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FORTY-NINTH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

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THURSDAY, JULY 26.

No man living has a truer admiration for the British soldier, officer or private, no man more enthusiasm for the Empire, than Rudyard Kipling, And therefore when we find him making such an exposure of a regular officer as he makes in his story "The Outsider" in the July number of McClure's Magazine, we may feel assured that there have been some pretty bad cases of incompetence on the part of British officers in South Africa, and that the good of the Empire will be served by having these cases made

Dr. Paul Falk, Bismark's Minister of Public Worship, who gave his name to the odious anti-Catholic enactments of the Kulturkampf, died obscure and all but unnoticed in Westphalia early in the present month. His master, the "Man of Blood and Iron," preceded him to the grave two years ago, after drinking to its dregs the bitter cup of disappointment and loss of power. And the Catholic Church, which they had expected to crush in Prussia and throughout the Empire, is stronger by far than when they undertook, with every worldly prospect of success, their task of descroying her. They lost sight of the promise of her Divine Founder, that the gates of hell should not prevail against her. They had missed the lesson plainly written in the history of the eighteen centuries that preceded them, just as short-sighted men who come after them will lose sight of that which their career affords.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York and Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, is a man of great force of character and of a good deal of honesty in many ways. Unfortunately, however, he seems to have caught the prevailing notion that the old saw that specifies two spheres of action in which all is fair, should be amended so as to include politics. At all events it is difficult to discover any other explanation of such logic as the following, from his campaign speech at St. Paul :

In China we see at this moment the awful tragedy that is following just exactly such a movement as that which the socalled anti-imperalists have championed in the Philippines. The Boxers in China are the precise analogues and representatives of the Aguinaldian rebels in the Philippines. Had we adopted the policy of scuttle in the Philippines, the policy which our political opponents now cham-pion, the streets of Manila would have witnessed such scenes as those of the To allow the Philipino atreets of Pekin. rebels to establish their own so-called Government and then to protect them against other civilized nations would be exactly as if we now sided with the Boxers in China, demanded for them the "liberty" to butcher their neighbours; allowed them to establish their own "independent Government" and then agreed to protect them from the wrath of civilized mankind.

There is a triffing dtail lacking in you parallel, Governor. Why didn't you make it complete by assuming that you had armed the Boxers and set them at their work of butchery and devastation, with the promise that you would assist them to attain their "independent Government" Aguinaldo and his followers were patriots of the highest type while they were using your weapons on Spain; they became scoundrels of the deepest dye when they turned your rifles on yourselves in revenge for your broken promises.

the Mmisters and other foreigners in ance. There is such a Supreme Court,

Pekin still continues, with almost every circumstance pointing to their murder. Whether this dark crime, if committed, is chargeable to the Chinese Government, or whether that Government is in full duty, has been overpowered by the rebels, are questions still unanswered. Horrible as the present excesses of the Chinese anti-foreigners are, they are the natural outcome of the treatment which China has received at the hands of the European Powers for more than half a century. Great Britain forced upon her at the cannon's mouth a drug which was and is degrading and demoralizing her people. Lately these powerful nations have entered upon the wholesale plunder of her territory, demanding, slice after slice of it by the simple legal right underwhich the highwayman of old laid claim to the money or the life of the traveller. Is it any wonder that an anti-foreign agitation should break out in China? Here is the language of a writer in the New York Tribune, a journal supposed to represent the high-water mark of honesty and respectability: "Why, if China were as well supplied with railroads as is the United States, it would have at least two million miles. We have simply got to go in and build those roads the stock, if it takes all the smokeless Salisbury admits that the professed Christian missionaries to the country, with the exception of the Catholics, give the people reasonable cause to regard them as the emissaries of foreign Governments plotting against their country. We are justly horrified at the reports of the savage fury of the Boxers, but we must lay a share of the blame for it at the proper doors.

The editor of The Century, in the July number of that magazine, speaks more plainly than any non-religious journal is wont to speak about some of the evils which are sapping the foundations of society on that country - the greatest in the world, so far as material progress is

The two great plagues which threaten American society to-day are the sensational press and the sensational theatre. These institutions are conducted upon the same principle, or lack of principle and upon the same general lines. The theory upon which they act is that the great bulk of the public, the mass from which they draw the greater part of their revenue, is not only incapable of appreciating what is intellectual, instructive, wholesome, or inspiring in the printed page or in the drama, but is addicted naturally to what is morbid, abnormal, audacious, startling, or gratification of a depraved appetite. In other words, the scheme is to make money by pandering to vice, at the cost of the wholesale demoralization of the youth who are to be the backbone of the American nation of the future.

With regard to the theatre, this writer says the descent has been very rapid during the last quarter of the century. "Words, gestures, actions, and innuendos which would have been resented, instantly and fiercely, fifteen or twenty years ago, now excite merriment only, not indignation. Nor is this callousness a phenomenon peculiar to the cheaper theatres, or what are supposed to be less cultivated audiences. It is even more conspicuous in the most fashionable houses." The idea of an official censorship of plays is ever discussed, but dismissed as impracticable, and the editor concludes that parental censorship is all that can be exercised. It does not seem to occur to him that the same conditions which make state censorship of either press or theatre impossible in the United States have also curbed parental authority to a very great extent. It is the false notions of freedom instilled by godless schools and all kinds of public teachers which have made American children believe that the obedience due to parents has very narrow limits, and have made even parents believe that to insist on obedience beyond those narrow limits would be tyranny. The country badly needs a Supreme Court to determine what is the meaning of the words "Honour thy father and thy mother," to determine what is clean and what is un-The awful uncertainty as to the fate of clean in newspaper or dramatic perform-

and only one, the Catholic Church, but sweetness, as this man does." And even on the public life of the United States | the Daily News critic admits that in the her influence is practically nil.

Nothing, perhaps, works greater injury sympathy with Prince Tuan and his savage to Catholic literature than the profesfollowers, or, still endeavouring to do its | sional "puffer" and the member of the numerous log-rolling mutual admiration societies. He-but it is not always "he -brings the writing fraternity into contempt and ridicule. A Southern writer of this class, to whom the gender of the pronoun above used is inapplicable, is "doing "Catholic writers, including many inglorious, but alas ! not mute, Miltons, in a young folks' periodical of Boston. The subject of her latest sketch is a fair aspirant to literary fame in that classic city itself, whose education was so carefully directed to that end, "that before she was sixteen Miss --- was publishing very clever verses and prose articles.' Had this seed-time harvest been garnered elsewhere than in the city of bespectacled babes, we should have been surprised but nothing in the way of literary precocity in the American Athens could possibly surprise us. How far the fair devotee of the Muses has passed sweet literary sixteen, her Boswell tells us not but it cannot be very, very many lustrums, for we are informed that she has just published a volume of prose and verse, on and make thirty per cent. dividends on which the reader will find "the fair young face of the author smiling up from powder in the world to do it !" Lord the cover." From the cover, mark you! The reviewer gives specimen gems from the volume, in both verse and prose, They remind us much of Cardinal Newman - of the productions of Mr. Brown, Jr., in both these classes of composition, enclosed in the letter of his admiring parent to the sadly unappreciative Mr. White, in the great Oratorian's essay on "Elementary Studies," What lover of the Muses, even though without the inestimable advantages of a Boston training, could fail to admire the skilful adaptation of words to the exigencies of metre and rhythm displayed in the following lines ?-

"O, the palace of Spring where bright hours glide Happily free in their singing tide! Where musical streams entrancingly flow, And blossoming orchards gleam and glow!"

Alas that the fair Southern writer who so generously lavishes praise upon this work of a fellow-toiler on the Parnassian slopes should herself have to hint at "unappreciated work" and "bitterness

THE PASSION PLAY.

This is the year of the Passion Play, given at Ober-Ammergau in the Austrian Tyrol on all Sundays and holydays of ner of every tenth year. In a huge theatre, open overhead, an audience of four thousand people, drawn from all parts of the world, sits for eight hours with only one intermission, to witness the marvellous realism with which these Tyrolese peasants represent the various scenes of Our Saviour's Passion. Those who had visited Ober-Ammergau in 1880 or 1890 had spoken with enthusiastic admiration of the acting of Josef Mayer, who took the part of Christ in the sacred drama, and when it was announced that he would no longer appear as the principal character, it was feared that the Passion Play of 1900 might be a failure. His place has been taken by Anton Lang, who has, according to the special correspondent of the London Daily News, at least the physical qualities suited to the part: " Very tall, lithe and upright, with regular features of a refined cast, a fair beard, and long, glossy brown locks, he looked in his pale, lilac robe and crimson mantle, the personification of the pictures we see of Christ in all the famous galleries in the world." As to his other qualifications the critics are not agreed. The Daily News writer says: "He lacks the dignity and sweetness which Josef Mayer incorporated to such a high degree; and his face, beautiful as it is, has no variety of expression." A correspondent of Harper's Weekly says much the same thing but more bluntly : "Lang has not intelligence or temperament; and he is monotonous and poscur to a degree, whatever he may have learned from Mayer to the contrary. He has two tones, three facial changes, and four poses. That is his art." On the other hand, the special correspondent of the London Daily Mail writes: "Josef Mayer may have given the part more dignity, more passion, yet he could not have mingled his strength with lovable

He thinks this scene is a triumph of realism, while the writer in Harper's calls it a thing to shudder at - with wraths at such attempts at realism." This critic is of opinion that the players of Ober-Ammergau have lost the beautiful artlessness which was their principal charm, and that this is due to the fact that the large influx of foreigners has shown that there is big money to be made out of the Passion Play, which," money sense" has changed the simple, pious villagers into cold calculating business men. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake, writing in The Independent, expresses a similar thought though in a gentle manner: "Wonderful and delightful as the play at Ober-Ammergau is, many of those who most loved it in the old days are beginning to sigh for the inevitable change which more prosperous conditions have made in it. With the background of fame and fortune against which the drama is now set, and the higher technical excellence with which it is given, comes the price which success almost invariably exacts. A certain faint perfume of artlessness, a loving grace of simplicity, a pleasing awkwardness of gesture, whichlike Fra Angelico's adorable faults-placed the lover above the artist, is lost in the finer finish of detail." The writer in Harper's Weekly declares that "you meet no emotional effect in actors or auditors. The only tears I saw were tiers of benches.' But both of the London correspondents have seen things differently. "There was much crying among the audience" says The Daily News writer, " and during the Passion Scene sobs were so loud that they almost disturbed the acting. . . The audience so far as women were concerned, suffered acutely during the representation of Christ's agony, and there was much weeping and other signs of extreme agitation. . . . At last, the Cross, which is of enormous height, is raised. It is an awful moment . . . The suffering, wellnigh intolerable, is expressed so well that one is comptetely under the influence of it The women and many of the priests present weep as if they were all really before the greatest tragedy of all ages." And the correspondent of The Daily Mail writers thus : "The first tremesdous thrill that went over the whole theatre like a tidal wave came with Christ's appearance among the hooting crowd of Jews and traders, priests and Roman soldiers, carrying the heavy cross. That whispering sigh that went through the house at the sight of that bent, staggering figure, that God-Man bearing the sine of the whole world with the cross on which His wounded body would die-it will not let itself be forgotten. It was as if some Him; for all was real after that-terribly. appallingly real. Golgotha-we have seen it now. We have seen the writhing thieves in twisted agony on their low crosses. We have seen that other cross raised between them, with Christ banging upon it, the illusion of hanging there, dropping with his o vn weight from wounded hands, being almost too true for eyes to see unblinded by tears. We have seen the weeping mother come. We have seen the callous soldiers tearing the crimson robes in pieces and throwing dice for the coat. We have seen the darkness fall behind the patient, hanging figure on the cross, and we have heard the death-cry that ended the long agony. After that it is different to judge and criticise. For it was real-real to us all. The audience was silent throughout the play. It was the largest audience I ever saw, because it is the largest theatre and the largest stage in the world, and for eight hours, with the one interval for rest, the story of the Nazarene's life and death held the four thousand people spellbound. Before this day, and since the hour when we all moved out of the theatre-still under that spell of silence-I have heard discussions as to the moral effect of the Passion Play. For me, it is not a thing to argue about. But I remember the faces I saw in the audience common-place, even gross -some of them, at first-slowly becoming spiritualized in the fire of a sympathetic pain. I shall remember certain new aspirations, born of seeing before the eyes in living pictures that which they have only seen in print before. The stoniest cynic cannot fail to understand why Christianity has triumphed over centuries, while other religions have fallen and been forgotten."

per's correspondent, gazed on the audience Crucifixion scene, "Lang plays this most with jaundiced eyes, or else the character important portion of his part to perfection." of the people who witnessed the play with him was very different from that of the anditory, which Mrs. Williamson, the writer just quoted, formed a part. Yet disappointed as he is with Ober-Ammergau, Mr. Prime-Stevenson admits there are other Passion Plays which are more satisfactory. It is one of these, the Passion Play of Eibesthal, a little village near Dresden, which Mrs. Blake describes in the article opening with the words already quoted from the Independent: " The little band of vintners, gardeners and herdsmen give a really wonderful exhibition of naturalness and ease, so that the spectator assists in awe and sorrow at this tragic story of the Passion and Death of his Lord." Our Lord's parting with his Blessed Mother before his Passion is thus described: "Then at last he rises, bolds his mother at arm's length for a moment with a look of deep sorrow, blesses her and them, and walks away with bowed head. The dignity and sweetness of the Virgin's grief, the few silent gestures of renunciation, the soft broken voice in which she says farewell and the resignation with she makes on her knees an offering of this dearer self to His Father's purposes, is most touching. In this, as in all the rest, the halting speech, the peasant accent, the toll-worn hands, and the sometimes awkward gestures of the actors lend but an added reality. For were not the actors in the great drama 1900 years ago of this same class, ennobled only by the beauty of soul which inspired them? Mary and Jesus alone were of the Kings of the House of David." Of the Crucifixion scene Mrs. Blake writes: "The illusion is awesomely perfect. The three paked figures lifted on rude crosses, chill the heart, and a low horrified moan, which is felt rather than heard, stirs the audience. From the lips of the dying Saviour fall the seven last words. Now and again a slight shudder passes over the body, and the head droops lower and lower until it sinks upon the lifeless breast. The penitent thief dies quietly, almost hopefully; the unregenerate writhes and tosses in frantic revolt, and struggles uselessly to the end. After it is all over the people sit in silence as absolute as if they had really looked upon Calvary, and it is some moments after the curtain falls before power of expression comes back. Even then, if the Burgomeister had not risen to express his deep interest and appreciation, I think the audience would have passed out without a Very naturally the question arises, how

do those simple Austrians peasants learn to interpret with such wonderful skill the sacred characters which they assume? Mrs. Williamson's idea is very beautiful: " It struck me in observing many types on this vast stage at Oberammergau, that the mothers of these people must have thought of the Passionspiel before the birth of their children-their thoughts, their prayers, helping to create the types needed." Mrs. Blake says of the Eibesthal actors: " Like all pastoral communities where the occupations are largely those of farming, they have retained a simplicity of character that lends itself easily to pantomime and expression. Indeed, like those valleys of the Tyrol. where the people are employed in the carving of figures for religious purposes, and where the faces and figures of the workmen seem to have taken on much of the semblance of the sacred characters they create, the gravity and simple dignity of bearing of these peasants of Eibesthal is full of reminiscence of the parts they are called upon to play."

