THE CASKET.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MAY 28

A few weeks ago the world smiled at the superstitious folly of Spaniards in getting up long processions; singing litanies and carrying candles in honor of Saint Isidore, the Patron Saint of Agriculture, in order that the saint should intercede with God to send rain. Strange to say services in honor of St. Isidore were quite recently performed by French Canadians in Quebec in order that prosperity should attend farming operations this season. This heathenish superstition ought not to be heard of in a Christian country. If it is disgraceful to Spain it is more disgraceful to Canada.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

"If heaven shall be shut up, and there shall be no rain because of their sins, and they praying in this place shall do penance to thy name, . . . then hear thou them in heaven, and give rain upon thy land which thou hast given to thy people in possession"—3 Kings, 8, 35, 36. "Elias was a man passible like unto us, and he prayed fervently that it might not rain upon the earth, and it rained not for three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit."—James, 5, 17, 18.

Glancing hurriedly over the first page of *The Catholic Columbian*, of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, our eye was caught by the name "Edward McSweeny" signed to a contribution. As everything from the pen of the able and virile Professor of the famous Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, is worth reading even if you don't happen to agree with all the tersely-expressed views of the writer, we gladly paused to peruse. Judge of our surprise to find, under the sub-head, "Concerning Newspapers Again," the following, which we reproduce on account of the reason we mentioned a few weeks ago:

"I don't read so many now. When one has been doing it for forty years or so, the straw-threshing becomes tiresome. There are two foreign Catholic journals of my acquaintance, that I consider superior: The London *Tablet*, and the Antigonish Casket. That is English, this is Nova Scotian. That has English writers, this Gaelic-Americans. That costs six dollars and a half a year; this one dollar.

"But almost every line in each shows that it was written either for God or for money. There is no indirectness, no scissor-work, no copying; but live, fresh, up-to-date, assertive, Catholic truth.

"The storms that rage around the British Islands seem to purify and season with their vigorous salt-sprays the columns of *The Tablet*.

"The pure, healthy winds of the Gulf of St. Lawrence build up the strong, clear, aggressive sentences of The Casket. Each of these papers is prepared by competent writers for readers of the highest grade of intelligence, and the most robust Faith.

"This is what distinguishes them."

We cannot but feel deeply grateful to the Rev. Dr. McSweeny for his too flattering words of commendation. "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed." It is almost as high a compliment as the abuse we receive from the Iscariot who grinds out a weekly grist of boiler-plate and blackguardism at Ottawa. As for the compliment paid by Dr. McSweeny to The Casket's readers, it is well deserved: we have "readers of the highest grade of intelligence, and the most robust Faith."

The English Education Bill passed its second reading in the Commons by the overwhelming majority of 267. The vote stood 423 to 156. The significance of this vote, in view of the principle on which the proposed legislation rests, it would be difficult to overrate. It means that the Parliament of England has unreservedly committed itself to the principle of definite religious teaching in State-aided schools; or as the Catholic Bishops put it in their comment on the Bill, "the principle that Christian parents possess an indefeasible natural right to have their children taught catechetically by approved teachers the definite doctrines of Christian faith and morals." The legislators of Great Britain take a broad and enlightened view of the rights of conscience. "The Roman Catholics and a very large part of the members of the Church of England," said Sir John Gorst in the course of his speech introducing the Bill, "make it a point of conscience that their children shall be educated by teachers of their own denomination, and it would be impossible to force these children out of their own schools and into Board schools without being guilty of a piece of religious intolerance which the people of England in these enlightened days could never consent to." The Government and people of Manitoba have been guilty of something much worse than that which the English statesman characterizes as "a peace of religious intolerance." They have abolished Catholic schools, confiscated Catholic school property, and used all means in their power short of downright coercion to drive Catholic children into Protestant schools. All this they have done in defiance of constitutional rights and in the teeth of solemn pledges to the contrary. And yet thousands of Canadians to-day, who are wont to wax eloquent on occasion in expatiating on the British sense of justice and British love of fair-play, work themselves into a perfect frenzy if Federal interference with Manitoba is as much as hinted at.

The official acts and utterances of the prelates of the Church are not legitimate subjects of criticism by the press. For these they are answerable only to their superiors in the hierarchy of the Church. It is otherwise, however, when one of their number speaks as a private citizen on a question of the day. In that case the views expressed may with perfect propriety be criticised, always, of course, with the respect which is due to the exalted position of the person from whom they emanate. Such is the case with the opinions recently expressed by Archbishop Ireland regarding the much-discussed question of international arbitration. The distinguished North-western prelate, whom the witty Archbishop of Philadelphia, we believe, playfully dubbed "the consecrated blizzard," is, it seems, an ardent admirer of the soldier's trade. He deprecates continued peace, as tending, in his opinion, to weaken patriotism. One would almost fancy sometimes, from the words of the Archbishop of St. Paul, both within and without the pulpit, that he held patriotism to be one of the theological virtues, and that he believed the best seats in heaven were to be specially reserved for the citizens of the United States. However this may be, it is somewhat strange, in view of what is known of the mind of the Church and of the Holy Father regarding peace and war, that the prelate who is held up by his admirers as the especial representative in America of the views of Pope Leo, should be found practically assuring us that his Holiness is astray on this point, and that the Herald Angels made a mistake in the message which they bore to the world on the night when the Prince of Peace was born. There was evidently quite as much truth as humor in that other sally of Archbishop Ryan's when he spoke recently of the St. Paul prelate as being a great admirer of Leo XIII. whenever the latter agreed with him.

