

# THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

NO. 25

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

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, JULY 8.

The petty, spiteful remarks regarding the Queen of England and her Jubilee with which most of the Catholic papers of the United States—including, we blush to say, many of the best of them—have taunted for weeks past, prove that their authors are men of small souls, incapable of rising superior to blind, insensate prejudice. They were not called upon to join in the rejoicings of the British Empire; neither, if they must needs disapprove of it all, would any one have quarrelled with them for a dignified expression of that disapproval. It was the mean, contemptible, tone of their carping—those prevailing to the groundlings, of whose prevalence in their audience they appear to be conscious—that made their conferees elsewhere ashamed of them. If an English or Canadian Catholic paper were to devote its editorial page to saying nasty things of the President of the United States, we should despise it; and what is more the patrons would despise and resent its unmannerly boorishness. We are pleased to see that one American Catholic editor is superior to such pettiness. We give on another page the comments of *The Western Watchman*, and while congratulating its broad-minded editor on his ability to rise to the occasion, we can only express regret that his distinction should be so unique.

The editor of *The Presbyterian Witness*, who has been in Winnipeg attending the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, sends to the current issue of his paper a very interesting budget of "Editorial Correspondence," which gives in a pleasing manner much information about the Prairie Province and its Capital. We have read with interest what the writer says of the country and its institutions, which he appears to have seen through a roseate atmosphere. He waxed pensive and reminiscent, however, as one well might, over the grave of the Metis leader, Louis Riel. These are some of his reflections:

It is certain that Riel himself expected to be saved by the able and influential men whom he regarded as his leaders, advisers and abettors. He made no secret of the source from which his inspiration came. The defence at his trial was that he was not of a sound mind, but he personally repudiated this plea, and was anxious to tell the whole tale. No doubt he deserved the sad fate that overcame him, whatever may have been the responsibility of other men.

These are dark and mysterious allusions. They have aroused our curiosity not a little. Would the editor of our esteemed contemporary, upon his return, do as the favor of enlightening us as to their meaning?

Elsewhere we reproduce a trenchant editorial from the *Montreal Star* on "Dangerous Partisanship," in which that paper, in the incisive and vigorous style for which its editorial page has become noted, takes the members of both parties in Parliament to task for their unseemly subserviency to party. No one, we think, will have the hardihood to deny the proposition with which our contemporary sets out—"When a man will permit one party to do a thing, for attempting which he would furiously attack another party, he exposes himself to the charge of 'dangerous partisanship.'" *The Star* shows pretty conclusively that upon this definition there are a good many dangerous partisans in Parliament. This, perhaps, is not surprising. Generally speaking, the readiness to render unquestioning obedience to the

party whip, even to the extent of coming within the above definition, is now almost a necessary qualification for a party standard-bearer. It need surprise no one, therefore, that Parliament should be well supplied with dangerous partisans. What is much more surprising is that the species should be so numerous outside of Parliament. And yet how many men who are partisans at all can say with a clear conscience that *The Star's* definition of dangerous partisanship does not apply to them? How very dangerous this quality is, we had occasion not long ago to point out in commenting upon certain correspondence from Prince Edward Island. Let each man ask himself whether or not he is a dangerous partisan, in the sense that he has one rule of conduct, one standard of judgment, for one set of men, and another for another. If he finds he is, let him set about remedying without delay a defect in his character which is a serious menace to his country.

### JUBILEE THOUGHTS.

All accounts, whether from friend or foe, agree in describing the demonstration in honor of Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee as the grandest, in point both of the immensity and of the unbounded enthusiasm of the assembled multitudes, that the world has ever seen. It was fitting that the celebration of the longest reign in the history of the mightiest kingdom, and now the widest empire, on earth should eclipse in grandeur all previous rejoicings of a national character that have ever been in any time or country; and the fact that it did so is a subject of just pride to us who rejoice in being citizens of that world-wide empire.

Much of the enthusiasm of the demonstration was a personal tribute to the Sovereign in whose honor it was made. Queen Victoria is well worthy of the honor thus paid to her. We have little sympathy with the exaggerated opinions of those who profess to find in her a perfect model of womanhood. In the first place they speak without knowledge. Despite the picturesque phrase of the poet, the "fierce light that beats against a throne" is most carefully screened from its occupant. The vulgar millionaire or prize-fighter stands in a thousand times fiercer light than any king or queen in Europe, to whose religiously guarded presence the prying reporter never gains entrance. Queen Victoria, no doubt, has her share of the faults and foibles of our common humanity; but that she has well and worthily performed the duties of her exalted office—an office that is by no means the sinecure that those of a superficial acquaintance with the British Constitution imagine—that she has been "a womanly woman and a queenly queen," no close and unprejudiced observer of the events of her long reign will venture to deny.

Two years ago when the present representative of the Romanoffs was crowned in the grand city whose blazing palaces once formed the turning-point in the meteoric career of Napoleon—crowned amidst the acclamations of a vast people mingled with the groans of the victims of one of the most awful catastrophes of the century,—American newspaper correspondents made what was to them a strange discovery. In actual fact it was scarcely more sensational than the traditional intelligence of the Dutch capture of Holland; but it puzzled the correspondents and their readers. It was this—that the Russians were wildly, enthusiastically devoted to the throne of the Czars. And if one fact more than another has impressed the correspondents of republican papers from this side of the ocean in the great outburst of enthusiasm that greeted the sixtieth anniversary of Victoria's queenhood, it is that the Monarchy is firmly rooted in the hearts of the British people,—that the Queen's throne is still "broad-based upon her people's will." There could be no sillier notion than that which some of these papers have long affected to entertain—that the people of England are impatiently awaiting Queen Victoria's last breath to set up a Republic and have done with Monarchy for ever. That deafening roar of cheers alike from the East and West ends of London told another tale to republican journalists present at the Jubilee.

One place was vacant on this magnifi-

cent jubilee pageant; one voice silent in the grand psalm of rejoicing. In the sixty years of peace, progress, and prosperity which it was intended to commemorate, one portion of the Empire had little or no share. Ireland, unfortunate Ireland, that has seen her population diminished by half during the reign—whose people have been crushed by exorbitant rents and overburdened by unfair taxation—Ireland felt that her participation in the rejoicings over the blessings of good government would be a hollow mockery. Therefore she held aloof. The document in which the representatives of the Irish people declared their inability to join with the rest of the Empire in the general rejoicing was calm, moderate, dignified, and unanswerable. "While we do not," they said with touching pathos, "grudge our fortunate neighbors their triumphant holiday, we must stand apart, waiting and working for the day when wisdom, justice and humanity shall, in God's good time, open for our country the gate of freedom and progress, and give to us also the occasion to rejoice." That vacant place at the great Imperial festival must surely have given a pang to the Sovereign and those about her throne. It was as if at some family reunion, a daughter of the house remained away because of unjust treatment by the parent. And that place was vacant just because that wise policy of bestowing the right of self-government, which has made the rest of the Empire so contented and so attached to the Throne, has been persistently and short-sightedly departed from in the case of Ireland,—because in her case alone of all the countries of the Empire, the fatuous policy of England's rulers has thus far made an exception to the rule that

—"statesmen at her council met  
Who knew the seasons when to take  
Occasion by the hand, and make  
The bounds of freedom wider yet."

In the progress of the arts and sciences the period covered by the reign of Victoria has been an age apart. The mind simply gets bewildered in contemplating the achievements that this age has witnessed in these lines. Who that should have predicted, at the accession of Queen Victoria, that at her Diamond Jubilee she should touch a button and flash in one instant a message to all parts of her world-wide empire; that men should have invented a means of catching the tones of a voice and reproducing them ages after the tongue that uttered them had crumbled to dust; that they should look through deal panes and see the interior of their own bodies—who could have foretold all this and been considered sane! That we have reaped benefits innumerable from these conquests of Nature need not be said. And yet we may easily over-rate them. We can scarcely ever think of these things without recalling the simple lines of a favorite American writer who knows well how to veil an important truth beneath the airy humor for which he is noted. Mr. Robert J. Burdette—quoting him from memory—has said something like the following:

When Washington was President,  
As cool as any icicle,  
He never on a railway went  
And never rode a bicycle

His breeches ended at his knees;  
By wire he could not words despatch;  
He filled his lamp with whale-oil grease,  
And never had a match to scratch.

He read by no electric lamp,  
Nor heard about the Yellowstone;  
He never licked a postage stamp,  
And never saw a telephone.

But in these days it's come to pass,  
All work is with such dashing done;  
We've all these things,—but then, alas!  
We seem to have no Washington.

After all, these things are the merest accidentals of life: man and his sublime destiny—these are the great essentials. What boots all this progress if the land be one

"Where wealth accumulates and men decay?"

What though the sciences discover all the laws of the universe, if not only the thoughts, but the hearts and souls of men "are widened with the process of the suns"? Whether this be so or not is a broad question of fact which is too weighty for a place in these random reflections of the Queen's Jubilee; but at least both reason and experience tell us that they are not necessarily so,—that great inventions do not of necessity make great and good men. Indeed one of the latest and most wonderful inventions of one of the greatest inventors of the age has so far been used only to degrade the people by familiarizing them with the brutal spectacle of the prize-ring.

The "record reign" has witnessed another sort of progress in England of which the world will say but little, but which in the moral and spiritual order has been not less marvellous than that which has taken place in the material. If he who had foretold the latter would have been looked at askance, what would have been thought of him who in 1837 should venture to predict the status of the Catholic Church in England in 1897! Then the Emancipation Act was only nine years old. Men thought that persecution had killed the Catholic Church in England and that she might safely be allowed to pass her few dying years in peace. They had read history in vain—had forgotten that the Lord is able from the very stones to raise up children to Abraham. And never surely was a religious revival more marvellous than that of the Church in England. Out of the very heart and centre of England's Protestantism it sprang. No proscribed priest found his way into old Oxford; no "Jesuit in disguise" penetrated to her classic halls. But four years before Victoria's accession a young clergyman of the Es ablishment—John Keble, who never himself entered the visible fold of the Church—had preached a sermon on "National Apostasy," and this was the first expression of a movement that has not only given thousands of the cream of England's best families to the Catholic Church, but has changed the very face of English Protestantism. The first fruit of that movement was the conversion of its real leader, John Henry Newman, incomparably the greatest English mind since Shakespeare, the man who by the prestige of his name, to say nothing of his magnificent works, has done more, under God, to change the Protestant attitude toward the Church from contempt to respect, than any other force that has been at work. To-day, with her Hierarchy restored and her religious Orders once more flourishing, the Church has ministering at her altars in England no less than four hundred priests who were once clergymen of the Anglican Church, and receives into her bosom every month, upon the most conservative estimate, six hundred converts. The Victorian era has indeed been an age of progress for the Catholic Church in England.

### Closing Exercises of the Convent of the Holy Angels.

The closing exercises of the Convent of the Holy Angels, Sydney, were held on Friday, July 2nd. The small size of the hall prevented the general public from being invited, but those who were so fortunate as to be present enjoyed a rare treat. The hall was decorated with the good taste so characteristic of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The essays by the young ladies were filled with beautiful thoughts, and the manner in which they were read gave evidence of most careful training. The instrumental music was in the opinion of competent judges the best that could be furnished by any institution in eastern Nova Scotia—three pianos, an organ, three violins, mandolins and banjos all handled with exquisite skill furnished music that might please the most fastidious. The valedictory delivered by Miss Fraser was a charming poem rendered in a charming manner. The following is the programme:

- INSTRUMENTAL.
- PRIZES—JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
- PROMOTIONS.
- MISS M. TOBIN
- PRIZES—INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
- PROMOTIONS.
- MISS A. YOUNG
- INSTRUMENTAL.
- PRIZES—SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
- MISS M. FRASER
- MUSIC PRIZES.
- INSTRUMENTAL.
- MISS F. MCKINNON
- MEDALS.
- VALEDICTORY.
- FINALE—God Save the Queen.

Sydney Convent is not a very pretentious institution, but the large percentage of Provincial Scholarships taken yearly by its pupils shows that thorough work is being done within its walls. One thing which a stranger readily remarks is the interest taken by the citizens, both Protestant and Catholic, in their Convent. A large number of the prizes were presented by the professional and business men of the town. Among the medals was one given by Mayor Crowe of Sydney who, although a Protestant takes the warmest interest, in the institution and was so kind as to preside at the closing exercises. Perhaps the fact that the people of Sydney, acting under the direction of their venerated and zealous

pastor, built their own Convent and paid for it out of their own pockets makes them regard it with greater pride and affection.

After the valedictory some well-chosen remarks were made by the Rev. Fr. Quinan, Mayor Crowe, and Mr. McKeen, the efficient and gentlemanly principal of Sydney Academy. The proceedings were then brought to a close by the singing of God Save the Queen.

### Catholic Notes.

Dev. Dr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University, has been named Domestic Prelate to the Pope with the title of Monsignor.

Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Pa., has conferred a well-merited honor on the Rev. Father Hudson, editor of *The Ave Maria*, making him a doctor of laws.

The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D. D., Superior of the Paulist Fathers, of New York, is dangerously ill and not expected to recover. Father Hewit, who is a convert of some fifty years' standing, has held a foremost place among the Catholic scholars of America.

*La Voce della Verita* states that after the concordat between Russia and the Holy See, to which reference was made in these columns recently, shall have gone into effect, seven Bishops will be appointed in Russia, four to the sees of Wilna, Lutzk, Seyna, and Plotzk and three to act as auxiliaries to the Bishops of Mohitow, Teloch, and Lutzk.

Two-thirds of the priests and four-fifths of the religious of both sexes who labor in missionary countries are natives of France. Two-thirds of the money contributed to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith comes from Catholic France. Of one hundred and nineteen priests who suffered martyrdom for the faith in heathen lands during this century ninety-five were sons of the nation which by her undiminished charity and zeal still makes good her claim to the title of Eldest Daughter of the Church.

The Catholic Summer School of America will open at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, to-morrow and remain in session six weeks. The session will be held this year on the beautiful grounds of the school by the shores of Lake Champlain, where commodious buildings have been erected. Among the lecturers are Very Rev. Father Halpin, S. J., Rev. Jas. Doonan, S. J., Rev. Chas. Warren Currier, Rev. Doctors Pace and Shanahan, of the Catholic University, Thomas O'Hagan, and Henry Austin Adams, M. A. The present bids fair to be by far the most brilliant session of this educational institute. The Columbian Catholic Summer School, a sister institute, will open in Madison, Wis., on the same day, and close on the 30th inst.