Neither of these ladies goes far enough, however. It is not because the Eibesthalese are farmers that they act so well. Who could imagine a troop of Yorkshire Yokels doing a Passion Play? It is not because the Tyrolese peasant women pray for their unborn children that they bear Josef Mayers or Anton Langs. Irish mothers pray just as fervently, yet Ireland has no Passion Play. It is because in the Tyrol and in other parts of Germany where these plays are given the inhabitants are in the first place good Catholics-no better in the world, and their only equals the Irish and the French-Canadians. If rural England has no Passion Plays,- she had them once,-it is because Protestantism has blighted the flowers of piety, and devotion to the person of Our Lord died when the belief in the Real Presence disappeared. In the second place, there

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Black Watch at Magersfontein.

Everybody will remember the terrible battle of Magersfontein on December 11, when the British under Lord Methuen lost heavily in an encounter with the Boers. \ In the battle the gallant General Wauchope fell at the head of his men. A private of the Black Watch who took part in the fight, wro e the following verses on

Tell you the tale of the battle ? Well, there's not much to tell; Nine hundred went to the slaughter And nigh four hundred fell. Wire and Mauser riffe, thirst and a burning

Knocked us down by hundreds Ere the day was done. Wet was the night, cold and dreavy, Chilled were the men to the bone, Bivouacked there in the open, Thinking perhaps of their home At midnight they came round to wake us Forming us up in the dark. Officers whispered their orders— Ne'er a light or a spark. Onward we went till the morning Dawned, in the east grey and drear, While in the front of us looming The kopje's bold skyline shone clear, Away on the left of the kopie We noticed a light burning bright, And Just as the column had halted It suddenly vanished from sight. Then e'er we knew what had happened Two shots on our left ringing out To the Boers in the trenches gave signal. And rifle balls answered our shout. Someone yelled "Charge," and we started. Rose up and rushed out on their fire, Meaning to give them the bayonet. But got checked and stopped by the wire Bullets and shells ne'er appalled us-Trenches nor boulder strewn hill, But just a few strands of wire fencing Brought us non-plussed, standing still. "Over the wire men or through it Drive the charge home to the hilt, Vain were the struggle and climbing, Barbs sticking deep in the kilt-Strong grows the light of the morning, Hotter the lead on us rained, Still we remained there before them Holding the ground we had gained. "Down on your face and seek cover," Nothing could live in that fire "Off to the right, men, and flank them,"
"Forward," "Lie down men," "Retire." Then we looked back and we cursed them, Took home the truth with a groan, The rest of brigade are retiring. Now we must face it alone Form a line here, men, we'll hold them, McFarlan's tall form stood erect. Volley on volley we gave them Until their fierce fire was cheeked. Then round the adjutant rallied Remnants of different corps, Some of the Black Watch and Argylls, Some gallant Seaforths of yore, All that long day in position, Watching our own shells burst. Lying with dead men and wounded, Lips swollen blue black with thirst. Not thirty yards from the trenches General Wauchope lay dead; The colonel, too, lay beside him, Their lives by the Boer bullets sped, Such was the day for our regiment, Dread the revenge we will take. Dearly we paid for the blunder-A drawing room general's mistake, Where was the Guards gallant general? Three miles in rear out of sight : No one to issue us orders. Men doing what they thought right. Not a man knew whenwe started What we were going to do, Take up or rush a position Were the Boers many or few. Had they retired, were they coming, Had they slunk off in the night, Should we attack in the darkness, Or wait to attack in the light. n't we told of the trench Why weren't we told of the wire? Why were we marched up in column? May Tommy Atkins enquire, Why were not scouts sent on forward? Why were not scouts on our flank? Why attack in quarter column? Who made the mistake, give his rank? Do they know his name in Old England? Do they know his incompetence yet? Ton.my has learned to his sorrow And Tommy can never forget. Nigh eight hundred our losses. English, Irish and Scotch, Half of them fell in our regiment, God help the famous Black Watch Such is the tale of the battle, Easy for tongue to tell. Nine hundred men in a death trap,

Hospital Treatment of the Wounded.

South Africa, 2nd January, 1900.

Nearly four hundred fell.

There has just returned to Birmingham, says a late number of the London Times. a soldier invalided home after an attack of enteric fever. He was in the Bloemfontein hospital, and in the course of an interview yesterday said that he could confirm the statements made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., though he thought the fault was due to the transport service. While in the hospital he frequently saw naked men in a delirious state wandering about the camp in the freezing cold of the night. There was one orderly to every couple of tents, and as each of these contained a large number of patients, it was naturally impossible for one man to control them all. As to the treatment accorded to the sufferers, he said that he frequently had to wait seven or eight hours before he could get a drink of water. In fact, it was no uncommon thing, if a patient wanted anything like a drop of milk or beef tea, for him to wander from one tent to another until he found what he required. "Although I was in the hospital twenty-one days," said the soldier, "I never saw a nurse at all." He further said that the men happier." convalescent and the dying were in the

same tent. There was no distinction made. He fully endorsed all that Mr. Burdett-Coutts said, and especially the statement that men in the worst stages of typhoid fever lay on the hard ground with only a blanket and their waterproof sheet to cover them. In fact, he said, the majority were on the floor, as there were only a few stretchers. As to the stench in the tents, it was terrible. There was no sanitary arrangements, and the consequence was a condition of things too terrible to describe in print. Patients lay about on the floor during the heat of the day, covered with flies and an's, which clustered about the faces and the bodies of the suffering men and could not be knocked off owing to the weakness of the patients. On one occasion, after a heavy thunder storm, soon after he went into the hospital, he lay for nine hours in a pool of water which ultimately thrned to mud, and no one came to him during the whole of that time.

Looked Suspicious.

Here is a queer true story about some umbrellas. A lady who keeps a summer boarding house at the seashore near Boston went down the other day to look the house over and find out what must be renewed. She found numerous umbrellas left by former boarders, and, tying them together, she took the bundle to Boston to have them repaired. She stopped in at Hovey's and laid the bundle on the floor at her feet at the counter. When she had made her purchase she forgot her umbrellas, and absent-mindedly picked up an umbrella lying on the counter, thinking it was hers, or not thinking at all, and started

Then the owner of the umbrella, a woman standing next to her, seized her and said very sharply, "You have taken my umbrella!" Of course, she apologized, feeling much cut up about it, and went on, forgetting in her fluster her own bundle of umbrellas. The next day on her way to Cambridge, she went to Hovey's, and readily recovered her lost package of umbrellas, which had been kept for her. On the car to Cambridge she noticed a woman eyeing her very closely. Presently this woman leaned forward and said to her, with elegant emphasis:

"You seem to have been more fortunate to-day!

It was the woman whose umbrella she had taken the day before .- Boston Tran-

The Nome Gold Fields,

J. G. Delaney of New York, in an exchange, thus describes scenes in the gol! fields at Nome: "Nome is a better regulated town than one would naturally suppose. Of course, there has been a good deal of shooting and several deaths have resulted from drunken brawls. The beach presents an attractive appearance, as a crowd of gold hunters are continually swarming over it. There is gold there, and plenty of it. The miners all seem to be satisfied as far as I could learn, and I have yet to hear of a man in Nome who has gone broke. The trouble is that where money comes easily it goes easier, and that is the way at Nome. But there will be any quantity of gold brought out this fall. I am convinced that the diggings at Nome are the richest that the world has ever known, and I will except not even the California diggings of '49." The captain of a steamer recently ar-

rived from Nome says: "From talking to passengers who came down on the boat I gained a pretty fair idea of the country, its prospects and future. I can say that Nome will be all right, that other sections bid fair to rival it, and that many new and rich districts will be opened up this season. Among them will be the Port Clarence country, although no general reports of this country have been received as yet. I am assured by responsible parties that it is unusually rich, and that everyone who has gone there is satisfied with the prospects. Prices at Nome are reasonable, considering the chances of 'hogging' it by merchants. There is any amount of stuff piled up on the beach, thousands and thousands of tons of supplies of every descriptions, but in some cases it will be weeks before the consignees can get at it. Of course, room rentals are high, as well as coal, but such commodities as lumber, general supplies, etc., are coming down. The lumber which was shipped from Seattle is almost enough to build a large city, but there is a good demand for it and prices are very good. Buildings of all kinds are going up and it is impossible to get enough carpenters to do the required work."

Purser Hayward of one of the steamers carrying passengers there, describes the scene at Nome as one of unparalleled activity. He says the beach claims have been worked over three or four times, but he is of the opinion that the creeks near Nome are rich. He thinks the population of Nome may reach 50,000 before the rush

"It is my aim in life." he said, "to make "Why not women?" she asked.

Atheism and Freemasonry.

It is claimed in this country and England that the Freemasons are not atheistic. We admit that their rituals grant the existence of a Supreme Being; but whether that Supreme Being is the God of the Christians, we shall not examine at present. Italian and French Masonry does not admit even that much, but openly declares war on God. The Grand Orient of Italy has just issued a call for a general Assembly of Freemasons to be held in Rome next spring, in which the programme is outlined as follows (we translate, says the St. Louis Review from El Tiempo, of June

1. Necessity to work for the establishment and proclamation of the principle of official atheism in all the constitutions and laws of civilized countries. The profession of any positive religion is a matter of individual conscience, and does not go beyond the domestic hearth. Hence all public manifestations of religion must cease, as also the use of public buildings or places for what is called divine worship.

2. To demand from the public powers the constitution of the civil family; it is not sufficient to have canonical marriages registered, but all marriages must be celebrated before the civil judges or their deputies.

3. The completion of the popular jury system, so as to extend its jurisdiction over all crimes; all military and religious jurisdiction to cease.

4. Personal military service for all, no exception to be tolerated for the clergy nor any substitute to be allowed.

5. Public obligatory lay instruction at the expense of the State; no other courses of private universities or colleges to be recognized.

Humorous.

Hostess-Won't you ask your wife to lay for me, Mr. Phoxy?

Mr. Phoxy-No, but I'll get her to do it. Hostess-Why-er-how do you mean? Mr. Phoxy-I'll ask her not to.

Tommy-Say, paw. Mr. Figg-Well?

"What is an optimist?"

"An optimist, my son, is a crank who is sure his turn will come."

Miss Summit-What a lot of old china Miss Spindle has! And she says it was handed down in her family.

Miss Palisade-Then it is just as I expected.

Miss Summitt-What is?

Miss Palisade-That her ancestors never kept servants.

A certain congressman at a meeting of the Past Masters' club told an instance illustrating how careless men are in signing petitions presented to them. They often do so without looking to see what the caption of the paper is that they sign. He said a petition was circulated in Washington city in reference to the coloured children of the District of Columbia. After many signatures had been placed on it some wag circulated one in the House of Representatives, and it received a number of signatures by congressmen before some one discovered that the heading of the petition was as follows: "We, the parents of coloured children," etc.

When women start to say good-bye, You'd think they'd never sever-But like the brook, they babble on, Forever and forever! And when they've said good-bye at least A dozen times - why, then,

They'll straight begin to say good-bye A dozen times again!

Waldoboro is the great hen town of Maine. At the last count of the assessors there were 3,500 people in the town and the hen population was 32,000. The town supplies the Boston market largely.

For Church Frescoing. you may find a paint-er who has not yet used that permanent, bealthful, fadeless, ter-color wail coatg, but such cases

The sixteen beautiful tints (and white), that it is made in are all displayed on the luttle cards that we have—we would like to show them to you. Alabatine is ready to use with cold water and a trush. Coat over coat can be any over coat can be approved to the state of the state it serves an ideal ser-vice, because it is a

Alabastine. Sold by

Thomas Somers.

Antigonish

Each telephone subscriber in Paris is furnished with a ticket which entitles him to use any public telephone at any hour of the day or night, and for as long time as suits his purpose. Every instrument is attached to a desk, has a metal circuit and is provided with a most convenient receiver and transmitter combined, which enables

the user to sit in whatever position he prefers and to be free to write when necessary.