For the next four weeks this country will be in the throes of a general election campaign. Within a very short time the excitement of the contest will have reached fever-heat. While The Casket, on account of a question of Catholic rights which is, most unfortunately and in spite of our earnest pleading, involved in the contest, cannot occupy the position of strict neutrality which it would wish to maintain, it can nevertheless warn its readers, as it is in duty bound to do, against the moral evils that usually, in fact invariably, accompany such contests. These political battles, there is much reason to fear, are the occasion of many and serious sins. There are people who on ordinary occasions would not do anything very wrong, but who, strange to say, act in an election campaign as if the moral law were for the time suspended. They are to be found on both sides. We take this opportunity of warning all that not a single iota of the moral law is held in abeyance during election times: every precept of it is as binding then as it ever is. Calumny and detraction are as heinous in the sight of God at that as at any other time. Lying lips do not cease to be an abomination to the Lord because an election is in progress. Neither does drunkenness lose one particle of its turpitude at such times. Let party workers on both sides remember these things.

* * *

There is one sin peculiar to such occasions, against which it is specially necessary to warn the people — to wit, the buying and selling of votes. It is a serious offence in the eyes of the civil law and a grave sin in the moral order. It is an outrage against the law of nature for a man to sell the power which was placed in his hands for the public good. Let all persons, therefore, avoid this most heinous sin in all its forms, and denounce the scoundrels on either side who go about tempting or encouraging men to sell their votes.

We in Canada take a lively, if not very sympathetic, interest in "Major" William McKinley, who is best known to most of us as the reputed father of a Tariff Bill by which our neighbors to the south essayed for a time, as it would appear to us, to cut off their nose with the laudable object of spiting their face. The Major is now working very hard for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and is employing some very disreputable means to that end. One of these consists in keeping his mouth shut very tightly—or, in the now classical Canadian phrase, keeping within the lines of Torres Vedras. The silver question bids fair to be the great issue in the coming contest; but as to where he stands upon it the ex-Governor of Ohio preserves a silence that the Sphinx might envy. He sends emissaries to the West to tell one story, and others to the East to contradict it.

* * *

His experience with the A. P. A. has been a bewildering one. He somehow, at the commencement of his "boom," got the reputation of being hostile to it, and he was denounced by the "Executive Committee of the Advisory Board" of that most illustrious order. Then either McKinley got afraid of the A. P. A. or the latter got afraid of McKinley, and at a meeting of the "Supreme Council" in Washington two weeks ago the matter was re-opened and a committee was sent to interview the Ohio Sphinx. They came back and said that they had seen McKinley and that he had heartily endorsed all the principles of the order before they were half done telling him what they were; and so the interdict was removed. Next McKinley was reported to have said that he had never seen the committee; and which of these very truthful authorities to believe is the puzzle. One thing seems clear — that McKinley would like to be on both sides of this question as on every other.

The following editorial paragraph from Father Lambert's paper, the *New York Freeman's Journal*, has gone the rounds somewhat widely since it appeared on the 9th May.

"The late Bishop of Buffalo was born in Canada. It is now stated that the three priests whose names have been sent to Rome—Dr. Quigley, Father Cannon and Vicar-General Lanigan—were born in Canada. Vicar-General Swift of Albany is also a Canadian by birth. If this is the way the Canadians are going to invade us, let them come on. The more the better. It is time for Canada to make some sort of reparation for emptying her Orange and A. P. A. riffraff on our shores. Let her send a few more like the gentlemen above named and we will be inclined to believe that there is a good deal of good material beyond our northern border. Any one who has travelled in Canada needs not this assurance, for he will have discovered that there is not on this continent a finer body of ecclesiastics than the Canadian. This is all the more to their credit, considering the adverse circumstance that they have not had the advantage of living under the enlightening and progressive influence of the Stars and Stripes. That, however, is their misfortune rather than their fault. It will all be remedied when Uncle Sam carries the border line up to Baffin's Bay."