### St. Martha's Convent.

The work on the convent of St. Martha adjacent to the College is now practically completed. To say that it looks well is to put it mildly. Indeed both inside and out the building looks very well. The exceeding whiteness of the plaster which is without fault or flaw of any kind, the rich brightness of the finish on doors and windows and the highly polished waxed hardwood floor give the inside an exceedingly pleasant appearance. The work is in truth a great credit to the contractors, Messrs. MacGillivray and Grant for the masonry and MacDonald & Gillis for the woodwork. It will be no small distinction for these gentlemen that they have put up by far the largest portion of that pile of buildings, which constitute what is considered by many to be the foremost Catholic centre of advanced education in the Maritime Provinces. These buildings will remain their monument and will endure, fulfilling their beneficent purpose, long after those who toiled to erect them shall have passed from the scene. The College takes this opportunity to thank all those who labored in the construction of these buildings or in providing material therefor. To the interest taken in the work by those engaged in it and the zeal in faithfully carrying it on is due its general excellence. The College authorities look with much satisfaction upon the work thus completed, and hope from it great things for the College and for education particularly in eastern Nova Scotia. Especial mention must be made of the altar for the Convent chapel built by Mr. Angus D. Chisholm of this town. It is really a gem and speaks volumes for his taste and skill as a workman.

The people of New York State are earnestly looking for new markets for their butter product. On Tuesday 60 tons of the article arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from New York, bound for Sydney, Australia. It is the first shipment of American butter ever made to Australia. Ala.



How Postage Stamps Are Made.

To have a clear notion of the complex processes employed in the National factory at Washington for the production of so simple an article of public use as a postage stamp it is necessary first to examine the paper. Unlike that used for money, there is little distinctively characteristic about the paper on which stamps are printed. It is merely first-class wood fiber paper with the government's watermark "U. S. P. S." repeated again and again on its face to render difficult its counterfeiting. The counterfeiting of stamps is, however, a rare crime, probably because the game is scarcely worth the candle.

Even the precaution of the water-mark was not employed in the production of stamp paper before the government took the matter in hand. In any stamps produced since April 29, 1895, you will find, if you hold them before a strong light, some portion of the water-lined letters "U. S. P. S." This water-mark is made at intervals of an inch or less all over the big sheet on which the stamps are printed. The date of the introduction of the water-mark is already a matter of interest to stamp collectors.

After the paper is started in the actual process of stamp-making it has countings galore. When it finally is ready to issue in the form of red and blue and brown and green stamps, it has no less than fifty-two separate and distinct countings. When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing makes a requisition on the loan division of the Treasury Department for stamp-paper, it must state specifically what is to be printed on the paper. If the bureau gets ten thousands sheets of paper to print two-cent stamps, it must be accounted to the Treasury Department for the ten thousand sheets of two-cent stamps, less, of course, the number actually spoiled in the different processes; and these spoiled sheets must also be in evidence, and no eloquence that has yet been invented can otherwise explain a discrepancy. The moment paper for stamps of a designated denomination leaves the Treasury Department it becomes worth on the books of the department just the amount of the stamps of the given denomination that can be printed on it. The transfer of the paper from the Treasury to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is made in iron bound chests which are placed in a great vault lined with chilled steel and guarded. At closing time at the bureau no employe is allowed to leave the building till the last particle of paper, printed or unprinted, and the last plate and die are accounted for, nor is any employe permitted to depart before closing time without a pass from the chief of his or her room, approved by the chief of the bureau.

Stamps are printed in sheets of four hundred stamps, or "heads" as they are called at the bureau, and as each press carries four plates, one revolution of the press means sixteen hundred stamps.

A plate containing four hundred stamps is two by two and a half feet in size, and will last a great while. As the sheets come damp from the press they are packed up in stacks, a sheet of tissue paper between each two sheets of stamps. After more counting and passing of receipts they are taken to another division, where they are placed in small batches in wire-bottomed trays. The room is filled from floor to ceiling with these trays, and a series of electrically propelled fans keep the air continually in motion.

In about two hours the sheets are dry of ink and moisture. Then girls take them in large bundles, and laying one hand in the middle of the sheets, turn with incredible rapidity sheet after sheet. The impression made upon the visitor is that they are counting them, and counting at a furious rate, too. And so they are, but they are keenly and critically examining the sheets at the same time for all sorts of imperfections. When a sheet is imperfect in any way the rustling of the sheets ceases long enough for the girl to withdraw the sheet and mark it with a hasty scrawl, which to the uninitiated means nothing on earth, but to the stamp people quite a full critique of the sheet's shortcomings. Then the rustle proceeds as before.

Probably the most interesting of all the details of stamp-making is the process of applying the adhesive gum.

The gumming division is a big apartment in the basement of the building. The greatest care is taken to keep the temperature of this room evenly at eighty degrees, summer and winter. The temperature corresponds to the temperature of the gum as it is applied to the stamps. Great care is taken to keep the average humidity at about fifty, which is midway between the humidity of a damp, drizzly day and a crisp, bright one. So much importance is attached to this atmospheric condition in the gumming of stamps that six humidity tests are made during the seven hours which constitute the working day of the bureau—at nine, ten, and half-past eleven in the forenoon, and at one, two, and three in the afternoon. A careful re-

cord of these readings is kept, so that it would be possible for the chief of the division by referring to it months and years afterward to tell just what weather conditions he had in gumming a particular output of stamps. Apparatus is provided to correct any tendency to undue dryness brought about by the weather conditions outside building.

Every particle of the gum is weighed, the allowance being made of twenty-five pounds of gum for every four hundred thousand stamps. The gumming machines are marvels of ingenuity. From a fountain, which receives gum after it has been tested and weighed, a brown stream of gum flows evenly into a rectangular reservoir, which rests against a fast revolving roller accurately made of ground-glass; the slightly rough surface of this roller takes up the gum and applies it to the backs of the stamp-sheets as they pass under it on an endless carriage provided with grippers and fingers that operate in the most life-like way. Then the sheet of stamps passes into the incubator-like chest, which is kept full of hot, dry air. When it emerges it is dumped on the table of the other girl operatives at the other end, after a journey of fifty feet in a temperature of one hundred and thirty-two degrees.

It is now quite dry and ready to be smoothed of its slight crinkles and packed for delivery to the perforators. The latter separate by machinery each original sheet into four sub-sheets as are delivered to the post-offices, cutting at the same time the perforations which enable the individual stamps to be easily separated. Finally hydraulic presses remove the burring left by the perforating machines.—Exchange.

The Late Brother John.

It is our sad and painful duty to chronicle the third death that took place at the Tracadie Monastery within the past six months. On Sunday morning, the 20th ult., Rev. Brother John McIsaac passed peacefully away, after having endured a long but vain struggle with la grippe. Many of your readers will recall to mind the powerful frame, the persuasive voice and manly comportment of Brother John when he resided some thirty years ago at the old homestead, Broad Cove, C. B. Doubtless, too, many incidents will be talked over in which he appeared as the veritable hero; for he was remarkable for physical strength. When any trouble ensued in his neighborhood, when angry words paved the way to strife, his presence was only necessary to quell the tempest and restore peace and tranquillity.

His faith, like the faith of his ancestors in Scotland, was firm as a rock; his charity knew no bounds and was ever active devising means to draw his non-Catholic relations into the true fold of Christ.

At the time when Pope Pius IX was besieged in Rome by Victor Emmanuel's army, and when the Catholic pulse throughout the world became feverish with excitement Bro. John left C. B. with the intention of joining the brave Papal Zouaves, ready to fight for and shed his blood, if necessary, in defence of Christ's visible head on earth. He was in Halifax, awaiting the departure of the steamer for Europe when the intelligence was flashed across the ocean that Rome had surrendered. It was shortly after this event that he applied for admission into the Monastery of Petit Clavaux. As a novice and later on as a professed monk, Bro. John distinguished himself by his childlike docility, his love of mortification, his faithful observance of St. Benedict's severe rule, and, above all, his burning zeal to promote devotion to the Sacred Heart.

Since 1815—the year in which the Monastery was founded—Bro. John was the first and only one from C. B. to seek repose within its tranquil walls from the din and bustle of the busy world. Is it not passing strange that a soil like C. B., so fruitful of good and religious men, has been and is yet so barren of vocations to the monastic state?

Good Bro. John has fought the good fight; let us hope that he is now enjoying that eternal recompense promised to all who persevere unto the end in God's service. COMMUNICATED.

"Dangerous Partizanship."

When a man will permit one party to do a thing, for attempting which he would furiously attack another party, he exposes himself to the charge of dangerous partizanship, which is more to be dreaded in a public man than "offensive partizanship" is in a civil servant. Representatives of the people whose opinion regarding any policy or action depends almost entirely, so far as practical effect goes, upon the political party involved in the affair, are about as useful as color-blind engineers or deaf sentinels.

Now, to be candid, have not a goodly share of the watch-dogs of the Liberal party fallen into this plight in these latter times? Men who talked the House of Commons through a summer session in order to secure a pitiless scrutiny into the minut-

est details of every public transaction about which any one whispered a doubt, now boil with impatience at the thought of delaying prorogation that a "deal," loaded with universal suspicion, might be properly examined before it became irrevocable. Men who wrangled over every item of the estimates when they were prepared by a hostile government, scenting extravagance in the pensioning of a few tired out civil servants and starting off in full cry after corruption at the slightest alarm, now regard the passing of much larger votes with sublime equanimity and treat charges of corruption as inventions of the enemy not worthy even of examination. Men who maintained that the Independence of Parliament was in danger and our constitutional liberties on the brink of a bottomless gulf when late and sitting members of the House were appointed to public office by the government of the day, are now as mute as mice when the same thing is done by their own government. Men who said that thirteen Cabinet Ministers were far too many for the Dominion of Canada, and who opposed the creation of the Controllershops with all their might, have nothing now to say in open Parliament when the two Controllers are made full Ministers, thus raising the total to fourteen. Men who vehemently protested against the use of the civil service for political purposes, now applaud when Tories and Grits appointed because they are Grits. Men who assailed Protection—but why go further? The records of the last two sessions are full of such instances. The other day Mr. Somerville did lead a protest against reversing the Liberal policy so often proclaimed in Opposition that the Government should not erect public buildings in small places where premises could be rented much more economically—and all honor to him—but protests of that kind should not be so rare, or else the need for them should be rarer.

Nor is this spirit of dangerous partizanship confined to the Liberals. The present Conservative Opposition apparently finds no difficulty in standing up in their places in the House and roundly condemning the very things which they did, and unctuously defended, when they set to the right of the Speaker. It would never do to deny a party dismissed from office by the people, the right of repentance. But it would be seemly to exhibit some further signs of repentance than an astonishing celerity in assailing their opponents for yielding to the temptations that thoroughly mastered them when in office. They might at least have the grace to mention the fact that they, too, were weak when passing through their hour of trial. Criticism without some such confession carries irresistibly the conviction that they are afflicted with that partizan jaundice which gives a different color to actions when the "other party" is guilty of them.

Now this is emphatically dangerous partizanship; for it incapacitates the very men upon whose clear-sighted judgment the welfare of the country largely depends. We could better afford a hundred partizan civil servants than one hopelessly party-biased representative—their power for mischief would be much less.—Montreal Star.

Housework Not Drudgery.

What is drudgery? Steadfast, continuous toil; doing the same thing over and over without hope of completion or release; work in which we feel no interest but which it is our lot in life to perform.

How will that do for an impromptu definition? Is it not a fair statement of the conditions that go to make up our idea of drudgery?

Does housework come under the head of drudgery, according to this definition?

I can understand how the girl in the store, eternally dispensing tape and buttons to more or less amiably disposed customers; the stenographer taking down interminable business letters and clicking them off on her typewriter; the accountant making out endless bills for Mrs. A.'s hat and Mrs. B.'s ribbons and gloves, may find their work monotonous drudgery. I can see how the women who sit day in and day out working buttonholes, toeing off stockings, or finishing garments can call their unvarying, endless tasks drudgery. I can fancy how the ceaseless pursuit of pleasure can wear out the seeker for it, and the routine of calls, receptions and dinners at which one must show herself or be thought "not in it" can be wearying to the spirit and the flesh, but I cannot conceive how an intelligent woman can regard the privilege of making a home attractive and happy for her husband and children, as drudgery.

Therefore it is hard to see why women despise and dislike housekeeping—except for reasons hereafter to be outlined.

The maintenance of a well-ordered home, the economical expenditure of her husband's income, the preparation of the food that keeps up physical vigor and mental health, the care and nurture of her children, are woman's nearest as well as

THE BEAUTY of it all is that ECLIPSE SOAP costs no more than the common adulterated soaps. Send to your grocer for a Twin-bar. Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers or 6c. in stamps with coupon and we will mail you a popular novel, "A coupon in every bar of "Eclipse." JOHN TAYLOR & CO. Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

OLD CHUM SMOKING TOBACCO 10¢ Pkg. Illustration of a man sitting in a chair smoking a pipe, with a pack of Old Chum tobacco on a table next to him.

noblest duties. None of them are unimportant; each affects the welfare of the community as well as that of the individual. The woman who performs them well is greater, it seems to me, and does a better work for humanity, than she who lobbies a suffrage bill through the Legislature, or pilots a steamboat. Why should she class her highest duties as drudgery—save, because she had not yet come fully into the knowledge of their true importance?—Beatrix, in Detroit Free Press.

The longest tunnel in the world is St. Gothard, which is 48,840 feet. The next longest are Mount Cenis, 39,850 feet; Hoosac, 25,080 feet; Severn, 22,992 feet; Nochtong, 21,659 feet; Sutis, 21,120.

MOWERS, RAKES, Etc. For the very best make of Mowers, Rakes, etc., call and inspect my stock.

The Brantford AND The Toronto Mowers have the New Patent Roller Bearings, and are manufactured by the famous MASSEY HARRIS CO., which of itself is guarantee of best material and skilled workmanship.

Waggons and Carriages of every description. If your are contemplating purchasing, pay me a visit. D. McISAAC, Agent, Antgonish, N. S.

Sylvan Valley Mills. THE SUBSCRIBER, while thanking his Customers for past favors, wishes to inform the Public generally that he has made a CHANGE IN HIS CARDING MACHINES which gives perfect satisfaction, and is prepared to do first-class work.

BUTTER AND WOOL Taken at Market Prices For CARDING and YARN. ALEXANDER McDONALD, Sylvan Valley, June 14, 1897.