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SCRAP - IRON AND LEAD taken here and at Pomquet,

Antigonish, N.S. July 11, 190

P. DORANI

Department Railways & Canals, Canal

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWA

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the SEALED TENDERS addressed to the missing of the signed, and et dorsed "Tenders for his over the Hillsboro River," will be received this office until 16 o'clock (4 p. m.) on his little and grade and the substructure of a combined Higher and Railway Bridge over the Hillsboro in at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island Plans and specifications of the work as seen on and after the 9th day of July, his the office of the Superintendent of the Edward Island Railway at Charlottetown, the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial way at Moncton.

Printed forms of Tender can also be about the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the tender the actual signatures of the name, the nature of the occupation, and dence of each member of the firm, and man accepted bank cheque on a chartered of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of the down at accepted bank cheque on a chartered of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of the accepted bank cheque must be called the contract of the down and accepted bank cheque must be called the contract of t

of the Dominion of Canada for the sum one must accompany the tender.

The accepted bank cheque must be an over to the Honorable the Minister of Rand Canals, and will be forfeited if the tendering declines entering into contract the work at the rates and on the terms in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent be returned to the respective parties tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to the lowest or any tender.

By order.

By order. L. K. JONES, Secretary Dept. Rys. & Ca

EBEN HOWE'S FALSEHOOD.

uly 26, 1900

United States

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K. JONES, Dept. Rys. & Canala.

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P. DORAM

A June afternoon along the upper reaches of the Santa Inez Valley. Across the great wheat-fields a soft breeze passed, and the silvery-green grasses trembled beneath its touch, bearing an odd likeness to the shimmering sea viewed adown along perspective walled in by wooded hills. For background, the barren terraces of the San Rafael Mountains-palpitating masses of color notching the fair b'ue sky. Through the shallow river, tranquilly plodding seaward in summer, unconcerned by memories of winter storms and floods, the stage had just plunged, and was beginning its long climb up the grade, leaving two wet streaks in the dust of the road. Under the oaks by the shingle cottage stood a woman, with an open paper in her hand, and two half-grown children-a girl and a boy-clinging to her.

"Any news from Ray, mother?" sang out a cheery voice, and Eben Howe came up from the fields, walking with a free, swinging stride; his stalwart figure clad fused. in brown overalls and jumper; the blouse unbuttoned at the neck, showing a firm, shapely throat: the tanned face above, crowned with clustering brown curls, instinct with youth and energy-so like the boy who had gone beyond seas to fight his country's battles that the two, father and son, had often been taken for brothers.

The woman did not answer. . She held out the paper to him, with one finger pointing to a dispatch from Manila in the telegraphic columns :

"Killed: Eben R. Howe."

A blur came over the man's eyes; the solid earth seemed to quiver under his feet, while a great clamor filled his ears. Through it all there came a voice-a piteous, entreating woman's voice: " () Eben, I can not stand it! My little Ray! My first-born! My baby! Shot-murdered-dying out there alone!"

The man's strong brain had reeled at the shock, but this sharp cry of a mother's anguish pierced to his heart-that compassionate heart which had so long sheltered her. He looked down upon her; such a slight little being to meet this overwhelming wave of sorrow! Her eyes were dry, her face wild and distorted like some torture's creature's. She pushed away the two sobbing children. Never before had Eleanor Howe teen indifferent to another's pain. Her hands were locked together, her every breath a moan.

Suddenly Eben Howe's faced cleared. "Why, Nellie, you didn't read the rest! Ray was in the First California. This poor lad was in another regiment. He came from another State. The dispatch reads: 'Eben R. Howe, First Nebraska

She gave him one quick, reproachful look, then answered: "You know that means nothing-nothing at all. The Califernia boys assigned to garrison duty in Manila, like Ray, are all the while asking transfers to other regiments to get to the front. You know how Ray chafed over being penned up there. O Eben, Eben, why do you try to mislead me? My boy is dead !"

Mother-hearts are sometimes like snowwhite lilies, lifting challiced blooms to the sky and glorifying a homely spot with their beauty and fragrance, but breaking under the first rude blast that strikes them. Weighed down with a sense of appalling calamity, the father's heart was smitten anew as he realized how unfit she was to wrestle with a mighty grief. He gathered her in his arms, stroking the soft blonde hair in which white threads were weaving

"Don't you worry one moment, Nellie! There isn't the least occasion," he said. "The newspapers are always getting things wrong, in the first place. In the second place, I stood right by Ray's side and saw him sign his name 'E. Ray Howe'-just what we've always called him, so his name and mine shouldn't get confused. There's scarcely a person around here, where he's grown up, who knows the name he was christened by; and how do you suppose they'd learn it out there in the Philippines? Why, little woman, I wouldn't have believed you'd be so foolish. Just wait till you get a letter from Ray, telling you he's safe and well and tired of war, and coming home with the California boys, to be lionized and spoiled in August."

There was a rasping note in the short laugh with which he ended this little speech, but she was too happy to observe it. She hung about his neck like a tired child; and a great shout went up from brother and sister as the father lifted her like a child to his shoulder, and carried her up to the house and set her down on the porch.

"Now run into the house, like a good little girl, and get supper ready!" he bade her. "I shall be coming around soon, hungry as a raving wolf."

It can not be truthfully set down that Eben Howe fulfilled his promise. They remembered, long afterward, that this very night marked the beginning of the strange change in "father." He was long in finishing his chores; and when he finally sat down to the table he scarcely tasted of the | tered out, another lonely ship had cleared | Then I thought you'd reason that, being

food that was set before him, but fell into their questions. The next day and the next it was no better. He went the round of his daily tasks, now addressing himself to them with fierce energy, now relapsing into a slow, mechanical discharge of duty. He shunned the neighbors; or when, by chance, he encountered them, met them with downcast face or averted eyes, like one who carried a load of guilt-he who had been the sympathetic friend and cheery comrade of all the dwellers in the valley ; in whom everyone had unbounded confidence, whose word was as good as a bond. His face was thinned, his form grew shrunken, his step lagged, and white threads came in his brown hair. His wife, quick to perceive his failing appetite, but slow to detect the signs of waning health and strength, as familiar eyes are wont, at length grew alarmed, and tried to persuade him to consult their physician in the town down the valley; but he obstinately re-

"It's only a touch of malaria. I'll pick up in the fall, Nellie."

"When Ray comes home!" the fond mother would say, her eyes tender with anticipation.

"Yes, yes! When Ray comes home." The summer days sped happily by, and throughout California a great wave of thanksgiving was rising from hundreds of homes, for the boys were coming back to be mustered out. The boys of the First, pick and flower of California youth, who had rushed forward to offer their services to the country when patriotic sentiment was at its height, the issues of the campaign still wrapped in uncertainty, and the unprotected ports of the Pacific believed to be in danger from a foreign fleet-the boys of the First, who had taken passage for the Philippines on the first transports that crossed the Pacific, speeding to the gallant Dewey's aid; who had served their country in field and swamp and trench and hospital; suffering many disillusions, but always remaining true to the flag and doing their duty; who had gone away for the most part untried lads, and who were coming back men-for these, her sons, the Golden State was preparing a royal wel-

No letter had come from Ray for many weeks, but Mrs. Howe did not permit herself to be troubled on this account; for throughout July the troops had been held in Manila, subject to sailing orders which were daily expected. Under such circumstances and in view of the notorious uncertainty of trans-Pacific mails, it was natural that letter-writting should be generally suspended. Few of the letters he had written during his absence had reached their destination.

"I shall not go up to San Francisco to meet my son. I prefer to wait for him here," the mother assured her neighbors in these days. "Mildred and Mary and I are fixing up his room, so that it doesn't look like the same place; and on the day when we hear that he has been mustered out and is really on the way to us, we shall prepare our own little reception for him

This with visions of the farm-house beautified with ferns and flowers from garden and canons, and thoughts of the wonderful dinner she would make ready, in which all his boyish fancies should be humored and gratified. Mildred was the young schoolmistress who taught over at the Corners, between whom and the volunteer there had been a suspicion of an "un derstanding" before he went away. Mildred was at the ranch much of the time nowadays; and she and the mother sat long into the night whispering tender confidences to each other, making and revising their plans for Ray's home-coming. It was not their fault that Eben Howe was excluded from these consultations. They had frequently tried to arouse his interest in the joyous day that was fast approaching, but he heard them without response or comment.

"It does seem as if father had lost all interest in Ray!" the poor mother once murmured to Miss Mildred. "He never has a word to say about him, and he doesn't seem to care in the least what we

Yet all the time no one studied the daily papers more faithfully or fearfully than Eben Howe. He had planned with the stage driver that mail for the ranch should be left at the bend of the road below the white oak; and beside this box he daily waited-sometimes concealing himself in the bushes, lest his constant watchfulness should form the subject of comment and be brought to his wife's ears.

" She shan't know it till the last hour," he insisted to his own guilty conscience. "There's always just a chance it's a mistake. I'll keep it from her anyhow till it can't be helped."

But would the short reprieve help her? He shrank from making answer.

Eben Howe knew that on the same day the transport left Manila, bearing the volunteers who were coming home to be mus-

from the same port for San Francisco, deep fits of abstraction, from which he bringing the coffined remains of the brave roused; only to give random answers to young volunteers whom death had mustered out under a tropical sun. Day by day the troop-ship danced over the waters, her gunwales lined with eager faces, whose leaping pulse beats marked the lessening distance between them and loved ones. Day by day the funeral ship sullenly ploughed her way through the waters, with her sombre cargo, bringing sorrow and heart-break to a thousand homes.

> "She'll know, she's bound to know, when the transport gets in. They'll print the names of the soldiers, and she'll see Ray's isn't there. Maybe that'll sort of ease it to her," said the unhappy man, as he took the daily paper from the mail-box one day late in August and slipped it out of its wrapper. And lo! there in staring lines, was the announcement that the big troop-ship had been sighted the night before, and was lying just outside the Golden Gate, to come in on the morrow with flaunting banners and a proud escort composed of all the craft that could be mustered from the fleet anchored in San Franciso Bay. Tug-boats and launches had already run out to her, and newspaper men had boarded her, but there was as yet no list of her passengers. With trembling hand he replaced the paper in the wrapper and gave it to his daughter Mary to carry up to the house. On the morrow the tatal blow must fall. On the morrow conviction would become certainty, and the mother must know.

His hands shook unaccountably as he buckled the heavy plow harness on the horses next morning.

"I'm going to summer-fallow that strip of land I had in corn last year," he said to his wife, who had followed him to the stable and watched his preparations with mild surprise. "There are some weeds down there that ought to be turned under. and the horses need exercise," he ex-

She watched him guide the horses down the road, the plow skating along on its side and leaving a track as of some great squirming reptile in the dust; then she turned back to the house with a sigh.

"I don't know what's come over Eben this summer. He never used to 'drive' so in not weather," she said to Miss Mildred, who had come to spend the day.

But when he did not come to his noonday meal, his little daughter, sent to call him, found him prone on his knees in a furrow, his head bare and his face upturned to the blazing mid-day sun; while the horses, dragging the plow, were lazily browsing along the edge of the field. When she had coaxed him to the house, he ate his morsel in silence, and before the others had finished pushed back his chair and betook himself to the field again.

The day wore slowly on. Quiet brooded over the sunlit valley and the shadows gathered about the oaks on the northern slopes of the mountains. Eben Howe had ceased all pretence of work. Seated on a lichen grown sandstone boulder, a miserable and abject figure, he patiently waited.

At length he heard, far down the valley, a familiar sound. Standing up and peering out through the bushes, he could see a whirl of dust advancing up the road. He dropped back in the shelter of the chaparral. Nearer and nearer the stage approached; and then, as it reached the foot of the grade leading up the rise, on the summit of which the farm-house stood, the horses forgetting their usual stopping place beside the mail-box under the oak, broke into a mad gallop and tore up the road, amid shouts from the driver and a babal of voices from within the vehicle. There was another clatter of hoofs, and racing in its wake there appeared a mounted cavalcade, wherein the hidden observer discerned familiar faces from the village below. And then the hubbub resolved into ringing cheers, three times three, repeated with a will from the hilltop, and a child's shrill scream.

Eben Howe plodded up the rise which hid the farm buildings from sight, and, coming out into the open, was just in time to see the stage whirling down the driveway and out through the open gate. Some tired looking broncos stood limply about on three legs or trailed their bridle-reins on the ground; while their owners, who had dismounted, awkwardly turned their backs on the spectacle in their midst, where a big fellow in faded khaki held two women in his embrace, with a couple of half-crazed children clinging to his legs. hill, where he had nailed a box to a tall He was trying to speak now. Do voices grow hoarse and choky out in the Philip-

> "I couldn't wait to be mustered out, and the colonel gave me a three days leave to see the home-folks. Mother, I was awfully afraid you and father might come across the name of a fellow in the First Nebraska, same as mine even to the initial, who was killed in a skirmish near San Fernando two months ago."

> "Of course we saw it, Ray." How placid the mother's voice!

"I'd have wired you at the time, if I could; but Pacific cable rates are just a little beyond the reach of a private's purse.

from a different State-

" That didn't save me one bit, Ray," said his mother, with an hysterical note of triumph. "I could have worried myself to death over it, easily, in spite of that. I accounted in a dozen ways for your being transferred to the other regiment: I thought them all out on the spot. But father came to the rescue. He told me he stood by when you entered your name on the recruiting books, and you signed E. Ray Howe,' and nobody out there would know you by any other name."

" Father said so! Bless father!" oried the young man in surprise. "Where is he? I want to see father."

It was at that moment that Eben Howe stumbled into sight, tried to hold himself upright, but found the world whirling round him, lurched forward and would have fallen if strong arms had not caught him and gently lowered him to the earth.