We accept this in the same spirit of good humor in which it is offered. No surgical operation is required to get a joke into the head of the average Kanuck; and "the advantage of living under the enlightening and progressive influence of the Stars and Stripes" is certainly a very good joke. We are exasperatingly unprogressive here, it is true. We had something very like a lynching a few weeks ago, and we proved so unappreciative of that evidence of "progress" that—would our centemporaries in the more "enlightened" land believe it?—we actually sent the perpetrators to the penitentiary! And as for A.P.A.-ism—of which our Catholic contemporaries to the south *will* credit us with their whole supply—it is of some significance that we have had a Catholic Premier, and that there are in the present Cabinet six Catholics, and every mother's son of them an "Ultramontane." We believe there have been two Catholic Cabinet Ministers in the whole history of the United States. Somehow our A. P. A.-ists find the country to the south more congenial. That probably accounts for the large number we send there.

Commenting upon the present phase of the Manitoba school question *The Ave Maria* in its current issue says:

"The best guarantee Canadian Catholics can have that the Conservatives are thoroughly determined to relieve the disabilities of the Manitoba minority is furnished by the presence in the new Cabinet of Senator Angers of Quebec, whose course on this vexed question has elicited the encomiums of all truly Catholic French-Canadians. With Mr. Angers are also associated such sterling ultramontanes as Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Desjardins, and Ross. Sir Charles Tupper has issued a strong electoral manifesto, and we shall be more than surprised if his party does not return to power with an increased majority. The Liberals introduced the Manitoba question into the arena of politics, but they are likely to regret their action before the close of the current half-year."

Most well-informed Catholics know what the standing of *The Ave Maria* is—that it is probably the foremost Catholic family magazine in the English language. This, however, will probably not save it from the charge of being a "vile, unprincipled Tory rag," as The Casket has, by certain Catholics who appear to hold their religion at the price of Esau's birthright, been accused of being. Reasonable Catholics in Canada, however, if there be any such who still think it strange that non-partisan Catholic papers in the Dominion should lend their aid to the Government in the present crisis, will see in this utterance of a high-class periodical entirely external to Canada and Canadian party affairs a justification of their home Catholic papers. And the attitude of *The Ave Maria*, and of the Boston *Republic*, which we quoted last week, is that of *every Catholic paper outside of Canada that has spoken on the subject.*

* * *

Our Notre Dame contemporary is quite right in saying that Mr. Angers' presence in the Cabinet is the best guarantee of the Government's good faith in this matter. It is very easy to say: Oh, Sir Charles Tupper is simply fooling the Catholics; and it might be easy to make some people believe this. But it is not so easy to make people believe that Senator Angers—the man who threw up a Cabinet position because he thought the late Government was not pressing the Remedial Bill with sufficient celerity—is trying to fool the Catholics of Canada. Mr. Angers' action in July last may or may not have been well advised; but it at least puts his sincerity as a champion of the rights of the Manitoba minority beyond all question. And it is to be remembered that his Quebec colleagues in the present Ministry were chosen by himself.

Rev. Dr. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School of America, is to preach at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, next Sunday. He will doubtless take occasion, as he did when in Montreal a few months ago, to set forth the advantages of the Summer School, which is within easy reach of that city.

New York Letter.

Question No. II.—Continued.

Protestants may be, as by their principles they ought to be, ever ready to investigate, to examine original sources of information, to refuse to take anything for granted even if it does happen to agree with their prejudices. But do all their co-religionists who write for them assume that their writings will be subjected to such searching criticism? In other words, do they all assume that it is hard to fool their readers? My observation forces me to the conclusion that many of them do not. Some months ago I read in a Protestant religious paper a lengthy communication in the course of which the writer introduced a few sentences purporting to have been taken word for word from an address delivered by a priest to a Catholic audience. In this quotation Catholics were spoken of as Romanists, not ironically, but as if that were the word by which they usually referred to themselves. The article was published without comment, though the one word *Romanists* ought to have convicted the office boy, and the youngest "devil" in the composing room, that there was something wrong with the alleged quotation. Our expert liar must keep this case in mind when he is trying to fool Catholic editors; but as Catholics do not apply insulting epithets to Protestant denominations, I am again at a loss for the framework of a similar yarn.