LAND SALE. ANTIGONISH, SS. IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1897. Between RODERICK D. CHISHOLM, assignee of Hector Grant, executor of the last will of Angus Grant, late of Ohio, deceased, Plaintiff, AND MICHAEL DELANEY, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Antigonish, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, A.D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the said Michael Delaney at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, out of that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND, situate, lying and being at the North Grant, in the said County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the south by lands of John Delaney on the west by lands of John McDonald (alias a son, deceased, and now owned or in possession of his heirs or legatees and by lands of John McDonald (Ronald), and others; on the north by lands of James Delaney; and on the east by lands of Andrew Grant, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, outbuildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining; the same having been sold on under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly registered for more than one year, said execution having been issued in pursuance of an order made in the Court by His Honor, A. McIsaac, Judge of the County Court for the District Number Six and Master of the Supreme Court, and dated the 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale and the remainder on the delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. A. MACGILLIVRAY, Solicitor of Plaintiff Party entitled to Execution. Sheriff's office, Antigonish, June 21st, 1897.

Carriages! Carriages! I HAVE OPENED A Carriage and Repair Shop IN THE Rear of J. McMillan & Co. S. HAVING HAD 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE in the United States can guarantee work first-class. Painting a Specialty. GIVE US A CALL. ALBYN McPHEE



Russia a Menace to European Civilization.

With a single exception all the greater nations are seen united by a common bond of interest; that is, they are a unit for preserving, developing and perpetuating that condition of things, social and political, which is termed the modern civilization of Europe.

On the other hand is seen arrayed a gigantic power, the antithesis of all this, and the exception noted in the opening paragraphs of this article.

By the force of natural laws, that country known as Russia, a region vast and impenetrable, and possessed of a population and of material resources almost inexhaustible, is the implacable foe of this European civilization, so-called, and therefore is a constant menace to its development, its perpetuation and even to its preservation.

But, while this formidable and invulnerable state is easily competent to defend, single-handed, her territory against the world, it, at the present moment, is unable to act offensively against the continent from the fact that it is debarred from the sea and that all its means of egress by water are controlled by the fleets of England, which latter nation is no less formidable on the ocean, than is Russia on land.

As already described, the chief gateway from Russia to the Atlantic is the Straits of the Dardanelles. To obtain possession of this otherwise insignificant bit of the earth's surface is, consequently, the grand object of Russia's intrigues, of her wars, and of her combined military and diplomatic policy, and to keep this passage closed against her, is, and must always be, the fixed purpose of the rest of Europe, so long as the present political condition endures.

But while the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere are straining every nerve to keep pace with the prodigious strides with which Russia, even now, in the heyday of youth, is yearly augmenting her power on land and on sea, and while on the surface their means of resistance, by force of arms to this constant menace of Asiatic dominion are enormous and all-sufficient, yet it readily may be seen that there exists a lack of harmony and of sincerity in their councils, and that it is by means of this lack of harmony and sincerity that Russia, in due course of time, expects to gain her ends.

To avert such a catastrophe—for catastrophe it assuredly would be, if the moral and intellectual progress of a thousand years were to be effaced by a night of Asiatic barbarism—it seems beyond contradiction that the minds of all Europeans must be in harmony on at least one point; i. e. then, civilization as it exists, must be such that at least to their own minds, it is worth preserving, developing and perpetuating, and all must be sincere in the effort to preserve, to develop and to perpetuate it.

Hence, the gravest and most momentous political question to-day before the Cabinets of Europe does not seem to be how can peace best be maintained; nor, as to the details of the next step needed to neutralize the incessant encroachments of the Czar; but rather, this broad comprehensive proposition: how can the whole people of civilized Europe be so united in sentiment that they will arise as one man at the call of a leader, the sincerity of whose motives none will impugn; whose uprightness of purpose all will revere; whose authority all will accept, and whose dictates all will implicitly obey?

It is an admitted axiom that a house divided against itself cannot long endure. The twenty odd greater and lesser states of Europe are in no sense a unit in any one thing, even in resistance to the arch-enemy not only of their civilization but even of their political existence. Their governments are distracted by conflicting interests, which, apparently, it is not possible to reconcile. Their people toying with atheism, anarchy and utopianism appear in many instances unfitted to discern their best interests or to distinguish between truth and sophistry, and from more than one point of view the general social situation may properly be likened to a seething cauldron from which the fumes of riot, rebellion, and possibly, of revolution are already rising. Meanwhile, that controlling and conserving force of a fixed idea of morality, of government, and consequently of individual, and of collective action seems in a great measure to be lacking in the masses.

Consequently, to-day the security of European civilization apparently depends on the preservation of a given condition, the props of which, obviously, may be swept away in an hour. A thousand and one accidents may happen, any one of which might, in a twinkling, disrupt the Imperial North German Confederation; or, vitiate the triple alliance of Central Europe or even destroy the Naval Dominion of Great Britain; the death of one man, a change of ministry, an new idea in cartridges, or a hurricane might do either of these things.

In such a case, what is to prevent the armies of the Czar from occupying Constantinople, and his fleets from passing the Dardanelles? Manifestly nothing, save the unanimous uprising of all Europe. In the light of past experience nothing less can suffice. For, the call to arms of the Little Father will be echoed and re-echoed, from the Black Sea to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Ocean to the boundaries of India, by millions of trained barbaric warriors, who, from infancy, have been awaiting that hour—the hour when Russia shall subdue the world before her.

When this hour strikes, steel battleships, breech-loading artillery and scientific military organization will fall into insignificance in comparison to that steadfastness of heart, of mind and of purpose of which such things are but the facile instruments.

Europe can then no longer depend upon her diplomacy, her fleets and her great land armaments—but she will be compelled, as every civilization when threatened by destruction is compelled, to seek for safety in the virtue and in the moral force which animates her common people, and if this virtue and this moral force is lacking it is possible that the great Czar Peter will not have written his last will and testament in vain.—Weekly Bouquet.

A Martyr to Duty.

In the year 1853 the Cathedral Church of Zitchmir, in Russian Volhymia, was the scene of the most mournful of all Church ceremonies, the degradation of a priest. The church was filled to overflowing by persons who lamented aloud; the Bishop whose duty it was to perform the sad rite, Mgr. Borowski, could not restrain his grief, all the more because the priest who was subjected to it was universally known and, hitherto, universally respected. His name was Kobzowicz, and he was a Catholic priest at Orator, in Ukraine. From the time of his ordination he was regarded as one of the most pious and zealous priests of the diocese; he had considerable reputation as a preacher, and was generally esteemed as a confessor. He rebuilt his parish church and decorated it, and from the time he was placed in charge of the parish he seemed to redouble his zeal. All at once, to the amazement of everyone who knew anything about him, he was accused of having murdered a public official of the place. The piece of evidence against him was a double-barreled fowling piece, which was found hidden behind the high altar, which was proved to belong to him, and one barrel of which had been lately discharged. He was convicted of the murder, and the court sentenced him to penal servitude for life in Siberia. Conformably to canonical rules, he was degraded from the priesthood before this sentence was carried out; and then his hair was cut off, he was clad in convict's apparel, and incorporated in the chained gang of criminals who made their long weary march to Siberia. Years passed away, and everything about the occurrence had been forgotten, except by a few persons. Then the organist of the Church of Orator, finding himself at the point of death, sent for the principal persons of the district, and in their presence confessed that he was the murderer of the official. He added that he was led to the crime by the hope of marrying his widow. After committing the murder he took the gun with which he had shot the unfortunate man, and hid it where, upon his suggestion the police found it, and he ungenerously managed to direct suspicion on the priest. But the strangest part of the story remains to be told. After the arrest of the priest, being torn, with remorse, he visited him in prison and went to confession to him, disclosing that he himself was the criminal. He had then the purpose of acknowledging his guilt before the tribunal, but his courage failed him and he allowed things to proceed on their false course.

Thus the poor priest, Kobzowicz, knew well who was the real murderer, but he knew it only through the confessional. A word would have set him free from the terrible charge. But this would have broken the seal of the confessional, and he preferred to undergo penal servitude for life, and lose his good name and be regarded as a shameless criminal. The confession of the organist was subsequently taken in legal form, and then the Government sent to have the priest sought out and set at liberty; his innocence being publicly proclaimed; but he was beyond the reach of human compensation, and had gone before a tribunal where error is impossible, and where ample justice will have been done his heroic virtue. He died without ever having let the slightest sign transpire of the real conditions of things.—Michigan Catholic.

"I presume," said the talkative man to his seat mate in the railway train, "from your manner and conversation, that you have family ties."  
"Yes," Mr. Meekton; "I s'pose you might as well call 'em that. I buy 'em for myself, but my wife and the girls all wear 'em whenever they feel like it."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. Royal Baking Powder Co. N. Y.

Wars Growing Shorter.

With the exception of the Franco-Prussian war, the greatest war which Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon was the Crimean war, which took place more than forty years ago, and lasted about two years. The campaigns of Napoleon, of course, while they were considered short as compared with some previous wars in Europe, were certainly long as compared with the wars of the past few decades. A distinct movement in the direction of the shorter duration of wars is to be noticed in the past few centuries.

The campaign in the Spanish Netherlands lasted forty-two years. Then followed the thirty years' war in Europe, ending in the peace of Westphalia. Civil war in England lasted from 1642 to 1660, although hostilities were not in progress all that time. The wars of the Spanish Succession, of the Austrian Succession, the Swedish-Russian and the Seven Years' war followed, averaging about ten years apiece. The French and the American revolutions averaged about seven years apiece. The Napoleonic campaign, covered nearly fifteen years. The Crimean war lasted from 1854 to 1856. In the war of the rebellion, in this country, the world saw the latest war which extended over four years of time.

Since 1865, with the general introduction of the telegraph, the electric cable, and the modern system of railways, war has become a matter of a few months at most. In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in seven weeks. Prussia defeated France in about two months. The war between Russia and Turkey began in April, 1877, and was practically finished by the close of that year. The war between China and Japan began about midsummer, 1894, and ended in March, 1895. The present war between Turkey and Greece seems to be practically ended in about four weeks from the outbreak of formal hostilities. It seems to be shown by experience that two important civilized nations in these days of telegraph and railways can not conduct wars for any length of time unless the contending countries are separated by the ocean or some other natural barrier.—Boston Advertiser.

The Calendar.

Table with 2 columns: DATE, FEAST. Includes entries for 9 Frid., 10 Sat., 11 Sunday, 12 Monday, 13 Tues., 14 Wed., 15 Thur.

S. Anselm, Archbishop.

Anselm was a native of Piedmont. When a boy of fifteen, being forbidden to enter religion, he for a while lost his fervor, left his home, and went to various schools in France. At length his vocation revived, and he became a monk at Bec in Normandy. The fame of his sanctity in this cloister led William Rufus, when dangerously ill, to take him for his confessor, and to name him to the vacant see of Canterbury. Now began the strife of Anselm's life. With new health the king relapsed into his former sins, plunged the Church lands, scorned the archbishops' rebukes, and forbade him to go to Rome for the pallium. Anselm went, and returned only to enter into a more bitter strife with William's successor, Henry I. This sovereign claimed the right of investing prelates with the ring and crozier, symbols of the spiritual jurisdiction which belongs to the Church alone. Sooner than yield the archbishop went again into exile, till at last the king was obliged to submit to the feeble but inflexible old man. In the midst of his harassing cares S. Anselm found time for writings which have made him celebrated as the father of scholastic theology; while in metaphysics and in science he had a few equals. He is yet more famous for his devotion to our B. Lady whose Feast of the Immaculate Conception he was the first to establish in the West. He died A. D. 1109.

Whoever, like S. Anselm, contends for the Church's rights, is fighting on the

side of God against the tyranny of Satan. 'Let all and each of you understand that in whatever relates to God I will obey the successor of S. Peter, and in whatever appertains to the earthly authority of my lord the king I will dedicate to him my fidelity and my assistance according to my knowledge and my conscience.'—S. Anselm at the Council of Rockingham.

The worldly prelates did not scruple to call S. Anselm a traitor for his defence of the Pope's supremacy; on which the Saint rose, and with calm dignity exclaimed, 'If any man pretends that I violate my faith to my king because I will not reject the authority of the Holy see of Rome, let him stand forth and in the name of God I will answer him as I ought. No one took up the challenge; and to the disappointment of the king the barons sided with the Saint, for they respected his courage, and saw that his cause was their own.'

'For there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God. And they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.'—Rom. xiii. 1, 2.

DRINK SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE. The Delicious thirst allayer. Ask for Sovereign Brand if you want the best and cheapest. REFINED AND BOTTLED BY SIMSON Bros. CO. HALIFAX.

G. O. GATES, of TRURO, N. S. Will be in ANTIGONISH twice a year, prepared to Tune and Repair all kinds of PIANOS and ORGANS. Orders may be left at Walden's Drug Store, or addressed to Truro, N. S.



TASTY AND NEAT IS OUR STORE and our Stock of Goods is unrivalled in the town for variety, good quality and low prices.

T. DOWNIE KIRK. Groceries and Provisions. TEAS A SPECIALTY. Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

Slater Shoe Polish. He won't use it, because its "shine" lasts too long, and seems too simple. 'Pays him better to use a wax pore-filler, and polish up a previous polish. Paid by the week, instead of by the pair, he'd shine the actual leather, hard and smooth surfaced, with SLATER SHOE POLISH. A. KIRK & CO., Sole Local Agents.

If You are Going TO BOSTON or any part of the United States, The Cheapest and Best route is via the PLANT LINE The Popular Route.

Halifax for Boston Direct. SS. "Olivette" every Saturday at 11 p. m. SS. "Boston" every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Boston every Tuesday Wednesday and Saturday. Passengers by Saturday's trains make close connection at Halifax. Passengers arriving at Halifax by evening trains are provided with sleeping accommodation on board steamers without extra charge. FROM HALIFAX TO BOSTON—SS. Halifax for Boston every Friday at 9 p. m. (calling at Charlottetown every Thursday at 10 a. m. For Boston every Friday at 9 p. m. calling at Halifax). Cheap through tickets for sale and baggage checked through by Agents Intercolonial Railway. All tickets include, without extra charge: SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS, For Folders, Rates and further information, write H. L. CHIPMAN, Can. Agent, Plant Wharf, Halifax.

