

# THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

FORTY-NINTH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1900.

NO. 38

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

**YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.**  
No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are paid.  
Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, - SIXTY CENTS  
second " TWENTY CENTS  
Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.  
Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion.  
Changes in Contract advertising must be in on Monday.  
Marriage and Death Notices inserted free. Obituary Poetry not inserted.

### JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Dr. Krogh-Tonnig, who was recently received into the Catholic Church, was the Newman of Norway, and his conversion has excited a great sensation in the ranks of Lutheranism as did that of Newman in the ranks of Anglicanism.

The name of Bishop Pelvat, of Nagpur, is familiar to readers of THE CASKET who have read in these columns his letters acknowledging the receipt of the money sent through us to the famine-stricken people of India. In that unhappy country cholera generally follows in the wake of famine, and now Bishop Pelvat has fallen a victim to this dread disease. He died like the Christian hero that he was, at his post of duty. Those who have given alms of money to the suffering flock will not, we are sure, neglect to offer to the soul of the chief pastor the alms of prayer.

The death of Henri Lasserre quenches one of the brightest stars in the literary firmament of France. He will be best remembered by his "History of Our Lady of Lourdes," written in thanksgiving for the restoration of his eyesight at the famous shrine in 1862. The book has been translated into forty-three languages, and if we may believe the publishers' figures, has been more widely read than any other book published in this century. Out of the wealth it brought him, he gave 100,000 francs towards the building of the Basilica at Lourdes. His life, unlike that of some of his countrymen who have written beautifully on religious subjects, was a most exemplary one. May he rest in peace!

A despatch from Chicago says that "the question of separation of the sexes is under discussion by the faculty of Chicago University. It appears that the co-education of men and women is not as successful as its promoters have asserted. Much time is lost in flirting." Thus the Catholic idea comes to the top in that large university and is unwillingly accepted by the teaching and controlling authority. We are not surprised. We should be surprised if time were not lost in flirting. It is strange that the danger was not foreseen. It is not in colleges only that co-education oft proves an evil. Men who have been educated in the public schools will have no difficulty in recalling incidents in which the custom of having all the children of a town, of both sexes, good and bad, innocent as angels and precociously bad, work and play together (with little or no supervision while at play) has done the devil's work in a manner specially pleasing to him. We are glad that the Faculty of Chicago University have the courage to correct the abuse and save the scandal. Our public school system would be more nearly worthy of the almost worship it receives at the hands of our Protestant brethren did it provide safeguards for the innocence and virtue of little children, who too often leave those schools with knowledge more attractive and more easily acquired than that which is prescribed in the course of study.

At a special meeting of the Baptist Institute held in Halifax last week, a series of resolutions offensive alike to truth and to good taste was unanimously adopted. The aim of the resolutions is to exclude the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of Notre Dame from the position of public school teachers in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the ground that to allow them to hold such positions is

a "subtle trampling on the great unimpeachable principle" for which the Baptist Church has always fought, namely, "the complete separation of church and state." These resolutions are offensive to truth because they state that "attendance at the normal schools of these provinces is required of all other candidates for the teaching profession" except the "members of certain Romish religious orders." Such a statement can only be accounted for by gross ignorance or glaring dishonesty on the part of the members of the Baptist Institute. There are three classes of persons who are licensed to teach in the schools of this province without attendance at the Normal School: those who obtained their licenses before such attendance was required,—it is only of late years that it was required for any except the grade A license; those who have passed the minimum professional qualification examination and are thereby licensed to teach, but receive a provincial grant one grade lower than that of the scholarship which they hold,—a grade B scholarship entitling its holder to a grade C grant, and so on; lastly, those who have received Normal School training other than ours, and who after teaching one year in our schools have received the endorsement of a provincial inspector. There are scores of duly licensed teachers "besides members of certain Romish religious orders," in this province to-day, who have never attended the Normal School. Again the resolutions state that "these same members of religious orders . . . are permitted . . . to give instruction during or immediately before or after school hours on catechism and doctrine of the Romish Church." Religious instruction is never given during school hours by these "members of certain Romish religious orders" teaching in the public schools. To say that the giving of such instruction before or after school hours, by permission of the local school board, is "in contravention of the spirit if not the strict letter of our free school laws is another untruth. These laws are frequently contravened both in the letter and the spirit by Protestant teachers, but never by Catholic teachers. The law permits religious exercises to be conducted even within school hours if no parent of a child attending school objects. Last year, in a school section in the county of Guysborough, a Catholic parent remonstrated against religious exercises being thus conducted by a Protestant teacher, but the teacher flatly refused to discontinue them and was sustained therein by the trustees. And we have heard one of the most intelligent Baptist laymen we have ever met, vigorously affirm that the action of such trustees was perfectly right, his reason being that one ratepayer should not be allowed to control a whole school section. So much for the truthfulness of the resolutions of the Baptist Institute. Now as to the violation of good taste. If any Catholic association were to pass a set of resolutions in which the Baptists were referred to as the "Dipping Society" or "Deep Water Christians," some people might think it funny and clever, but most people would certainly call it insulting. That is just how the epithet "Romish" is regarded by Catholics, and not only by them, but by all Protestants to-day who understand the requirements of good breeding. If the members of the Baptist Institute are not gentlemen, it behooves them at least to try to act as though they were.

The widespread and general custom prevailing in the United States of carrying revolvers is one which has frequently excited the surprise of people of other countries. We believe it is not generally known in Canada that the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits Congress from legislating against the carrying of arms, and so makes it impossible to have a general law upon the subject. The States are held to have the power to pass statutes preventing the carrying of concealed weapons, but this power is in many of the States modified by provisions in the State constitution. As a result there is much confusion in the matter. In the great State of New York the courts have held that their statute prohibits the carrying of arms only when carried with the intent to injure someone. In Kentucky the practice of carrying weapons is firmly established among the people largely because the courts of that State for a long time held that a statute prohibiting the carrying of arms was contrary to the State constitution and void.

The constitution of that State has been altered, however, in that particular. In Texas a statute forfeiting the weapon carried has been held unconstitutional. In Tennessee it was held that a statute prohibiting the carrying of arms was in so far as it prohibited carrying revolvers, unconstitutional and void. Again, the view has been sometimes acted upon by American courts that statutes prohibiting the carrying of arms do not prevent the carrying of "war arms"—for instance, a decision in Arkansas. The criminal code of Canada makes the carrying of a pistol without a permit a criminal offence, whether the pistol be concealed or displayed. No hard and fast provisions of a constitution hamper our legislators in adjusting the laws to meet the necessities of the times, and to suit them. Yet if we have heard one statement more frequently than another it is the statement that the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of her States are the greatest safe guards ever devised for the security of man. May we be always preserved from a constitutional safeguard (?) which gives to irresponsible people the right to carry arms in time of peace. It is a curious reflection upon the constitution of the United States that it should—lauded as it is as "modern" and "up-to-date"—thus retard the legislation of the country and confine it, in a most important matter of public interest, within limits put to it long ago, under conditions which do not now exist. When the settlers of New England went to church armed (prepared to resist an attack by Indians, there was indeed reason to value the privilege of keeping and bearing arms. To find the toughs of New York carrying arms to-day, and sheltering behind the old constitutional custom, arouses wonder. Nor is it only in this one matter of carrying weapons that the much vaunted constitution of the United States hinders the enactment of wise laws demanded by the exigencies of modern times. The State of Illinois, finding that the national colours were being degraded by being used as trade and advertising devices, passed a law to correct the abuse—an abuse, by the way, too common in this country just now—but the courts of that State have pronounced that law unconstitutional, because it infringes a provision of the constitution dealing with the liberty of the subject or the rights of trade, or some other of the numerous provisions which substitute license for liberty.

Speaking of abuse of the national colours, can any man who is really patriotic, who looks upon the flag of our country as the emblem which reminds us of our duties to our country as well as of the liberties and protection which our country gives us, look without feelings of pain and disgust at the flippant uses to which those colours are daily put? To make up the colours of our flag into neckties, shirt-waists, shop-window draperies, etc., etc., is to insult the flag and the nationhood. In London, in the heat of the war fever, the chorus girls at the music-halls wore skirts of the national colours. Practices of this kind constitute an abuse which is worthy the attention of our legislators. If we have no law forbidding them, it is time such a law was enacted.

We should like to know how our Protestant friends regard R. R. McLeod's impudent claim that the doctrines—doctrines, said we? dreams would be a more accurate term—of evolution ought to be taught in our public schools. There are Christian evolutionists, that is to say there are those who believe they can harmonize some of the evolutionary theories with Divine Revelation and Christianity; but there are also infidel evolutionists, scientific anarchists, men who madly dream that they have solved the mysteries of creation and of life without any direct assistance from God, and to this latter class belongs the garrulous sage (?) of the western shore. Not only is he sure that his brain has triumphed over all the puzzles of nature, but he would force his views upon all comers, even to the expulsion from the active teaching profession of those who would refuse to teach the theories of him