With a practice born of experience in hospital and camp, Ray, the coolest man albeit with a lingering trace of sbame. among them, eased his position, loosened his collar and fanned him with a helmet hat; while the women fluttered around. performing all the loving and lovable foolish little offices that tender hearts can conceive when a sick or guilty soul loses dominion over its fleshly garment.

After a while consciousness stirred again, and the father's eyes opened, to rest gladly, incredulously, upon the face of his first-born son. He stretched out a trembling hand, gnarled with labor, and laid it on the close-cropped brown curls of the soldier boy. Then a great sob shivered through the form of the prostrate man, and he turned his face quickly away-but

not before they had all seen a tear overflow his eye and trickle down his cheek.

"Why, father, father !- dear heart!" said Eleanor Howe, bending down to lay her cheek against his face. Then, in apology for his weakness: "I don't know what ails father, Ray. He hasn't been himself all summer. You see, he's been doing all the work alone, and lately hasn't eaten enough to keep a three-year-old child. Been weakly like, what with the excitement of your coming home and the overwork."

"We'll make him take a good rest now," said young Eben, in the pride of his youth, ful strength. "Just you bear in mind, father, I'm on deck again, and if there's a man in California good for a better day's work on a ranch--"

But the colour was coming back into the father's face-a deep, accusing flush. He raised himself on his elbow, looking from one to the other earnestly and eloquently,

"Tain't that, Ray. You 're all astray, mother-wife, I lied to you. I did see Ray write his name, and he wrote it: Eben R. Howe."

He ceased. His wife's hand clasped his own and her head was buried on his breast. The young people fixed upon each other a gaze which seemed to ask a question of the years .- Flora Haines Loughead, in Ave Maria.

"Would you consent to be married on the thirteenth day of the month!" asked the sweet young thing. "Well," replied Miss Passe thoughtfully,

"it all depends on the choice one has. The 13th, of course, would be preferable to the 14th, but not so good as the 12th.

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On June 1st we intend making this decided change, and adopting the "Ready-pay System," when we invite Customers to make a comparison of our prices. They will then clearly see the saving to be made in buying for Cash over the old system of running an account and paying once a year.

In consequence of this change, we respectfully ask all those whose accounts are past due to make payment at once.

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Antigonish, N. S., May 24, 1900.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

THE PASSION PLAY.

(Continued from first page,) Tyrolese have ever practised their religion free from hindrance. Heresy never gained footing among them, nor did the hand of the heretic have power to smite them. In Ireland the faith has always lived, but the artistic beauty of it was lost for centuries. No beautiful churches, paintings, statues, were seen by millions of those who died by sword or famine for the truth preached by St. Patrick. In the Tyrol, on the contrary, the New Testament story entered the minds and hearts of a pure-souled, loving people with a distinctness of detail which has enabled them to act the part of Christ, and his Blessed Mother with a simple dignity without which the attempt would seem sacrilegious. As with the actors, so with the spectators. If the correspondent of Harper's Weekly found the audience uninfluenced by the Passion Play, we may perhaps find the reason in the sentences which tell us: "Three-fourths of the places have been sold in London to the British tourist, provinicial or metropolitan." Men who enjoy a London musichall performance cannot be expected to appreciate the Passion Play. Women who weep for the sorrow of Frou-Frou or the Lady of the Camellias do not weep for the sorrows of Christ, or if they do, their grief is as unhealthy in the latter case as in the

THE SECRET HISTORY OF A CRIME.

former. "Blessed are the clean of heart,

for they shall see God"-those who are

not clean of heart do not see Him even

" through a glass, darkly."

The July McClure's contains an article entitled "An Unwritten Chapter in American Diplomacy." by A. Maurice Low, the American correspondent of the London Chronicle. Mr. Low declares, with the air of one who knows, that the United States is deeply indebted to England for protection against the Continental powers in the

affair of the war with Spain. It was proposed by Russia to England that, in the interest of peace and to avert the war which could not be averted in any other way, Spain should be induced to sell or exchange Cuba, which England would find useful to round out her West Indian possessions, while Spain would voluntarily yield her territory rather than risk its loss by conquest. Any objection on the part of the United States, that the further acquisition of territory by Great Britain in the western hemisphere would be in contravention of the Munroe Doctrine was to be met by the knowledge that Russia countenanced the transfer, which would be the notification to the United States that if they meant to resist it, Russia as well as England would have to be reckoned with. Germany's acquiescence was to be secured; the passivity of France was pledged by Russia. This Mephistophelian plot failed because Lord Salisbury would not play the role of Faust. He feared the gifts which the Murcovite offered him Emphatically and distinctly the English Premier caused it to be known that the Cuban question concerned the United States and Spain alone; that it was a matter with which no other nation had any concern; that if they fought, England would pre-serve strict neutrality, and in preserving this neutrality, the Russian ambassador was pointedly informed on one occasion, England should expect all the other nations to observe the obligations of neutrality. So the plot failed, and the opportunity to involve England with the United States was lost. The attitude of England tilted the scale. Spain had appealed to Austria, naturally sympathetic because of family relations, and Austria had in tern sounded her partners in the Dreibund-Germany and Italy-only to find that the German Emperor was too cautions to risk everything on such a desperate chance; while Italy, traditionally friendly to Eagland would hear none of it. France was next appealed to. The old noble families of France and Spain are closely related: the Paris Bourse deals largely in Spanish securities, and, despite the legend of traditional friendship, France has no real affection for the American people. France consulted Russia, with the result already known, and Spain's last hope was gope. From this time on, the action was rapid.

Mr. Hay, so soon as he learned that Spain
was isolated, that in all the world she could find neither ally nor support so in-formed his government in Washington, and when his despatch was received. President McKinley felt safe in embarking on a policy which inevitably could have but one conclusion-Spain must either yield to all of the demands of the to resist at the risk of war.

finger against poor, little, third-class what of England's attitude? We have seen her declaring in self-righteous, Clementina, borne on a chair, amid the strict neutrality between Spain and the United States and to see that other nations observed the same. But the writer who tells | Canadian along the other. | First the Pope us of this, also tells with evident pride, that as the war went on: "In Spain, at wherever, indeed, British diplomatic or sides. To each he gives his hand to kiss the laws of neutrality were violated a States which came to the foreign or war offices in London, but it was promptly communicated to this Government. A separate chapter might be written on the diplomatic history of Manila Bay; of the orders which were sent to Captain Chicester of H. M. S. Powerful, to Admiral of pathos in the voice, and the whole face Diederichs, the German flag-officer; of the despatches which passed between Admiral Dewey and the Navy Department; of the motives which induced him to cable ripe fruit when it is ready to drop from the Washington Government to send him forthwith the Oregon for political effect. whole truth to be tald."

With the exception of Bismark's frank confession that he forged despatches to bring about the Franco-Prussian war, nothing more disgraceful than this has come to Englishmen, who are held up as the world's truth-telling in particular, square this with their conscience? Only by applying in practice the maxim which two out of every three Englishmen will tell you is a doctrine of the Jesuits, "The end justifies the means." Englishmen believed that the defeat of Spain was a "consummation this about it were necessary for England to aid the United States under a mask of neutrality, she was perfectly justified in the Empire who hold a different opinion, and who, though some of them believe have there befallen British arms as retribution for the part which England played in an international crime which deserves to be bracketted in history with the partition of Poland and the formation of United Italy.

Leaves from the Diary of a Pilgrim.

ROME, July 6, 1900. It is more than a week since I last put pen to paper. We were then at Lucerne, amid the eternal bills. We are now in the Eternal City. Into this short space much has been crowded-too much even to touch on here or give in barest outline. There is the subline scenery of the Alpine Passes between Lucerne and Como, with the passage through the great tunnel at St. Gothard's. There is Milan with its marvellous Duomo, "a dream in marble," as some poetic mind has pictured it in words. There is the vast plain of Lombardy, stretching for miles and miles from the foot of the Alps to the Mediterranean. the garden of Italy, as Italy is the garden of Europe. Then there is Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, the city of doges and of gondolas. The doges are dead; we visited the church where monuments in marble and in bronze enshrine their ashes and perpetuate all that now remains of their former greatness-a fugitive and fitful memory. "The gondolas are still there, with their graceful, swan-like shape and movement-just such as they were in the days when the Republic of Venice was mistress of the seas. There, again, is Padua, with its shrine of St. Anthony, whose incorrupt tongue still witnesses to the power with which this trumpet of the Gospel" beralded Christ and Him crucified. There, too, is Loretto, with its Holy House, where the Word was made Flesha most gracious shrine. Lastly, as we hasten Romeward, midway, between Ancona and Rome, amid the Umbrian hills yet another shrine draws us to itself-Assisl where live the memories of St. Francis and the spirit of St. Francislive, too, as fresh and fragrant as are the blood-bedewed roses that bloom on thornless bushes in his garden, the garden where he fought the good fight against oular to the Powers asking that all shiptemptation and won for the men of all time the Pardon of the Partiuncula. But firms to China be stopped. of this more at some other time.

Assisi did not reach Rome till a late hour or in secret language to China. that night. Imagine our surprise and alaudience by the Holy Father at eleven the Turkestan. Juited States or else she must be prepared next (yesterday) morning. We had counted on being at least a day or two in | Last week 200 insurgents were killed in Noble United States! The nation which Rome before the audience took place, and the Philippines, and 130 surrendered or whoes sons have so often boastfully pro- two or three hours in the morning, buying | killed and eleven wounded.

claimed their ability and readiness to medals, etc., to be blessed-I, with no little "whip all creation," did not dare to lift a difficulty, getting English gold for the cheques containing the Peter Pence offer-Spain, until she was assured that "Spain ing of our diocese, some two thousand one was isolated, that in all the world she bundred and fifty francs. By eleven could find neither ally nor support." But o'clock, we are at the Vatican, and half an hour afterwards Pope Leo enters the Sala Pharisaical tones, her intention to observe evvivas of the assembled pilgrims. There are two pilgrimages, the Brazilian, ranged along one side of the great hall, and the receives the Brazilians, then the Canadians. He is carried in his chair right round the Gibralter, in London, in Hong Kong, hall, in front of the pilgrims who line the military or naval officers were stationed, as he passes; to each his blessing and some gracious token of tenderness-a word, dozen times a day in the cause of friend- a smile; to all at the close, the Apostolic ship. Little went on of use to the United Benediction. Pope Leo is of course changed since I saw him last, sixteen years ago; the white hair is scantier and whiter still, the lines on the face are deeper, the hands are more tremulous, the voice has lost its resonance. But the light of the coal black eye is not dimmed, there is more has melted into tenderness. There has come into it a gentler and more winning look which one likens to the mellowness of the tree. This fruit is surely meet to be gathered, one says to oneself, yet none Those times are still too recent for the but the Master's hand may pluck it from the stem.

The scene in the Sala Clementina, at the close of the audience, as the aged Pontiff bl seed the pilgrims, I will not attempt to the surface in modero politics. How do describe. I shall never forget it, and no one who was there ever can forget it. models for uprightness in general and When the Pope raised himself on his chair and stretched out his hands to give the Apostolic Benediction, there was a stillness as of death throughout the vast hall-a stillness soon broken by sobs; for tears filled the eyes of all that were there, and many wept aloud. The first words were spoken in distinct, though somewhat low devoutly to be wished," and if to bring tones, but as the last words, in nomine Patrio et Filis, et Spiritus Sancti, were being uttered, the Holy Father himself broke down completely. The voice grew doing so. But there are many citizens of busky with emotion, the eyes closed, and great tears rolled down the aged cheeks. Leo XIII felt that he was blessing for the England justly at war in South Africa, are last time those faithful children of his disposed to look upon the disaster, which from the two Americas, and we felt that never in this life should we look upon his face again.

> I must close abruptly, without as much as one word about Rome itself-Rome to which I have come, not merely as a pilgrim from afar to a holy place of pilgrimage, but as a son comes to his mother after long years of separation. For Rome is to me the mother of my soul.

The Chinese Situation.

The greatest uncertainty as to the state of affairs in Pekin and the fate of the foreigners there still prevails. Last Friday an undated cipher despatch was received at Washington from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Pekin, as follows: "In British legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre," This raised hopes, which have since drooped again, for though it purported to come vouched for by the Chinese Foreign Office and was accepted by the State Department as a genuine reply to their message of July II to Conger, the opinion naturally obtains that, at most, the despatch was an old one held back and delivered behind time with intent to deceive. About the same time the Chinese Ministers at Paris and Washington respectively communicated, what purported to be appeals from their Government for the mediation of France and the United States respectively between Chins and the Powers. Each has since replied, laying down conditions upon which alone the request would be complied with. which include the safety of their representatives. A message rec ived from the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 4, appealing for help, was since received. Tien-Tsin was captured on the 14th by the allies, the Chinese being completely routed, and it is supposed that their reverse has disposed the latter to make terms with the Powers. The Chinese invaders of Russian territory have also been repulsed.

The French Government has sent a cirments of arms and ammunition by European

The German Government has notified the Chinese Legation in Berlin that they Those of us who spent Wednesday in must send no more telegrams in cipher

An Imperial order has been issued at St. most consternation when we were told that Petersburg calling out all the reserves all the pilgrims were to be received in in the military districts of Siberia and

calls itself premier of the world, we were not ready. We ran about for were captured. Twelve Americans were

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Beg to announce still further additions to their already large and varied stock.

In our Dress Department will be found a practically unlimited see of choice as regards styles combined with a high standard of quality and a moderate range of price. We call particular attention to the

NEW PASTEL TINTS, in CHEVIOTS, BROADCLOTHS . NEW FAST DYE, ALL WOOL NAVY BLUE SERGES NEW PLAIN COLORED COSTUME CLOTHS.

