of another of the fast disappearing pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills came to Victoria in 1859, and erected the first stone Bank building in the Capital, and also assisted in building the Race Rock lighthouse. He afterwards spent 13 years mining with various fortune in Cariboo. He returned from Cariboo to New Westminster where he was for a number of years associated with Dr. Chisholm in the brewery, salmon cannery, and real estate businesses. Mr. Mills was a native of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and came to California by the Panama route in the fifties. He spent some time mining in California, before the Cariboo rush drew him northwards. For the past fifteen years the deceased had lived in Vancouver, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances in this City. At the time of his death he had reached the ripe age of 70 years. He was married but has quite a number of relatives in the City, no less than

six of his nephews residing here.—R. I. P.

A NEW BRANCH of the C. M. B. A. was established at Old Bridgeport (Dom. No. 1), C. B., on Saturday evening last by Deputy Grand Organizer, Rev. R. McDonald, Glace Bay. The ceremony of organization was performed in the L. O. C. Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There were present delegates from the branches at Reserve Mines, Whitney Pier, Bridgeport, Glace Bay and Sydney, and very interesting addresses were made showing forth the aims and spirit of the C. M. B. A. After the organization of the Branch, Fr. McDonald announced his resignation as Deputy Grand Organizer for Breton, a position he has held for a Cape number of years, during which time he established several branches, and by his enthusiasm and zeal for the welfare of the association has placed the C. M. B. A. on a staunch and firm footing in Cape Breton. Pressure of parochial work he urged as the cause of his resignation. D. M. Curry, Esq., Sydney, C. B., is Father McDonald's successor. The new Branch starts with over 55 charter members, probably the largest charter membership in the history of the Association for a single Branch. The following are the officers elected: Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Chas. W. McDonald; Chancellor, Dr. George H. Murphy; President, J. W. Denison; First Vice-President, Michael Campbell; Second Vice-President, Angus R. McDonald; Recording Secretary, Jos. McMullin; Asst. Rec. Secy., Peter McMullin; Financial Secretary, John T. Strang; Treasurer, Frank Stephenson; Marshal, Joseph R. McDonald; Guard, Hector P. McNeil; Trustees, Alex. M. Lee, John A. McNeil, Cyril Guthro, Dominic Nearing and Michael Nearing.

HYMENEAL.—The marriage took place on 30th ult., in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Newton Centre, Mass., of Mr. Patrick Tompkins of Roxbury, and formerly of Emerald, North East Margaree, and Miss Mary Beele McLeod of Newton Centre, formerly of Point Tupper, C. B. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Father Wholey. The maid-of-honor was Miss Jane McLeod, sister of the bride, while Daniel Doyle, a former Inverness boy, did the honors for the groom. The happy event was celebrated by the good old-fashioned enjoyable wedding, at their new home on Parker St., Roxbury, which was attended by many of the relatives and friends of both contracting parties. The newly-wedded couple are very popular and their large circle of friends, both in the place of their birth and the home of their adoption, wish them many years of happy married life.

At Springhill, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Father Doody, R. J. McEvoy of Boston to Flora McNeil, daughter of the late Hugh M. McDonald of Timbarn. The happy couple are to reside at Springhill, where Mr. McEvoy has a good position with the C. R. & Coal Co.

At Big Pond, on the 18th inst., Mr. Stephen A. Gillis of Sydney and Miss Jessie Cash of Big Pond, were married by Rev. W. A. McPherson, P. P., and on the same day by the same clergyman, Mr. Roderick J. McDonald of Bridgeport to Miss Bella McIsaac of Big Pond.

FOR SALE.

A Farm at Croft, Antigonish County, on the Main Road to Guysboro, containing 125 acres, 20 acres cleared, of which 10 acres are intervals, balance pasture and woodland, chiefly hardwood. Good frame dwelling and barn. Will be sold on easy terms of repayment. For further particulars address or call on C. E. HARRIS, Antigonish, N. S.

PIC - NIC.

First of the Season.

A grand Picnic will be held on the School Grounds at Fairmont on **TUESDAY, JULY 17TH.** Dinner and Tea will be served in the school house. Also Ice Cream, Strawberries and all other refreshments. Dancing in the school house in the evening. The music at our Picnic last year was unsurpassed the committee have provided the same for this year no pains will be spared to make the affair a grand success. Should the weather be unfavorable picnic will be held on next day. By order of Committee. W. J. WALSH, Secy.