and his fellow dreamers. He would gladly see this tyranny accomplished in the name of freedom—he would deprive the learners of the future of rights of conscience and freedom of thought, in the name of liberality. He berates dogma and would set up in its place a tyrant indeed in the everchanging shape of science. He rails against the binding of men's minds to the belief in revealed certainties and would fasten them in bonds more arbitrary to teachings which are based upon the deductions and reasonings of that most fallible of human things—the human brain. Once there was a dog who, being in a manger, would not let the cattle eat their hay, though he did not want it himself. This has long been cited as an extreme case of selfishness. As a parallel to the conduct and claims of R. R. McLeod, however, it is quite inadequate. Let us shape it so that it may fit his case. The dog thereupon said to the cattle—"hay is not good for you. You shall eat meat, as I do, or starve." God has revealed to the cattle of the field, in giving them instinct, that hay is good for them. He has revealed to those who have the gift of faith that the truths and practices of revealed religion will preserve and save them. Yet the supposed attitude of the dog is adopted by men who have some prima facie claims to be called reasonable beings, and they say to us who are guided by lights which they see not: "Revealed religion is not what you want, scientific misinformation is your proper food. You say you are certain, but you are foolish to rest content with a certainty when there are so many different kinds of uncertainties to trickle your mental palates. Have a little evolution? No! you can't, be serious. It is simply impossible for you to mean that. Here are sixteen different brands, put up by the best makers known to science. Try just a little of the celebrated McLeod blend being an unadulterated mixture of all the best known makes of the old and new world as per advertisement in the *Halifax Herald*." No, thanks, not any for us, it may have an exhilarating effect, but it looks queer; and, we don't like to be personal, Mr. McLeod, but, but—were you as you are now before you began to take it? Let us extend our apologies to man's true friend, (sometimes) the dog. The dog above referred to was not really an unreasonable animal. He did not really imagine that the cattle ought not to have the hay. He acted as he did through "pure cussedness." We wonder how many of the evolutionists do the same. A few weeks ago we quoted a prayer actually offered by a fervent Protestant worshipper: "Oh, Lord come down through the roof and I'll pay for the shingles," in remarking upon the arguments against a liturgy argument which, as will appear from the extract from the *Presbyterian Review* quoted below, seem to have lost a good deal of their force even with those who were wont to launch them forth most vigorously. Extemporaneous prayer is slowly going out of favour, even among Presbyterians. The more reverent among them are awaking to the fact that that system affords too much latitude to the irreverent, the sensational, and the foolish. Why, we have heard more information offered to heaven in half an hour by a Protestant minister who was supposed to be praying at the grave of a dead parishioner, than the same minister would dare to offer, as information, to the least intelligent of his flock. That phrase of the question, however, never seemed to impress Protestants with the unwisdom of extemporaneous prayer, but we are glad to note that they are not prepared to give way to the rising tide of irreverence, and that rather will they return to liturgy. The *Presbyterian Review* says:

In an article in *Blackwood*, Dr. Boyd, the Moderator of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, gives some interesting facts which show how popular liturgical worship is becoming in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He gives a few specimens of extemporaneous prayers which largely explain this reaction in favour of a liturgy. For instance one good minister recently prayed, "We know there are blessings going to-night, and we put in for our share." Another remarked *en passant*, "It must be acknowledged that hitherto Thy people have been in a sad minority;

but we look forward to the day when they shall be in an overwhelming majority." And another thus reminds the Divine Being of a well-known Scriptural statement: "For, as Thou knowest, men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of the National emblem." This delicate reference to the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland is delicious; but how it would have surprised the writers of the four Gospels.

### THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

To all English-speaking people—of whatsoever race or religion they may be—the news of the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, came as a shock and aroused vain regrets for the sudden ending of a beautiful life, renewing the while their admiration for his brilliant talents, and their respect for the high character of a man who was at the same time just, merciful, tender and strong.

But it is, doubtless, in the minds and hearts of those who know something of the history of English law, that great and wise system of regulations which governs the affairs of England and Canada—for nine-tenths of our law is purely English—that his memory will be cherished longest; for his goodness, his kindness, his political successes will alike, in time, be too well forgotten; but upon the laws of his country the imprints of his genius are forever fixed. "His country," we have said. We must modify the phrase, and in modifying it the light falls upon a fact which makes the position of the late great Chief Justice of England unique. Lord Russell was an Irishman, an Irishman who loved his native land dearly and never forgot her, who began at a time, when to be an Irishman and a Catholic was to be heavily handicapped in the struggle of life, at the first round of the ladder which led him as he climbed it steadily and honestly to the proud position of Lord Chief Justice of the country which more than any other, detested both his race and his religion. Other Irishmen and other Catholics have in modern times attained high public position in England. Lord Russell, the first in ages to hold the position of Chief Justice, differed from nearly all of these, in this—that not one inch of his advancement was gained by ever so small a sacrifice of religion or principle. He was a politician and had enemies; but not one of them ever dared to asperse his character, and they all knew that he would never, for all the allurements of public success, rid himself for one moment of the heavy handicap which his religion and his nationality brought him. Those who think, as many seem to do, that our laws are all made in Parliament, can form no adequate idea of the life work of Charles Russell. It is a fact, little understood outside of the legal profession, that the bulk of English law and of our law was not made by legislators at all; Henry II. sent his judges out on the English circuits to try the disputes of the people before there was any Parliament in England. Taking the Roman laws, the canon law in part, and the ancient customs and laws of the people of that country, supplying what they lacked from their knowledge of the principles of justice, and adopting modifications looking to the domestic necessities of the nation and having in view the limitations of human authority and power, they moulded and shaped, slowly, and as the need arose, the Common Law of England. This great system, developed through centuries, is our law to-day, modified only by such changes, substitutions and additions as legislators have made, and by the system of Equity, developed separately by the Equity courts. We may be pardoned for remarking all this, by reason of the lamentable fact that many of our best educated men have little or no idea of the history of our law. Upon this great system, in the course of its development, many great and good lawyers left their ineffaceable marks. It would be rash to say—though enthusiastic admirers of Lord Russell have said it, that he was the greatest or best of them. Great he was, and good he was; yet, as a lawyer, even in the present reign, several men have done more for the law, than he. It is not the judges alone who reap all the glory in wise administration of the law. The ablest judges whom England have known have paid their tributes to the incalculable benefits the Common Law has received at the hands of tireless students and searchers of the Bar. And so in estimating Lord Russell's work in moulding and developing the laws of England, it is just to consider his work at the Bar as well as on the Bench which he

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Hot Water Button.

This is a tale of pressing the button. Blaine Viles, of Skowhegan tells it to me. I don't know where he got the facts; couldn't have been in Skowhegan, of course.

But wherever it was, a couple from the country came to the hotel of which the tale is told. Of course this may have happened in Bob Haines' hotel in Skowhegan, but I doubt it, for Bob has told me many times that it is a liberal education for man, woman or child to stop in his hotel five minutes.

Rural parties in question asked to be shown to a room; boy escorted them up; left them standing in the center of the room looking around.

Over the electric push button, of course, was the usual card directing a guest to ring once for ice water, twice for hot water, etc. It is evident that the first business of the new arrivals was to study the card.

In about five minutes the bell on the annunciator in the office commenced to ring—prin-n-ng, prin-n-ng, prin-n-ng, prin-n-ng!—giving the hot water call over and over. The number shown was the number of the room occupied by the rural parties.

The boy rushed into the washroom and drew a pitcher of hot water. Still the bell kept sounding steadily, two rings in quick succession.

"Get a move on!" shouted the clerk to the boy. "Them parties in slumteen must be considerably fussed up on the hot water question. They must have cold feet."

The boy was already half way up stairs, running like a deer. The bell still kept ringing.

The clerk, crazed by the noise of the bell, stood up in a chair, saying things in rapid succession, and held his hand on the gong, dulling its sound.

The boy tore into the room, with his pitcher of hot water slopping. The new arrivals man and wife, were standing before the electric button. Their eyes were on the card. The man held a bowl carefully under the button, with his head turned away, so that the hot water wouldn't squirt in his eyes, and the woman was pressing the button with regular stroke. They were doing their best to get hot water strictly according to directions.

"Here, stop that!" yelled the boy to the woman. "Here's your hot water!"

The man with the bowl lowered that article and looked at the boy.

"What," says he—the man from the rural districts—"d'ye have to bring it in a pitcher the old fashioned way? Waal, I snum! What's the trouble with yer water works here? I've been pressin this button accordin to the rewies here on the card, and there hain't a darned drop of hot water come out yet. When things ain't workin, ye ought to bang up a sign sayin, 'Out of Order.' That's the way they do on the weighin machine up at Sile Cobb's grocery store."

And then the bell boy came out of his swoon, he told the clerk, and the clerk went gravely up stairs with a tiny card on which he had written, 'Not Working.'

He carried a spike and a hammer, and after gaining admission to room slumteen he nailed up the card with the spike.

The guest surveyed his work with interest.

"There, that's business!" said the man from the rural districts. "Ef she ain't workin, say so, and ef it's goin to trouble ye anyt to fetch up water here, me and the woman will come down to the sink and wash up. Jest as soon dew it's not.—Leiston Journal.

All Sorts.

The streets of Canton, one of the principal cities in the Chinese Empire, are too narrow to admit of wheeled vehicles, being only from six feet to nine feet in width. The streets of the city which exceed 600 in number, are in general less than eight feet wide and very crooked. The banks on both sides of the river are lined with rows of junks, sampans, slipper and flower boats, in which some 300,000 of the population live, having no home on shore, each boat being occupied by one family.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has distributed 100,000 free street car tickets to the poor of the Hub, so that mothers and children and sick and aged persons who cannot pay may make one day journeys to the woods or the seashore. The passes were distributed through churches and charitable organizations.

An experimental fruit shipment went out to Manchester, England on the steamship Manchester Trader lately. The shipment consisted of a carload of apples, pears and peaches, and arrived in Montreal from Southern Ontario in a specially-equipped car on the Grand Trunk Railway. The Ontario government is backing the scheme, and in this case will bear the expense of the equipment of the steamer.

Morocco has the smallest navy in the world. It consists of just one vessel—the Hassani. Until recently the peculiar feature of this warship was that it had no guns; but the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, has now purchased at Cadiz four of the lightest pieces of ordnance left to Spain by the United States at the close of the war, and has had them mounted. He is thoroughly satisfied that in the event of a war with any of the powers the "reorganized" navy would be able to sweep the seas.

Colonel Ewen Henry Davidson Macpherson, 'Cluny Macpherson,' the well known chief of Clan Chattan, who died on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1900, was born in 1836, and entered the Army in 1853 as an officer of the 93rd Highlanders, of which regiment he became colonel in 1883, ultimately obtaining the rank of Brigadier-General. Colonel Macpherson served with the 93rd in the Crimea, and then in the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore on December 6, 1857, and the pursuit to Seraighat, the action of Khudagnoge, the siege and fall of Lucknow, and the campaign in Oudh. The Colonel's clan is, of course, that immortalized in the "Fair Maid of Perth." The family seat, Cluny Castle, in Inverness-shire, contains many relics of the warlike clan in its ancient days, including the chanter of the mystic bagpipes which were used in the terrible affray in the city on the Tay, and many relics of the Pretender, including the targe which he bore at Culloden.—London, Eng., Star.

Absent Treatment.

