

# THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JULY 26.

No man living has a truer admiration for the British soldier, officer or private, no man more enthusiastic 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 known.

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 despoiling 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 so-called anti-imperialists 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 scuttling" in the Philippines, the policy which our political opponents now champion, the streets of Manila would have witnessed such scenes as those of the streets of Peking. To allow the Philippine 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 trifling detail lacking in your 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 awful uncertainty as to the fate of the Ministers and other foreigners in

Peking 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 sympathy with Prince Tuan and his savage followers, or, still endeavouring to do its 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 under which 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 and make thirty per cent. dividends on the stock, if it takes all the smokeless powder in the world to do it!" Lord 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 concerned:

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, sordid, startling, or unclean, and will pay handsomely for the 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 innuendoes 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 unclean in newspaper or dramatic performance. There is such a Supreme Court,

and only one, the Catholic Church, but on the public life of the United States her influence is practically nil.

Nothing, perhaps, works greater injury to Catholic literature than the professional "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 sweet devotee of the Muses has passed sweet literary sixteen, her Boswell tells us not; but it cannot be very, very many lustums, for we are informed that she has just published a volume of prose and verse, on which the reader will find "the fair young face of the author smiling up from 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 slinging 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 of soul!"

### THE PASSION PLAY.

This is the year of the Passion Play, given at Ober-Ammergau in the Austrian Tyrol on all Sundays and holidays of the summer 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 Tyrolean 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 *poseur* 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

sweetness, as this man does." And even the *Daily News* critic admits that in the Crucifixion scene, "Lang plays this most important portion of his part to perfection." 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, which—like 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, well-nigh intolerable, is expressed so well that one is completely 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* writes thus: "The first tremendous 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 sins 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 one among us must run to Him and help 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 hanging upon it, the illusion of hanging there, dropping with his own 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 difficult 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."

Either Mr. Prime-Stevenson, the *Harper's* correspondent, gazed on the audience with jaundiced eyes, or else the character of the people who witnessed the play with him was very different from that of the auditory, 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, holds 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 tolling 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, enabled 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 naked 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 word."

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 Tyrolean 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.

Well, there's not much to tell: Nine hundred went to the slaughter And nigh four hundred fell.

Knocked us down by hundreds Ere the day was done. Wet was the night, cold and dreary, Chilled were the men to the bone.

Someone yelled "Charge!" and we started, Rose up and rushed out on their fire, Meaning to give them the bayonet.

Then the owner of the umbrella, a woman standing next to her, seized her and said very sharply, "You have taken my umbrella!"

Then the woman whose umbrella she had taken the day before.—Boston Transcript

The Nome Gold Fields, J. G. Delaney of New York, in an exchange, thus describes scenes in the gold fields at Nome.

The captain of a steamer recently arrived 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."

There has just returned to Birmingham, says a late number of the London Times, a soldier invalided home after an attack of enteric fever.

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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.

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.

Then the owner of the umbrella, a woman standing next to her, seized her and said very sharply, "You have taken my umbrella!"

It was the woman whose umbrella she had taken the day before.—Boston Transcript

The Nome Gold Fields.

J. G. Delaney of New York, in an exchange, thus describes scenes in the gold fields at Nome: "Nome is a better regulated town than one would naturally suppose."

The captain of a steamer recently arrived 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."

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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.

1. Necessity to work for the establishment and proclamation of the principle of official atheism in all the constitutions and laws of civilized countries.

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 play for me, Mr. Phoxy? Mr. Phoxy—No, but I'll get her to do it.

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

When women start to say good-bye, You'd think they'd never sever— But like the brook, they babble on, Forever and forever!

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.

For Church Frescoing. You may find a painter who has not yet used that permanent, beautiful, fadeless, water-color wash coating for church frescoing, but such cases are rare.

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Thomas Somers, Antigonish

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Harnesses, Farming Implements for any season. F. R. TROTTER.

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NOTICE. We would like once more to remind the friends of THE CASKET not to forget to patronize our friend, J. A. Currie, Tailor, Glouce Bar.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. I have a number of second-hand Carriages in fair condition, which I will sell cheap.

CASH MARKET. RUBBER EGGS. COPPER WOOLSKINS. HORSEMANSHIP. BRASS CALFSKINS. SCRAP-IRON AND LEAD.

Department Railways & Canals, Canada. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Bridge over the Hillsboro River," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock (A. M.) on the 10th day of August, 1900, for the construction of the Substructure of a combined Highway and Railway Bridge over the Hillsboro River and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the name, the nature of the occupation, and the name of each member of the firm, and an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of \$500 must accompany the tender.

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

The Department does not bind itself to award the lowest or any tender. By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary Dept. Ry. & Canals, Ottawa, 5th July, 1900.



ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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

THURSDAY, 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, provincial or metropolitan." Men who enjoy a London musical 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 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 SECRET HISTORY OF A CRIME.

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 Monroe 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 preserve 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 turn sounded her partners in the Dreikund—Germany and Italy—only to find that the German Emperor was too cautious to risk everything on such a desperate chance; while Italy, traditionally friendly to England would bear 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 gone. 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 informed 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 United States or else she must be prepared to resist at the risk of war.

Noble United States! The nation which calls itself premier of the world, whose sons have so often boastfully pro-

claimed their ability and readiness to "whip all creation," did not dare to lift a finger against poor, little, third-class Spain, until she was assured that "Spain was isolated, that in all the world she could find neither ally nor support." But what of England's attitude? We have seen her declaring in self-righteous, Pharisaical tones, her intention to observe strict neutrality between Spain and the United States and to see that other nations observed the same. But the writer who tells us of this, also tells with evident pride, that as the war went on: "In Spain, at Gibraltar, in London, in Hong Kong, wherever, indeed, British diplomatic or military or naval officers were stationed, the laws of neutrality were violated a dozen times a day in the cause of friendship. Little went on of use to the United 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 Chichester of H. M. S. Powerful, to Admiral 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 the Washington Government to send him forthwith the Oregon for political effect. Those times are still too recent for the whole truth to be told."

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 the surface in modern politics. How do Englishmen, who are held up as the world's models for uprightness in general and 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 devoutly to be wished," and if to bring this about it were necessary for England to aid the United States under a mask of neutrality, she was perfectly justified in doing so. But there are many citizens of the Empire who hold a different opinion, and who, though some of them believe England justly at war in South Africa, are disposed to look upon the disaster, which have there befallen British arms as retribution for the part which England played in an international crime which deserves to be bracketed 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 hills. 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 sublime 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" heralded Christ and Him crucified. There, too, is Loretto, with its Holy House, where the Word was made Flesh—a most gracious shrine. Lastly, as we hasten Romeward, midway, between Ancona and Rome, amid the Umbrian hills yet another shrine draws us to itself—Assisi where live the memories of St. Francis and the spirit of St. Francis—live, too, as fresh and fragrant as are the blood-bedecked roses that bloom on thornless bushes in his garden, the garden where he fought the good fight against temptation and won for the men of all time the Pardon of the Partinocci. But of this more at some other time.

Those of us who spent Wednesday in Assisi did not reach Rome till a late hour that night. Imagine our surprise and almost consternation when we were told that all the pilgrims were to be received in audience by the Holy Father at eleven the next (yesterday) morning. We had counted on being at least a day or two in Rome before the audience took place, and we were not ready. We ran about for two or three hours in the morning, buying

medals, etc., to be blessed—I, with no little difficulty, getting English gold for the cheques containing the Peter Pence offering of our diocese, some two thousand one hundred and fifty francs. By eleven o'clock, we are at the Vatican, and half an hour afterwards Pope Leo enters the Sala Clementina, borne on a chair, amid the *evvivas* of the assembled pilgrims. There are two pilgrimages, the Brazilian, ranged along one side of the great hall, and the Canadian along the other. First the Pope receives the Brazilians, then the Canadians. He is carried in his chair right round the hall, in front of the pilgrims who line the sides. To each he gives his hand to kiss as he passes; to each his blessing and some gracious token of tenderness—a word, a smile; to all at the close, the Apostolic 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 of pathos in the voice, and the whole face has melted into tenderness. There has come into it a gentler and more winning look which one likens to the mellowness of ripe fruit when it is ready to drop from the tree. This fruit is surely meet to be gathered, one says to oneself, yet none 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 blessed the pilgrims, I will not attempt to describe. I shall never forget it, and no one who was there ever can forget it. 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 tones, but as the last words, in *nomine Patri et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti*, were being uttered, the Holy Father himself broke down completely. The voice grew husky with emotion, the eyes closed, and great tears rolled down the aged cheeks. Leo XIII felt that he was blessing for the last time those faithful children of his 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 Peking 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 Peking, 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 11 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 China 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 received 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 circular to the Powers asking that all shipments of arms and ammunition by European firms to China be stopped.

The German Government has notified the Chinese Legation in Berlin that they must send no more telegrams in cipher or in secret language to China.

An Imperial order has been issued at St. Petersburg calling out all the reserves in the military districts of Siberia and Turkestan.

Last week 200 insurgents were killed in the Philippines, and 130 surrendered or were captured. Twelve Americans were killed and eleven wounded.

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Our stock of Household Furniture is very complete, and includes Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Tables, Centre Tables, Fancy Tables, Jardinier Stands, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Racks, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wire, Wool Top and Excelsior Mattresses.

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Our Duty in China.