I have lately been reading a book whose title page is as follows: — "Our Country, Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States. New York. With an Introduction by Prof. Austin Phelps, D. D. Revised Edition Based on the Census of 1890. One Hundred and fifty eighth Thousand." As may be guessed from the title, there is a division of the book devoted to the perils supposed to be threatening the United States; and prominent among the "perils" is "Romanism." In the "Preface to the revised edition" the author says: — "The first edition appeared early in 1886, and most of the book was written a year earlier. . . . Our Roman Catholic friends have objected, and *quite justly*, that the Pope's utterances were not quoted literally. That no injustice might be done, it was my intention in the first edition to take all statements of Roman Catholic teaching or policy from Roman Catholics themselves, but as I then had no access to original sources of information, I was obliged to take quotations second-hand from Protestant writers. Six years ago there was very little agitation of the Roman Catholic question and reliable information was then much more difficult to obtain. The utterances of the Pope quoted were taken from 'Fate of Republics,' in which the propositions of the 'Syllabus of Errors,' issued by Pius IX., December 8, 1864, were put in positive instead of negative form, which does to some extent change their force and perhaps their meaning. Although I had then no reason to doubt the literalness of the quotations, I made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to obtain the Latin original by which to verify them. No Roman Catholic, however, will have occasion to criticise the revision in any such ground." On page 78 I read, in an encyclical letter of November 7, 1885, Leo XIII. is reported by cable to the *New York Herald*, as said, etc." Though at first sight this seems in consistent with the sentence last above quoted, it is only apparently so; for the quotation which follows may be all right, and may therefore be an utterance of the Pope "quoted literally;" but unless the mails took six years to cross the Atlantic, why not save space by omitting the reference to the *Herald*? His "efforts to obtain the Latin original" would tempt one to ask, Why this overweening desire for the whole hog or none? Was there no middle course between getting the Latin original and taking quotations "second-hand from Protestant writers." Incorroborated it seems, except perhaps, by other Protestant writers. One can hardly help wondering where those Protestant writers got *their* authentic documents, and coming to the conclusion that Dr. Strong's method of writing a book bears a resemblance to Barney O'Reirdan's system of navigation, which was summed up in the one sentence, "Follow the ship that's going to the same place." Of course one would not do to "beard the lion in his den," and seek the necessary information in the library of some Catholic priest or bishop. The lion would turn fox, and impose on the artless Dr. Strong with carefully worded sophisms. But surely English translations of some of "the Pope's utterances" were in Catholic book stores whose proprietors would sell one or more copies, in blissful ignorance of the fact that they were wanted by a Protestant minister for purposes of criticism. These reflections, together with the words "quite justly," which I have italicized in the paragraph quoted above, make it pretty clear that the first edition was, to say the least, made up somewhat hurriedly. Well, for a country that we ten years ago, in such imminent d "Romanism" that a chapter had to be published correct infor- appear- I n glarl page b "In a Schoup colleges Cardinal "The civi. science o able to the C.

Bha Mi Feasgar Anamoch.

[Rinneadh an t-orain so le Iasgair ann an Eilean Priseas Iomhair a bha toras air cuan ri sitig ghaoil. Tha e mar gum bithidh e eadar e-fhein agus am bas. Fhuair sinn an t-orain bho sheanabhean uasail a tha comhnuidh 'san nabachd.]

Bha mi feasgar anamoch air fairge 's mi ghaoith eirig,
Co thaireig m'a sheanachas teth seann-chleasa dha'n alsow an t-seng,
Labhair e gu dana mar fath' otran nile gu leir,
Fhreagair mis' e 'n taghilig fhir stathaich gu de do ogrul.

Labhair e gu h-astach 'san doigh a thuiltich e fhein,
"Shiubhail mi gach seobhit 'n gach oh bho'n tha-so an de,
'Nis bho'n fhuair mi comhla sibh seobhilh n'ur soilleacach fhein,
Cha'n fhaic sibh do shoisa tl'r bas gus coisich sibh feur."

Cha b'e sin bu cheir dhut bhi deonach ar toirt gu feill,
An toiseach ar toisich 's ar n-oig' againn air a reir,
Their leat gach droch olach rinn rogaireachd chur an geill,
Hasard agus Reggr co's eolich' orr' na tha fhein.

Na labhair cho dana, cha straiceil 's tu asad fhein,
An toiseach de bhata cho ard's gun togadh tu breid,
A lughad oigear stabheil a thalaidh mise fo'm sgeith,
'S a dh'aindeoin de chairdean gun dail bidh' bus 'air an treud.

'Sann agad cha'n t-aodan fhir chaol nach do bheannaich Brian,
Do cholluan mar fhaoigneig n'ad aonaran 's tu gun bhladh,
Do chama chasan caola mar chaoran an deigh an sniomh,
Dail agad gun geill iad, fir ghleusda dhut 's iad gun ghiomh.

Nuair dh' fheagail a creuchdan 'sa leum a chuisle fo 'raing,
Bha'n calptein na eigtan 's e 'g cigheach ris na bha ann,
Gach fear as a leine 's e 'geiridh gun ad ma cheann,
Mar aille' mi na breagan cha b'eibhinn leam a bhi ann.

Gun d'thuirt Mac-an-t-shaoir rium, "gur faoin a bharail dhuibh fhein,
Dail agabh ri taomadh 'san caochan a ruith cho reidh,
Mar gabh sibh go aon-tralgh dhe'n t-saoghail gun d'thoir sibh geill,
Gu faigh a fear caol ud gach aon ni mar's math leis fhein."

An colmhicbe buadhar bha shuas ma mheadhon a cleibh,
A chumadh i 'n-uachdar cho cruaidh 's gun tigeadh an gaile,
Bha ise gun ghluasad 's gun luaibh againn air a bhi reidh,
Bha esan air fuaradh 's e buanaachd oirnne leis fhein.