"My wife solemnly affirms that she will get a divorce if I say anything about it," said Jones with a smile. "But it is too good to keep, so here goes. Mrs. Jones had been ailing for some time, and, falling into the hands of one of the neighbours who is a faith curist, she became imbued with that peculiar belief. I laughed at her, but she remained firm and said she was convinced that she could be cured only through faith. As her illness was nothing serious I said nothing more, congratulating myself that I was ahead what a doctor would have charged her.

"It ran along for some time while my wife continued to gain, and at last she announced that she was fully cured.

"Now, then, John Henry," said she, "I never again wish to hear you say anything about mind cure being all imaginable. I am sure that I would have been a dead woman if I hadn't taken the treatment that I did. And to think he never set eyes on me!"

"He never what? I gasped.

"Set eyes on me! I took the absent treatment. I sent Professor Fake \$5 to treat me by his famous absent treatment."

"Do you mean to say," said I, "that you sent a fakir \$5 to treat you?"

"That's just what I did! And to think the most wonderful thing about it was that I was aware the moment that he received my letter and opened it, although he was a thousand miles from me! Why, I commenced gaining right from that moment! It is simply wonderful! You can't deny that I am a well woman, and all through the wonderful absent treatment that I received."

"I should have said something right then and there had I not heard the postman's whistle and gone to the door to get my mail. There was a letter for my wife from the dead letter office, and when she opened it out dropped her letter to Professor Fake. She had misdirected it, and the fakir had never received it. She says—but on second thought I better not tell you what she says.—Exchange.

Eaten by Lions.

A story of a remarkable lion adventure is told in the last issue of the East African and Uganda Mail. Mr. Ryall, a well known district superintendent of police, was killed by a lion in a railway carriage while journeying in East Africa. The train had come from Mombasa to Kima. Here Mr. Ryall was told there was a lion within two hundred yards, and he, therefore, detached his corridor carriage, walked up the train to another compartment, in which were Mr. Heubner, Mr. Parenti and the narrator of the story, and suggested a search for the beast. The three men joined Ryall, but the hunt was unsuccessful. As, however, the stationmaster told them two lions prowled about the station every night, Parenti, Heubner and Ryall decided to remain on watch in the detached carriage, which was shunted on to a siding. About midnight Parenti went to sleep on the floor, while Heubner occupied a bed above, and Ryall sat on his seat and kept first watch. At 1.30 Parenti woke with a start and found a lion treading on him. He saw the beast's forepaws on Ryall's body and heard Ryall utter a cry. He tried to reach his gun, but failed, and then he managed to crawl through the

window. He ran for the stationmaster, and on returning they found Heubner in the kitchen at the back of the carriage. "Ryall! Ryall!" they called, but there was no answer. Then the stationmaster and his men went back with burning brands to the carriage. They found it drenched with blood, but empty. Ryall could not be seen. Day dawned, and outside they found more blood and many footmarks, both of a lion and of a lion's cub. Ryall they never found.

Huntington's Advice to Young Men.

Collis P. Huntington, the multi-millionaire who died a few days ago gave this advice to young men.

Appreciate the value of to-day. That's my advice to young men. It has been my rule through life—I am nearing the century mark now—not to look forward, for the future is a blank. To-day is the all important issue. I have never gone against the tide nor worried while my schemes were maturing. A farmer sows a field of wheat. To worry over it would merely sap his energy. The wheat requires his attention at the harvest.

When I was a boy on my father's farm in Connecticut I worked hard, utilizing every moment, for there was plenty to do. But if I had any spare time I did chores for the neighbours. I never wanted for anything I needed! I always got it. But many buy things they do not need. When I went to New York in 1836 I had quite a sum of money, the result of my savings, judicious investments, and little tradings about the neighbourhood.

The great secret of success is lying by a nest of egg and adding to your little store, never spending more than you make and being strictly economical. Again, a young man should command what he is worth and always endeavour to better himself. I was my own master since I was 14 years old. I have had a hundred thousand people in my employ in different parts of the world at the same time. In my mercantile life I have noticed the man who arrives at his post on time and not one minute later, and who leaves on the minute and not one second later. He does not do more than he has to do and does not do that well. Then there is the man who arrives ahead of time and works late if need be. He takes an interest in his work and is anxious to be advanced. I have always lived within my means and always strived for advancement.

Another principle I have constantly obeyed is "business before pleasure." The chances are as good to-day as they ever were—they are even better. But I do not think that the life of one who has accumulated a hundred millions, more or less, is in the least inspiring. It dazzles, it bewilders the struggling youth. It may inspire him for a time, but that inspiration soon wears off.

It is not impossible for one to follow in the footsteps of another. Each must work out his own destiny. I have never cared a cent what any human being thought or said about me or my action so long as I was satisfied. It is my idea that a man's business should be his first thought. It has always been mine. In consequence, I suppose, there are many things about which I

DAUGHTERS EXTREMES.

THE SEASON WHEN Paine's Celery Compound.

SHOULD BE USED. Nothing Like it for Health-Building.

A sudden jump from torrid heat to weather of a changeable character! The change is a serious one for the ailing, weary, sleepless, despondent, irritable and for those whose nerve energy is almost exhausted. The quickly varying temperatures experienced during this month, add to the sufferings, and burdens of men and women whose systems are deranged or broken down. Long years of triumphs and successes have established the fact that Paine's Celery Compound is the infallible cure for the fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood. Paine's Celery Compound makes nerve fibre and nerve force; it purifies and enriches the blood; it regulates digestion; it promotes sleep and gives to the entire system a fullness of health and strength that makes life a pleasure. Our best people are users and friends of Paine's Celery Compound and recommend it to their friends; it is prescribed daily by some of our best physicians.

know less than the average man, but, on the other hand, I am certain that there is nobody who knows more about my own business than I do myself. I never leave my game to play another fellow's. Finally, false pride is an enormous obstacle. I know young men in New York who would not carry a trunk along Fifth avenue for all the frontage they could pass because they would be afraid that they might meet some girl they knew.—Exchange.

The Calendar.

Table with columns: DATE, FEAST. Includes entries for Sept 7 (St. Hadrian III, Pope and Confessor), 8 (Nativity of Our Lady), 9 (Holy name of Mary), 10 (St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor), 11 (St. Nicholas Tolentanus, Confessor), 12 (St. John before the Latin Gate), 13 (St. Leo I, Pope, Confessor and Doctor).

Modern and Up-To-Date Facilities.

We possess all the modern and up-to-date facilities necessary for conducting a reliable and first-class drug business. When you favour us with your doctor's prescription, our best efforts are directed to make that prescription what your medical adviser intended it should be—professionally correct in the minutest details.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is giving marvellous results to sick people all over Canada. The wonderful cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound during the past year speaks volumes in favour of the great medicine. Thousands who suffered from rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous troubles and dyspepsia now sing the praises of the medicine that brought a speedy cure and gave them health and strength. Foster Bros., Druggists, Antigonish, N. S.

THE CELEBRATED WAGGONER PATENT EXTENSION LADDER.

A 22-foot Ladder weighs only 30 pounds. They are easily handled and operated, are sufficiently strong to carry

350 POUNDS.

Deriving their wonderful strength from a steel wire truss. Are made in all lengths, suitable for painters, contractors, electric line men, farmers also on public and private buildings in case of fire. For cleaning and decorating inside of churches.

The only NEAT and LIGHT ladder on the market. On exhibition and for sale by

D. McISAAC, Antigonish, N. S.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Have just received a number of CARRIAGES,

with and without tops, from Ontario and Nova Scotia manufacturers. These are said to be the very best quality of goods. Anyone wanting something

COMFORTABLE, DURABLE, STYLISH, yet CHEAP, had better call and examine these.

Harnesses,

both Carriage and Cart, and all Farming Implements

for any season. F. R. TROTTER.

SALESMEN WANTED.

The Finest Range of Goods in Canada. STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GOOD PAY.

Will sell direct to purchaser where we have no agent. Stock guaranteed. Delivery in best condition. Write

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Canada

CAPITAL. EQUIPMENT. EXPERIENCE.

Every advantage that these three yield in

BOOTS AND SHOES

will be found in the product of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co. Amherst, N. S.

Branches: Halifax and Charlottetown.



PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

Summer Sailings, Commencing Sept. 1st.

FROM HALIFAX: S. S. "Florida," Wednesday, Sept. 6; S. S. "Hallfax," Saturday, Sept. 9. FROM HAWKESBURY: S. S. "Hallfax," Friday, Sept. 8. FROM SYDNEY: S. S. "Florida," Tuesday, Sept. 5. From Boston, Tuesdays, for Halifax, Hawksbury and Charlottetown, and Saturdays for Halifax and Sydney. From Halifax to Hawksbury and Charlottetown, S. S. "Hallfax," Wednesdays, Sept. 6. Cheap through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Passenger Agents, Boston, Halifax, Hawksbury, Charlottetown, Sydney and North Sydney. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager.

CASH MARKET

RUBBER EGGS, WOOLSKINS, HORSEMAN COPPER WOOLHIDES, HORSE TAIL, and BRASS CALFSKINS, WAX. SCRAP-IRON AND LEAD. Taken here and at Piquet. P. DORANT, Antigonish, N. S., July 11, 1900.

NOTICE.

We would like once more to remind the friends of THE CASKET not to forget to visit our friend, J. A. Currie, Tailor, Glace Bay, N. S. He is the best tailor at that place whom we have seen of his work. We wish that our friends would call on him before ordering their summer suits.

LAND SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION in Court House, Antigonish, on

MONDAY, The 1st Day of Oct., 1900.

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

the following lots of land assigned to the trustee in trust by Walter W. Grant of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, pursuant to the Collection Act, 1894 and amendments thereof—

1st. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of LAND

situate, lying and being at the North Grant in the County of Antigonish, being the same fifty acres divided by a line running from main road thence to the rear, parallel with side lines of that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate at North Grant aforesaid, and as follows, that is to say: On the North lands formerly owned by James Grant, and East by the main road from Antigonish to the Gulf Shore, on the South by lands owned by the late Murdoch Campbell and the West by lands of Michael Delaney, of fifty acres being the lot of land certified by Henry V. Bigelow by the Sheriff of Antigonish County by deed dated Nov. 23rd, 1885, and the said Henry V. Bigelow to the said W. Grant by deed dated December 1, 1899.