In order to ascertain precisely our technical 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 Peking and Tien-Tsin are concerned, by a de facto Government headed by Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, and supported partly by the so-called 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 undetermined 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 Versailles 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 Peking 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 Versaillesists 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 was honestly limited to the procurement of reparation for the past and guarantees for the future, would have been wise to let the Versaillesists 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 Peking. For the same reason, we hold that foreign powers should refrain from attacking the Chinese fortifications at Shanghai, Canton and other treaty ports 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 artillerymen. 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 beyond the original estimates, even on the assumption that we can rely on the good will of the de jure Government. Instead of the eight or ten thousand soldiers who, it was at first supposed, would suffice for the defence of the foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin, and for the rescue of the legations in Peking, it is now probable that ten times the number will be needed for the occupation of the capital. Whatever the cost, the inviolability of embassies and the right of our citizens to the protection guaranteed to them by treaties must be up-

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

Should it prove that the de jure Government at Peking 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 stupendous 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 people. 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 Christians 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 Catholic 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 become an apostate:

"The death of the catechist Nan-Kuen-Sie of the village of Mantchouan, sub-prefecture of Buo-pin, was most edifying. Seized at Ma-kia-cha-wol he was stripped 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 spiritual teachers stood by them in all their trials and willingly shared death with them.

To-day, as in the past, Catholic missionaries stand unflinchingly where the danger is the greatest and refuse to abandon their flock lest their desertion of them should make them waver in their faith in the hour of trial. How much the Catholic Chinese need this sort of encouragement may be judged from a letter written by Father Clere-Renaud, missionary in Eastern Kiang-Si, who, writing on the eve of the present terrible outbreak, gives us th-

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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 Kieng-tohang, 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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**WEIGHT, 1050 pounds.**  
Will stand the season of 1900 at the stables of F. H. Randall.  
**Terms, \$5.00 and \$8.00.**  
HOWARD McNAIR, Groom,  
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Antigonish, April 24, 1900.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
1900, A No. 501.  
IN THE SUPREME COURT.  
Between  
**JOHN R. GRAHAM,** as guardian of  
Ida E. Graham and Howard W. Graham, AND  
**ANGUS GILLIS and MARY GILLIS,** his wife, Defendants.

**FRIDAY,**  
the 17th day of August A. D. 1900,  
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.

County Court House, **ANTIGONISH.**  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 17th day of August A. D. 1900,  
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.  
All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above-named defendant Angus Gillis and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from, or under him, of, in and to all the following described parcel of land and premises situate and being at Back Settlement, Cape George in 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 88 degrees, West 52 rods, thence North two degrees, East 66 rods, thence North 88 degrees, West 245 rods, thence south 48 degrees, East 350 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 north-easterly 12 rods more or less to a fir tree, thence eastwardly 90 rods to a birch bush, thence southwardly 32 rods to the place of beginning, and the buildings, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances to the same belonging, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.  
**TERMS:**—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale remainder on delivery of deed.  
**D. CHISHOLM,**  
High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish  
**C. ERNEST GREGORY,** Main Street, Antigonish, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

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Exhibition-Halifax. Notice-Rev. M. Doyle. Hay for Sale-Miss Fraser. Teacher Wanted-George Doyle. Fruit Trees-Windsor Nursery Co. Professional Card-Girroi & McIntyre. Commercial College-Kaulbach & Schurman. Application for Assignment of Dower-Fraser & Jennison.

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. - Adv. 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 bazaar at St. Peter's, 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 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. Girroi and A. A. McIntyre, Barristers, have entered into partnership. The new firm has taken over the business of and moved into the office lately occupied by W. F. MacPhe, Barrister. CORRECTION.-We learn from Dr. Chisholm, P. P. of North Sydney, that the statement in our last issue that Mr. McDougall's plans for the new glebe house were accepted as a result of competition between architects, is incorrect. NEW CABLE.-The Commercial 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-Canadians 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 Antigonish. THE DOMINION LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER, 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 Canadian 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. CASSETT 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. McGillivray. 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 subscriptions will also be acknowledged in the issue of THE CASKET.

THE ACCIDENT on the Inverness and Richmond Railway, at South West Mabou, reported in our issue, was occasioned by a change of crews in a rock out. 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. McMillan of Glen Alpine, this County, son of Malcolm McMillan, lost his left forearm, and Donald McArthur, of South West Ridge, Mabou, and a Newfoundland named Fitzgibbon were seriously 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 pattern.

SUDDEN DEATH.-John Gillis, Hugh's son, Cape George, dropped dead at that place on Monday, while engaged in hauling in his mackerel nets. There were two boys with him in the boat at the time. Deceased, who suffered from asthma, had 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. MACPHE, left on Monday for Halifax, where Mr. MacPhe has entered upon the duties of his position

TEACHER WANTED.