Sin nuair dh' fhalbh am meirleach mo lamh-sa nach b'ann le dheoin,
Thug e 'cheann fo'n t-saile's gach asaig aige na 'dhorn,
Bhuail e i gu laidir fo 'h-eirlinn gun sgoilte bord,
Tharruinn e no tairnean bha Jacob a cur le ord.

Leig sinn ruith eo traigh dhi, do chach rinn sinn uile spors,
Gach fear mar a' tharadh 'sa hand spike aige na 'dhorn,
Sin nuair ghabh e nair 's e graitinn nach d'rinn e choir,
Thug e Nota-of-hand dhuinn gu brach nach d'thig e 'nar coir.

Sin nuair dh' fhalbh am meirleach, mo lamh-sa nach b'ann le dheoin,
Gun cheangail e mhalleid 's bu shraicell e dol fo 'sheol,
Bha im lante 's calso is buntat' 's aran is feoil,
Faodaidh e bhi straicell g'aon aite gu suidhich e bord.

Thug e bhuam-sa 'n cota do 'n chlo cho math 'sa bha's tir,
'S peiteag do'n drogaid cho boldheach 'sa chaidh ma'm dhruim,
Bha airgiod na 'poca gus ol nuair thogairean fhein,
Cha dh' fhaigheadh e m'orduigh 's bu sporsail e'dol go cill.

Farm Notes.

Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh University, says: "A horse doing very hard work and receiving a full daily allowance of oats is much better for about two ounces of linseed oil added to his food. This makes just about a wineglass full. The animals get extremely fond of it, relish their food, and thrive in consequence."

We have referred to the matter of furnishing salt for fowls in these columns once or twice, says *Farm and Fireside*, and expressed our belief that the moderate use of this condiment is beneficial. Now we find that by experiment in the New York Experiment Station it has been demonstrated that the use of salt at the rate of one ounce to ten hens each day is beneficial, and at the trials the hens that were fed salt produced more eggs than those that were fed without salting their feed. It has been our practice to salt all soft feed given to our poultry, at about the rate food for human use is salted. This, we believe, is about the proper condition in which to give it, and that benefit will result we are confident.

The home garden well deserves the first attention. It is more to the owner, whatever he may be, than one-half the living. And if well arranged, provided for, and attended to, it will be so through the whole year. It should be made to provide all the vegetables and fruits needed for consumption in a fresh condition, and, as well, a full supply, canned or otherwise preserved, for winter use, and in arranging for the sowing and planting of it all this is to be thought of and prepared for.

It will be found an economy if even the seeded brush for the peas can be procured at home, and has not to be begged or purchased from neighbors, to procure the three-inch mesh wire fencing in the right lengths to fit the garden. The disposal of the waste brush at the end of the season, as well as the setting of the new for each crop, will cost more in time than the practically indestructible galvanized wire, which is set to stakes and tied with a soft wire or a tarred string in far less time than the disagreeable brush is collected.

How to Clean the Cellar.

The following are directions for the part the cellar requires during the spring house cleaning.

If a few potatoes are left, sprout them, and lay in a clean basket or box; then fall upon all other valetudinarian vegetables that skulk in corners and behind boxes and barrels, and give them decent sepulture in the ash receptacle. Then sweep down the cobwebs; and brush out the bins, and spare not the empty barrels and boxes. Sweep up the dirt, and do not neglect to discard all useless and rusty coffee mills.

Boxes and barrels that are not needed can be chopped up and added to the kindling pile; pork barrels can be emptied and scalded; butter tubs scraped and washed. Brush off the swing shelves; wash out the cupboards where the canned fruit is kept, and scrub the cellar stairs. Then, with a bucket of lime and an old broom, if you have no brush, give walls and ceilings a thorough coat of whitewash. That will sweeten the air and bring cleansing in its wake. This being satisfactorily accomplished a half peck of unslacked lime should be placed in at open box to absorb the moisture from the atmosphere. —*Exchange.*

The Smut of Oats.

The following summary is taken from Bulletin 64 of the Ohio Experimental Station:

"Smut in oats, a disease long known and generally regarded as unimportant, really causes large losses among growers. The amount of smut varies. It formed about 20 per cent. of the whole at the station in 1895, and 6 per cent. appears to be a conservative estimate of the smut in the State. The losses caused by smut, therefore amount to $480,000 annually in Ohio, and more than $18,000,000 per year for the United States.

"Oat smut is due to a parasitic fungus, *Ustilago avenæ*, or its variety *levis*, whose spores adhere to the seed grain and germinate with the seed; the mycliam enters within the seedling, finally reaches the grain-bearing parts, and destroys them.

"The smut is prevented by the destruction of all these attached spores, which is possible by seed treatment, without injury to the grain.

"Immersing the seed oats for fifteen minutes in hot water, at a temperature of 133 degrees F., not only destroys the smut, but increases the yield beyond mere smut prevention.

"Soaking the seed for twenty-four hours in a 5-4 per cent. solution of potassium sulphide, made by dissolving 1 1-2 pounds of the salt in 25 gallons of water, is equally efficient in smut prevention.