2. That certain other lot of land situated and being at Hollowell Grant in the County of Antigonish and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards the North by lands of Donald McDonald now in possession of Alexander McDonald, towards the East by lands formerly owned by or in possession of Alexander Campbell and John Campbell and now in possession of Alexander Campbell (Aunt of Edward Cashen, towards the South by the road leading from Antigonish through the Hollowell Grant, towards the West by lands owned or in possession of William Thompson containing eighty acres more or less, the same being the lands conveyed to the said W. Grant by John McDonald, Colin McDonald, and Mary McDonald, his wife, by deed dated September, 26, 1894.

(Sgd.) HENRY H. McCURDY, JOSEPH A. WALL, Solicitor of Henry H. McCurdy.

Dated Antigonish, August 29, 1900.

TO SELL FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

The Finest Range of Goods in Canada.

Will sell direct to purchaser where we have no agent. Stock guaranteed. Delivery in best condition. Write

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Canada

Advertisement for Amherst Boot and Shoe Co. featuring text: CAPITAL. EQUIPMENT. EXPERIENCE. Every advantage that these three yield in BOOTS AND SHOES will be found in the product of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co. Amherst, N. S. Branches: Halifax and Charlottetown.



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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE DRINK EVIL.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, an American preacher whose religious novels are having an enormous sale at present, has been paying a visit to England, and has been struck with the prevalence of drunkenness in that country. Writing to the *Topeka Capital*, he says:

From the day of our landing in Liverpool up to the present we have seen the effects of the curse of drink almost without a day's exception, and in terms of emphasis and disgust we are ready to declare our astonishment that English people will endure the sights and results that go with the entire drink traffic. Mrs. Sheldon and I have been insulted in the cars by drunken soldiers, one of whom threatened to do us personal injury and not a soul in the train offered any remonstrance, such is the love of the British for the military here. We have to get off the sidewalk and go in the street to give the drunkards room. We have been jostled on railway platforms by drunken men and women, we have had intoxicating drink offered us at the houses of English people, we have seen the public house on almost every corner with bar-maids behind the bar and little children in front of it and men and women crowding every inch of room in every public house in every town and city.

If England goes to destruction in the next century it will not be because of outside war or dangers from other nations, but because she has drunk herself into destruction.

It may be objected that Mr. Sheldon is a sensationalist, but we must remember that his testimony on this occasion is supported by that of many other more dispassionate writers on the social condition of England.

At the Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in Philadelphia early last month, one of the speakers was Mrs. Leonard M. Lake, of St. Louis, a lady distinguished for her temperance work. Her address contained the following startling statement about the use of intoxicants by society women: "At many afternoon teas intoxicating liquor has taken the place of tea to a notable extent. There is where the young debutantes begin to acquire the taste for stimulants. It is added to by the wines served at their dinners. Soon they don't care to eat unless they have their cocktails first. The rest follows as a matter of course. There are many women from higher classes of society going to the House of the Good Shepherd voluntarily to get away from liquor,—the number is increasing all the time. And in the women's alcoholic ward, Bellevue, the attending nurses and physicians state that seldom a day goes by that some decent-looking woman is not brought in or comes herself to be treated. The ratio has gone up frightfully in the last few years."

What Mrs. Lake says of American society women in this regard has been said many times of late of the society women of England. Now and then, we hear a whisper of a similar state of affairs in certain cateries of the "smart set" in Halifax, Montreal and Ottawa. However, it is not our purpose to dwell upon these things at present.

What we wish to remark is this: The immoderate use of intoxicants is fearfully prevalent among the various branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, in all grades of society, men and women. On the other hand, outside the great cosmopolitan city of Paris, drunkenness is practically unknown among the Latin races. Now, Protestantism, at least the evangelical churches in English-speaking countries, professes to regard drunkenness as the deadliest of the deadly sins. At the same time, it goes on extolling the superiority of Anglo-Saxon to all other civilizations, and never gives any credit to the Latin races for their temperance. Why is this? Catholics often explain it to themselves by the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race is so largely Protestant, while the Latin races are still more largely Catholic. But we think the true reason lies deeper than that. If Protestants regard drunkenness as the deadliest of sins, it is not because it is an offence against God,—in fact, refusing as they do to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the only Supreme Court for interpreting Scripture, they must find themselves at a loss to say which of the ten commandments is broken by the drunkard,—but it is because of the unhappiness which the drunkard creates for his family and for his neighbours. It is because drunkenness

breaks up homes, lays heavy burdens on the community in the shape of prisons and poorhouses, and in various ways puts the brake on the car wheels of progress. In spite of the brakes, however, the Anglo-Saxon race manages to make considerable progress; without any such brakes the Latin races are not progressive, that is, they are not burning with anxiety to make money, millionaires do not grow rapidly in their soil. And therefore Protestantism continues to praise the drunken Anglo-Saxon at the expense of his sober Latin brother, because the former has more "push" and "go" in him than the latter. Protestantism is the religion of this world, the gods which it worships are the gods of this world, the happiness which it holds up as an incentive to action is the happiness of this world; if a man does not make a success of his labours in this world, Protestantism thinks it were better for that man that he had not been born. Drunkenness is the greatest obstacle to success in this world and therefore drunkenness is the blackest sin in the Protestant table of sins. Temperance is not a virtue unless a man uses it as an instrument to earn money with which to keep himself and his family from being a burden on their neighbours, to climb higher on the social ladder, and to add to the wealth of the community. Though it may not put it so plainly, Protestantism really believes to-day with Du Maurier's "Tribly" that there is no hell except that which we make for one another in this world, and as drunkenness is a most potent factor in creating this hell, it never ceases to declaim against that vice.

The Catholic Church on the other hand, cares nothing for the welfare of the community except in so far as the welfare of the community may contribute to the spiritual welfare of the individuals who make up that community. She teaches the duty of work, because God has laid it upon the human race, and because idleness is the mother of a variety of sins; but she does not tell her children that their lives will be failures even they are reduced to beggary, because her view of life is not bounded, as is that of Protestantism, by the narrow horizon of this world, but takes in the world beyond the grave. She is always comforting the poor, who are always with her, by telling them that it makes no difference whether they make a success of this world or not, so long as they succeed in entering heaven. While Protestantism is ever scornfully pointing out one side of the contrast between Dives and Lazarus,— substitute England and Spain for Dives and Lazarus and this is literally true,—the Catholic Church is calling attention to the other side of the contrast. Dives was a huge success, according to Protestant standards,—he was a drunkard, it is true, but still he added largely to the wealth of the community. Measured by Catholic standards he was an enormous failure, for his drunkenness, though it added nothing to the burdens of the community, was in itself a sin sufficient to consign him to eternal flames. If there were no eternal flames, if there were no world to come, then Protestantism is the best religion for any man to live and die in; but if there be another life, then Catholicism is the only religion which prepares men for it, because it is the only religion which keeps our gaze fixed on the things of eternity.

THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Continued from first page.)  
adorned for all too brief a period. Viewing it so, his work was great. He loved justice always, he was ever kind and fair and honest, painstaking and thorough. Couple those qualities with a clear and logical mind, an even temper, judicial habits of thought and action, and brilliant ability of expression and argument, and no details are needed to convey an idea of his work as an advocate and a judge. Others of the judges of Victoria's reign had, probably a greater knowledge of the law, and by reason chiefly of their having been much longer on the Bench, have left greater evidences of their genius upon the face of the law itself. We might mention Lord Denman, Sir Hugh Cairns, Lord Blackburn, Sir Wm. Erle, Lord Westbury, Baron Park, Lord Esher, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Geo. Jessel and Lord Cockburn. Many of them, however, had grave faults, which, by the unanimous testimony of his contemporaries at the Bar and on the Bench, Lord Russell did not possess. Lord Westbury was a sarcastic egotist who cut and hurt everyone around him. Lord Cockburn was subject to periods of mental lethargy. Baron Parke was a legal bigot,—if we may use the phrase,—an excessively conservative lawyer. Lord Blackburn was subjected to attacks upon his personal character, if we mistake not. By the common testimony of his friends and opponents, Lord Russell was singularly free from the grave defects of character and the eccentricities which too often accompany genius. To the last he was a thorough practical, edifying Catholic. He himself said that his nationality never helped him to success. Yet he was proud of it and true to its best traditions. He was a great, wise, and good man. We

append some of the tributes paid his memory in the Courts and in the Press of England.

In the Admiralty division, Sir Edward Clark, Q. C., replying to an address by Mr. Justice Barnes eulogizing Lord Russell said, speaking with deep feeling:

I have to say a word, my Lord, on behalf of the Bar, although I find it difficult to do so, for I am speaking of one who was for years my companion and my rival at the Bar,—sometimes my antagonist, but always my friend. When Charles Russell was at the Bar we were all very proud of him. He was a great advocate,—a man of great energy, of inexhaustible industry, a brilliant speaker, and one whose oratory was informed and lightened by literary associations; and, my Lord, when he passed from our ranks and became a judge we were in no way surprised to find that he displayed the even greater qualities required of a judge. There was still the same energy, the same intrepid desire that justice should be done and he had in him all the qualities of a great judge. It is a loss we all deplore, it is a national loss.

In Queen's Bench Court No. 2—Mr. Justice Kennedy said: It is impossible for us this morning to be unmoved by the event which causes an irreparable loss,—not only to the Bench and to the Bar, but to the whole country to which we belong. For myself I feel embarrassed by personal feeling of the strongest kind. Lord Russell of Killowen was one of the leaders on the Northern circuit when I had the honour of joining it, and I speak the sentiments of every member of that circuit when I say that a kinder friend, a more generous opponent, or a brighter example of what a leader should be, will not be found among those who figure in the records of that circuit. . . . We have lost a great Chief-Justice, one whose marvellous grasp of facts, whose equally marvellous power of stating them, and whose unsurpassed genius for striking at the real heart of every question, will make his work complete and memorable, whether it is looked at in the time of his labours as an advocate or in the period of his efforts as a judge.

Mr. Justice Darling said: When I was appointed to the Bench he welcomed me with a kindness which I shall never forget, and he assisted me from the outset until now in any difficulties that I had. And this I felt the more, because until I joined him on the Bench in this Court he and I had chiefly known one another as political opponents who had fought two hardly contested elections against one another. In those contests I have over and over again recognized how magnanimous an opponent he was. Nobody knew better than himself that he was dealing with a much younger and with a far weaker man, but he never took any advantage of that fact. . . . Others can speak of him as a lawyer; I can speak of him as a generous opponent to whom I owe a good deal of any success I may have attained.