The New Drug Store. FOSTER BROS. HAVING opened a First-Class Drug Store in THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED by J. S. O'BRIEN. We are prepared to cater to the wants of the Public with a Full Line of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Physician Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

James Dunphy, DEALER IN HOT AIR and HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE, KITCHEN HARDWARE, IRON SINKS, LEAD and IRON PIPE and FITTINGS. A Fine Line of CREAMERS, MILK BUCKETS, STRAINERS, STRAINER PAILS, ETC. At the Lowest Prices. Estimates for Plumbing and Heating furnished Promptly on application. Call and inspect Stock.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

PHOTO ROOMS GREGORY BUILDING. OPEN July 5th to 10th. Aug. 2nd to 7th. Latest Styles, Finest Finish. Views of Residences, etc. BABY PHOTOS taken quick as wink at Waldren's Studio, ANTIGONISH.



ESTABLISHED, 1854.

## THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

Shall we sharpen and refine the youthful intellect and then leave it to exercise its new powers upon the most sacred of subjects, as it will, and with the chance of exercising them, wrongly; or shall we proceed to feed it with divine truth, as it gains an appetite for knowledge?—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

## Queries.

In the book of Genesis we learn that, on the first day, God made "light" and divided the light from the darkness, calling the one day, the other night. Again, that, on the fourth day, He made two great lights, "a greater light to rule the day, and a lesser light to rule the night." If these latter are the sun and moon, how could there be light before the sun—the source of light—was made?

How are the following passages explained? "Going into thy neighbor's vineyard, thou mayest eat as many grapes as thou pleasest, but must carry none out with thee" (Deut. xxiii. 24). "Give strong drink to them that are sad, and wine to them that are grieved in mind: Let them drink, and forget their want, and remember their sorrow no more" (Prov. xxxii. 6 and 7).

Should circumstances prevent a priest from saying a Mass, for which he had received the requisite fee, does the person for whom that Mass was intended receive the benefit that was to accrue therefrom? Is not a negative answer to this question precluded by the fact that the Church is responsible, in this and similar cases, for the doings of her clergy?

By answering the above questions you will oblige  
A CONSTANT READER.

1. In his commentaries on Genesis St. Augustine interprets the "light" which was created on the first day to mean the angelic nature, that is, the angels. If the term be understood of corporeal light, we may suppose that the matter of which self-luminous bodies are composed was first diffused throughout space before it was formed into the sun and fixed stars on the fourth day, or that the sun, moon, and stars were really formed on what is called the "first day" but did not begin to shed their light upon the earth till the "fourth day" owing to atmospheric conditions, etc.

2. The passage in Deuteronomy fixes the limit of what was lawful to the laborer in the vineyard, or even the wayfarer. Josephus, the Jewish historian, relates that it was the custom of the Jews to refresh wearied wayfarers with grapes from the vineyards by the wayside, and that those who transgressed this unwritten law of hospitality were punished with stripes. The words of the Book of Proverbs are an exhortation to generosity toward the needy and the afflicted. One of the corporal works of mercy is to comfort the sorrowful, and wine which "maketh the heart glad" may be taken metaphorically for whatever gives comfort or solace. If we take the words in their literal sense, which seems more in accord with the context, we are not to understand them as sanctioning the abuse of wine or strong drink, though they certainly might be cited to show that the moderate use thereof in certain circumstances is not unlawful. St. Paul advises Timothy to take a little wine occasionally for his stomach's sake and his frequent infirmities. The words of the Wise Man may be read understandingly in the light of the apostolic counsel.

3. The person would certainly derive no direct benefit from the Mass, which, by the terms of the question, was never offered. There is ground, however, for believing that God would make good the priest's default in such cases. This, we take it, is what our correspondent means when he speaks of the Church being responsible. To those who love God, says the Apostle, all things work together unto good.

## Crime and Criminals.

Never, perhaps, in the history of this country, has there been a time when crime was so rampant, so barefaced in its manifestations, as it is at present. Highway robberies at night and in broad daylight are not infrequent, and assaults on defenceless women upon public thoroughfares are almost everyday occurrences. Tramps swarm in our cities, towns and villages, and minor thefts are so common as to be looked upon like the summer cloud, without our special wonder. The judges in our legal tribunals have awakened to the sense of the general prevalence of vice, and are giving long sentences to convicted criminals as a warning to others who are evilly inclined. From the highest round in the social ladder to the lowest there is disregard for the virtues which flourish and are encouraged in a less complex state of society, and instead of the world growing better,

as Mr. Savage and other ministerial optimists are asserting, it seems to be steadily ripening to a fall. We say seems, because, through all this corruption and decline, there is an over-ruling God Who hearkens to the prayers of His children, and Who will not allow the wiles of the devil to triumph in the end.

The beginnings of this degeneration carry us back some years. In an era of unexampled prosperity, when heaven had showered on us the choicest temporal blessing, there arose a craze for speculation which seemed to have afflicted people moving in nearly every grade of life. It originated, as such things usually do, with those who occupied commanding positions. They were not content to let well enough alone. To be simply successful in a moderate degree did not satisfy their ambition; they wanted to be multi-millionaires and assume the front and wield the power of money kings. This feeling of dissatisfaction spread, as we have indicated, through all ranks, and with it came attendant evils begot by luxury and self-indulgence. Men were no longer content with their matrimonial partners, whom they had promised to protect through their natural lives, and women debased by ostentatious living were not averse, with a liberal settlement in view, to being separated from the fathers of their children. The latter, seeing this lax morality on every side grew to be even more negligent of moral obligations than their parents, and the result was a flood of doubt and immorality in which the distinction between right and wrong appeared to be entirely lost. The ungrateful spirit of mankind was everywhere apparent, and instead of being thankful for generous favors of a worldly nature, it grew arrogant and demanded more and more. It was insatiable, like the dragons of which we read in ancient story.

The crash came at last. From a state of unexampled prosperity people were plunged into a pit of adversity in which they were little prepared to struggle. Enervated by bad habits, and without either mental or moral stamina, they groped about, endeavoring to climb again to prosperity by methods which had brought them to their pitifully degraded position. Their struggles only caused them to sink deeper into the abyss of deceit and misery, for they did not, or would not, realize that the means they were using to rise were the very ones that, in the long run, had brought them defeat and disaster. They were resolved not to see that cunning deceit and double dealing only lead to one point—defeat in the end. So we have this period of criminal manifestation from the youth in his teens to the man bowed with the weight of years, and there is only one thing that can lift men from the mire in which they are plunged, and that is a return to a good old-fashioned belief in the truths which have kept the world from relapsing into barbarism. They are within an easy reach and practice to-day as they were in earlier times, and now as then the Lord rules with evenhanded justice. Faith, good works and prayer are still potent forces in the regeneration of mankind. "More good is wrought by prayer," says the dying King Arthur in the poem, "than this world dreams of," and it will accomplish what neither law or schools can do in the prevention of crime and the decrease of criminals.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

## The Papal Delegate.

A Montreal press despatch of Tuesday says: "Under date of Ottawa, July 3, Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate, has issued a circular addressed to Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, and through him to all the Canadian Hierarchy, priests and faithful. In this circular he says he has gathered for the Pope full information on the school question, and that when the Pope's decision is rendered, it will be based on the most complete investigation. Meantime Catholics are commanded to cease agitation in respect to the school question. Great emphasis is laid upon this injunction. The Papal Delegate issues this circular as a farewell to the Canadian people. He will leave Ottawa for Rome the middle of this month. The most important passage of the circular follows: 'Affairs have entered upon a phase entirely new for Catholics, by the mere fact that the Sovereign Pontiff has intervened himself, and it remains to him at present to finally determine their obligations in this matter from a Catholic standpoint, and it is not our business nor the business of any one to do anything that would interfere beforehand with his judgment and his action. It ought to be evident to all enlightened Catholics that one cannot invoke nor obtain the authority of the Supreme Pastor against that of the Bishops, and that on the other hand, one would enfeeble the episcopal authority by interfering even indirectly with the free exercise of the authority of the head of the Church.'

An Ottawa despatch of Sunday said that Mgr. Merry del Val was quite ill of a

fever, the result of over-exertion, and that two trained nurses were attending him. A despatch of the following day stated that his Excellency, as all will be pleased to learn, was somewhat better.

## High School Entrance Examination.

Fifty-one candidates made application for entrance to the Antoniosh High School this year. Of this number not more than twenty will pass. At this writing the pass list is not fully made out, but it will be published in next issue. The marks made will be sent to each candidate by this evening's mail.

Daniel O'Connell, the last survivor of the four sons of the Irish Liberator, has just died in the 81st year of his age. He was a strong Unionist.

A few days ago an interesting experiment was tried at Selkirk, when a suit of clothes from the wool to the wearer was produced in eight hours. Two sheep were shorn in the morning; the wool was scoured, dyed, carded, and spun at Messrs. Brown, Allan & Co.'s in 2 hours and 20 minutes; the warping, weaving, milling, and finishing occupying 3 hours, 15 minutes at Messrs. Sim & Co.'s; while the making up took 2 hours 26 minutes—the whole time being 7 hours 55 minutes. The suit was being worn in the afternoon. A similar experiment was tried sixty years ago at Ettrick Mills, when the wool was spun on the old hand jennies and woven on the hand looms. At that time a jacket and vest was completed in sixteen hours, and in those days this was considered a remarkable performance.

The Powers and the Sultan have not yet come to terms on the question of peace between Turkey and Greece. The Sultan wants to retain Thessaly or, at the least, some portion of it, and has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of any other settlement. The Powers will not consent to handing over Christians, previously emancipated, to the dominion of the Turk. Meanwhile the Turkish troops are constantly attacking and sacking towns and villages near where they are stationed on Grecian territory, in violation of the armistice; and Christians in Constantinople declare that there is imminent danger of further massacres in that city. On the day of the Queen's Jubilee, when the warships in the Golden Horn began firing, Mussulmans rushed into the streets with weapons in their hands and asked the authorities whether they should begin on the Greeks or the Armenians. On Tuesday last Lord Salisbury told the House of Lords that the question was no nearer solution than before; that the Sultan was alone responsible for the delay, and that the situation was not without danger.

Some French lawyers, says an exchange, are trying the experiment of giving legal advice free at the Palais de Justice, on the same principle as medicine is dealt out at dispensaries. The idea is a revival of the Bureau of Charitable Jurisprudence, planned by the Constituent Assembly in 1790, and it has been in operation for nearly two years. There are several departments, each managed by a lawyer of ten years' standing, with two younger men as his assistants. The office is open one morning and one afternoon a week. Last year from January to December, 1964 persons applied for advice; 1600 of them merely wanted answers to some legal question, 17 were lunatics, and 37 well to do people were seeking assistance under false pretences. The lawyers took up, however, 166 delicate and complicated cases, and succeeded in settling 61 of them to the satisfaction of their clients; the other 105 were lost after a trial.

## Personals.

Rev. J. J. Chisholm, P. P., Pictou, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

C. F. McIsaac, Esq., M. P., returned home from his parliamentary duties at Ottawa on Friday.

Mr. John A. Kirk went to Halifax last week to enter on the duties of Immigration Agent for the Province.

Mr. R. D. Kirk, of the firm of A. Kirk & Co., who has been confined to the house for several months through illness, is, his many friends will be pleased to learn, now able to drive out.

Angus McDonald, of Copper Lake, Ant., and Angus McDonald, of Upper South River, Ant., two guards at the Penitentiary, Dorchester, arrived home Tuesday for a couple of weeks' vacation.

A FRESH supply of biscuits at C. C. Cunningham's.—adv.

## Not from Bailey's Brook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CASKET:

Sir,—In your issue of last week you stated that Justices McPhie and Macdonald were investigating a charge against one Hugh McKinnon, of Bailey's Brook, of having entered a certain house at Clydesdale Road, and taking therefrom a sum of money and other property. Hugh McKinnon is neither a native nor a resident of Bailey's Brook, and if he is guilty of the crime with which he is charged he is far from being a representative of the good people bearing his name, either at Bailey's Brook or in the district to which he belongs. I think it is but fair that you should make the correction. READER.

[In giving the place of residence of the accused THE CASKET followed the written information laid in the case, which describes him as of Bailey's Brook. Our correspondent, we know, is quite correct in saying that the prisoner, if guilty, is very far from being a representative of those of his name in either place. —ED. CASKET.]

## A. KIRK &amp; CO.

: : : Wish to announce that their : : :

Spring Stock is Now on the Counters  
Ready for Inspection : : :

And they would respectfully invite the Public to and see for themselves the immense display of Goods in endless variety.

IN DRESS GOODS and  
TRIMMINGS : : :

We show a range that will delight the hearts of Ladies, and before purchasing elsewhere we advise you to see our stock as it will give you an of what is going to be worn this spring.

LADIES'  
BLOUSES.

Never before have we shown such a large and varied stock of Ladies' and Misses Blouses, starched collars and cuffs, ranging all the way from

30c to \$1.75.



THE  
PERFECT FITTING  
SHIRT WAIST

## Ladies' Wrappers

In nice variety and latest style, at prices to suit ALL PURSES

## Lace Curtains.

A large stock in WHITE, CREAM and ECRU.  
Better values than ever.

White Lace Curtains, 2 1-2 yds. long,	30c, 40c, and 60c
White Lace Curtains, 3 yds. long,	70c, 90c, \$1.00, 1.25
White Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yds. long,	\$1.20, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, and 4.00
White Lace Curtains, 4 yds. long,	\$3.50, 4.00 and 4.50
Cream Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yds. long,	\$2.50, 3.00, 3.50
Ecru Lace Curtains, 3 yards long,	\$3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.75

## Ladies' Corsets.

A good stock in all the best makes, ranging in price from  
25c to \$3.00 per Pair



Agents for the

Celebrated P D Corsets.



We are also agents for these celebrated  
Gloves and have in stock a good selection  
in all shades, laced and buttoned.

## GLOVES

OPENING TO-DAY:

1 Case Ladies' Silk Taffetta and Lisle Gloves;  
1 Case Ladies' Hosiery.

Bought under the new tariff at a saving of 15 per cent.

## LADIES' SHOES and SLIPPERS.

In Ox Blood, Tans and Blacks. A good variety at low prices.

MISS VAN STONE is winning golden opinions for herself in Millinery Department. A visit to her rooms is a pleasure to every Lady who has an eye for the BEAUTIFUL.

We will speak to you later of other interesting lines carried by us.

## A. KIRK &amp; CO.

## Comfort in Boating



Wrapped on  
"THE VARNISHED BOARD."

Depends largely on the way one is dressed. Ladies often grow weary guarding their gowns from the rain or the spray. A comfort, then, is WATERWITCH SERGE, proofed by the CRAVENETTE Co., it is perfectly shower proof, and will not spot from rain or sea water.

Waterwitch  
Serge

Priestley's name stamped on every five yard.

For Sale by WILKIE & CUNNINGHAM



General News.

Sir Wilfred Laurier was to dine with the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday.