In Clyburn Brook Section, Ingonish, a Catholic 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 16TH, For Painting Exterior of Giant's Lake Church. The Warlens will supply materials. Specifications can be seen at Fr. Doyle's, Casket office, and on application to Warlens. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address REV. M. DOYLE, LeChateau, or CHURCH WARDENS, Giant's Lake. GIRROIR & McINTYRE, Barristers & Solicitors, ANTIGONISH, N. S. E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B.

MOWERS AND RAKES! Farmers needing a thoroughly good, reliable American Mower or Rake should call and inspect the famous McCORMICK MACHINES. These machines are made in Chicago 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 are sold at less price than the celebrated McCormick Machines. R. J. McDONALD, Carriage Builder, East End.

TEACHERS!

Are you qualified to secure the Government Grant for teaching shorthand in the Public Schools? Remember the authorized system is the ISAAC PITMAN 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, Halifax, N. S.

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. MacPhe 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.

FOR SALE.

Standing hay, about 30 acres, on farm of late John Fraser, L. S. River, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers on Aug. 3. For any information before that date apply to MISS FRASER, Church St.

September 12 to 30. NOVA SCOTIA 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 UNSURPASSED! Including the great spectacular production of the "BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG," showing the famous charge on the Boer trenches by the gallant Canadians. WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. ACCOMMODATION FOR EVERYBODY. For Prize Lists, Speed Programmes and all information, write J. E. WOOD, Manager and Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

APPLICATION FOR ASSIGNMENT OF DOWER.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1900. Before (Sgd.) J. W. D. (L. S.) In the matter of the application of Effie Cameron to have her dower of certain lands and premises at Lakevale, in the County of Antigonish, assigned. UPON HEARING Mr. Jennison, for Effie Cameron, and upon reading the affidavit of the said Effie 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. IT IS ORDERED, that Angus Cameron, John James Cameron, Allan Cameron, Nell Cameron, Annie Hammond and Frank J. Hammond, heirs of Hugh Cameron, late of Lakevale, Antigonish County, N. S., being at present absent from the Province of Nova Scotia, do appear and plead on the application made by the said Effie 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.

- Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String Beans, Pumpkins, Squash, Apples, Peaches, Peas, Plums, Blueberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Pineapple, Baked Beans, Vancamps Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce, Mackerel, Condensed Milk and Coffee, Oysters, Etc., Etc. Sausages, Corned Beef, Lunch Tongue Ox Tongue, Chip Beef, Boneless Chicken, Turkey, Duck, Potted Ham, Tongue, Beef, Hare, Vancamps Soups, Halibut, Salmon, Finan Haddies, Condensed Milk and Coffee, Oysters, Etc., Etc.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,

TRADE MARK KING KING QUALITY OF ALL SHOES

Perfect harmony accounts for the PERFECTION OF THE KING QUALITY SHOE. The Material, Workmanship, FIT, FINISH and All equal. Nothing is slighted. We want every Woman to buy them, because if she buys one pair, she will keep on buying as long as she lives. Try them and judge for yourself.



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 beauty, wear and comfort, as they do also in number of pairs sold. They simply a revelation in the art of shoe-making, and their great sale a wonder of competition.

Prices for Rich and Poor Alike. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Palace Clothing Co. SOLE AGENTS, ANTIGONISH.

FOR ALL THE

PRESCRIBED SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, DEVOTIONAL and OTHER BOOKS, DAILY PAPERS, WEEKLY PAPERS, and MAGAZINES. In fact for anything you may require that is usually found in a First-Class Book and Stationery Store, go to MISS C. J. McDONALD, MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH.

Do You Want Shoes?

Big, honest savings are the clinching arguments that turn into customers. There is no such thing as competition when it comes to prices like ours. Goods of N. K. CUNNINGHAM are like the water of Antigonish—always good. We have BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS at prices that are simply below anything ever quoted in Antigonish.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT STORE

Although the price of steel has very much advanced and implements are dearer than the past few years, we still intend selling the DEERING MOWER at same Price as last year as long as present Carload holds out. For testimonials of the Superiority of Deering's Machine over all others. Estimate and enquire of those who have already purchased the Farmers' Deering Mower.

ALSO: 1 CARLOAD CONSISTING OF MOWERS (Both Single and Double Rollers and Ball Bearings on each) AND RAKES TIGER and ITHACA. 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 Falls, Ontario. Just received, 1 Carload of Mowers, Rakes, etc., J. H. Gould's make of Good Line of Haying Tools and Mowing Machine Oil.

F. R. TROTTER

WANTED AT ONCE. A smart young man about sixteen or seventeen years of age to learn the harness and collar-making trade. A person with some experience preferred. Apply to H. D. MCEACHERN, Main St., Antigonish. TEACHER WANTED. 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. Lingan, July 16, 1900. JOHN BURKE. STANLEY, HANTS CO., THE NEWPORT NURSERY CO. WINDSOR, N. S. CHOICE HARDY FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.