IN MEMORIAM.

(From Punch).  
"Swift thought and eloquence that smote like flame,  
By these his country's kindest prize he won,  
And from the judgment-seat still kept her fame  
Clear as the cloudless sun.

Now in the Courts of Sleep he rests apart,  
Mourned by a people's love, his dearest pride;  
So close was wisdom in that venturist heart  
With gentleness allied."

(From the Daily News).  
Throned in his heart sat justice unafraid,  
Spoke through his lips and lightened in his eyes;  
He passes now, the just man perfect made,  
To meet his Master at the last Assize.

[For the Casket.]

Who Rules?

Dedicated with much (dis)respect to the advocates of Woman Suffrage,  
When loudly rings the call to war,  
And soldiers fall away  
To foreign strands, to climes afar,  
To join the stirring fray,  
With voice of pride, exultingly  
The statement broad is hurled:  
The hand that draws the sword for right  
Is the hand that rules the world.  
But doubts arise, when from the skies  
The war-clouds roll away,  
And, after strife's wild darkness, comes  
The light of peaceful day;  
And, selfish grown, men doubt once more  
The splendid warrior's worth,  
And deem the wealth-acquiring hand  
The hand that rules the earth.  
Mayhap ambition brings to us  
Its weary load of care;  
We envy those in power and place  
In which we have no share,  
And think the world is ruled by those  
Whom chance or craft put there.  
But money flies, ambition dies,  
Health follows in their train;  
Low speaks the voice of pride to us,  
And loud the voice of pain;  
Comfort and sympathy we crave,  
Else care we not to live;  
Then, first among earth's rulers place  
We those who kindness give,  
Nearer the mark, yet still we err;  
But the present and the past  
Their lessons teach so steadily  
We learn the truth at last.  
The world shut out from weary eyes,  
With its maddling din and strife,  
Shut out ambition, avarice  
We see the best of life.  
Here, in the home, God's garden,  
More than crowns and kingdoms worth,  
By the cradles of their children  
See the rulers of the earth.  
The dearest spot below, for there  
The love of Him above  
Reflected by His goodness, is  
In the light of mother-love.  
Had they ne'er a mother's counsel,  
Would men stand or would they fall,  
In life's battles from the cradle to the grave  
Had she spoken not of duty,  
When they hear the bugle's call,  
Would they swell the glorious record of  
The brave?  
Happy home! where love is master,  
And where loving hearts rejoice,  
Where the sleeping child is smiling  
At the angel's whispering voice,  
Home, sweet home! life's sanctuary—  
There sweet peace with wings unfurled  
Hovers, while the hand of woman  
Rocks the cradle—rules the world.

FOR HEADACHE

Perfect Headache Powder

25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

C. M. HENRY, Chemist and Druggist,  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

A. KIRK & CO.

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

In our Dress Department will be found a practically unlimited field of choice as regards styles combined with a high standard of quality and a moderate range of price. We call particularly 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,

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, Flannel, Denim and other fabrics, all marked at lowest prices.

Mantle Department.

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

Our Clothing Department.

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

Shirt Waists.

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

White Wear.

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

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

Stock large, and gathered to please and score another record for us. Cannot be described—will have to be seen. Stock Colored in White, Cardinal, Mayve and Heliotrope, all the new styles. Dainty Lace Ties, Patriotic Neckwear—something altogether new and very attractive in Bows and Ties. The nattiest and prettiest patterns.

MEN'S HATS.

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

Window Curtains.

Lace Curtains, Ruffled Novelty Sash, Colored Frilled, Cotton Material and Furniture Covering in great variety of design and coloring.

Window Shades.

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

FURNITURE.

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.

HOSIERY.

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

BOOTS and SHOES.

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

A. KIRK & CO.,  
KIRK'S BLOCK, . . . ANTIGONISH

Sept 6, 1900.

CHE  
Powder  
BOX.  
ce.  
Druggist,  
CO.  
ons  
ock.  
unlimited field  
h standard of  
all particulars  
AD CLOTHS,  
SERGES,  
HS,  
all the new  
SS GOODS,  
all sizes of  
ors.  
e in Linen, F  
rices.  
epresented  
oods at spec  
need anything  
to 20 per cent  
ge in town,  
rich in addition  
oth, make-up  
ng.  
ly well-select  
every color  
the reach of  
thing that is n  
White Wear  
other record  
Stock Collar  
the new style  
altogether  
est and pretti  
lges, in Brown  
erby shape, th  
lge,  
Frilled, Curta  
of design  
with laces an  
e, and includ  
Centre, Tables  
Easy Chairs  
ass Bedsteads  
es and prices  
ood values.  
to say most  
Slippers, fine  
en's, will find  
a saving of \$  
O.,  
ONISE

**General News.**

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the British Crown.

Premier Marchand, of Quebec, is seriously ill. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

About twenty-five more invalided Canadians are sailing for home to-day on the steamer Corinthian.

At a Cabinet meeting at Washington last Friday it was decided to send a transport to Nome to take home destitute miners from that place.

The Steamer Amur has brought word to Victoria, B. C., that a disastrous fire swept the town of Atlin on Aug. 26. Ten of the largest buildings in the town were destroyed.

A serious lumber fire occurred at Montreal last Friday, and property to the value of about \$43,000 was destroyed. The insurance is said to cover less than half the loss.

Two young men, Aubrey Vaughan, of Vancouver, and Aubrey Lund, formerly of Sackville, N. B., were drowned in a boating accident in British Columbia last Saturday.

The strike on the Taff Vale Railway, which threatened to have such serious results to the collieries of Southern Wales, was settled last Friday, the company having acceded to the demands of the men.

Hon. H. R. Emerson, Premier of New Brunswick, resigned last Friday and a new Cabinet has been formed by Hon. J. L. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary. It is said that Hon. Mr. Emerson will go on the Supreme Court Bench.

In connection with the winding up of the business of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company defalcations amounting, it is said, to \$300,000 have been revealed. Receipts have been issued for goods which were never deposited.

There have been several cases of bubonic plague at Glasgow, Scotland, with three or four deaths, and great precautions are being taken at European and American ports to guard against the disease. Passengers from Glasgow are detained in quarantine for twelve days from the time that they left that port.

The Anglo-German Commission, which was enquiring into the indemnity claims of the owners of German vessels seized by British warships in South Africa, decided £20,000 must be paid to the East African Line for the detention of the Bunderstrath and others of its vessels and \$5,000 to the owners of goods on these ships. The owners of the barques Hans Wagner and Marie get £4,427 and £126 respectively.

News from Nome up to August 21 was brought by the steamer Senator, which arrived at Seattle with about two hundred passengers and \$300,000 in gold dust last Friday. The prospects in the outside gold districts are improving. Thirty-eight dead bodies had been picked up recently on the beach as the result of storms. Only one of the bodies was recognized.

Roumania and Bulgaria are said to be on the verge of war. Strained relations have existed for some time. The trouble is caused by the Bulgarian authorities refusing any redress for the assassinations of Roumanian citizens by agents of a revolutionary committee at Sofia. In a frontier encounter of peasants last Friday two Bulgarians were killed and many on both sides were wounded.

A terrible railway accident took place at Hatfield, about thirty-five miles from Philadelphia, last Sunday. A special train with a large number of excursionists bound for Atlantic City crashed into a milk train which was standing at the station. Fifteen persons were killed outright, and about forty others were seriously injured. Several of the cars were completely destroyed. A second excursion train, which was following the first, had to return to the place from which it started, on account of the blocked tracks.

Bresci, the anarchist who assassinated King Humbert, was found guilty of the crime of murder on Wednesday of last week, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. This is the heaviest penalty which the law of Italy imposes for that crime. It was at first thought that the prisoner would be tried on a charge of treason, in which case he would have been sentenced to death. The prisoner who remained unmoved throughout the trial, declared that he acted without advice and without accomplices.

The Census Bureau has completed the count of the inhabitants of the thirty largest cities of the United States. It shows a total of 13,243,515. Of the thirty the largest is Greater New York with a population of 3,437,262, and the smallest Omaha with 102,555. Chicago has a population of 1,698,575 and Philadelphia 1,293,697. The average increase for the thirty cities is nearly thirty per cent. If this is maintained throughout the whole country the population of the United States is about 80,000,000. Complete returns will be ready for Congress when it meets in December.

Hon. Arthur M. Sewall, of Maine, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896 is in a dying condition.

Mafeking was visited by a cyclone on Wednesday night of last week, and much damage was done to the buildings, the military camp hospital being destroyed. Great suffering was caused to the sick and wounded.

General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking left for Cape Town, last Saturday.

Lord Roberts has asked that the Canadians of the first contingent be continued in service for two or three months beyond the period of one year for which they enlisted, and which expires on Oct. 15. While the men are at liberty to return at the expiration of their period of enlistment, they will probably remain a couple of months longer in South Africa, embarking for home about Christmas. It is understood that they will come by way of England.

**Inverness Notes.**

Rev. Dr. A. McDonald, redolent of Rome and the bonnie highland, beather, gladdened our Inverness hearts by his arrival here last Saturday. He was accompanied by the genial Rev. R. McNeil, now of Newfoundland, and who is on a visit to his parents at Mabou. For both Divines the latchstring is ever on the outside. On Sunday, Father McNeil sang High Mass and Dr. McDonald preached.

Mr. L. E. MacLean is as was to be expected the overwhelming choice as arbitrator of the property owners on the I. & R. R. from Glendyer to B. Cove mines.

Pupils of Port Hood Academy who obtained provincial scholarships at the July examinations:

**GRADE B.**

Mary B. Macdonald, aggregate 549, M. P. Q., 2nd rank 190.  
Barbara Gillis, aggregate 520 M. P. Q., 2nd rank 169.  
Campbell Smyth, aggregate 487.  
Jacob Smith, aggregate 468, M. P. Q., 3rd rank 132.

**GRADE C.**

Albert Macdonnell, aggregate 409, B. Cassie McQueen, aggregate 513.  
Dan Fraser, aggregate 514.  
Sydney MacLean, aggregate 493.  
Clydia Macdonnell, aggregate 487.