Cardinal Vaughan will have been a bishop twenty-five years next October. The event will be celebrated by the Catholics of England.

Clarence Doyle, an I. C. R. brakeman, was accidentally killed on Saturday night near Stellarton. He fell from a moving train and the cars passed over his body.

The South of France has been devastated by terrific floods. Almost every town and village in the country has been damaged, and hundreds of people are said to have been drowned. The property loss is estimated at forty millions of dollars.

Stephen J. King, Post Office Inspector for the Province of New Brunswick, and brother of Justice King of the Supreme Court of Canada, was found dead in bed at his residence, St. John, on Sunday morning. He retired in apparently good health.

The Finance Committee of the United States Senate has fixed the duty on coal at 67 cents a long ton from all countries not imposing a higher duty. This is the same as the Canadian duty, which was reduced to 54 cents a short ton in order to meet the expected reduction from the House duty at Washington.

The coal miners of five States—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia—are on strike for higher wages. The number who have quit work is said to be fully 250,000. The scale they demand differs for different States, but the increase asked is about nine cents a ton for cutting. It is feared that serious rioting may accompany the strike which is one of the largest ever known in the United States.

Owing to the break-up of the Bicycle Trust in the United States, a great reduction has taken place in the price of several of the high-grade wheels. About a week ago the Pope Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., the makers of the "Columbia" which had been kept rigorously at \$100, reduced it to \$75, and other manufacturers have had to follow. It is believed that high-priced bicycles are a thing of the past.

Two serious railway accidents to trains carrying members of the Christian Endeavor Societies to their convention at San Francisco occurred last week—one near Indianapolis on Tuesday evening in which two railway employees were killed outright and others fatally injured; and the other near Chicago on Wednesday morning, resulting in the death of three passengers and the serious injury of many others. Both were collisions.

A terrific hail-storm devastated a portion of Essex County, near London, England, about a hundred square miles in area, a few days ago. The hailstones were of immense size, one being picked up which measured 6 1/2 inches in circumference. They are said to have gone through slates and tiles. The storm caused a flood, by which large numbers of stock were drowned. The farmers of the district were reduced to the verge of ruin, Parliament has taken up the question of relief.

The measures adopted to suppress the plague in and around Calcutta have led to the assassination by natives of several British officials, and outbreaks of the natives are feared. Disturbances have also occurred in other parts. At Simla a few days ago a mob tried to seize a mosque, and were attacked by troops, resulting in a serious and deadly conflict. There is a suspicion that the Sultan of Turkey has a hand in these threatened uprisings of Britain's Mohammedan subjects.

There is still living in quiet retirement in a pretty villa in one of the outlying quarters of Aberdeen a daughter of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd." It is but natural that one so closely related to Hogg should delight in literature. Not only so, but the lady, now well over three score years, has taken an active and highly creditable part in the production of literature. She can have no clear recollection of her gifted father, for she was only an infant of four years when "the Shepherd" died in 1836. But she has written lovingly and attractively about her father, and is a living authority in all that pertains to his life and work.

The heat in several of the States in the neighboring Republic has become intense, and numerous prostrations and fatalities of people are reported. At points in W. Virginia the thermometer registered 112 degrees in the shade. The Cincinnati, Ohio, Tribune reports the following from points within that State: Springfield—Nine cases of heat prostrations Monday. Toledo—Monday's sham battle resulted in twenty men being overcome by heat. Wapaboneta—Friday, Saturday Sunday and Monday the mercury stood all the way from 102 to 108. The farmers cannot do their harvesting; the extreme heat has a serious effect on the horses. Wheat is dead ripe and is beginning to become brittle.

A society, recently founded, exists, says an exchange, in Switzerland, the object of which is to aid persons travelling on foot from one part of the country to another in search of work, or other legitimate object. As described in a British Consular report, it is partly controlled by the police authorities, and subsidized by the State. The scheme is at present most fully developed in the canton of Aargau, and its beneficial results are likely to lead to its extension throughout the country. Refuges are provided on the main thoroughfares at regular intervals, where bona fide travellers of this class can obtain refreshment and a night's lodging, and where they receive whatever care they stand in need of, but such assistance is refused to vagabonds and beggars. During the first year of its existence, 10,659 travellers availed themselves of the benefits offered by the society, while 1432 applicants were refused help as undeserving. The diminution in the number of vagabonds and beggars would appear to show that the society has saved a number of bona fide indigent travellers from being driven to swell the ranks of the professional tramps. The total expenditure of the society during the past year was \$1500, of which 30 per cent. was contributed by the State.

The value of Lime Juice is in its strength, freshness, and freedom from impurities. Sovereign Lime Juice answers the test.

It is now a known fact that C. C. Cunningham keeps the finest line of confectionery in town.—adv.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch 192, C. M. B. A., held on the 12th June, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst John McPherson, beloved father of our esteemed fellow member, Brother Dan. McPherson;

Resolved, That we, the members of this Branch, extend to Brother McPherson and the other members of the family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and affliction;

It is further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother McPherson, entered on the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to THE CASKET for publication. D. A. McDONALD, Rec. Sec.

Branch 192, C. M. B. A., Antigonish, at its last regular meeting adopted the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death Duncan Chisholm, the father of our worthy and esteemed Bro. Angus D. Chisholm;

Be it therefore Resolved, That the mem-

bers of this Branch tender their heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Angus D. Chisholm and other members of the family in their sad bereavement;

Further Resolved, That this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to Bro. Chisholm, and a copy sent to THE CASKET, Antigonish, for publication. D. A. McDONALD, Rec. Secy.

Acknowledgments.

- C. S. Archibald, Antigonish, \$2.00
Daniel Sampson, River Bourgeois, 5.00
John J. Bailey, New France, 1.00
John McKinnon (Alex), Georgeville, 2.00
William Chisholm, Scotch Hill, 1.00
John Walsh, Pinesdale, 1.00
J. McPherson, Pleasant Valley, 1.00
Martin Walsh, Fairmont, 1.00
Dan. Walsh, Jamaica Plain, 1.00
Alex. McDonald, Monk's Head, 1.00
Ellen Bigley, Newton Lower Falls, 1.00
James Walsh, Dorchester, N. B., 3.00
Dan McEachern, Brown's Mountain, 1.00
Charles Smith, East Boston, 1.00
Hon. J. E. Corbett, Harbor au Bouche, 1.00
M. McMullan, Okanagan, B. C., 1.00
Archibald M. Chisholm, Gushoro Intervale, 1.00
Allan McDonald, McAras Brook, 2.00
Christina McLean, Newtonville, 1.00
John D. McGillivray, Bailey's Brook, 1.00
Angus Boston, Rear Little Judique, 1.00
John Mahoney, Clermont, 1.00
Sarah McDonald, Mallinart Cove, 1.00
J. A. J. Madden, New York, 3.00
Christopher Chisholm, L. S. River, 50
Colin McDonald, James River, 1.00
John McDonald, Low Point, 1.00
Dr. Coover, Newton, 1.00
Michael Short, Admiral Rock, 1.00
Ronald McAdam, McAdam's Lake, 1.00
Dr. C. W. McDonald, Roxbury, 2.00
Rev. A. Maloney, New York, 1.00
Rev. S. P. Phelan, Georgetown, P. E. I., 1.00
A. D. McPhee, 1.00
Angus McGillivray, Bailey's Brook, 2.00
Daniel A. Campbell, Barra-Head, 1.00
A. McKenna, Pletou, 1.00
D. S. Chisholm, Vermont, 1.00
Dougal McGillivray, merchant, 50
Rev. Andrew Sears, Newfoundland, 1.00
Mrs. Caroline Carter, 1.00
W. B. McNeil, Mallinart Cove, 50
J. McDonald, Rumford Falls, 50
Colin Chisholm, Brophy's P. O., 1.00
Angus McKinnon, California, 1.00
Joseph McKinnon, B. C. Mines, 1.00
Capt. Angus McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00
Kate Brophy, Newport, 1.00
Matthew Dooley, Antigonish, 1.00
Hugh Chisholm, Croftway, 1.00
W. Power, Halifax, 3.00
W. D. McDonald, Boston, 1.00
John McInnis, South Boston, 1.00
Henry Livingston, Afton, 50
Katie McDonald, Sanbornville, N. H., 1.00
John R. McPherson, Springfield, 1.00
Dan McDonald, S. F. Lochaber, 1.00
J. W. Chisholm, South Boston, 1.00
A. M. McDonald, Dorchester, N. B., 1.00
D. L. Gillis, Doctors Brook, 1.00
H. H. Creer, N. S. Harbor, 1.00
Dr. Roderick Fraser, New York City, 1.00
John D. McKenzie, Boston, 1.00

DIED.

CROWLEY.—At Harbor au Bouche, Antigonish Co., on May 29, '97, Daniel Oldham Crowley, aged upwards of 80 years, a native of Cork, Ireland. May he rest in peace.

(N. B. and Nfld., papers please copy.)

McDONALD.—At Mabou Coal Mines, on the 17th day of June, 1897, after enduring severe agonies for nine days, Charles, son of Archibald McDonald, Miller, aged 18 years. He was an honest and industrious young man of generous disposition, and enjoyed the respect of his acquaintances. After receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a sincere member, he peacefully passed away. May his soul rest in peace.

Picnics! Picnics!

READ THIS. IT WILL PAY YOU.

I AM AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

TRURO SPA WATERS.

JUST THE THING FOR

Picnics, Bazaars, etc.

10 DIFFERENT FLAVORS.

- GINGER ALE, LEMON SODA,
SARSAPARILLA, CLUB SODA,
CHAMPAGNE CIDER, ORANGE PHOSPHATE,
ETC. ETC.

All supplied at Factory Prices. Goods are the best and prices the cheapest. I also make a speciality of Picnic Supplies:

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, CAKES, HAMS, BACON, EXCELLENT TEA, COFFEE, Etc.

All supplied at prices which defy competition at

The Leading Grocery.

T. J. BONNER.

A Little Paint
in the right place, and of the right kind, will make a great change in the looks of the room or a home. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ENAMEL PAINT is just the thing for furniture, and decorative work. It gives a fine, glossy, enamel-like surface. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. CLEVELAND OHIO NEW YORK MONTREAL

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Clothing and Boots and Shoes!

WHEN BUYING BOOTS and SHOES

Remember that the BEST is the CHEAPEST.

Three reasons why we can give our patrons the best goods at the lowest prices:

We Buy from the Best Makers.

We Buy in Large Quantities, and

We Buy at the Very Best Prices for Spot Cash.



Women's Fine Split Boots, 75c.

A Nice Light Summer Boot, for

Men's Solid Leather Brogans, 85c.

Men's Oxford Shoes, a good line for haymaking.

Women's Fine Oxford Shoes, 80 and 90c

- Women's Strong Wearing Boots at 95c
Women's Padded Laced Boots, nicely made and strong, at \$1.25
Women's Fine Dongola and Goat, Buttoned, at 90c \$1.00
Women's Fine Dongola Button and Lace, at \$1.35, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, and 2.00
Women's Fine Dongola Button and Lace, in all the newest makes, at \$2.50, 3.00 and 3.50
Women's Oxford Shoes, from 70c to 2.50
Ladies' Oxford Tans, a full range. Slippers at 17c, 25c, 35c, 80c, \$1.35
Men's Brogans, Amherst make, solid, at 95c and \$1.00

VERY BEST VALUE IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The truest economy which puts a goodly part of your former clothing expenditure back into your pocket, without lowering the quality of the clothing you put on your back, is realized here. We can dress a man from his hat to his hose more, as the likes to be, for less than others can. We give in our Clothing full tailor-made worth—fit, style, wear, finish—at one-third tailor-made prices. Look into the thing yourself. Call and ask questions.



ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE SPECIALLY AND GUARANTEED.

Men's Spring Suits.

- Twill worsted Serge Suits, single breasted, blue and black, \$3.00
Tweed Suits, single and double-breasted, blue and black, 3.75
Cheviot Suits single and double breasted, in black and blue black, 5.50
Scotch Tweed Suits, in latest spring shades, single breasted, 7.90
Latest styles in Scotch Tweed suits, large checks and broken patterns, double breasted coat and vest, 9.50
Double breasted Cheviot Suits in blue and black, stylish, well finished, 5.90

Mail orders promptly filled. Send for samples self-measurement blanks. We take care of any suit purchased.

Boy's Spring Suits.

- Blouse Suits, 90c
Fancy Pleated Blue, Serge Suits, \$1.75
Fancy Blue Cheviot Suits, 2.00
Fancy Tweed Suits, 2.25
Scotch Tweed Suits, 3.25, 3.50
Sailor Suits in Serge, \$1.00, 1.50, 1.75
Boys' Kilted Skirt Suits, 95 Cents and up

Furniture Department.

Our whole Furniture Room, which is 120 feet long, is literally crammed full of New Furniture.

A Handsome Polished Hardwood Bedroom Suit

\$14.75 complete.

Nowhere will you see such value. We can send photographs of all we have on application.

Sideboards, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Commodes, Cane-seated and Fancy Covered Chairs.

Fancy Parlor Rockers, \$3.75.

A Well-finished Polished Wood Chair for 25 cents.

Flannelettes.

We have made heavy purchases in English and Canadian Flannelettes and offer you prices never before equalled.

A Nice Fancy Flannelette for 5c

English Flannelette, 6c, 7c, 8c

A 32-in. Flannelette, 10c

Printed Cottons.

You will see here the best value in Nova Scotia, 28 inches wide, for

5 Cents.

Our English Prints are warranted fast colors. We have these for

8c, 10c, 12c.

Fancy Duck Suitings, Fancy Prints for Blouses, Fancy Scotch Dress Muslins, Grass Cloth Lawns for Dresses.

Corsets.

We are well stocked in Corsets, and show all the leading makes in these goods.

You will find here the best Corset in the trade for:

40c.

CAPES.

Cloth Capes, new shapes, new colors \$1.50
New Fancy Cloth Capes, in all the New Designs, \$4.00, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.75
Silk Capes, beautifully trimmed, from \$8.00
Tinsel Cloth Capes, all colors, from 7.50
Stylish Velvet Capes from 5.00
Covert Cloth Capes, in all the new shades, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50
Embroidered Cloth Capes, high, stiff collars, \$3.00, 3.25, 3.75

EATON JACKETS.

A great variety of Children's Capes and Cloaks. Would be pleased to send any of these on approval to our customers.

McCURDY & CO.