STRAYED

From my pasture on North Grant Road, June 17th, a large Red New Milch Cow. Any information will be thankfully received by F. R. TROTTER.

TEACHER WANTED.

For intermediate department of Thorburn School a R. C. Teacher (female). Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to H. M. ANDREWS, Secretary to Trustees, Thorburn, N. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to either of the undersigned, will be received until the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

for the purchase, separately, of the following lots of land owned in his lifetime by James M. Hall, late of Tracadie, Esquire, deceased, viz.:
 A lot of 6 acres at Bowman's Head;
 A lot of 140 acres at Mattie Settlement, known as the Benoit lot;
 A lot of 180 acres at Merland;
 A lot of 1 acre (part of Fraser's lot) at Tracadie;
 A lot of 25 acres more or less of Intervale lying between the Highway and Intercolonial Railway being part of lands once owned by the late Ben. Girroir;
 A lot of 13 acres, more or less, of interval lying between the Intercolonial Railway and Tracadie River, being part of said lands formerly owned by the late Benjamin Girroir;
 A lot of 35 acres, more or less, purchased by Mr. Hall from the late Nicholas Delorey and Andrew Delorey, on the road from Afton.
 The quantity of land in each lot is estimated only. The executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
 Dated Tracadie, N. S., June 12th, 1905.
 REV. M. LAFFIN, Tracadie, Executors.
 C. P. CHISHOLM, Antigonish, Executors.

BIGGEST PIC-NIC OF 1905!
A GRAND BAZAAR AND PIC-NIC

will be held on the shores of the Far-Famed Bras D'or Lakes,
IRISH COVE, C. B.,
 ON
SATURDAY, JULY 1ST,
 AND MONDAY AND TUESDAY FOLLOWING, JULY 3RD AND 4TH

THE FINEST OUTING OF THE SEASON!

Don't miss Saturday 1st will be "Bargain Day" at the Refreshment and Fancy Tables.
FINE AIR, FINE SCENERY, FINE TRIP, HARMLESS AMUSEMENTS AND GOOD HOT MEALS.
 Come one, Come All and take them all in.
 Two Steamships will ply between Grand Narrows and Pic-nic Grounds on SATURDAY.
SPECIAL RATES:
 Return tickets Sydney to Grand Narrows only \$1.40 and for Children only 70 cents; Grand Narrows to Irish Cove by boat only 25 cents.
 Special Picnic Train leaves I. C. R. Station, Sydney, on Saturday, July 1st, at 7:30 a. m., returning about 9:45 p. m.

OPEN BACK FULL DRESS SHIRT TRADE MARK

Shirt Trade

of Antigonish this season we are going to have... Can't help it, with our attractive shirt styles. The new stuffs are so fine and beautiful that we have a right to praise our stock. The best shirt value you ever saw are here at

49c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.50, and 2.00,
 cuffs to match the shirts.

Pleated some, plain plenty, black and white, and rich colors in new shades, neat figures, will be very new and popular. Also White Madras and White Corded Linens. White will be much worn also this season.

COME SEE OUR PRETTY SHIRTS. WE LIKE TO SHOW THEM.

ALSO

Men's and Boys' Working Shirts,
 Price 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Palace Clothing Co.
 MAIN ST., ANTIGONISH.

It Pays to Paint

There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint. It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
 FOR PAINTING BUILDINGS OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

pays in the beginning because it costs so far—pay in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

SEE US FOR COLOR CARDS

MAIL ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

D. G. KIRK, - Antigonish, N. S.

NOT SOLD ANYWHERE ELSE.

There's only one post office in this Town and only one Slater Shoe Agency. You can't buy "Slater Shoes" from any other dealer here. The manufacturers make this rule so that they can keep tabs on their different agents and always have their selected ones up to the times. All "Slater Shoes" are Goodyear Welted, perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, lumps or threads under the foot. To be a genuine "Slater" the sole must be stamped with the makers' trade mark, A SLATE FRAME with name and price. \$3.00 or \$3.50.

N. K. CUNNINGHAM,
 ANTIGONISH.

... 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.