**GRADE D.**

Flora McLennan, aggregate 579, M. P. Q., 3rd rank.  
Clara Watts, aggregate 576, M. P. Q., 3rd rank.  
Mary Jane McDonald, aggregate 398, C. Ida Kay, aggregate 393, C.  
Willie MacDonnell aggregate 368, C.  
Mary Bell Gillis, aggregate 358, C., M. P. Q., 3rd rank, 140.  
Margaret A. McLellan has not yet got her results.

**MAC ECHEN & MAC CABE,**

Barristers at Law,  
Solicitors, : : :  
Notaries Public.

Offices: McDonald's Block (upstairs) Charlotte Street.

Real Estate bought and sold and monies loaned and borrowed for clients on short notice.

A. J. G. MAC ECHEN,  
JOHN J. MAC CABE.

**Resolution of Condolence.**

The following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed at the regular meeting of the local Branch of the C. M. B. A., held last Friday evening:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from her earthly abode to her eternal home, Katie, sister of our esteemed Vice President;

Resolved, That we, while humbly bowing to the Divine will in all things, hereby tender Brother Chisholm and the other members of his family our deep sympathy in their bereavement, and pray that God, whose greatest blessings are unseen to our worldly eyes, will vouchsafe eternal rest to the soul of the dear departed;

Therefore resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy entered on our minutes, and copies sent to *The Canadian* and *The Casket* for publication.

DAVID SOMERS, Pres.  
J. F. SEARS, Rec. Sec.

**DIED.**

GILLIS. — At Cambridge, August 28, Alexina F. beloved daughter of Andrew and Sarah Gillis, aged 1 year 1 month 6 days.

**Obituary.**

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of John Macdonald, of Lismore, Pictou County, which occurred suddenly there on the 24th instant. Mr. Macdonald was born at Gussett, Bailey's Brook, on the 24th of November, 1824, being the second son of the late Michael Macdonald of that place. He removed to the farm upon which he died about forty years ago. His remains were taken to the parish church at Lismore on Sunday last, where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul by Dr. Alex. Chisholm, P. P., of that place, after which they were conveyed to their final resting place in the cemetery there. After Mass the parish priest paid a fitting tribute to the deceased gentleman. He was a pious, God-fearing man, charitable to the poor, of unblemished character and of the highest integrity, and honourable and honest in his intercourse and dealings with his fellow men. His family lose a wise counsellor and the church a true and devout son by his demise. Although suddenly called before his Creator, it is a consolation to his numerous relatives and friends to know that he was prepared when the final summons came. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters to whom we tender our sincere sympathy. Requiescat in pace.

**Acknowledgments.**

- Rev. A. McIntosh, Fort William, Scotland \$1.00
- Rev. Sr. M. Gertrude, Roxbury, 1.00
- Ronald Cameron, Lower South River 1.00
- Hugh P. Gillis, S. W. Marvaree, 1.00
- Donald McGillivray, St. Andrews, 1.00
- William Delaney, Pleasant Valley 2.00
- E. H. Cunningham, Halifax, 1.00
- James Wallace, Mabou, 3.30
- Alex. McDonald, Town, 1.00
- James Keefe, Glace Bay, 1.00
- Neil McEchen, Queensville, 1.00
- Ronald McDonald, Barnaby River, 1.00
- John A. Cameron, Comapitz, B. C., 1.00
- Mr. Gillis, Indian River, P. E. I., 1.00
- Mary E. Morrison, Darnley, P. E. I., 1.00
- Mark Bates, Caledonia Mines, 1.00
- P. A. Murphy, Whyocomaugh, 1.00
- A. B. McDougall, Whitney Pier, 2.00
- Mrs. Rodk McDonald, Halifax, 1.00
- Dr. W. McDonald, Antigonish 1.00
- Daniel L. Doyle, Weston 1.00
- A. C. Gillis, Halifax, 1.00
- I. McMillan, St. Andrews, 1.00
- J. A. McDonald, Idaho City 1.00
- J. A. McKinnon, Deepdale 1.00
- Angus McKinnon, Eureka, Cal., 1.00
- Win. Cameron, Fraser's Mills 2.00
- Mary McDonald, Malden 1.00
- J. A. McDonald, Gulf Road 1.00
- Allan McDonald, Cambridgeport, 1.00
- Michael Cleary, Lochaber, 1.00
- Conductor Delaney, Halifax, 1.00
- J. R. Haley, Town, 1.00
- J. W. Chisholm, Boston, 1.00
- George Nicholson, Beaver Cove, 2.00
- B. Clinton, Mattie, 1.00
- Alex. McInnis, Ballentyne's Cove, 1.00
- Mrs. Agnes Quinn, Bridport, 1.00
- J. W. Chisholm, Leicester, 1.00
- J. B. Bigley, Rossland, 1.00
- Smith's Hotel, Town, 1.00
- J. A. Martell, L'Ardoise, 1.00
- Senator McDonald, Glace Bay, 1.00
- Sister Aquinas, North Sydney, 1.00

**WEST \* END \* WAREHOUSE**

**Men's and Boys' Clothing.**

We are headquarters for Mens' and Boys' Clothing. Every garment we show from the best to the cheapest is well made and finished, and prices are right on all lines.



- Men's fine navy blue all wool soft serge finish suit at - - \$4, \$4.50 and \$5
- Men's Brown and Medium Grey Tweed, in neat checked patterns, at - - - - - \$5.00 and \$5.50
- Men's Tweed Suits, neat patterns, well made and finished at \$6, 6.50, \$7
- Men's Black and Navy Serge Suits, well made with good linings, from - - - - - \$6 to \$7
- Men's fine Tweed Suits, in all the nicest patterns, equal in finish to custom made, - \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$12
- Men's fine black worsted and Venetian suits, fine imported goods, equal to tailor made, \$8.50, 9.75, \$10, \$12 and up to \$16.50

- Men's Spring Overcoats, best English covert cloths, in fawns, browns and blues, from - - - - - \$6 to \$9.75
- Men's Strong Tweed Pants, - - - - - \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50
- Men's Fine Tweed Pants, - - - - - \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50
- Men's Fine Worsted Pants, in black and fancy stripe at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00

**Boys' and Youths' Suits.**

- Boys' 2 Piece Suits, 4 to 10 years, in fine serge and tweed, - - \$1.75 and \$2
- Boys' Fine Serge Suits, 2 piece, 4 to 12 years, at - \$2
- Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, in fancy checks, bloomer pants, 2 piece, - - \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3
- Fauntleroy Suits, deep sailor collar, braid trimmed in plain blue serge and fancy tweed checks, - \$2.90, 3.25, \$3.50
- YOUTHS' 3 PIECE SUITS, dark tweed checks and navy serges, good strong linings, bloomer pants, 10 to 15 years, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, up to \$6.50
- BOYS' PANTS, 50, 60, 75 and 90c



**Our Boot and Shoe Stock**

is the most extensive range ever shown in Antigonish. We have them in quality and price to suit everyone.

- MENS' DONGOLA,** Congress and laced, fair stitched, a natty spring boot, - - - \$1.25
- MENS' FINE BUFF,** Congress and laced, at - - - - - \$1.50
- Mens' Fine Buff, laced boots, fair stitched, at - - \$1.30 and \$1.35
- Mens' fine Buff laced boots, - - - - - \$1.75, \$1.90
- Mens' fine Dongola and Buff laced boots, at - - - \$1.65 and \$1.75
- Mens' fine Dongola, Congress and laced, fair stitched at - \$2.25, \$2.50
- Mens' fine Dongola, Congress and laced boots Goodyear welted, \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50 and \$4.00
- Mens' fine Buff Oxford shoes, - - - - - \$1.25 and 1.35
- Mens' fine Dongola Oxford shoes - - - - - 1.25 and 1.75
- Mens' strong laced boots, - - - - - 1.00 to 1.25
- Mens' strong laced boots, Amherst made, 1.35, 1.75 and 2.00
- Mens' strong grain laced boots, - - - - - 2.00 and 2.20
- Mens' solid leather brogans, - - - - - 95c and 1.15

**LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.**

- Ladies' fine kid boots, buttoned and laced, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50
- Ladies' fine Dongola boots, buttoned and laced, special value at 1.75
- Ladies' fine Dongola boots, buttoned and laced at 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.25
- Ladies' fine kid Oxford shoe at 85c, and 1.40
- Ladies' fine Dongola Oxford shoe, 1.10 and 1.35
- Ladies' fine pebble chocolate Oxford shoe, 90c
- Ladies' fine Dongola Oxford shoes, in black and tan, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.60
- Ladies' fine Dongola slippers, fancy buckle, 1.60, 1.75
- Ladies' fine Dongola strap slippers, chocolate, at 1.75



Full range of sizes and prices in misses' and children's LACED and BUTTONED BOOTS.

Also Boys and Youths' Boots in Great Variety.

Women's strong wearing boots, 95c 1.10, 1.25 and 1.85  
Women's strong Oxford shoes, 60c and 1.10

BUY THE CELEBRATED WHITHAM BOOTS AT \$3.00, \$4.00, 5.00.

**MCCURDY & CO.**

**NO PIC-NIC**

Too Large for us to supply at short notice.

complete: It includes everything

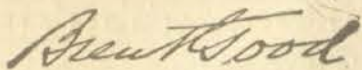
plies is our at this season.

**BONNER**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address, Old Established BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

We have opened up business in Custom Tailoring at the corner of

MAIN and COLLEGE STS.,

next door to the Antigonish Book-store.

Our long experience in selecting and making-up

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, etc.,

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.

Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutanettes.

GRANT & CO.

INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

MIDDLETON, N. S. C. GATES, SON & CO.

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

Invigorating Syrup.

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 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.

Yours truly, Rev. F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

HARNESS.

Spring is here and you want Harness. For good reliable Harness call on

H. D. McEACHERN.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. West End, Main Street, Antigonish.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., installed, and is now thoroughly equipped for the satisfactory accommodation of both transient and permanent guests at reasonable rates

GOOD DINING-ROOM FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS.

Restaurant in Conjunction.

Good stabling on the premises. JAMES BROADFOOT, Pro Antigonish, June 8, 98.

In the Country.

It seems to me I'd like to go Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow, Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs sound, And I'd have stillness all around.