They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,  
Ask for Carter's,  
Insist and demand  
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

**Not Looking Well?  
Not Feeling Well?**

— THEN TRY —

**COMP. SYR.  
SARSAPARILLA.**

This preparation in a combination of drugs having alterative, tonic, stimulant, and laxative action.

It contains those drugs which are recommended in Skin Diseases, Scrofulous, Affections Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, etc.

It is carefully prepared from the purest drugs, and is sold at a reasonable price.

\$1.00 per Bottle.

**C. M. HENRY,**  
Chemist and Druggist.

**Whiston & Frazee's**



Teachers who would like, during the summer vacation, to extend their knowledge of Book-keeping or learn Shorthand or Typewriting or both, are hereby notified that we will, beginning July 5th, give a Six Weeks' Course covering these branches. Write for particulars to S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

**Geo. G. Handley,**  
**MERCHANT  
TAILOR,**  
9 Blowers St., Halifax.

**YOUNG BRILLIANT.**

This handsome Percheron Stallion is but 3 yrs old, stands 17 hands high, weighs 1360 pounds, and is of a beautiful dark grey color. Is a splendid animal in every respect for a general purpose horse. Beautiful in appearance, quick of gait, very kind and tractable. Sired by the famous Percheron Stallion "Brilliant," XXII (14729), registered in volume 5 of the Percheron Stud-book of America; his recorded number is 11097. Bred by M. Houvet, Commune of St. Denis, France. Dam, the well-known mare "Franklin," who has many splendid descendants.

"YOUNG BRILLIANT" will stand the Season at the Owner's Premises, Old Gulf Road, every week day, except Saturday, when he will stand at the stable of Wm. Landry, Antigonish Town.

TERMS: Service Fee, \$3.00. For Season, \$6.00.  
Dan. A. CAMPBELL,  
Old Gulf Road.

**Pendleton's Panacea**

IF FREELY APPLIED

Will positively  
Cure **Rheumatism**

For Neuralgia bathe the back of the head; relieve after the first application, and entirely cured after three or four applications.

**STOPS CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY AT ONCE.**

For Cramps, Pains in the Side, Back or Breast, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Cuts, Burns, Colic, or wind round the Heart relieved at once.

The Best External and Internal Remedy. Try it. Never blisters, and will not injure the hair. Harmless for the Smallest Child.

**Price, 25 Cents.**

**The Prince-Priest.**

One of the recent London papers contained a short paragraph to the effect that the health of the young Prince Maximilian of Saxony had broken down, and that his physician had ordered him to leave London immediately and seek recuperation in Dresden.

This marks the culmination of one of the strangest sacrifices of royalty in modern times. A year ago the Prince became a priest. He forsook the pleasures of continental court life to delve into the miseries of Whitechapel. He was delicately constituted when he began his work in the most hideous slum in the world. To-day he is a physical wreck.

It was less than a year ago that the Prince made the Whitechapel district his home. He had searched the wide world for the place most in need of Christian teaching and help, but instead of finding it among the savages of Africa, the fanatics of the Sudan, or the ignorant millions of Asia, he saw what he was searching for in the very heart of the greatest and richest city in the world. Such was his tribute to boastful London.

Prince Maximilian, or Fr. Max, as he has been known for the past year, will be twenty-seven years old on November 17 next. His full name is Maximilian William Augustus Albert Charles Gregory Odo. He uncle is King Albert of Saxony. His father and heir presumptive of the throne is Prince George, field marshal of the military forces of Saxony. Prince Max has two elder brothers, one of whom has children. In event of a few deaths in the line of succession the Whitechapel priest would become king of Saxony.

Stranger things than his possible succession have happened in royal families, and, in view of this, his determination to engage in the Whitechapel work caused many solemn councils among the ministers of the kingdom. The King was opposed to it, and so was the father for a time, but he, knowing the singular disposition of the young man, was finally won over, and then the king gave a reluctant consent.

It was necessary, however, to go through certain formalities, and on Aug. 1, 1896, a legal document was signed by the prince-priest in the royal palace at Dresden, by which he renounced all rights as prince royal of the house of Saxony, but it is expressly stated that, should the throne become vacant by reason of the death of the intervening heirs, he will accept the kingdom. This peculiar document reads as follows:

"We, Max, Duke of Saxony, having been consecrated to the holy priesthood, do hereby renounce for all time, with the restrictions hereafter mentioned, all rights appertaining to us as a prince of the royal house of Saxony, under the decree of Sept. 4, 1831, relating to the succession of the throne, to the administration of the kingdom, to participation in the royal family council, and to membership in the upper house of the legislature, and also, under the royal house decree of Dec. 30, 1837, relating to money collateral line. This renunciation shall be ineffective if, at any time, the Saxon allowances, suite and the succession in the royal throne being vacant, we shall be the only surviving prince of the royal house of Saxony.

MAX, DUKE OF SAXONY.

Dresden, Aug. 1, 1896."

Five days before the signing of the above the young man was received into the priesthood by Dr. Wahl, Vicar-Apostolic of Saxony, and on the same day that he affixed his signature to the document he celebrated his first Mass in Dresden with all the members of the Saxony royal family in the congregation.

Immediately arrangements were made for his entering upon the work at Whitechapel, and inside of a fortnight Fr. Max had become one of the regular features of the notorious district. By special decree of the Pope he was attached to the church of St. Boniface, Union street, in the very centre of Whitechapel, and there he labored with extraordinary zeal until illness forced him to desist.

In the population of Whitechapel there are there thousands of the poorest Germans, and to these the ministrations of Fr. Max were a godsend. But he did not confine his work to the people of his own race. He speaks English as if it were his own tongue, and this made it an easy matter for him to extend his work to the native population of the district.

The fact that he was a prince of royal blood did not influence feeling one way or another in his parish. The people are too desperately poor, their misery is too deep-rooted and absolute for them to judge men by any other standard than by the sentimental one of actual results. And Fr. Max was not long in proving that he was an agent for their good. There was nothing of the prince about him; he was simply a priest of the highest type.

There was nothing too offensive or obnoxious in that cesspool of human degradation for him; he took hold of every condition that confronted him, wrestled with it manfully, and when he desisted there was a change for the better. He studied the people and preached sermons which they could understand and appreciate.

But, with the enthusiasm of youth he

shouldered a contract which no single human agency could handle. In the east end of London there are 950,000 souls, and 350,000 of these are fit subjects for every charity that was ever devised. It is said that there is never less than 100,000 starving people in the east end. Tens of thousands are always sick. The whole districts reeks with the germs of contagion, and the date-rate is enormous.

All stripes of criminal and abandoned classes flourish there, making its social complexion as hideous as its physical deformities. To contend against this veritable ocean of want, misery and crime was beyond the energy of one man or a hundred men.

The Prince made a brave fight for almost a year, although when he first started in many predicted that he would sicken of the work in a week. Now he is back in Dresden, but when he regains his strength, which is a doubtful matter, he promises to return to the Whitechapel battlefield.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

**Catholicity in England During Sixty Years.**

A subject touched lightly by those American journals, secular or even distinctly Protestant, which are devoting most space to the retrospective and contemporaneous interests of Queen Victoria's Jubilee season, is the religious history of England during her reign. Can this be due to a weak desire to conceal one of the most remarkable features of that history—the recrudescence of the old Catholic faith upon England's soil?

Sixty years ago, eight years after Catholic Emancipation had been won for England as well as for Ireland by Daniel O'Connell, the Church in England was just climbing feebly out of the Catacombs in which she had been hidden for nearly three hundred years. To-day, in the splendid restored Catholic hierarchy, some of the proudest names of the nation shine. The Benedictines, Carthusians, Franciscans, Dominicans, are strong again in England, not as foreign importations, but men of the people, as in olden times. The Catholic body has much of the noblest lineage, amplest wealth and ripest culture in the land and is well represented in the councils of the nation, and in its best intellectual expression. Nay, it is even said as of old in Pagan Imperial Rome, that the Church has won her conquests within the palaces of the Cæsars themselves.

Mr. G. W. Smalley has written a parallel between the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. He is not tender of the former's memory, on many points. Indeed, in his zeal for Victoria, he hardly gives Elizabeth her intellectual due. But on one of the alleged achievements of the daughter of the eighth Henry—her victorious championship of Protestantism and destruction of the Papacy in England—Mr. Smalley waxes enthusiastic. He forgets, however, to continue the parallel at this point. It would be awkward to have to state that the representative of the Pope of Rome and the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster are two of the most honored guests at Queen Victoria's jubilee; that the present Lord-Chief Justice of England is a Catholic, and an Irish Home-Ruler, too; that his predecessor had a brother among the Jesuits; and that the Jesuits, so numerously hanged, drawn and quartered in the reign of the gentle Elizabeth, for daring to exist on English soil, are now entrenched even in Oxford, and employed in British scientific expeditions.

So, in place of the natural contrast of the religious condition of England under Victoria, he tells us that the Queen has kept Home Rule from Ireland despite Ireland's unceasing struggle for it, and the willingness of the best English statesmanship to concede it. Only he stigmatizes the former as "plots and rebellions," and the latter as "schemes of disintegration."

The Church has thriven within the past sixty years in England, first, because it is free. Second, because it has been helped in its open expansion, as it was in its secret expansion by the multitudes of faithful Irish Catholics flocking every year to London and other English cities. Third—and this the most marvellous in the world's eyes—it has grown in numbers and still more in influence, because of the accessions to the ranks of the faithful from the Anglican Establishment itself.

It is impossible to write the religious history of Queen Victoria's reign without giving large space to the Oxford Movement (which began but a few years before her accession), with its two-fold action on the religious life of the land. On the one hand it has started that long procession of converts to Rome, led by Newman, Manning, Faber, Wilberforce, Ward—which like the kings of Banquo's lineage in Macbeth's vision, stretches in the outlook, on till the crack of doom. Think of the unspent force of that movement! Conversions to the Faith at the rate of six hundred a month during 1896, according to Cardinal Vaughan's careful and conscientious estimates. Let us remem-

ber, too, that four hundred of the Catholic priests in England were formerly clergymen of the Anglican body.

On the other hand the Oxford Movement has created what is called "the Anglo-Catholic Party" within the Protestant Church of England itself. These people—and they are a strong body—rich, cultivated, charitable, earnest, everything but logical—are intensely ashamed of the Protestant spirit of Anglicanism; disown the so-called "reformers," and endeavor to be externally at least, as Catholic as Cardinal Vaughan himself in all things but submission to the Pope.

It were not strange, if, aghast at this two-fold result of the Oxford Movement, Elizabeth's shade did indeed revisit the corridors of Windsor, mourning that her work is being fast undone.

It must be remembered, too, that Catholicity has made great gains from among the Nonconformists during Victoria's reign.

It may be urged, however that if the inconsistencies of Anglicanism have driven many into the Catholic fold, they have played heavily into the hands of agnosticism as well. We grant it. What, then, of "the lasting foundation of the English Church," which Mr. Smalley credits to Elizabeth? Three hundred years should be little in the life of a religion—if it had the vitality of truth in it. Here is the Church of England at the close of Victoria's reign, as described by an acute American student of religious movement: "Roomy enough for the Ritualist standing near the gates of Rome on one side, and for the rationalist not far from the cloudland of agnosticism on the other."

Verily, the "English Church" of the end of the nineteenth century is already something very different from that which Elizabeth founded in the sixteenth century, and still greater changes await it, according to the testimony of its own members, ere many decades more have gone by. Alas, for all attempts to lay "lasting foundations" on the shifting sands!

Meanwhile it behooves the children of that Everlasting Church which Christ Himself founded on the Rock, and which Cæsar cannot destroy, to be worthy of their high mission in England.—*The Pilot.*

**"Victoria Regina Imperatrix."**

This is the somewhat grotesque title of one of the best women who ever wore a crown. In our hatred of England and England's policy of extermination in Ireland we must not blind ourselves to the noble character and lofty motives of the woman who for sixty years has reigned, if she did not rule, over England. To justly estimate her worth we must not compare her with an ideal queen or judge her by the abstract laws of responsible Christian monarchy; we must consider her in the light of history and compare her with all the sovereigns of England since Elizabeth. She has been a good woman. No scandal ever invaded the precincts of her court. She abhorred debauchees of low and high degree. She never would receive a woman of shady morals, or one who was divorced and married again. Her family were brought up under as strict discipline as any in England, and while under her eye were models of princely conduct. She has been a peace-maker all her life. God only knows how many wars might have deluged Europe in blood had Victoria been an ambitious or dissolute sovereign. She has always been the friend of this country, and during the war of the Rebellion she showed her friendship in a way we should never forget. In her relations with the Catholic Church, Victoria has been most just. She has shown marked respect for the Catholic religion and its ministers, from Pope down. Exchanges of courtesy have taken place frequently between Balmoral and the Vatican, and among those who congratulated her on her jubilee none spoke more sincere words of praise and well-wishing than the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. The rank of the Cardinal of Westminster was fixed as next to princes of the blood royal and before that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the late Sir John Thompson died in Windsor Castle, the Queen had the funeral services performed in the Castle and assisted at them in person. Victoria did not give Ireland home rule. She did not busy herself with reforms in Ireland. For this she cannot be blamed. It was a subject too vast for the Irish people themselves, and it is no wonder that one poor woman recoiled from the undertaking. But Victoria has made it possible for Englishmen to see Ireland through plain glasses, and show them that the fate of the British Empire could be in nowise imperiled by any measure of self-government England might bestow on Ireland.—*The Western Watchman.*

**Windsor Salt**  
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy  
No adulteration. Never cakes.

**Professional Cards**

**E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL.**  
**Barrister & Solicitor**  
OFFICE, - GREGORY'S BUILDING  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

**DAN C. CHISHOLM**  
**BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.**  
OFFICE: ONE DOOR WEST DOOR  
KIRK'S GROCERY STORE

**Joseph A. Wa**  
**BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.**  
OFFICE: GREGORY'S BUILDING  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

**ERNEST GREGORY, L. L. B.**  
**Barrister & Solicitor**  
Office: C. C. GREGORY'S BUILDING  
Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

**Wm. F. McPHIE**  
**Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public**  
Office in W. U. Telegraph Building  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

**McNeil, McNeil & Perry**  
**Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.**  
METROPOLE BUILDING, 193 BROADWAY  
Halifax, N. S.