"The net increase in yield beyond smut prevention appears sufficient to defray cost of seed treatment."

Mixed Grains for Forage and Soiling.

Various mixtures of grain may be sowed to provide forage. But there usually exists a greater necessity for them for soiling uses in our country, where we are more blessed with more moisture than some other countries. Various mixtures have been tried of the small grains for soiling uses, but it is doubtful if anything has been found superior to a mixture of peas and oats sown together. These two plants seem to agree well when thus sown. They also make an excellent food. When put in on good land they will produce ten tons of green fodder per acre, rich, palatable, and health-giving. It is very questionable if we can find any soiling food better adapted for dairy cows at the season of the year when such foods are wanted.

But it should be remembered that no cast iron rules should be laid down to determine the quantities of seed that should be sowed per acre. That should be decided very largely by the soil. Sometimes it may be wise to have the oats in excess; oftener it will be wise to have the peas in excess. And sometimes it may be the proper thing to have equal quantities of the seed of each sown. The richer the land the larger relatively should be the quantity of peas, and the poorer the land the larger relatively should be the quantity of oats. This is owing to the fact that oats, because of their stooling power, are very apt to overshadow the peas on rich land, whereas this power diminishes with the diminishing poverty of the land. Sometimes it may be wise to put in the peas and oats in the proportion of two of oats to one of peas, but oftener it will be found advantageous to sow in the proportions of two of peas to one of oats. And for many soils it will be well to sow them in equal parts, and at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre.

The food makes a good sheep pasture. The sheep may be turned on when the peas and oats are six inches high. If eaten down quickly, these plants will grow up again. After they are eaten down the second time, a crop of rape may be sown on the same soil. But, to get all this, the first crop would have to be sown quite early. And care should be taken to remove the sheep in time of wet, for then they would spoil the crop and poach the land and they would also break the rape down much more easily.—*Farming.*

Humorous.

She—"I see the silver Senator can't keep quiet."

He—"No, he's bound to get his ore in."

"Do you take fuel in exchange for subscriptions?" asked the caller at the country newspaper office. "What have you got—a poem."

She—"Why did Mrs. Enpec contest her husband's will?"

He—"Force of habit, I suppose. She always did when he was living."

"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours?" "Precisely; it is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive?" "Yes, sir; but his hair is all gone."

Little Dick—Paps, didn't you tell mamma we must economize?

Papa—I did, my son.

Little Dick—Well, I was thinkin' that mebbe, if you'd get me a bicycle, I would not wear out so many shoes.

Cholly Chumleigh—If I could find a woman exactly like myself in every respect I might marry her.

Miss Coldeal—How good of you! That would be a kindness of which no other man in the world, perhaps, could be capable.

"Are you a chess player?" asked the landlord of a prospective tenant. "I much prefer to have my houses occupied by chess players."

"No I am not a chess player, and I can't account for such a singular preference."

"It is simple enough. Chess players move so seldom, and only after great deliberation."

Judge Coffey, who used to be locally famous in San Francisco, has fiery red hair. Once upon a time ex-Judge Bowers was arguing a law point before Judge Coffey. "I see around me," he remarked, "many gray-haired lawyers, whose opinions I have no doubt agree with those I have just expressed to your Honor—men whose snowy locks testify to—" At this juncture Judge Coffey leaned over his desk and in his mildest tones interrupted: "I have no doubt you are right, Judge, and your deference to gray-haired men is very appropriate, but I'd like to remind you there is a red-headed man, whose opinion is of most importance in this case."

STAMPS We pay highest prices for old postage stamps used before 1870. From $1 to $100 paid for single extra rare specimens. Remittance first mail after receipt of Stamps. A. F. HAUSMANS & CO., 19 Leader Lane, Toronto, Canada.

TAILORING.

I BEG LEAVE to announce to our many Customers, and the Public generally that I have engaged

Mr. Duncan J. Grant,

CUTTER,

Who is well and favorably known as a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

Having on hand a Large and Carefully Selected Stock of

Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds, Worsteds and Overcoatings

I am prepared to give our Customers better Satisfaction not only in Promptness and in Fit, but also in Price than I have heretofore been in a position to do.

Thomas Somers.

Antigonish, April 22, '96.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

WE ARE now offering our entire stock of

STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, TOYS, DOLLS, and FANCY GOODS,

At Great Reductions for Cash, as we intend making a change in our business at once.

I. R. MacILREITH & Co.

Some Sudden Deaths

SPRING WEATHER CHANGES ARE THE CAUSE.

Old People the Greatest sufferers—Present danger by the use of Scott's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of Spring Medicines.

LaGrippe, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism and heart disease in the spring get in their deadly work When the system is not cleaned out and prepared beforehand for coming climatic changes disease in some form or other—sudden and fatal or lingering and certain—is almost sure to follow.