Not real stillness, but just the trees, Low whispering, or the hum of bees, Or brooks' faint babbling over stones In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid, Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid, Or just some such sweet sounds as these To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'twere't for sight and sound and smell I'd like the city pretty well, But when it comes to getting rest, I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must Just quit the city's din and dust, And get out where the sky is blue; And say, now, how does it feel to you?

—Eugene Field.

A Thrilling Temperance Sermon.

Monsignor Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University, preaching before the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held at Philadelphia, early this month, spoke from the following text:

"As to the rest, brethren, be strengthened in the Lord and in the might of his power. Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the snares of the devil. Stand therefore having your loins girt about with truth and having on the breastplate of justice."—Ephesians vi., 10, 11, 14.

After giving to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union a greeting of gratitude from the Catholic University, which has been the recipient of its kindness by the generous endowment of one of its professorial chairs, Mgr. Conaty congratulated the Union upon its splendid record of twenty-eight years in the cause of total abstinence. He proceeded to discuss some of the reasons which underlie the establishment of the organization as well as the necessity for its maintenance and development.

"It is an effort for social and moral reform and demands heroism which finds its inspiration in religion. Heroes are always needed, and heroes are not confined to those whose deeds are heralded with blare of trumpet or written up in a newspaper and book. Heroism is at its highest when exercised in bettering mankind. The moral reformer who lives that he may lead others to goodness is the highest type of a reformer. There is something of Christ in such a life. This demands a love of virtue, a devotion to high ideas, a conquest of self; it demands sacrifice. Men admire such heroism as they admire the Vincents de Paul, the Father Mathews and the Damiens of every age, because they see unselfishness and love of humanity and God incarnated in them and inspiring all their actions.

"The total abstinence movement, as we appreciate it, is based upon the same principles and is actuated by the same motives. Its ideals are in a manhood redeemed by Christ, and its inspiration springs from a love of God and the neighbour. Its only ambition is to do good and its only honour and glory are the honour and glory of God.

Its reward is in saving of souls. Social reforms are often effected in the blood of the innocent as well as the tyrant, but our movement reaches to social reform by the upbuilding of the individual life. It believes that the life of society depends upon virtue, and not on wealth or material success, and it labours to foster and maintain a virtuous citizenship. Vice is destructive of the individual and society and the organization which in a Christian spirit exists to root out vice, to combat it and maintain personal and domestic virtue deserves well of God and man. This movement sprang from a desire to unite for the purpose of staying the tide of intemperance which had set in strongly among the people. The immortal Father Mathew gave it the first strong impetus, laid its foundations and showed forth its tremendous possibilities for good. Christian temperance had always been taught and preached, but Father Mathews made known to the world that the best safeguard to temperance was in the council of total abstinence. A mighty appeal was made for self-conquest and self-sacrifice. Men were asked to fore-swear their own privileges for the sake of their weaker brethren, and a world-wide army of earnest and devoted men and women, actuated by religious motives, sprang up to fight the giant evil of the day.

"They were not afraid to pledge themselves against the use of all intoxicating drink in order the more securely to avoid the dangers of abuse. They never forgot that while drink in itself is not an evil, the evils resulting from its abuse are of a character to frighten us all. Familiar with the appetites of men and the temptations [which] lie before them, they raise their voices against the danger which threatens to destroy them. The ruin which drink brings to the home and the individual makes them reckon the losses to manhood and to God which result from the vice of intemperance and call on men to organize against it. Drunkenness is one of the giant evils of the day, and a crusade is need-

ed to battle against it by building up an army of pledged total abstainers who are determined to protect their own lives and save the lives of others by the spirit of an apostolic self-sacrifice. Our movement is a moral and religious movement which finds its strength and success in the practices of our religious life. As citizens we are free to act politically against the evil as it entrenches itself in our legislation; but as an organization we feel that the strongest prohibitory law is in the practice of a personal total abstinence.

"As a worker with you in the ranks for over a quarter of a century, as one who has often been honoured by your confidence, I come to you to-day bearing to you a message of congratulation and encouragement. It is a message from the cross and the flag, from Church and State, from home and manhood for the good done by this organization from its birth, in 1782, until this moment. What a splendid record in the cause of virtue! God alone knows the whole story of the good done, the lives saved, the homes redeemed and preserved, the citizen-ship purified, the manhood developed. Your numbers great as they may seem, are but the faintest expression of your work. Millions have been benefited by your crusade. Legislation has been improved by the sentiment you have all used, the arrogance of the liquor traffic has been curbed, the stamp of an unbecoming business has been impressed upon it, total abstinence has been made an honour and not a reproach, our little ones have been marshaled as total abstainers on the First Communion and Confirmation days, our councils have given sanction to the movement and the opprobrium of rum rule has been largely lifted from our people.

"Despite all our efforts intemperance is still entrenched in social habits and daily and hourly it drags down thousands to destruction. Society still groans under the burdens placed upon it by intemperance. Our systems of charities, our tribunals of justice, our reformatories, prisons and asylums make us realize what a curse it is to our communities. No rank too high, no condition too low for its ravages. Much remains to be done. Our work can never cease, for we are face to face with a relentless, sleepless foe which preys upon the weakness of human nature. Our duty is to be as ceaseless and as relentless in our opposition to it. We should constantly sound the alarm, be ever on guard and armed against the foe of all we hold dear.

"To all classes we bear the message of virtue and honour which are at stake. Above all we should warn labour against it, for it is the greatest of all curses which threaten it. Its blood tax absorbs even the pittance which labour [grudgingly] receives. There is no monopolist so exacting, nor corporation so soulless, no slavery so inhuman. It is worse than Moslem in its hate for the things religion loves. It alone of all the vices renders useless the redemption of Christ, for it takes man's senses and robs him of the intelligence and makes him incapable of exercising free will. It is not a plague of India which threatens us, but a plague of manhood which is at our very doors. Men trade on it, grow rich upon the misery which it produces and wantonly sneer at all who labour to mitigate its evils. Manhood, home society, religion all appeal to us to rise up and organize against it. In answer to that appeal we are here to-day, before God's altar begging God's blessing upon our efforts.

"In God's name then go on with your work. Be not afraid; God blesses you and sends you forth as missionaries of virtue. Vice is organized against you, but take courage; God's Church loves your work and God's Pontiffs urge you on. Be as guardian angels of the home. Look to the little ones and save them. Catholic women, take your places in this great army of virtue. Preach the pledge as a means of protection for all you hold dear. Be not ashamed to let the world know that you are pledged total abstainers. It is not the mark of reformed drunkards, but rather the testimony of men and women who desire to be preserved from the dangers of drunkenness. Let us not sit idly by while intemperance works havoc among our brethren. On with the battle, up with the standards of the cross and fight like men of faith. God wills it, crusaders. He wills that we save home and manhood from the slavery of vice. Fellow abstainers, we have fought together for many a year, and our only reward has been in the sense of a duty done. Philadelphia has always been a source of encouragement and pride in its splendid organization and its still more splendid results. To-day we are called as never before to rally around our temperance flag, to battle against the sensuality of the age, to labour for social and moral reform. Be men of sacrifice and stand ready to die if need be for the grand principles of Catholic total abstinence. The sense of sin is decaying and society is drifting into rottenness and corruption. An age fast equaling, if it has not already surpassed pagan decadence, needs to have the horror of sin preached to it. In God's name arise; gird your loins with truth,

stand against the snares of evil, practice and preach total abstinence as the best means to prevent intemperance.

"You are not foolish enough to believe that this is the only evil from which society suffers, or that temperance is the only virtue; but you do believe that intemperance is a great and general evil and that temperance is a cardinal virtue, often the gateway to all others and the protector of all others. Be true apostles, going forth like good Samaritans to heal some of the ills of society. Sanctify your own lives, love the Church and be its agents for good. Be models of all you preach and be loyal to truth. Bring the aroma of heaven to every home, and rest not until you have succeeded in making men love virtue as the foundation of true manhood. May God bless you in your work, may His spirit guide you in your deliberations, and may this convention, held in the liberty loving City of Brotherly Love, give new inspiration to you that you may return to your homes and your societies more determined than ever to follow the white banner of temperance, that you may thus bring the kingdom of Christ into your own lives and into the lives of others."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Fond Mother—All those beautiful silk dresses, Johnny, come from a poor, insignificant worm.

Johnny—Yes, I know, mamma. Papa is a worm, ain't he?

DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye any Article of Clothing from Feathers to Stockings.

The only Package Dyes that make Fast and Unfading Colours.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirt waists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading colour it will make, with but little trouble.

Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman with one or two ten cent packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable colour so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dyeing it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitations and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

FOR SALE

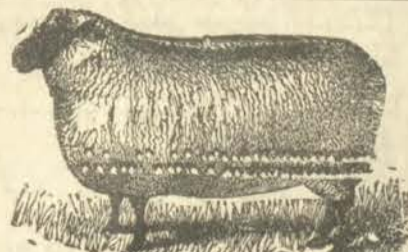
AT THE

Monastery, Tracadie,

- 1 SELF-BINDER (Massey-Harris make), nearly new. 1 SEEDER. 1 GRAIN CRUSHER. 2 TURBINE WHEELS.

For further information apply to

THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish.



WOOL. WOOL.

We want a Large quantity of Good Washed Wool, for which we will pay the highest price in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

McCURDY & CO.

WALDREN'S Photo Studio.

GREGORY BUILDING, ANTIGONISH.

CLOSED UNTIL OCTOBER.

After which time it will be opened as heretofore.

Professional Cards

GIRROIR & McINTYRE, Barristers & Solicitors, ANTIGONISH, N. S. E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B.

J. A. BOYD, LL. B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. ANTIGONISH, N. S. Office: Church Street, next to Kirk's Block.

DAN C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. OFFICE: ONE DOOR WEST DOWN KIRK'S GROCERY STORE, MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Lancashire Fire Assurance Co. OFFICE: GREGORY'S BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

McNEIL, McNEIL & O'CONNOR, Barristers, Solicitors, ETC. P. O. Box 292, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. DANIEL McNEIL, ALEX McNEIL, M. A. LL. B., W. F. O'CONNOR, LL. B., B. C. L.

GEO. TOWNSEND, VETERINARY SURGEON, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Calls left with F. H. RANDALL, Antigonish.