P. O. Box 292.  
**DANIEL MCNEIL,  
ALEX. MCNEIL, LL. B.,  
GERALD B. TERNAN, L. L. B.**

**GEO. TOWNSEN**  
**VETERINARY SURGEON**  
NEW GLASGOW, - N. S.  
Calls left with W. G. CUNNINGHAM,  
Antigonish.

**R. M. GRAY**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
Cor. of Main and Sydney Streets  
**ANTIGONISH**

**UNDERTAKING**  
I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE  
COFFINS and CASKETS from \$5  
to \$50. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining and Shrouding  
Orders by telegram receive immediate attention.  
P. S. 712  
Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

**W. R. McKenzi**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**GRANITE, MARBLE,  
and FREESTONE**  
**Monuments,  
Headstones  
Tablets,**  
First-class Work. Prices Right  
**REAR of TOWN OFFICE  
MAIN STREET,  
ANTIGONISH**

**WHITE STAR CITY  
LAUNDRY. . . .**  
If you want your old clothes to look as new have them dyed at the  
**White Star City Laundry**  
C. C. CUNNINGHAM,  
Agent



The Decree of the Holy Office on the Authenticity of 1 John v., 7.

A recent Roman decision upon the authenticity of the Comma Johanneum or text of the Three Heavenly Witnesses (1 John v., 7), which was published in our columns a month ago, has elicited some measure of hostile comment on the part of certain non-Catholic critics. That such comment was to be found outside the Fold, while, as one of our correspondents rightly pointed out, the decision in no way ruffled the equanimity of Biblical scholars within, has its natural explanation in the fact that the meaning and technical force of such decrees are more easily gauged by Catholics, and especially by theologians, than by those to whom the procedure of the Roman tribunals must necessarily be less familiar.

A "Roman decision" is a term of wide and generic import, and includes in its meaning a variety of classes differing essentially in character and value. There are decisions which are strictly Papal and are the act of the Pope himself as supreme teacher or ruler of the Church. Besides these, the immediate and direct Pontifical action of the Pope, there is the lower but wider sphere of his delegated or ministerial action through the tribunals which are the appointed organs of his government. The ordinary business of the general and supreme, as distinguished from the local, government of the Church is carried on through the Roman Congregations, those standing commissions, or central band of co-ordinator and administrative bodies, chosen ad hoc, which are grouped around the chair of Peter, to lighten the burthen of the Chief Pastor of Christendom. A moment's reflection will enable anyone to realize that the business thus dealt with is of a manifold kind, and that, by the very fact, the decrees and decisions which issue for the purpose must themselves be of a widely varying nature and character. Let us mount the scale.

A priest or professor has begun to preach and to publish a new opinion. Were the opinion certainly shown to be contrary to the Catholic Faith the Holy Office would deal with it accordingly, and condemn it in the form of a definite proposition. Such a decision might be doctrinal in so far as it pronounces on the simple issue of the orthodoxy of the opinion. But especially in the initial stage of the opinion, there may not be complete certainty as to its consistency with Faith, while at the same time such grave doubts may exist on the point that it would be manifestly unfair to the faithful to allow the opinion to enter into the ordinary authorized teachings of the schools and of the pulpit. In such a case the Holy Office would not pronounce directly upon the truth or falseness of the opinion, but upon a distinct issue, namely, whether or not it may be safely (*tuto*) taught. If it decides in the negative it issues a decree to that effect. Such a decree is manifestly not directly doctrinal, since it does not profess to decide the doctrinal truth or error of the opinion. It is obviously disciplinary or regulative. It would not foreclose research upon the opinion, nor would it even prevent the author, or those who are like-minded, from accumulating and strengthening the evidence which might go to support it. But it would prevent the minds of the faithful at large from being misled or troubled, or disedified by having this new opinion put before them as if it were part and parcel of the safe and authorized public teaching, covered by the sanction of the Church. More manifestly still, such a decree is not irrevocable, and is never intended to be so. In the light of further research and fuller evidence the doubts which existed as to the consistency of the opinion with Faith may be cleared away. They may disappear in view of what, in the technical language of the Roman Congregations, is called "fresh evidence" or "results of recent research" (*novæ deductæ*), and which is regularly recognized by them as adequate grounds for modifying or reversing past decisions of this kind. Moreover, what in a given stage of public opinion might be a fruitful source of perplexity, mischievous misconception, unsettling, and disedification might, in altered circumstances and with the progress of fuller understanding and more widely diffused information, be entirely devoid of any such risk or danger. Safety of teaching means not merely the objective safety of the opinion itself, but the subjective safety as considered in its effect in the minds of those to whom it is taught. In this sense teaching which may be decidedly unsafe in one period may later on, in altered conditions, prove to be perfectly safe and allowable. Hence prohibitions which are purely regulative and disciplinary are by their very nature reformable, and, as every Catholic knows, are not unfrequently withdrawn by the Holy Office, or allowed to lapse by its sanction and permission.

But it must be borne in mind that whether the decree of a Congregation be doctrinal in the sense that it pronounces upon the truth or falseness of an opinion,

or regulative and disciplinary, in the sense that it affirms simply the safety or unsafety of teaching the opinion, it is still the act of the Congregation, and remains within the sphere of congregational decisions.

It has been the practice of the Holy Office to present such decrees on Wednesdays to the Pope for ratification. Hence they are known as "Feria IV. Decrees." The approval given in the ordinary and administrative course makes them authoritative, but the fact of Papal ratification does not lift them out of the sphere of Congregational decrees, and they remain authoritative, not, of course, in the sense of *ex Cathedra* decisions, but as administrative acts of the Congregation, approved by the Pope.

When the matter has been one of more than ordinary importance, and especially if it were of a general doctrinal value, it has been the custom of the Holy Office to assemble on a Thursday, and to hold its session in the presence of the Pope. Thence a "Feria V." judgment possesses a special significance, and in it a Congregational decree reaches the highest level of authority, short of a specifically Papal Decision. Yet even such a decree, in so far as it is Congregational, is not a Papal in the sense of an infallible decision, for it is an elementary principle that the Infallibility of the Pope—like the Successorship to St. Peter which is its dogmatic root—cannot be put into commission, and attaches therefore to the action and not to the delegated sub-action of the Pope.

And finally we are ushered into the highest plane of doctrinal decisions. The Pope may go further, and if he so choose he may make a congregational decision his own by adopting it as his own Act, and by embodying it in Bulls or Briefs issued to the Church under the seal of the Apostles to that effect. Here the decision is uplifted from the level of a Congregational act, and passes into the higher sphere of a supreme Pontifical Judgment. It is in such cases, accompanied by the required conditions, that judgments of a doctrinal kind become invested with an irrevocable and irrevocable character.

Thus it is that the generic designation of "Roman decisions" may connote a congregational decree of a purely disciplinary or temporary kind; a congregational decree of of the doctrinal kind; a congregational decree of Feria V. Session, or finally a Pontifical decision in which we have supreme judgment of the Pope. In other words it may be a congregational decision, disciplinary, temporary, and revocable like the placing of certain books upon the Index, or it may be a Papal Decision on doctrine or matter of doctrinal fact, and be final, settled and irrevocable like the recent decision on Anglican Orders.

To apply this to the case in point, it must be patent to all who have read it (1) that the Decree on the Comma Johanneum is purely a congregational one; (2) that it is disciplinary or regulative, and given not upon the truth or falseness of any doctrinal proposition, but upon the *safety* (*utrum tuto*) of a given teaching. As such, it claims our obedience and respect, but no Catholic theologian would for a moment argue therefrom it comes under the category of infallible or irrevocable decisions of the Holy See.

There is a further consideration which is essential to a right understanding of the decree in question. It must not be forgotten that the Holy Office only deals with the question of authenticity in the sense of the Council of Trent. The decree made by that Council concerns simply and solely the Latin Vulgate. As to Greek or Syriac or other versions, it has made no pronouncement. The Council taught that God had made a written revelation to mankind. It is obvious that such an abstract declaration by itself would have been practically worthless, unless the Church could tell her people where that revelation is to be found. The Council as bound to do, proceeded to make the Church's teaching concrete, and declared that the Canonical Books are those which have been used in the Church and are contained in the old Latin Vulgate edition.\*

The force of the Tridentine Decree is therefore to affirm the substantial conformity of the Vulgate with the inspired originals. We say substantial, for that the phrase in "all its parts" could not be urged *in minimis*, is evident by the Council itself ordering the revision or emendation of the actual edition then used. The declaration by the Church of this substantial conformity is the *authentia extrinseca*, and corresponds as nearly as possible with our English word "authorization."

If then it be asked whether in view of evidence now familiar to most Biblical scholars the time has come when the text 1 John v., 7 should be exempted and absolutely removed from that general authorization which, by the decree of the Church,

\* "Considering that no small utility may accrue to the Church of God, if it be made known which out of all the Latin editions now in circulation, of the Sacred Books, is to be held as authentic" is the preamble of the Tridentine Decree (Sess. iv).

covers the Vulgate Latin edition, and whether Catholics may deny or call in question that it is still included in that authorization, the Holy Office answers by a disciplinary decree, that such doubt or denial is not safe teaching.

When the Holy Office wishes to say more than this, it will know precisely how to say it. In the meantime, there is no danger that Catholics will take the decree as other than the Sacred Congregation itself has intended it. They will see in it not indeed an infallible or irrevocable utterance, as some of our non-Catholic friends have imagined, but a wise and moderate ruling, such as we might expect from a tribunal in which prudential slowness of movement is a necessary part of its reliability and usefulness.

The age we live in is one which is rightly jealous of intellectual liberty, and there ought to be no confusion of that which would guide and that which would shackle the movement of Catholic thought. But to minds which have learned from the actual contact with souls, and from the knowledge of the human conscience, to take a broader and more vital view of the position than the mere votaries of books and manuscripts are ever likely to rise to, the need of some such regulative function in a teaching Church will not appear altogether strange or incongruous. We can hardly doubt that in the Anglican communion itself there must be many pious and sincere men, free from the slightest sympathy with obscurantism or reaction, who feel that there are pastoral interests of immortal souls which after all are hardly less sacred than those of theological research, and who in turning over the leaves of certain volumes of a certain school, have come to realize the truth that the one thing which is very much worse than the supervision of Holy Office is the lack of it.—*The Tablet*.

Lady (sitting for portrait)—And make my mouth small, will you—ever so small? I know it is large, really, but make it quite tiny, please.  
Artist (politely)—Certainly madam. If you prefer it I will leave it out altogether.

### YOUR FOOD

Your Strength—It is if well digested. If your stomach is not doing its duty try K. D. C. There is not a person suffering from indigestion that it won't help—that it won't give more life and comfort to. K. D. C. Pills are splendid for the Liver and Bowels. They cure Constipation when taken with K. D. C.

HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT.  
Free Samples K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills if you wish.

K. D. C. COMPANY, Limited,  
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. —and— 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

**SAY!**

What about

**GINGER ALE,  
LEMONADE,  
LEMON SOUR,  
FRUIT SYRUPS  
ETC., ETC.?**

JUST THE THING FOR

**Pic-Nics and  
Tea Parties.**

QUALITY UNEQUALLED.  
PRICES RIGHT.

**J. H. STEWART,**  
ANTIGONISH,  
Agent for our Goods.

He will supply the trade at  
Factory Rates. Call and  
see him and get prices.

**FRANCIS DRAKE,**  
New Glasgow, N. S.

## The Westville Foundry Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle  
Machines, Pulleys, Hangers,  
Shafting, Etc.  
Hot Air Furnaces for Wood or  
Coal, Stoves, Sinks, Plow  
Castings, Etc.  
The Paragon School Desk, Nos.  
1 and 2, either set up, or  
packed, as desired, for shipment.  
Iron Fencing with Chain  
Panels.

Repair Work Promptly attended to. Get our  
Prices before placing your orders elsewhere.  
Address WESTVILLE FOUNDRY CO.,  
Westville, N. S.

### WOOL WANTED.

We are paying the Highest Market  
Price for Wool.  
A Large Quantity Wanted.  
SOMERS & CO.  
Antigonish, June 14, 1897.

### FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale the well-known  
and desirable farm situated at the Lower  
West River, 3 1/2 miles from Antigonish town, 200  
acres, more or less; 40 acres intervals, containing  
a large quantity timothy hay; 20 acres upland  
under cultivation; the rest is excellent pasture.  
A good house and barn. No waste land, all in  
good condition.  
For further particulars apply to  
ALEXANDER CAMERON,  
Lower West River,  
Antigonish

## Books, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

Halifax and St. John Papers,  
Canadian and American Magazines  
and Fashion Books.  
Linen Dollys, Cloths and Covers, Crochet  
and Embroidery Silks, and Cottons,  
Perfumery and Toilet Requisites,  
etc., etc., etc.

### C. J. McDONALD.



### WOOL WANTED!

McCurdy & Company having made arrange-  
ments with some large manufacturers of wool  
goods, are prepared to purchase all the Good  
Washed Wool for sale in Antigonish and Guys-  
boro Counties. The highest prices the market  
will afford will be paid for the same.

### McCURDY & CO.

### FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, on Main  
Street, next door to Archibald & Sweet's.  
The Lot has a frontage of 30 feet, and extends  
back 250 feet, more or less.  
For further particulars, apply to  
J. C. CHISHOLM.

If Horses could talk  
what a hum there would be on the streets about  
the wonderful way in which

**QUICKHEAL**

cures Scratches, Galls and Sores.  
Every man who owns a horse should try it.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

At the See-side.

Do not take any chances during your  
summer outing, have your travelling gar-  
ments made of Rigby Waterproof Cloth. If  
caught in a rainstorm you just shake yourself  
and you are dry. Shorey's make of Bicycle  
suits and Light Overcoats are all Rigby  
Waterproofed.  
Rigby is suitable alike for Ladies and  
Gentlemen's garments. Porous yet water-  
proof. Cool, dry and comfortable. 20

**BICYCLES!** **BICYCLES!**  
50 TO \$100.

Large and First-Class Line of 1897 Bicycles. Columbia's, Hartford's Euans &  
Dodge, Dayton, New Barnes, Comet, King of Schorchers, Massey-Harris, White,  
Tempest, Speed King, Duke, Duchess, Prinbe and Princess.