One dollar will buy a bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla; one bottle is a sure guarantee against the diseases of spring; every reliable dealer keeps this king of blood purifiers; ask for it; don't take anything else. If you can not get it in your own neighborhood write to the manufacturers, Edmanson Bates & Co., 45 Lombard Street, Toronto.

IF YOU DOUBT the efficacy of Scott's Sarsaparilla as one of the following before purchasing it:

J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St., Pictou; Miss M. J. Gould, Lloydtown, Ont.; Jas. Gibson, merchant, Fullerton, Ont.; Wm. Tennyson, Zephyr, Ont.; Geo. Dewhurst, Petrolea, Ont.; W. S. Brooks, druggist, Lloydtown, Ont.; Joseph Dunsford, Petrolea, Ont.; Miss Hattie Dunsford, Crawford St., Toronto; J. M. Dunsmuir, merchant, Zephyr, or Wm. Cornish, Zephyr. Over 5000 other names on application.

Old people, and young and middle-aged as well, should fortify themselves for spring by enriching the blood and purifying the system. There is only one palatable and reliable medicine for this purpose and that is

Scott's Sarsaparilla

TRY Scott's skin Soap.

Frost & Wood Implements Still Lead.

HAVING secured the agency from the old reliable Implement firm of Frost & Wood for this section of country, I am now in a position to furnish their celebrated

Plows and Harrows

to intending purchasers, at very reasonable prices. Their Plows are made of first-class material throughout, all have soft centre steel mouldboard, steel beam, coulter, and landside. They take the lead every where. Their well-known U. T. K. Spring Tooth Harrows are acknowledged by all to be the best on the market. Frame being made of angle steel and first quality wood cross bars, securing great strength and durability. Teeth are fastened to wood bars by best clip made, touching tooth only at its two ends, thus avoiding any loosening of nuts or teeth. They are made in two sizes, 16 teeth and 17 teeth, 1 1-4 inches wide. They also have them with steel channel bars, making their All-Steel Harrow second to none. Goods all warranted. Repairs for all their Implements constantly on hand. Call and see samples.

DAVID SOMERS, - Agent.
MAIN STREET,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

PAINE'S GLASS
CHAMPIONSHIP & Co.
Agents, - - France.
Castle & Son,
20 University St., Montreal.

Flower Seeds

For 50c. we will send 60c. worth.
For $1.00 we will send $1.20 worth.
For 2.00 we will send 2.50 worth.
For 3.00 we will send 3.75 worth.
For 4.00 we will send 5.00 worth.

Your own selection. Send for Catalogue.

These Seeds are Fresh and Good.

G. A. STERNS
Apothecaries Hall,
7 and 9 George St.
HALIFAX, N. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber for the purchase of two lots of land situated on each side of the Extension of Church street, about half a mile from Antigonish town, one lot containing 14 acres, other lot containing 9 3-4 acres more or less. The lowest or any tender not necessarily taken.

STEPHEN McDONALD.

Antigonish, April 6, 1896.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILW'Y

1895-Winter Arrangement-1895

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 9th September, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE MULGRAVE
For Antigonish, Stellarton, Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, . . 9 20

WILL ARRIVE AT MULGRAVE
From Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Stellarton and Antigonish, . 15 15

WILL LEAVE ANTIGONISH
For Stellarton, Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, . . . 10 56
For Mulgrave, Sydney and North Sydney, 13 35

WILL ARRIVE AT ANTIGONISH
From North Sydney, Sydney and Mulgrave, 10 56
From Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Stellarton, . . . 13 55

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton, N., June 20th, 189

CANADA ATLANTIC
—AND—
PLANT SS. LINE.

Shortest Direct Route to **BOSTON**

AND ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Commencing May 6th, the well-known Steamer HALIFAX, leaves Plant Wharf, Halifax, every Saturday at 10 A.M. (Passengers by this connection) Returning leaves North Side Union Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday noon.

(No Wednesday sailings during month of May.)

Bi-Weekly Sailings Commencing June 1st.

Steamers Olivette and Halifax leave Plant Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday at 3 A.M., and Saturday at 10 A.M. From Boston, Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon.

Charlottetown and Hawkesbury Service.

Commencing May 15th. Steamer Halifax leaves Charlottetown Fridays, 1 P.M.; Hawkesbury Fridays, 9 P.M., and Halifax, Saturdays at 10 A.M. Passengers land in Boston Monday morning.

Buy Tickets and check baggage through to all Stations on INTERCOLONIAL Railway. Tickets include, without extra charge, use of LUXURIOUS CABIN BERTHS to be had on these Steamers.

The CHEAPEST Route. No changes of cars.

For folders, rates, and further information write or apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent for Canada,
Plant Wharf, Halifax.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y of New York. . .

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

STATEMENT
For Year Ending Dec. 31, 1895

Assets, - - - $221,213,731 39
Liabilities, - - - 194,347,357 97
Surplus, - - - $26,866,563 42

Total Income. - $48,597,439 81
This is about $10,000,000 more than the annual revenue of the Dominion of Canada.