FAT HERRING

Just received

100 HALF BARRELS

GENUINE HERRING

F. R. TROTTER.

CANNED GOODS NOW IN STOCK.

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

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,

TEACHERS!

Are you qualified to secure the Government Grant for teaching in the Public Schools? Remember the authorized system is the ISAAC MAN and we are teaching it. diploma (Business Education Association of Canada) is recognized as a qualification.

Write for 1901 syllabus to Kaulbach & Schurman

Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.

Intercolonial Railway

On and after June 18, 1900, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Accommodation for New Glasgow, Express for Halifax, Express for Sydney, " " Halifax, Accommodation for Mulgrave, Express for Sydney.

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four hour notation.

Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

Moncton, N., June 15th, 1900.

General Grant and Catholics.

The federation of Catholic societies, whatever may be said to the contrary, is a step in the right direction. Opposition to the movement was to be expected from...

It was supposed by many that President Grant was inimical to Catholics, but such was not the case. He had private reasons, which need not be referred to here...

On the occasion to which we have reference mention was made of the wrong done to Catholic Indians by a recent action of the administration. The President listened with close attention to all that his visitor had to say; and then, with evident regret and no sign of resentment, explained that the action had been taken because of representations made by deputies who presented a petition with a large number of signatures...

These were Gen. Grant's words, and we happen to know to whom they were spoken. They were probably quoted in our pages at the time, but they have been little heeded all these years. Everybody knows why. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact that lack of solidarity among her members is the open wound of the Church in this country...

We repeat that the federation of Catholic societies is a tardy step in the right direction—a step of which there is no exaggerating the importance. An earnest, dignified appeal to the authorities at Washington by deputies representing the Catholic population of the United States will always command attention. The editor of the Southern Messenger knows what he is talking about in urging Catholics to remain inactive no longer—to go to headquarters when anything in which they are especially interested—anything really important—is going on at headquarters...

The recipe for long life, given by Virchow, the famous doctor, is summed up about as follows: Be born with a good constitution, take care of it when you are young, always have something to do, but be resigned if you find you cannot accomplish all that you wish. Work is the great preservative in life, according to the patriarch of modern medicine. Worry is the thing that kills.

A Neglected Cold is very dangerous, and the farther it goes the faster it goes. A very small quantity of Adamson's Botanic Balsam will cure a "young" cough. An older one requires more Balsam to stop it—but no cough is too old for it to cure. 25c. at all druggists.

Palaces and Imperialism.

There is a very suggestive article in this month's "Cosmopolitan"; an article descriptive of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt's summer home at Newport. It is a splendid pile, classic in outline and conception, and classic too in its luxury and profuse magnificence. The colonnade, the semi-peristyle, wide avenues of marble steps, huge corridors and stately rooms, the richest stuffs and furnishings which the marts of two worlds could afford, and everywhere the choicest offerings of the sculptor's art and painter's genius...

Such homes as this are but the signs of a spirit of luxury incompatible with the long continued greatness of a people. They are the accompaniment too, of world policies, of a spirit of national aggrandizement and indulgence in the attractive dreams of imperialism—dreams, which, like those of the poppy fumes, rob the dreamer of his strength and manhood. They are but the marks of a certain stage in nation's life which is the prelude to its decline. It is such palaces as this that were built during the days of the Roman Empire, when its imperialism was slowly sapping its life; it was such palaces as this that rose in the streets of Athens when the bubble of its imperialism gleamed for a moment before it burst; it is such palaces that were found in Granada when the Spaniards conquered it, and such as crowned the hills of Spain when the Spanish fortunes were in the descendant; it is such palaces as this that dot the hills of every country which falls before the onslaught of a more virile conqueror, or sinks in the dull waters of national stagnation and decline.

Ten years ago such buildings as this were rare indeed in this country, if not unknown; now, though still uncommon, they have become too numerous. Ten years ago to have engaged in a war of conquest in the far distant isles of the Philippines, and to have sent an army of invasion to the capital of China, would have been laughed and scoffed at by the American people; now, however, such things have come to pass, and a large body of our citizens are willing and anxious to step into the arena of world politics and grapple with the great nations of the earth until, like Alexander, we may weep because there are no more worlds left for us to conquer.

There is a spirit abroad amongst us of national aggrandizement, a spirit which must be checked if we are to pursue the even tenor of that way which has resulted in our past happiness and prosperity. We have the strength of a giant it is true, but why expend it as every other great nation in the history of the world has expended it, in a few brief struttings on the stage of international politics to win the plaudits of the world for a time—and the hate—and then pass into history? Ours is a different destiny. Commerce and the arts of peace, the protection and development of the principals of human liberty; these are the purposes of our national existence, the secret of our past success and the palladium of our future greatness and security.

Such homes as Mr. Vanderbilts are always co-existent with the spirit of imperialism. The dreams of the imperialists are least disturbed by the gentle rustlings of silken drapery, and the vastness of his ambitions finds fittest counterpart in the largeness and splendor of his surroundings. He is indeed a philosopher who has said that every palace of the Roman Empire bespoke conquered peoples, ruined homes, the misery and degradation of the barbarian—the Roman decline.—Church Progress.

Selection of a School.

Where are you going to send your children this year? This is an important question which parents will have to answer within the next week or two. There is no inheritance so valuable and useful as a sound education—an education which thoroughly equips men physically, mentally and morally for the battle of life. To be perfect men, children must be trained perfectly. Because perfect training cannot be received in all educational establishments, it becomes a question of the highest importance for parents to make a proper choice. Parents may desire to make their children shrewd and versed in the ways of worldly success; any kind of an education that develops the mind may secure this. Unfortunately, there are some Catholics of this class—men and women who put social position and financial success above every other consideration. But thoughtful Catholics will not admit that they have done justly and conscientiously with their children. Mentally and physically developed, a man is only pagan if his heart has not been melted to love and seek God. Running along with his mental and physical training, reason and faith demand that the perfectly developed man shall receive a moral education.

cal training, reason and faith demand that the perfectly developed man shall receive a moral education.

This moral education is not given in all schools. The public schools of the country not only do not give it, but in the very nature of things are forbidden to give it. Catholic parents seeking the best for their children cannot send them to the public schools, for in the matter of gravest importance, the moral education of their children, these schools are totally deficient. No parent in his right mind and with any regard for his faith and his obligations to his off-spring can send his children to them. They are not good schools in the proper sense of the word, and to send children to them is to deprive them of that part of their education which is most important because most necessary.

The only schools for Catholic children are Catholic schools. All but the perverse and ignorant are aware that in point of excellence our schools are up to the standard of the best. There is no advantage to be gained by sending children to the public schools. Our schools give as good and often better mental results than the public schools, for the reason that we adhere to a common sense course of studies and common sense methods, while in the matter of moral training there is no comparison. Parents who wish to follow the spirit of the Church and who wish to deal generously and mercifully with their children will send them to the schools which do most to develop them mentally and morally, and therefore send them to Catholic schools.

If it is a question of common school education, send them to the parochial schools. If private schools are sought, send them to some of our splendidly equipped convents or colleges. But in any case, send Catholic children to Catholic schools. Public schools may be good enough for some, but for Catholics they

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1.45 for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.

DR. R. J. KENDALL, CO., West Leno, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898. Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it Ocular Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern. Yours truly, SAMUEL TRITTEY.

CARRIAGES FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Just arrived a Carload of Carriages from the reliable McLaughlin Carriage Co. They are all of the latest and most stylish designs, and combine strength and durability with beauty and comfort.

I solicit an inspection of them. ALSO FARM IMPLEMENTS Of all Descriptions, manufactured by the famous Massey-Harris Co., including the well-known

Bain Waggon. D. McISAAC Agent for the above Companies.

BE SURE OF GETTING GOOD CARDING By sending your Wool to The Antigonish Woollen Mill. West End, Main Street, Antigonish. We have our Cards in first-class condition, and have skilled Operators, with a capable Foreman of long experience, who sees that every pound of Wool sent in is promptly and properly carded. Also CLOTH FINISHING and DYEING. ANTIGONISH WOOLLEN MILL CO., D. G. Whidden, Manager.

ROYAL Baking Powder Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

are radically deficient. There is something wrong with those Catholics who are satisfied with them. Catholic schools for Catholic children. Catholic children for Catholic schools.—The Catholic Universe.

Have you forgotten that X that you borrowed of me some time ago? Oh, no; I still have it in my mind. Well, don't you think this would be a good time to relieve your mind of it? Hogan—Do you believe in dreams, Mike? Duzan—Faith, an I do! Last night I dreamed I was awake, and in the mornin me dream kem thru.

If you want him to stop smoking, said the girl in blue, why don't you tell him that you won't marry him unless he does? I'm afraid he might not stop, answered the girl in pink.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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

Francis Drake's Beverages,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

- Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Cream Soda, Klub Soda, Champagne Cider, Orange Phosphate, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sour, Orange Cider, Ironbrew, Fruit Syrups, Lime Juice, Vino, Etc., Etc.

N. B. Picnie's will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.

J. H. STEWART, Agent Francis Drake, New Glasgow, N. S.

BOARD AND LODGING, Meals at all hours of day, at MRS. SEARS', Church St., Antigonish. Next to Kirk's Block.

CATHOLIC PRAYER Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church ornaments, Educational works—Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SAD LIER & CO., Montreal.

The FALL TERM Whiston's Commercial College AND SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH.

Students thinking of taking a course in book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting, and kindred subjects which are all carefully and successfully taught at this institution, will receive full information upon writing to or calling on the principal, who will be at his office every day during August between 10 and 12 a. m. Send for free catalogue to S. E. WHISTON, 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL WORK. Opposite Presbyterian Church. Robert Murary

Fine Monumental Work. J. H. McDougall, Dealer in Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application. All work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Main Street, Antigonish.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, Main St. Antigonish Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated at reasonable rates. Good Stabling on the premises, free to patrons. MRS. W. J. WHITE.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

- Patent Medicines, Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles, Soap, Perfumes, Maltine Preparations, Sponges, Emulsions, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Night Bell on Door. FOSTER BROS. Druggists, Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Co. Drs. W. H. and W. Huntly Macdonald

will remove in November next to the building lately occupied by McGILLIVRAY & McINTOSH.

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.