**C. B. WHIDDEN & SON.**

Household  
Necessities

THE  
E. B. EDDY  
CO.'S

Telegraph  
Telephone  
Tiger....  
Parlor...  
MATCHES

They have never been known  
to fail

8, 1897.  
Cards  
MR. L. L. B.  
Solicitor,  
S BUILDING,  
N. S.  
SHOLM,  
TOR, ETC.  
WEST DOWNE  
STORE.  
ONISH, N. S.  
Wall,  
TOR, ETC.  
BUILDING,  
I, N. S.  
L. L. B.  
Solicitor,  
S BUILDING,  
ONISH, N. S.  
PHIE,  
Notary Public.  
aph Building  
N. S.  
Ternan,  
ors, Etc.  
193 HOLLIS ST  
N. S.  
NEIL,  
L. L. R.  
TRGNAN, LL.B.  
SEND,  
RGEON,  
N. S.  
INGHAM,  
RAY,  
AILOR,  
ney Streets,  
ISH.  
KING!  
ULL LINE OF  
From \$5 up to  
ing and Shrouds,  
mediate attention.  
P. S. FLOYD.  
Kenzie,  
OF  
LE,  
nts,  
nes and  
ices Right.  
OFFICE  
ET,  
ONISH  
CITY  
to look as good  
the  
Laundry.  
HAM.  
Agent



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Pic-Nic-Lakevale.
Farm for Sale-R. D. Grant.
Notice-Asylum Commissioners.

Local Items.

FRESH SALMON, cod and haddock at C. C. Cunningham's.—adv.

FOR THE BEST BARGAINS ever offered in clothing go to H. J. McAdam.—adv.

A NEW lot of the most fashionable blouses just received at McCurdy & Co.'s.—adv.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON have a first-class second-hand Smith-American organ for sale. Must be sold. A low figure will take it.—adv.

ADDRESSES on Y. M. C. A. Work will be delivered on Friday evening in St. James's Presbyterian Church School Room.

A. KIRK & Co. have two second-hand mowing machines in good running order. They would like to sell one of them at a very low price or exchange for hay.—adv.

BANK AT SHERBROOKE.—An agency of the Union Bank of Halifax has been opened at Sherbrooke, Guy Co., with Mr. S. J. Howe, ex-manager of the Union Bank's agency at New Glasgow, in charge.

LOCATED.—Duncan Gillis, son of Angus Gillis, Pinevale, Ant. Co., the young man who absented himself from home suddenly and without making his family aware of his intentions, thereby causing them much anxiety, has been located at Stellarton, where he is at work.

HIGH AGGREGATE.—Mr. W. D. Patton, of River John, Pictou County, ex-principal of St. Ninian Street School, Antigonish, has lately returned to Antigonish from McGill College, Montreal, where he was one of the first year students in medicine. Mr. Patton stood high in his classes, and his aggregate in all the subjects of the year was the second highest made.

THE FUNERAL of William McRae, who died at the Aspen Hotel, Thursday, 24th inst., from the residence of Mrs. J. J. Grant, 119 Hunter Street, at 3 P. M. A large number of friends followed his remains to the Aspen Grove Cemetery. Rev. Father Peter officiated.—Aspen, Col., paper, June 30th.

William McRae, the young man above referred to, was the son of the late James McRae of Marshy Hope. He left home about ten years ago. He was 34 years of age and unmarried.—Com.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.—Hugh McKinnon, against whom a charge for entering and robbing the house of Mrs. Sarah McPherson was investigated at the Court House last week, has been committed for trial. Having been brought before the County Court Judge under the Speedy Trials Act, he elected to be tried by Jury, and will wait the October Term of the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at \$1000—himself in \$400 and two securities in \$300 each. He is still in jail, being unable to find bondsmen.

The I. C. R. officials have also entered a charge against McKinnon, in which he is accused of forcing an entrance on Christmas Day last into the James River Railway Station, and stealing some liquor therefrom.

THE PIC-NIC which is to be held at Creignish on the 13th and 14th inst. promises to be one of the chief attractions of the season. With boat-racing, dancing, music, etc., visitors will find abundant and varied means of amusement. A feature of the entertainment will consist in musical selections on the bag-pipes by Pipe Major Manson. Excursion tickets from Antigonish and Port Hastings and all intermediate stations will be issued on Monday, the 12th, good to return until the 14th inclusive. Free and ample accommodation will be provided for excursionists at Port Hastings and Low Point. Passengers will be conveyed to the picnic grounds either by carriages or by steamers.

THE NEW CHURCH at Indian Island, Pictou County, is to be dedicated by his Lordship Bishop Cameron on Sunday, July 25—the eve of St. Ann's Day. It is expected that the Rev. R. B. McDonald, of P. E. Island, formerly of the Society of Jesus, will preach the dedication sermon. On St. Ann's Day, July 16, a picnic, with field sports, boat and canoe races, etc., will be held on the Island. Among the attractions will be a tug-of-war between Indians and white men. There will be excursion rates from Truro and Pictou and intermediate stations on the I. C. R.

SAD.—The body of Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. F. M. Young, Baptist minister at Bridgetown, N. S., was found in the river about a mile from her home on Sunday morning. The unfortunate woman was sick in bed all spring and summer and was unable even to sit up, although her doctor thought she would recover. On Friday night her nurse left her to go to an adjoining room to retire. When she returned early in the morning she was surprised to find the room unoccupied, and no trace of Mrs. Young, who, it appears, by some supernatural strength, while her mind was wandering, left the house and walked to the river. Mrs. Young was well known in the district. She was well known in the river. Mrs. Young was well known in the river.

Antigonish, whether she came as a bride, her husband being the Baptist pastor here in the years 1885-6.

To SCHOOL trustees, church committees etc., when you intend getting up a picnic or bazaar go to T. J. Bonner's for supplies, he makes a specialty of it.—adv.

CONFIRMATION AT STELLA MARIS.—His Lordship administered confirmation at Pictou on Wednesday of last week to 59 persons. A correspondent writes:

The Bishop, I thought, excelled himself by his vigor and eloquence. His sermon was, I believe, the best I have ever heard from him on any similar occasion, and that says a very great deal, for I have heard him very often, and never heard him preach but a good sermon.

His Lordship left Pictou on the St. Olaf Thursday morning, but owing to the stormy weather did not arrive at Cheticamp till 7 a. m. on Friday.

CHURCH BURNED AT LINGAN.—The Catholic Church at Lingan was consumed by fire on Sunday morning last. People passed by the Church up to 12.30 o'clock Saturday night and saw nothing unusual nor any sign of fire or light in or round the church. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning it was a solid mass of flames and burned to the ground without anything being saved. There had not been any fire in the church for a week, neither were any lights used for some time previous, and there were no matches there. How the fire originated and destroyed the church in a couple of hours, is something that has set the parishioners thinking. The church was built about 1864, and carried little insurance. The loss of the church is a great blow to the people of that parish.—N. S. Herald.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The number of candidates this year applying for Provincial Scholarship at Antigonish station is unusually large, 107 in all. The following is a list:

Table with 2 columns: Grade and Number of candidates. Includes 'Grade "A," partial', 'Grade "A," full', 'Grade "B,"', 'Grade "C,"', 'Grade "D,"', and 'Total'.

The questions are regarded on the average as of about the usual difficulty.

GRAND PIC-NIC

LAKEVALE, Thursday, July 20th, in aid of St. Columba Church Funds.

Grounds are situated most charmingly, affording a grand view of the Bay and other points, and the cool breezes from the salt water are most invigorating.

Dinner, Tea and all the refreshments found at a first-class picnic served on the ground. Dancing, Swings and all sorts of amusements provided.

BAZAAR St. Peter's

The Catholics of St. Peter's will hold a Bazaar on the Church Grounds on Wednesday and Thursday

JULY 21 AND 22.

Elaborate Preparations are being made to make it a grand success.

Fare by Steamer Marion from Sydney and North Sydney and return, \$1.00 From Baddeck and return, 75 cts. From Gd. Narrows and return, 50 cts.

A Special Train will leave Antigonish for Mulgrave at six o'clock Wednesday morning to connect with Steamer "Blue Hill."

Fare by train and steamer less than single First-Class tickets.

Come and Enjoy the Beauties of Bras d'Or.

PRICES TALK!

- LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES at 5c pr.
LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES, 18, 20, 25, 30c
LADIES' UNDERVESTS, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 30

Our Ladies' Blouses, At 35 and 75c.

ARE EXTRA VALUE.

Have You Seen OUR SPECIAL LINE OF LADIES' 7 HOOK KID GLOVES at \$1.00

MEN'S SWEATERS from 30c up. BOY'S SWEATERS from 25c up.

We make a specialty of Boys' Suits and can give them to you from 90c. up. Our Suit at \$1.75 is the best value we have ever shown.

Highest Prices Paid for Butter, Eggs and Wool.

WILKIE & CUNNINGHAM.

There is a marked tendency in the questions in the classical subjects for Grade "A" to crowd into the hour assigned for each paper more work than any mortal can possibly do in that time. This tendency is becoming more marked from year to year, and can have no other effect—if it has not that purpose—than to discourage a study of the classics for Grade "A."

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A runaway accident on Monday nearly occasioned serious injury to Rev. Howard Whidden and Judge Graham. A team loaded with carriage goods, standing in front of D. G. Kirk's hardware store, ran away, and headed down Main Street and the Landing Road at a furious pace.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will continue to receive tenders up to noon, AUGUST 2ND,

next, for the purchase of his Farm, containing 100 acres more or less, situate at Fraser's Grant. The property is one of the most desirable farms in the County, is well watered, has excellent wood and fencing upon it, and is most conveniently situated, being within 1 1/2 miles from Heatherton railway station.

RODK. GRANT, Fraser's Grant, Antigonish Co.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BISHOP, a patient at the County Asylum, Antigonish, left that institution over a week since. Any person seeing him, and bringing him to the Asylum will be rewarded. Last heard of him was at Goshen, Guy. Co.

A. M. GUNNINGHAM, D. MACDONALD, Commissioners. Antigonish, July 7, '97.

T. V. SEARS'S NEW Grocery Store

if you need Choice Groceries, both Staple and Fancy, at Rock Bottom Prices.

It will be greatly to your interest to do so, as you will find there Bargains in Groceries of all kinds.

CHOICE TEA A SPECIALTY. Highest prices paid for Butter, Wool, Calf and Sheep Skins, Hides, and all Country Produce.

Main St., - Antigonish.

TO LET.

THAT desirable House on East Side of Church Street, containing 3 Rooms, Hall, Kitchen and pantry down stairs; 4 Bedrooms, Hall, Closets, Bathroom and W. C., with hot and cold water up stairs and cellar under whole house, together with good orchard and garden.

Apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, Antigonish May 25th, 1897.

HEMLOCK BARK WANTED.

I WILL pay the highest cash price for 25 Cords of Hemlock Bark delivered at my premises.

ALEX. J. McLELLAN, Tanner, Addington Forks.

place it overtook a buggy occupied by the above-named gentlemen. The occupants of the buggy became aware of the runaway following and endeavored to get out of the way, but the excited animal dashed right after them, and the waggon striking the buggy overturned it, and violently threw the occupants out. Mr. Whidden was the driver of the buggy, and in endeavoring to stop his horse was dragged

some twenty feet. Both gentlemen sustained a number of bruises, scratches, which necessitated medical attention. Happily none of the wounds are serious. The Judge's foot got caught in some and his shoe was torn completely off. Buggy was very badly wrecked, the box, and wheels were ruined. The runaway was stopped some distance down Harbor Road.

HAYMAKING TIME

will soon be at hand. The farmer will want Good, Strong, Durable Brogans.

McDOUGALL'S SHOE STORE

WEST END, ANTIGONISH, and secure a pair warranted to give good satisfaction. All Styles, all Prices.

THREE THINGS TO REMEMBER: REMEMBER (1), it takes a shoemaker to select good stock. Why? Because he knows the stock when he sees it. Our experience in the leather line extends over 20 years.

REMEMBER (2), our expenses are small, our profits are small, and the buyer reap the advantage. REMEMBER (3), We keep but a limited although complete stock on hand, which we fill up quickly and as quickly replenish. You will find no musty, antiquated stock here, but fresh and spanking new.

We keep and will continue keeping Amherst Factory make. Look for the sign of GREAT BARGAINS at McDOUGALL'S, West End. OPP. ARCHIBALD & SWEET'S.

The People's Store.

The month of June is now upon us, and in a few days the hot weather will set in. We would warn you to prepare for it in time. This week we special attention to the magnificent range of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's White Underwear

just opened. Heretofore the little ones have been neglected in this line, we have come to the rescue of the tired mother by laying in a full assortment of Children's Underwear.

- Children's Skirts, nicely trimmed with embroidery, 35c
Larger ones, according to age, 45c, 50c and 75c
Children's Night Robes, all sizes and prices.
Children's Drawers, full assortment.
Children's Knitted Vests, 5c and up
Ladies' Night Dresses, neatly trimmed with embroidery, 50c
Ladies' Night Dresses, better ones, 60c, 75c, \$1.00
Ladies' Skirts and Drawers, all prices.
Ladies' Corset Covers, 15c and up
Ladies' Knitted Undervests, 5c each, 6 for 25c
Ladies' Knitted Undervests, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c and up

LADIES' BLOUSES.

We still have a complete assortment. Prices will be made interesting for you during the hot weather

- LADIES' PARASOLS, fancy handles, 50c, 75c
LADIES' SUMMER CORSETS, 50c, 75c
LADIES' COTTON HOSE 7c per pair, 4 pair for 25c

We still pay highest prices for Eggs, Wool and Butter.

LADIES' SUMMER WEIGHT CASHMERE HOSE, 25c. McDONALD & MCGILLIVRAY. Latest Styles in Ladies' Collars, Cuffs expected Few Days.

P. S. Our Whitewear Department is in charge of Miss L. McDonald. Any entrusted to her will receive careful and prompt attention.

PALACE CLO. CO.

For the past three months our Spring and Summer Stock has been arriving daily. Now we find a large and well selected stock of Clothing Gents' Furnishing apparent. We have but one alternative—TO SELL, SELL, TO SELL. No matter what price, we must sell the Goods.

MEN'S SUITS,

\$3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.00 and up.

YOUTHS' SUITS,

\$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75 and up.

BOYS' SUITS,

90c, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and up.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Men's Fancy Shirts, with detachable Collars, in all shades and patterns, all sizes, only 70c each.

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS, large assort., with Collar attached, only 65c each.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, 40c and up.

MEN'S 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS, all sizes, only 7c.

JOB LOT NECKTIES, reg. 25c. goods, only 10c each.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' FANCY SHIRTS, only 50c.

If you are wanting the latest style of English and American Hats or Caps, at the lowest prices, you would do well to call and examine our goods and hear our prices before going elsewhere. Return our assortment the largest, varieties the greatest, qualities the most reliable. Prices beyond competition reach.

FOR ORDER. Men's Suits \$7, \$8, \$10, and up. Men's Overcoats \$8, \$8, and up. Men's Pants \$2, \$2.50 and up. Suits a Specialty. Satisfaction Given or Money Refunded. Main Street, - - Antigonish