NEW BLACK and WHITE CHECKED DRESS GOODS in all sizes of e NEW KHAKI SUITINGS.

LINEN and PIQUE SUITINGS, in white and colors, ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, in usual colors FIGURED LUSTRES and CREPONNES

Ready-to-Wear Skirts.

Rainy day skirts as well as every-day skirts, in Linen, Pool Denim and other fabrics, all marked at lowest prices.

Mantle Department.

Everything new and decidedly fashionable is represented how Ladies' Mantles and Jackets. High-class goods at stee low prices.

Our Clothing Department.

Don't make the mistake of passing us when you need anything the Clothing line, as we can easily save you 15 to 20 per cent. your purchase. We are showing the largest range in town, a up in all the most attractive styles for 1900, which in addition our special low prices of high-class goods in cloth, make up a finish, makes this department unusually interesting.

Shirt Waists.

We are showing a large, varied and exceedingly well-select range of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in white and nearly every color the rainbow, and at prices that place them within the reach of a

White Wear.

This department is full to overflowing in everything that an and up-to-date in Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Wev every description.

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

Stock large, and gathered to please and score another recon Cannot be described-will have to be seen. Stock Colum in White, Cardinal, Mavve and Heliotrope, all the new ap-Dainty Lace Ties, Patriotic Neckwear-something altogethe and very attractive in Bows and Ties. The nattiest and pre

MEN'S HATS.

Fine quality Fedora Hats, silk ribbon band and edges, in ho Pearl and Black. Men's fine Fur Felt Hats, Derby shape. spring's styles, lined and unlined, silk band and edge,

Window Curtains.

Lace Curtains, Ruffled Novelty Sash, Colored Frilled Call Material and Furniture Covering in great variety of desgre

Window Shades.

In Opaque Shade Cloth and Scotch Holland, with 1908 fringes to match.

URNITURE.

Our stock of Household Farniture is very complete, and Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Tables, Centre In Fancy Tables, Jardinier Stands, Fancy Chairs, Easy Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Racks, Iron and Brass Belleville Wire, Wool Top and Excelsior Mattrasses,

HOSIERY.

Boys' Bicycle Hose, assorted colored tops, all sides and Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, large selection and good value

BOOTS and SHOES.

We have no space to particularize, but we wish to sal emphatically that anyone requiring Boots, Shoes or Short or coarse, Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' or Children's ours the most complete stock to select from and at a saving least ten per cent.

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General News;

The price of tea is advancing in the wholesale markets, owing to the Chinese vanced from one to two cents a pound.

Workingmen to the number of nearly twenty thousand recently presented Gen. grounds, Belfast.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday afternoon of last week, after a session of five and a half months, On Friday, the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Minto, left Ottawa on g western trip, which will extend to

China. He is in his sixtieth year. He will extend to himself and his family a fought in the Kaffar war of 1878 and the | cordial welcome back to Antigonish. Zulu war of '79, and was Sirdar of the Egyptian army from '85 to '92. From Auxilliary Forces at the British War the sweet young thing.

Two passenger steamers, with about six hundred persons on board, collided in 13th, of course, would be preferable to the Belfast Lough last Saturday 'evening, and | 14th, but not so good as the 12th. five passengers were killed and about fifty others injured, some very seriously. On the same day the Cunard liner Campania, on her way to Liverpool from New York, struck the Liverpool barque Embleton, in the Irish Channel, sinking her immediately. In this accident eleven persons are believed to have been drowned.

Colonel Wilcocks, who relieved Kumassi on July 15, has sent to London an account of the terrible state of affairs which prevailed on his entrance into the town. He went by a route not suspected by the Ashantis, but notwithstanding this, he met with considerable opposition, while the column suffered greatly on account of the roads being knee-deep in mud. In Kumassi wrecked houses and putrid bodies were children safely out on July 17. On his return journey he met with no opposition.

War Notes.

The British steamer Langdon Grange, left New Orleans on July 17 for Cape Town, with 830 horses for the British army.

on July 16, the Boers repeatedly attacked Pole-Carew's position and posts held by the Irish Fusiliers and the Canadian Mounted Infantry, coming within close range, and calling on the Fusiliers to surrender. They were repulsed, with a loss of fifteen killed, fifty wounded, and four prisoners. The British casualities were seven killed (including the Canadian Lieutenants Borden and Birch), and thirty in wounded and missing. Lord Roberts spoke highly of the bravery of Borden and Birch, the former of whom was twice before brought to his notice for gallant

Fifteen hundred Boers, under DeWet, who were being hemmed in by the forces of Hunter and Rundle between Rethiehem and Ficksburg, broke through the cordon and escaped towards Lindley, taking with them five guns. A British force which pursued had a sharp engagement with them near Lindley on July 19. DeWet's force, after considerable fighting, broke up into two parties. Five dead Boers were left behind. The British loss was alight. The Boers later destroyed the railway and telegraph lines north of Honingspruit, cutting off all communications with Pretoria, and captured a hundred Highlanders. On Saturday Methuen dispersed the enemy at Oliphant's Nek with considerable loss. There have also been several minor engagements in various places with small bodies of Boers, who have made sudden attacks on the British. but have been beaten off, in some cases with a loss of a few men on both sides.

India Famine Fund.

Previously acknowledged, Peter Dhooge, Big Tracadie, 2.00

Personals.

Rev. M. Doyle, P. P., Lochaber, left on Monday on a visit to Margaree.

Mrs. (Dr.) McIntosh, is, we regret to state, seriously ill.

Mr. Colm A. Chisholm returned from

Ottawa on Friday. Miss Sarah P. Mombourquette, of

L'Ardonse, C. B., is visiting friends in Antigonish. Mr. Angus A. McDonald of Boston, is

here on a visit to his father, Mr. Ronald McDonald, St. Ninian Street.

Dr. Somers, of North Cambridge, Mass. was on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Somers, Main Street, from Thursday last until Monday of this week.

Mr. J. J. McDonald, of New York, formerly of Williams Point, is spending a few | @

weeks here. He is accompanied by Mr. T. W. Paxton of New York.

Mr. William Power, a native of Antigotrouble. Several grades have already ad- nish Harbour, now a successful real estate broker in Philadelphia, is visiting his old

Rev. R. H. McDougall, P. P. of Thor-Sir George White with a thoroughbred burn, has assumed charge of the parish of Irish charger at the Balmoral show Ingonish, C. B., and Rev. J. J. McNeil, lately of Ingonish, becomes pastor of

Prof. A. G. and Mrs. Macdonald, of Truro, are at the Merrimac. The appointment of the Professor, whose physician advises a change of work, to his former position of Inspector of Schools for the District of Antigonish and Guysboro is, Lieut.-General Sir Francis Grenfell, we believe, almost a certainty, and it will who is at present Governor of Malta, is to be hailed with delight by all friends of have command of the British forces in education, while his numerous friends here

1894 to 1897 he was Inspector-General of the thirteenth day of the month!" asked in peace! Amen.

"Well," replied Miss Passe thoughtfully , art all depends on the choice one has. The

Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of St. Joseph Branch of the League of the Cross, N. Sydney, held on July 22nd, 1900, the fol-lowing resolution of condolence was moved by Rev. Dr. Chisholm and seconded by brother James Desmond, and unanmiously

adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death Mary McNeil, daughter of our esteemed brother, John McNeil;
Resolved, that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastise. all things for the best, and whose chastisc-ments are meant in mercy; Further resolved that this testimonial

everywhere to be seen, and many of the native soldiers were too weak to stand.

Wilcocks got the invalids and women and and copies sent to the North Sydney Herald and THE CASKET for publication.

John J. Dooley, Pres. WM. Rogers, Secty.

DIED

The British steamer Langdon Grange, left New Orleans on July 17 for Cape Town, with 830 horses for the British army.

A report from Lord Roberts says that

CAMPRELL.—At Boisdale, Cape Breton Co., on the 8th of July, in the 78th year of her age, fortified by the last rites of the Church, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of John Campbell, and daughter of the late Alexander Campbell. She leaves a sor-rowful husband, four sons and five daught-ers to mourn a kind and affectionate mother. May her soul rest in peace!

Obituary.

Monday, July 9th, death entered the home of Mr. William P. Ratchford and bore away his beloved daughter, Eurice, in the 22ad year of her age. The deceased bore her illness with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, and when the dread messenger came he found the suffering one ready to pass hence. Eunice Ratchford was a dutiful and obedient daughter and loving sister. Her bright, obliging disposition endeared her to her large circle of friends. The bereaved family possess the entire community's deepest sympathy in John Dunn,

their mourning for her who has gone before. May her soul rest in peace!

There died at Port Hood on Tuesday, There died at Port Hood on Tuesday, 17th inst., where she had resided for the previous eight years, Catherine Mackintosh, widow of the late Alexander Chishoim, of St. Andrews, in this County, and mother of the Rsv. Colin Chisholm, parish priest of Port Hood. The deceased lady, who had attained the ripe age of eighty-four years, was the third child and third daughter of Donald Mackintosh, Esq., of Lismore, in the County of Pictou, and Lismore, in the County of Pictou, and hence the maternal aunt of the Ray. Dr. Alex. Chisholm, and also of the Ray. Dr. D. M. Macgregor. The surviving members of the family to which she belonged, and to whom The Casket offers sincere sympathy, are Mary Chisholm, of Big Island, Duncan Mackintosh at Lismore, and Alex-ander and Jane Mackintosh at the old homestead, so well known in this and the neighbouring Counties. Her years were not few, her virtues were many, her life so unblemished that those who attended her obsequies at St. Andrews on the 19th will extend to himself and his family a cordial welcome back to Antigonish.

"Would you consent to be married on circumstance of life. May her soul rest in peace! Amen.

Acknowledgments. Many acknowledgments crowded ou
Rev. D. P. McDonald, Port Morien,
Rev. J. White, St. John's, Nfid.,
Rev. M. A. McPherson, Lattle Bras d'Or,
Rev. W. Carroll, Hamilton, Bernada,
Rev. B. W. Bogan, New Jersey,
Widow Alex Chisholm, Cafedonia Mills,
Mrs. Thos. McNeoly, Ladner, B. C.,
D. M. McDonald, Mrignant Cove,
Wm. A Morris, Springhill,
R. R. McKinnon, New York,
Samuel Mills, Attleboro,
Hugh A. McGillivray, Morristown,
D. D. McDonald, Knoydart,
Alex Gills, Grand River, Nfid.
D. R. McKinnon, Silver Lake,
Capt. Angus McDonald, Town,
Chas. Dunn, S. S. Harbor,
Valentine Chisholm, Ashdale,
J. C. Dorant, Pomquet,
Angus McDonnell, Rear Long Point,
Annie L. McMaster, Low Point,
D. Fraser, St, Joseph's,
James McDonald, North River, Many acknowledgments crowded out. nnie L. McMaster, Low Point,
J. Fraser, St. Joseph's,
L. Power, Cambridgeport,
L. Power, Cambridgeport,
Lary McDougall, Boston,
Irs. Thomas McNeely, Ladner, B. C.,
Ligh Chisholm, New Hampshire,
Indrew McDonald, Croftway,
Indrew McDonald, Croftway,
Indrew McDonald, Croftway,
Indrew McDonald, S. W. Port Hood,
Irs. John H. McDonald, Ashdale
J. A. McDonald, New Westminster,
Largaret L. Fraser, Seal Harbor, Maine,
Indicated the McDonald, Cambridgeport,
Ingus McDonal Angus McPherson, Stellarton,
John Fleming,
E. C. O'Rellly,
John R. McKenzle,
Angus McDonald, S. W. Ridze, Port Hood,
Wm. S. Chisholm, Glacier, B. C.
J. P. Connolly, Antigonish,
Mrs. E. Connolly, Guysboro Intervale,
Angus McDonald, Harbor an Bonche,
A. R. McAdam, Malignant Cove,
Donald Gillis, Arisaig,
Capt. G. Delorey, Tracadie,
Dan R. McDonald, Georgeville,
Daniel Hulbert, Antigonish,
Wm. H. Delaurier, Tracadie,
Dan A. McDonald, Georgeville,
Daniel Hulbert, Antigonish,
Wm. H. Delaurier, Tracadie,
Dan A. McDonald, Margaree Forks,
M. N. Lawlor, Lynn,
Philip Masson, Quebec,
Alex A. McDonald, McAras Brook,
Wm. J. McDonald, McAras Brook,
Wm. J. McDonald, Malignant Cove,
Golin Chisholm, Caledonia Mills
Alex F. McIntosh, Dawson City,
J. J. Chisholm, Tuscon, Arizona,
Simon Delorey, North Weymouth,
Duncan McMaster Creignish,
Sarah P. Monbouronette, L'Ardoise
Augus Cameron, B. S., Mabou
Finlay Beston (Archie Alexander,
Wm. D. Rankin, Sight Point,
Bonald A. Rankin, Port Ban,
A. J. McPherson, Dunvegan
J. D. McLennan, Margaree Harbor,
Donald McKinnon, Brophy's P. O.,
J. D. McLenlan, Margaree Harbor,
Donald McKinnon, Brophy's P. O.,
J. D. McLenlan, Margaree Harbor,
Donald McKinnon, Brophy's P. O.,
J. D. McLenlan, Margaree Harbor,
Donald McKinnon, Doctor's Brook,
M. A. McPhonald, Noank, Conn.,
Angus Gillis, Pleasant Valley,
Wm. Bowie, S. S. Harbour,
Capt. Hugh McDonald, L. S. River,
Murdook McDonald, Copper Lake,
Martin Walsh, Fairmont,
Dan McG. Walsh, Jamaica Plain
Convent, Arichat,
Romald McKay, Stellarton
John V. McGillivray,
John F. Campbell,

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BLOUSE LADIES' WAISTS Embracing all the newest styles of make, choicest

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patterns in percales and chambrays, fancy stripes, with collar and cuffs to match at 850

Ladies' shirt waists with fancy diagonal stripes at 95

Faney printed cotton shirt waists, Tooke Bros. celebrated make, with collar and cuffs to match, 40 and 50c

Our Leader at \$1.10 in Navy and fancy coloured insertion stripe is destined to be the popular seller this season:

Ladies' shirt waists made of pretty | Ladies Shirt Waist, \$1.35 Fancy stripe Percale, in pink and white, blue and white, mauve and white, new tucked front.

Ladies Shirt Waists, special value

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Fancy, Lawn Stripes, 2 rows of insertion in front.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Fancy Muslin Silk Stripe.

\$1.75, 1.95, 2.25.

All new shades and beautifully made up.

Linens and Cottons,

We have received an immense stock of

GREY and WHITE COTTONS.

These were bought before the recent sharp advance in prices, and we are giving our customers the benefit of this, saving you at least 20 per cent.

GREY COTTONS at 5, 6 and 8c. | WHITE COTTON TOWELS, 1 yd. wide. WHITE COTTONS at 4, 6, 7, 8

and 10c. UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS. plain and twilled at 16, 18 and

WHITE SHEETINGS, plain and twilled, at 23, 25, 27 and 30c. CRASH TOWELLING at 4 and 5c. CRASH TOWELLING LINEN at honeycomb, at 2, 8, 4 and 6c.

LINEN TOWELS at 7, 9 and 10c. " fancy border, large size, at 12, 15, 18 and 25c

LINEN TOWELS, finest quality, at 30 to 40 c.

BATH TOWELS at 8, 12 and 20 e.

LINEN BATH TOWELS at 25, 28, 30, 40 and 50c.

McCURDY & CO. are complete house furnishers.

Glass Cloth in fancy check at 7 and 15 cents.

TABLE LINENS.

White Damask Table Linens, newest designs from 56 inches to M inches, from 50 e to \$1.50.

Unbleached Damask Table Linens, nice new patterns at 25, 35, 40 50, 60 and 70 cents.

Beautiful patterns in coloured table linens, red and white, red and blue, at 40, 45 and 55e

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White Linen Damask Napkins, hemmed ready for use from 75, 95, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.75, 3.25.

White Turkish Towelling at 25c yd. | White honeycomb quilts, at 90, 1.00 and 1.10

> American chenille table covers, reversible patterns in crimson, olive blue and fawn, with pretty combinations of colours, 55, 95,

> Colored Damask Table Napkins, fringed, 50, 55, 75 and 1.35 per dozen.

Fancy Chenille Bureau Scarfs at 65e in dainty colours.

Bureau and Sideboard Searfs, plain white and fancy, coloured borders from 25c to 1.10 Beautiful patterns in japanese cush-

ion covers at 45c Chenille cushion covers at 60 c. Fancy pillow shams at 15 to 35c.

Linen crash for ladies suits and Coloured dress satteens, in navy, skirts, 35 inches wide, at 10

Nice patterns in Canadian prints at 5 cents.

Indigo blues, black and white and fancy colours, a complete range of patterns at 7, 8, 9, and 10 c. Splendid values in English prints,

guaranteed not to fade, 12, 13 and 14 c. Black and white, blue and white,

and fancy colours. Choice patterns.

Dress ducks, Indigo ground with fancy anchor spots and stripes

Dress ducks in plain and white

Dress duck white ground with blue spot and anchor pattern 10c.

Plain Black dress satteens at 12. Moreen skirtings, black and fancy 15, 17 and 20c.

cardinal, mauve, light green, drab and yellow, 12, 15, 17 20c. French organdie muslins, beautiful colors and choice patterns, very fashionable for summer blouses and dresses, prices from 15 to 37 cents.

Coloured India muslins and tarlatans Dress ginghams at 5, 7, 8, 9, 10c.

Apron ginghams with border, 10, 12e Oxford shirtings, choice patterns, at 7, 9, 10 and 12c.

Flannelettes, English and Canadian, nice patterns and colours at 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10c.

Flannelette shirting with borders, 11 to 15 cents Fancy border skirting, drill effects

15 and 17e mauve and light blue, 14 to 18c White Apron linens with fancy col-

oured borders, 38 inch 15, 18c. White apron lawns, tucked borders, 38 inch, 18 to 28c.

colors and stripes, 38 to 50 c.

Ladies' Fancy American Percale Skirts.

Blue and White Stripe, 10-inch Frill, 3-Rows White Fancy Braiding, special at .

Ladies' Moreen Underskirts.

Colours Black, Mauve and Cardinal,

Ladies' Black Moreen Underskirts.

Black Frill,

at \$1.95

Black Moreen Underskirts

at \$2.25 ALL OUR GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

A NICE RANGE OF LADIES COLLARS AND CUFFS.

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Will soon begin!

I am prepared to supply them with my usual Large Stock.

POP, seven kinds - Ginger Ale, Lemon Soda, Orange Phosphate, Etc. Being agent for these Goods, I sell them at Factory Prices

FRUIT SYRUPS-Raspberry, Strawberry, Etc., Etc.

CONFECTIONERY - Mixtures and Penny Goods, a very Large Assortment.

CIGARS, from 90 cents per box upwards.

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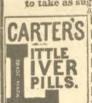
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CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Puraly Vegetable. Attent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address, Old Established BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
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We have opened up business in Custom Tailoring at the corner of

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Our long experience in selecting

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is such that we can guarantee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us, and we respectfully solicit the favor of a call from all contemplating a Spring Overcoat or a new Suit.

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INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

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DEAR SIRS,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending

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During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did and have felt grateful ever the great who gave me such good readily did and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave me such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

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A Birthday Treat.

Mamma allows us every one, When birthdays come, you see To choose our fav'rite kind of fun. Trot and the twins and me.

Trotty is only two years old, The twins are four and four. Of course you don't need to be told That I'm a great deal more.

This is my birthday. I am eight, And I said 'twould be fine To sit up awful 'stremely late-As late as half-past nine!

" You'll all get sleepy" mother said. You see, we hate to go to bed, Trot and the twins and me.

Why, we could stay awake till dawn! Couldn't we Trotty! What! I do believe that was a yawn! I say! Oh, wake up, Trot!

There! one twin's curled up in a heap! Well, then, the other will. Oh, dear, I'm sure that Trot's asleep, She sits so very still!

I wonder why my eyes will wink, If I just close them once I'm not asleep! You needn't think That I'd be such a dunce!

I'm wide awake, my wits are keen, That both the Trottys-no-I mean-The twin-ah-um-'m-ah-h-

- Carolyn Wells, in Youth's Companion.

New York's New Bridge.

No better illustration of the rapidity with which the art of bridge construction has been advancing in this country could be obtained than will be presented by these two bridges of almost equal dimensions, standing only a mile apart. The Brooklyn Bridge, 18, comparatively speaking, a new structure. It was opened for traffic in 1884. Nevertheless, the new span, while built on the same principal, will be very different in general appearance.

The contrast that will appeal most strikingly to the eye in a comparison of the two structures will be in the appearance of the great towers carrying the cables on which the bridges rest. In the Brooklyn Bridge these towers are of solid masonry for their full height and their dimensions bring home to every beholder an idea of solidity and strength. Firm as the eternal hills whence we came, they seem to say. In the new bridge the masonry piers will extend only a short distance above the water. The towers will be of skeleton steel construction. Slender and open, springing away to the height of 335 feet, they will look light and fragile beside the solid stone of the older bridge. But steel plates and angles are as durable as masonry, much cheaper, more elastic and easier to erect. Of the Brooklyn Bridge the towers weigh five times as much as all the rest of the structure together. Of the East River Bridge they will weigh about the same as the main span. The substitution of steel for stone in bridge work is an American development. It has made American bridges the lightest and cheapest in the world.

" Next to the towers, the most unique feature of the new bridge will be the great stiffening truss which will extend from pier to pier. In the past one difficulty with suspension bridges has been the swaying of the main span due to the force of the winds or the shocks incident to the traffic. The truss will prevent this, will give stability to the structures and will relieve the strain which otherwise would come upon the towers and cables. It will be of steel, forty-five feet high, a great metal fence along each side of the bridge road-

The tops of the four masonry piers of the completed bridge are to be twenty-three feet above high water. The tower will rise above them to the height of 335 feet, or sixty feet higher than those of the Brooklyn Bridge. The object in having loftier towers is to give a sharper deflection to the cables carrying the bridge platform than there is in the older bridge.

The main span of the bridge will be supported by four cables, each one eighteen inches in diameter. The strands of the cable are to be three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and 68,000 of them will be required to make one of the big supports. Each separate wire has a sustaining power of two and one-half tons, which makes the full cable strength equal to a train of 170,-000 tons.

The cables will pass over the tops of the steel towers on great sliding saddles. Their weight and that which they will carry will be held in position by immense anchorages placed between 500 and 600 feet back of the bridge piers on each shore. These anchorages are of masonry, 100 x 150 feet, and together will weigh when completed, 160,000 tons or thirteen times as much as the main span of the Bridge itself.

The new bridge will be a mile and threeeighths in length, 135 feet above the water in the centre, and 118]feet wide. It is intended to carry two elevated railroad tracks, four surface car tracks, carriageways, foot and bicycle paths. It is estimated that the cost of the bridge proper will be \$7,500,000, but with the expense of approaches the cost will more nearly reach \$12,000,000.—Earl W. Mayo, in Ainslees Magazine.

Angel Workers.

One very hot day in July we were driving over a very uninteresting, dusty road, my dear father and I, many years ago, and I was feeling very tired and wishing for home, when, just as we were passing an old, desolate-looking farmhouse, my father said: "This is the place where the angels came in the night and cut the old man's hay.'

I was interested in a moment, always delighting in my father's stories, knowing they were sure to be true-but this sounded very strange.

"Tell me," I cried; " did they really? Did you see them?

"Well," he replied, "the old man said so. He was very feeble and old, and his children had all left him, with only this poor little house to support himself and his aged wife. And that meadow that you see just back of the house was his pride, as well as chief means of support, for the hay cut from it each year when sold bought the few necessaries they needed in those days (for it happened when I was young, and people then were contented with far less then they now are)."

"But, father dear," I urged again, in my eagerness for the story, " de tell me about

"Well," he said, "one evening early in July the old man's wife called him several times to supper before he came, and then she noticed that he scarcely tasted his food when he did come.

"Why, Matthew,' she said, ' what ails you that you cannot eat your supper? Hast had bad news?"

"Bad enough,' he muttered, 'without hearing bad news. There the grass on that "medder lot" ripe and ready to be mowed and I have just been trying again, but cannot cut a single swath with the rheumatiz in my back. For forty years that lot has been the first moved in "Homer;" soon the grass will be spoiled. Oh! dear! how hard it is to be lame.

"Well, well, she replied, 'you must trust in the Lord, Matthew. You know it

"Yes, yes,' he said bitterly: 'I know what you will say. It is all very well to talk, but when I can't cut that grass, and have no money to hire a man to cut it, where are we going to get our flour and tea for next winter?

" 'He will give his angels charge concerning you, she murmured, half to herself, for she saw that the old man was in no mood for reasoning with.

"Tut, tut!' he cried angrily; 'you don't suppose He will send His angels down to cut my grass do you?"

"With Him all things are possible, she said, with a sad heart, for she, too, was troubled and anxious about their

"There was a bright, full moon, and as a party of young men were passing late in the evening on their way home from a 'haying frolic' (for in those early days, before mowing machines were used in this country, that was the way the farmers used to help one another), one of them exclaimed: 'Why, boys, there is 'Uncle Matthew's standing yet; what can be the reason for that? The grass on that meadow is usually ahead of any in this country.'

Oh,' replied one, 'the old man is very lame this summer. I saw him trying his scythe this morning as I passed, but he couldn't handle it as he used to.'

"I tell you what we might do, boys," said the first speaker; 'just turn into the meadow and mow it down while he's asleep.

"Some were tired and wanted to get home; but he was strong, and, by shaming those who objected and urging on those who were willing, soon got all into the spirit of it.

"So they silently passed the house that the old people might not be disturbed, and soon their strong arms were wielding the scythes. And a little after midnight and the grass on that meadow lot lay in seven swaths all over it. Then they silently went their ways to their homes, rather tired, but strengthened in the way that good deeds always strengthen the doers. Next morning the old man startled his good wife by calling to her in an unusually excited manner to come to the door. 'Come quick, I say, and see what has happened.'

" What is it, Matthew,' she cried; 'do

" 'Tell you,' he said; 'just come and see. Why, the Lord has sent His angels down in the night to cut my grass while we were asleep.

"His holy n'me be praised,' was her only reply. "Who were they, father? Have I ever

seen any of them-the young men who did

"It was many years ago, my child-you have seen one or two, but they are no longer young men.'

Then I knew by the look in his dark eye that my dear father had been one of the angels who cut the old man's grass that moonlight night so " many years ago."-Canadian Messenger.

Evening Hours.

The value of the evening hours to students and young people depends entirely upon the use made of them, and the place and association in which they are spent. The best place to spend an evening is at home. In the great majority of homes, fortunately, there is every requisite for the enjoyment of pleasant and profitable evenings, in study, reading, music or conversation. The worst place for children and young people to be is on the streets or in places of resort where they are in the company of those with whom they meet and form an acquaintance on the street, The most unprofitable associations are those which are made in this way. Street acquaintances are almost invariably dangerous. The evenings spent in such company are always worse than wasted. The associates of the street corner, the fence roost or the outside of the church door are likely to be met later in life in the saloon, on the race course, in the jail and the penitentiary. The evening gatherings of boys and girls which are so often to be seen on the streets are classes in the schools of vice and crime, the graduates from which receive their diplomas as crimmals from the police justice at the bar of his court.

In bright contrast to this picture is the progress of the home loving child and youth, whose education has been had in the schoolroom and the home circle, and who is utterly ignorant of the subjects taught on the street corner.

That is an ignorance which rejoices the hearts of parents, and recommends a young man or woman to an employer as likely to be a faithful, honest and reliable

These two schools are open to all young people-the home and the street. To find the records of the graduates of the two schools, read the daily papers. The afterhistory of one class will be found in the criminal column; the other, in the notes and news, and honourable mention of worthy achievements in all the occupations of life. To which school, do you belong? What classes are you attending?-The Angelus.

The Wheat Outlook.

On June 1st the American Agriculturist estimated the wheat crop of the United States for this year at 650,000,000 bushels. On July 1st The Agriculturist state that the outlook did not warrant a crop exceeding 500,000,000 bushels. This shrinkage of 150,000,000 in a single month was, said The Agriculturist, a calamity rarely if ever equalled in the history of American agriculture. The principal shrinkage was in the spring wheat of the Northwestern States. The estimate, according to The Agriculturist for these states on June 1st was 200,000,000, and on July 1st 70,000,000 bushels, and there was a reduction in condition from 91.8 to 53.1.

Even accepting the statement made by The Agriculturist of the 1st inst., as correct, the yield of wheat in the United States this year would be only 47,000,000 bushels less than the vield last year, and 30,000,000 bushels less than the yield in 97; it would be 72,000,000 greater than the yield in '96. Moreover, since The Agriculturist made this statement the conditions have very greatly improved. Frequent rains have fallen in the section which most needed them, and, while there is no possibility of an average crop of spring wheat in the Northewestern States, still the prospect is infinitely better than it was two weeks ago. In addition to all this, there is to be noted the fact that the visible supply in the U.S. and Canada has increased by 400,000 bushels during the week, and is close on 13,000,000 bushels above the supply at this time last

The outlook in Manitoba shows great improvement, the whole province having been thoroughly saturated during the past week. The grain is now doing first rate, and prospects are reported 100 per cent. better than they were a week ago .-Toronto Sun.

Fortunately when red tape comes in contact with common sense it is red tape which goes to the wall. A good story is told of a military official who devised a system which compelled every one who went on business to General Banks to procure a ticket from a member of the staff, the presentation of which at the door gained his admission. One day a burly colonel came to the door of the private office at headquarters and requested that his name be given to the general.

"Have you a ticket?" he was asked. "A ticket!" echoed the colonel, with

scorn. "No, sir, I haven't." "You can't enter here without one," was

"Sir," said the colonel, "when General Banks becomes a puppet show, and I have 25 cents to spare, I'll buy a ticket to see him, not before." He was admitted

Lord Alverstone is the title by which Sir Richard Webster becomes a peer.

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Moneton, N. B., June 15th, 19

OYD, U Our Duty in China.

In order to ascertain precisely our techcical relations to the Chinese Empire considered as an organized political entity, we must distinguish sharply between what we know and what we do not know. Does the lawful Government, personified in the Emperor Kwang Su and the Empress Dowager, still exist; or has it been superseded, so far at least as Pekin and Tien-Tsin are concerned, by a de facto Government headed by Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, and supported partly by the socalled Boxers, and partly by revolted Imperial troops? If the de jure Government survives, has it openly or secretly authorized the demonstrations against foreigners? These questions cannot, as yet, be answered, but, whatever light may be thrown upon them ultimately, the duty which we owe to our own citizens is plain. We must have ample reparation for the wrongs which, with or without the connivance of the lawful Government, have been inflicted upon them, and we must also take adequate precautions against a repetition of such wrongs hereafter. How much depends upon the as yet un-

determined attitude of the Imperial Government toward the Boxer uprising can be made clear by analogy. It is evident that, if Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to France, and the diplomatic representatives of other foreign powers had been massacred in Paris by the Communists during the spring of 1871, we could not have held the Versuilles Government responsible for the atrocity, because, notoriously, that Government was doing its utmost to extinguish the Commune. Had it been unable to perform the task, and had the Communists become masters not only of Paris, but of France, the de facto Government, thus established, would have been held accountable for the outrages committed, and would have been in a state of technical warfare with the powers that had suffered injury. So far as we know, the de jure Government of China, while, apparently, powerless to protect the foreign legations in Pekin or the foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin, is still recognized as the supreme authority throughout central and southern China. If, wherever, that Government retains authority, efforts are made to preserve order and protect the lives and property of foreigners, in pursuance of treaty obligations, we cannot accuse it of committing an act of warfare. Our right to supplement those efforts, however, is as indisputable as would have been that of the German army, lying outside of Paris in 1871, to co-operate with the Versaillists in the capture of the French capital, had Germans and other foreigners been massacred by the Communists. In the exercise of that right the Germans, if they did not contemplate the conquest and annexation of France, and if their purpose were honestly limited to the procurement of reparation for the past and guarantees for the future, would have been wise to let the Versaillists take the lead in the work of repression, and to strengthen, instead of weakening; them in public opinion. If we apply these principles to China, we must regard as of doubtful wisdom the capture of the Taku forts at a time when the members of the foreign legations were at the mercy of an uprising in Pekin. For the same reason, we hold that foreign powers should refrain from attacking the Chinese fortifications so long as the local authorities seem desirous of fulfilling treaty obligations. As regards the amount of assistance

which the de jure Government of China requires at the hands of foreign powers. in order to bring about the restoration of order, it is obvious that the gravity of the Boxer outbreak has been grossly underrated. So far as the Province of Chihli is concerned, it seems certain that a large part of the Regular army sympathizes with the rebels, and that, in respect of equipment and efficiency, they are formidable foes. The courage of which Manchu and Chinese soldiers are capable, when well commanded, was demonstrated at Wei-hai-Wei, but no incident in the war against Japan prepared us for the remarkable skill now exhibited by Chinese artillerists. Not only do the rebels, since they were joined by a portion of the Imperial troops, possess cannon, Maxim guns and improved rifles, with apparently vast quantities of ammunition, but they display a marksmanship which implies long and assiduous practice. The dimensions, therefore, of the military problem to be solved by the treaty powers in the suppression of the Boxer rebellion have been magnified far itual teachers stood by them in all their assumption that we can rely on the good | them. will of the de jure Government. Instead of the eight or ten thousand soldiers who, the defence of the foreign settlements at Tien-Tain, and for the rescue of the ten times the number will be needed for the occupation of the capital. Whatever

held. The end may be attained, however more quickly and more surely, if we interpose as friends of a de jure Government honestly desirious of fulfilling its international obligations, and simply requiring assistance for the purpose of re-establishing tranquility in certain disordered sections of its territory.

Should it prove that the de jure Government at Pekin has authorized the outbreaks against foreigners and accepts responsibility for them, we could, of course, no longer describe our operations in China as partaking of the nature of police functions. With the government personified in the Emperor Kwang Su and the Empress Dowager, we should then be at war in the technical sense of the word. It does not follow that, even then, the treaty powers should contemplate a task of such st u pendous magnitude as the parcellation of the Middle Kingdom. It would be more sagacious to put forward a pretender to supreme authority in the person of some progressive member of the Manchu reigning house, or of a descendant of the Ming dynasty, which has, by no means, lost its hold on the affections of the Chinese proper. We must enlist moral forces on our side, if we desire to enforce respect for the laws of civilization upon a people comprising more than three hundred million souls .- New York Sun.

Catholic and Protestant Missionaries.

The attention of the whole civilized world is just now riveted upon China where massacres of Christains similar to those that took place in the early days of the Church are of daily occurrence. So far Catholic missionaries and Catholic natives are the chief sufferers. The Protestant missionaries with their wives and families on the first sign of danger fled to the treaty ports where they are in perfect safety under the protection of the guns of the foreign fleets. Unlike the Catholic priests and Catholie nuns the Protestant missionaries have not penetrated far into the interior and therefore it was a comparatively easy matter for them to escape the storm that is sweeping over China and bringing ruin upon hundreds of Catholic missions which have been built up by years of labour and self sacrifice.

From one place comes the story of a Catholic Bishop and several priests and nuns being murdered. In another place Catholic orphan asylums, schools and convents are razed to the ground by an infuriated mob. Everywhere Catholic churches are burned to the ground and native Catholics subjected to persecutions that recall the sufferings the Christians endured under Diocletian and other persecutors in the early days of the Church. Amidst it all there shines forth heroic virtues which prove that the spirit the Church breathes into her children in that distant land makes them bear with unflinching fortitude even martyrdom itself rather than betray the faith.

In the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith for July and August we find a touching proof of what we have just stated. It is a Franciscan missionary who, writing from Shantung, thus tells how a Chinese Catholic sacrificed his life rather than be-

"The death of the catechist Nan-Kuen-Sie of the village of Mantchouan, sub-prefecture of Buo-p'in, was most edifying. Seized at Ma-kia-cha-wol he was stripped at Shanghai, Canton and other treaty ports of his clothes, beaten and bound. He was then questioned :

" Are you a Christian?"

" Yes, I am.

"At this reply, one ear was cut off.

" Are you still a Christian?

" 'Yes, I am a follower of Christ." " The other ear was then severed.

" Yes or no; are you a Christian?

" 'Yes, I am a Christian.'

"The answer was his death sentence. A stroke of the sword, severing his head from his body, placed him among the glorious rank of martyrs."

In the history of Protestant Missions in China since the first Protestant missionary set foot in that country you can find no such example of a Protestant convert facing death with such unflinching firmness as that displayed by Nan-Kuen-Sie, who willingly laid down his life rather than save it by uttering the one word, no, when asked, "Are you a Christian?" In the annals of the Catholic Church of China, Nan-Kuen-Sie does not stand alone. Hundreds of his countrymen, during the last two hundred years, have gained the martyr's crown by refusing, as he did, to save their lives by a denial of the faith. Their spirbeyond the original estimates, even on the trials and willingly shared death with

To-day, as in the past, Catholic missionaries stand unflinchingly where the it was at first supposed, would suffice for danger is the greatest and refuse to abandon their flock lest their desertion of them should make them waver in their faith in legations in Pekin, it is now probable that the hour of trial. How much the Catholic Chinese need this sort of encouragement may be judged from a letter written by the cost, the inviolability of embassies and Father Clere-Renaud, missionary in Eastthe right of our citizens to the protection ern Kiang-Si, who, writing on the eve of guaranteed to them by treatles must be up- the present terrible outbreak, gives us th



Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

description of what the Catholics have been enduring for months :

"The past year has been one of terrible experience for Eastern Kiang-Si. Its close was sorrowful. Fire and sword accomplished their work of destruction.

"In the prefecture of Kuang-sin-fou, two districts were reduced to nothing, four residences were burned, 200 orphans dispersed, 3,500 Christians robbed. In the district of Kleng-tchang, my confrere and countryman, Father Tamet, passed through the sad experience of seeing eleven of his Christians imprisoned under false pretext and tortured in the most horrible manner. During one month, the mandarin wreaked his hatred against missionaries on these innocent victims. To force them into a confession of being incendiaries he scourged and tortured them and suspended them by the thumbs and hair. These heroic souls have endured the indescribable torment of red hot irons applied to open wounds. Torture has ceased, but imprisonment continues. .

Whilst these scenes were being enacted in Eastern Kiang-si, others quite as bad were taking place in the province of Tche-Kiang, the Vicar Apostolic of which, Mgr. Raymond, tells of 1,400 Catholics being despoiled of everything they had, and of the destruction of 14 chapels, " which" he piously adds, "remind us of the 14 Stations along the way of the cross." Here is a picture he gives of the tortures individuals are forced to endure: "A young Christian has been horribly mutilated. The executioners tore out his eyes and cut the muscles of his feet; he lives only to suffer.

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brutally taken from his bed, dragged to the mountain and buried alive. To deprive him of any assistance, the horrible precaution was taken of closing his mouth, eyes and ears with mud."

Since the above was written the persecution of Chinese Catholics has grown in intensity and has spread over a greater area.

If it is true that martyrs are the seeds of the Church, the Catholic Church in China will yet reap plentifully where her devoted sons, who are loyal to her even unto death, are daily winning the martyr's crown. Their willingness and readiness to suffer for conscience sake stands out in marked contrast with the cowardice of Protestant missionaries, who are abandoning their flocks in hot haste and fleeing with their wives and families to a place of safety .- New York Freeman's Journal.

A philanthropic lady of Pacific Heights met on one of her tours a little boy who was swearing roundly. She seized him at once and gave him a good shaking, adding: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! I never heard such language since the day I was born!" The boy into whose desolate home she had just been bringing light pulled himself loose. "Yes'm," he said, "I s'pose dere was a good deal o' cussin de day you was born.'

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IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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JOHN R. GRAHAM, as guardian of
Ida E. Graham and Howard W.
Graham,
AND

ANGUS GILLIS and MARY GILLIS, his wife, Defendants.

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ANTIGONISH,

at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1900, unless before the time of sale the amount due the Plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed herein, together with costs to be taxed, are paid to him or to his solicitor.

Gape George is the County of Antigonish.

First:—That certain lot beginning at the southwest corner of land granted to David Power, thence running toward the North two degrees East 150 rods, thence North 80 degrees. West 32 rods, thence North 80 degrees, West 32 rods, thence North 80 degrees, West 34 rods, thence South 43 degrees, East 380 rods to the place of beginning.

Second:—That certain lot beginning at a birch tree at the western line of the lot hereinbefore described thence running westwardly along said line 40 rods to an ash tree, thence northeastwardly 12 rods more or less to a fir tree, thence castwardly 30 rods to a birch bush, thence southwardly 32 rods to the place of beginning, and the buildings, hereditaments, casements, and appurtenances to the same belonging, and the reversions, remainders, rents, Issues and profits thereof.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale remainder on delivery of deed. D. D. CHISHOLM.
High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish

C. ERNEST GREGORY, Main Street, Antigonish, Plaintid's Solicitor.

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NEW ADVEPTISEMENTS. Exhibition—Halifax.
Notice—Rev. M. Doyle,
Hay for Sale—Miss Fraser.
Teacher Wanted—George Doyle,
Fruit Trees—Windsor Nursery Co.
Frofessional Card—Girroir & McIntyreCommerical College—Kaulback & Schurman. man.
Application for Assignment of Dower-

Local Items.

A Mowing Machine, nearly new, for sale. Apply to Somers & Co,-adv.

You now need fruit, good. T. J. Bonner has a large stock-pints, quarts and half gallons. - Advt.

J. E. Brown, optical specialist of Toronto, will be at J. D. Copeland's drug store, Antigonish, Monday and Tuesday, August 5th and 7th, -adv. ii

POSTPONED. - The bazzar at St. Peters, C. B., owing to unforeseen circumstances, has been postponed until the 29th and 30th of next month,

FOUND .- A small sum of money on the

post road, at Briley Brook. Owner can have same by applying to Miss Sarah McAdam, Briley Brook.

T. J. BONNER always carries a large pattern. stock of pop, - all flavors, fruit syrups, fruit, ham, pickles etc., etc., and can fill the largest picnic order at short notice .-

NEW LAW FIRM .- E. L. Girroir and A. A. McIntyre, Barristers, have entered into partnership. The new firm has taken Deceased, who suffered from asthma, had over the business of and moved into the office lately occupied by W. F. McPhie.

Correction.-We learn from Dr. Chisholm, P. P. of North Sydney, that the statement in our last issue that Mr. Mc-Dougali's plans for the new glebe house were accepted as a result of competition between architects, is incorrect.

NEW CABLE. - The Comerical Cable Co. have laid another cable from Canso to New York. This makes four cables in operation by the Company between these points. They have also three from Canso to Ireland and one from Canso to the Azores and thence to Germany.

Miss Cowan representing the Singer Manufacturing Co., will be in Antigonish for two weeks, at the store of M. L. Cunningham, with the art exhibit of the Company. Lessons in art work done on the Singer machine will be given free to parties owning Singer machines or intending purchasers. The public are cordially invited to call and see the exhibit.

ACADIAN CONVENTION .- A general convention of French-Acadians is to be held at Arichat on August 15, when it is expected that besides those of Nova Scotia, many from the other provinces and some from the United States will attend. Sir Wilfred Laurier will be present. Before leaving the Province he will address two or three meetings.

An excursion to Mulgrave from Stellarton and New Glasgow will take place on Saturday. The excursion is under the auspices of the C. M. B. A. Branches, and will be in conjunction with a picnic at Mulgrave. The train is announced to leave Antigonish at 9 a. m. Return tickets from here are 75 cents, providing there are 100 or more excursionists from Anti-

THE DOMINION LIVE STOCK COMMIS SIONER, Mr. F. W. Hodson, and Mr. Elderkin will be at the Court House Antigonish, at 7.30 p. m. to-morrow. Mr. Hodson would like to meet as many people interested in live stock matters as possible. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner hopes to study the requirements of each locality in the way of markets, shipping facilities, etc., and if possible to improve them.

OIL IN NEWFOUNDLAND .- The Halifax Chronicle's Sydney correspondent says :-"A report comes from Port au Ports that a discovery of rich oil wells was made there last week. It is said that the wells are yielding an average of eight barrels a day. The company interested comprises strong American and Capadian capitalists. New machinery will be installed and the fields will be developed to their full capacity."

THE AMOUNT OF WAGES paid by the Dominion Coal Co. to their employ at Glace Bay on Saturday, July 14, was about \$30,000. This is the largest sum paid out at any one time since work was begun. The Company are paying bonuses for steadiness of work. As they have been greatly annoyed by many of their men getting drunk on pay days and remaining away from work, they have notified their employees that all who continue to do so will be immediately discharged.

CASKET AGENTS .- Our Agent this year in the counties of Inverness and Victoria is Duncan Rankin, teacher; in Cape Breton Co., Mr. Jas. F. McNeil of Bridgeport; and in Richmond Co., Mr. A. G. Mc-Gillivray. We will be pleased if the friends of THE CASKET in these Counties will hand their subscriptions to these gentlemen, who will give receipts for all sums handed them. All payments on subsciptions will also be acknowledged in the lumns of THE CASKET.

Richmond Railway, at South West Mabou, reported in our issue, was occasioned by a change of crews in a rock cut. The crew leaving had left an unexploded charge of dynamite, of which the succeeding crew were unaware, and which was struck by a pick-axe in the hands of one of them. Angus McLellan of Upper Margaree was instantly killed, Alex. McMillian of Glen Alpine, this County, son of Malcolm Mc-Millan, lost his left forearm, and Donald McArthur, of South West Ridge, Mabou, and a New bundlander named Fitzgibbon were sericualy injured.

Coke Ovens at Sydney Mines .-Graham Fraser, of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., accompanied by Mr. Steyn, coke expert, and Manager Brown, visited Sydney Mines on Friday, says the Sydney Advocate, and selected a site for coke ovens near Winning Pit. Bricks for the ovens are now on the way and the work of construction will be commenced as soon as they arrive. It is said twenty-five ovens will be built before winter. They will be of German make of the new improved

Sudden Death .- John Gillis, Hugh's son, Cape George, dropped dead at that place on Monday, while engaged in hauling in his mackeral nets. There were two boys with him in the boat at the time. complained of the heat, and while hauling in a net, suddenly loosed his hold and fell backward, expiring immediately. Coroner Dr. McKinnon held an inquest resulting in a verdict of death from heart failure. He was about 55 years of age and leaves a family of two sons, one of whom is out West, and three daughters. His wife died some years ago.

THE PARIS RACES .- The Marathon foot races of twenty-five miles which took place at Paris last Friday, was won by a Frenchman, Theatro Michel. The Americans were heavily handicapped owing to their having won most of the races the day before. The race was run under very trying circumstances, a blazing sun pouring down on the runners all the way. Of thirteen who started, only seven were able to finish the race. The three Americans came in over an hour after the winner, and were completely exhausted. Ronald J. McDonald, who is a native of this County, was the last to come in.

MR. AND MRS. W. F. MACPHIE, left on Monday for Halifax, where Mr. MacPhie has entered upon the duties of his position

CHER WANTED

In Clyburn Brook Section, Ingonish, a Catho-ic male Teacher, holding a Grade C License, and capable of teaching a Choir and playing the organ. Apply, stating salary, to

GEORGE DOYLE, South Bay, Victoria Co., C. B NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH,

Painting Exterior of Giant's Lake Church Wardens will supply materials. Specifica Wardens will supply materials. Specifica-s can be seen at Fr. Doyle's, Casket office, on application to Wardens. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Address REV M. DOYLE, Lochaber, or
CHURCH WARDENS, Giants' Lake.

GIRROIR & McINTYRE,

Barristers & Solicitors,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. A. A. McIntyre, LL. B.

********* MOWERSAND RAKES!

McCORMICK MACHINES.

These machines are made in Chi-cago by the largest manufacturers in the world, and every machine is thoroughly tested before leaving factory.

ALSO we have the COSSETT Mowers and Rakes

which are made in Canada and re sold at less price than the cele-rated McCormick Machines, R. J. McDONALD. Carriage Builder, East End.

EACHERS

Are you qualified to secure the Government Grant for teaching shorthand in the Public Schools? Remember the authorized system is the ISAAC PIT-MAN and we are teaching it. Our diploma (Business Educators' Association of Canada) is recognized as a qualification. Write for 1901 syllabus to

Kaulbach & Schurman

Maritime Business College, Hallfax, N. S.

THE ACCIDENT on the Inverness and as Provincial Manager of the North American Life Assurance Company. On Saturday evening previous to his departure he was entertained at dinner at the Queen Hotel by the Town Council, the Bar and the citizens of the town. Mayor Floyd presided, and after the toast to the Queen had been honoured, proposed the guest of the evening in a very complimentary speech, in response to which Mr. MacPhie expressed his warmest thanks for the kindness shown him and his deep regret at leaving his boyhood's home in Antigonish. The speakers to the various toasts each and all expressed sentiments of sincere regard for the new Manager, of congratulation upon his appointment, and of regret at his departure from amongst them. It was the universal hope that he might attain to a yet higher position in his new sphere of labour-a hope which his admirable business capacity makes quite possible of realization.

MISS FRASER, Church St.

September 12 to 30.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

\$17,000 in Prizes.

Greatest Display of Products of Farm, Sea and Mine ever gathered together in the Maritime Provinces.

> Exhibits Carried Practically Free on Railways.

LOWEST EXCURSION RATES! FOUR DAYS RACING! PURSES OF \$1,500!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS UN-SURPASSED!

Including the great spectacular production of

"BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG." showing the famous charge on the Boer trenches by the gallant Canadians,

WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS. ACCOMMODATION FOR EVERY-

For Prize Lists, Speed Programmes and all information, write

J. E. WOOD, Manager and Secretary, Hallfax, N. S.

APPLICATION FOR ASSIGN-MENT OF DOWER.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1900.

BODY.

(Sgd.) J. W. D.

In the matter of the application of Effic Cameron to have her dower of certain lands and premises at Lakevale, in the County of Antigonish, assigned.

UPON HEARING Mr. Jennison, for Effic Cameron, and upon reading the affidavit of the said Effic Cameron, widow, sworn herein the 16th day of October, 1899, and an exhibit in said affidavit referred to and the affidavit of R. H. Graham, sworn herein the 20th day of July, A. D, 1900.

D, 1900.

IT IS ORDERED, that Angus Cameron, John James Cameron, Allan Cameron, Nell Cameron, Annie Hammond and Frank J. Hammond, helrs of Hugh Cameron, late of Lakevale, Antigonish County, N. S., being at present absent from the Prevince of Nova Scotia, do appear and plead on the application made by the said Effice Cameron to have her dower assigned in certain lands and premises at Lakevale in the County of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, within thirty days from the date of this order; and that this order be published in the Royal Gazette newspaper and in one newspaper in the Town of Antigonish by one insertion each week respectively for a period of twenty days.

(Sgd.) D LOGAN, Prothonotary. Dated this 21st day of July, A. D. 1900.

CANNED GOODS

NOW IN STOCK.

Sausages,

Corned Beef.

Ox Tongue.

ken,

Potted Ham,

Soups

Turkey,

Duck,

Chip Beef,

Lunch Tongue

Boneless Chic-

Peas, Corn, String Beans, Pumpkins, Squash, Apples, Peaches, Peas, Plums, Blueberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Pineapple, Baked Beans, Vancamps Baked Beans

Tomatoes,

Tongue, Beef, Hare, Vancamps with To-Halibut, mato Sauce Mackerel,

Salmon, Finan Haddies, Condensed Milk and Coffee, Oysters, Etc., Etc.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON.



We name them they we believe then to

Perfect harmony accounts for the PERFECTION OF THE KING QUALITY SHOE. The Material, Workmans FIT, FINISH and All equal. Nothing is slighted w

pair, she will keep on buying as long as she lives, Try them and judge for yourself.

want every Woman to buy them, because if she buys me



A SHOE Of Beauty is A Joy while it lasts.



OUR SHOES and OXFORDS

are acknowledged to be models of beauty and the ideal perfect women's footwear. They by far outstrip all other makes in beams wear and comfort, as they do also in number of pairs sold. simply a revelation in the art of shoe-making, and their great all wonder of competition.

Prices for Rich and Poor Alike. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Palace Clothing G

SOLE AGENTS, ANTIGONISH.

PRESCRIBED SCHOOL BOOKS. SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMMERCIAL STATIONER DEVOTIONAL and OTHER BOOKS, DAILY PAPERS, WEEKLY PAPERS, and MAGAZI

> In fact for anything you may require that is usually found in a First-Class Book and Stationery Store, go to

C. J. McDONALD

MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH

Do You Want Shoes

Big, honest savings are the clinching arguments that tun v into customers. There is no such thing as competition when the prices like ours. Goods of

are like the water of Antigonish-always good. We have

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

at prices that are simply below anything ever quoted in Au-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT STO

Although the price of steel has very much advanced and it ments are dearer than the past few years, we still intend selling the



DEERING

At same Price as last year long as present Carload he

For testimonials of the Seperior Machine over all others, Fan enquire of those who have all chased the Farmers' Deering Mos

out.;

CARLOAD CONSISTING

MOWERS (Both Single and Double Rollers and Ball B-arings on each)

HAKES TIGER and

The Tiger is a Self-Dump Rake; the Ithaca is a Spring-Lift Rake, very easily dumped. Made by the leading Manufacturers in Canada.

FROST & WOOD,

Smith's Falle, Ontario.

Just received, 1 Carload of Mowers, Rakes, etc., J. H. Gould's many Good Line of Haying Tools and Mowing Machine Oil.

ONCE.

smart young man about sixteen or seven-of age to learn the harness and collar-der trade. A person with some experience Apply to
H. D. MCEACHERN,
Main St., Autigorish

A GRADE C Teacher wanted to take charge of Lingan School for the coming term. One capable of teaching vocal and instrumental music, for which extra salary will be given, preferred. Applicants in both cases must give reference and state salary. JOHN BURKE.

STANLEY, HANTS CO.,

THE NEWPORT N

WINDSOR, N. S. CHOICE HARDY FR

ORNAMENTAL