Total paid Policy-Holders in 1895, $23,126,728 44

Insurance and Annuities in force. $899,074,453 00

Net Gain in 1895, $61,647,645 79

NOTE.—Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

Paid to Policy-Holders since Organization, $411,567,625 23

Robert A. Granniss, Vice-President.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice President.
FREDERICK CROMWELL, Treasurer.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

J. A. JOHNSON,
General Agent,
HALIFAX, N. S.

W. R. McKenzie
MANUFACTURER OF
GRANITE, MARBLE, and FREESTONE

Monuments, Headstones and Tablets,

First-class Work. Prices Right.

REAR of TOWN OFFICE
MAIN STREET.
ANTIGONISH.

DORANT & CO.
CASH EGG MARKET.
WANTED. . . . .
5,000 SHEEP, LAMB and CALF SKINS.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE.

Cardinal Gibbons on Truth.

Cardinal Gibbons in a recent sermon said:

"There are certain natural virtues which we are called upon to practise every day, both as Christians and as citizens, in our relations with our fellow-beings. Among those virtues I shall single out one because it is a leading and fundamental virtue and has a dominant influence over all the others. I refer to the virtue of truth.

"The highest compliment that can be bestowed on a man is to say he is a man of his word, and the greatest reproach that can be cast on an individual is to say that he has no regard for the virtue of veracity. Truth is the golden coin with God's image stamped upon it that circulates among men of all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues. Its standard of value never changes.

"Truth has such a face and such a mien as to be loved needs only to be seen.

"Like all valuable commodities, truth is often counterfeited. If it is a crime to counterfeit money, it is a greater crime to adulterate virtue. The more precious the article coin, the more criminal and dangerous is the spurious imitation, and as experience is more valuable than specie, its base counterfeit is more iniquitous and detestable.

"As truth is the medium of social and commercial intercourse, so high is the value of the shattered society sets upon it that for its own protection it metes out the severest punishment to any one who violates truth in business transactions. If it is a sin to prevaricate in business transactions, how much more grevious is the offence to lie in religious matters? Ananias and Sapphira were suddenly struck dead at the apostle's feet because they had made a false return of the value of their farm. This transgression did not consist in giving the apostle only a part of the price of the land they sold, but they sinned by telling a deliberate lie about it.

"The virtue of veracity is so indespensable an element in the composition of a Christian gentleman that neither splendid gifts, nor engaging manners, nor benevolence of disposition, nor self-denial, nor all of these qualities combined, nor the practice of religious exercises can atone for its absence. They all become vitiated, they lose their savor, if the salt of truth and sincerity is wanting."

Kentucky Lawlessness.

While crossing the State, says a writer in *The Catholic Columbian*, referring to Kansas, I fell into conversation with a legal lawyer and our chat finally drifted into the subject of the lawlessness of portions of his State. He pointed out an editorial in one of the papers we had been reading, which, among other things, stated that Revenue officers were greatly responsible for the bad name of Eastern Kentucky, and further added that "All Kentuckians who love their State grow indignant at the undeserved reputation she bears in other sections of the country; but it is a fact that lowland Kentuckians are prone to comment on the lawlessness of the Kentucky mountaineers as outsiders are in the habit of regarding all Kentuckians as desperadoes." He conceded that portions of his State were, as he put it, devilized instead of civilized, but this was confined to the mountain regions. He told me of a feud trial in Leslie County in a part of the State where the places have such names as Cut Skin, Coon Creek, Yellow Dog, Poor Fork, etc. A young man killed his uncle and he and his father were indicted. The trial of the young man attracted all the mountain people to Hyden, the county seat, a hamlet of a hundred or so population. The lad's relatives came armed to the teeth to intimidate the witnesses. The Judge, who is a brave man, ordered the Sheriff to admit none but those to the Court room an I that they should be searched and their weapons taken from them and duly checked. The officers during the trial sat behind a veritable arsenal. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to prison for life. As the jury feared a continuance of the strain and threats in bloodshed, he postponed the trial of the father, who was released on bond. The old man had to go back to his mountain home, but the friends of the dead man had sworn to kill him. To protect himself on his way home, he carried the novel idea of taking his six-months baby along and if he was attacked to hold the child in front of him. This saved his life, but, added my friend, who is in Eastern Kentucky. I then called his attention to two items in the papers, one relating to the fact that near Louisville, not more than a 100 miles south of Cincinnati, the dead body of the third victim in the murder case had been found, officers having been recently served in such a way; the other item was to the effect that the Council of the town of Bloomfield, Bourbon Co., not far from Louisville, in the vicinity of the State Capital, about 100 miles east of Louisville, proposed to pass an ordinance to prohibit the ringing of church bells. The citizens

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

law, the courts will be appealed to on the ground that the majority of the citizens don't go to church and are annoyed by the clanging of the bells. My acquaintance, in answer to this, repeated his former words: "Yes, part of our State is still *devilized* instead of *civilized*."

The Calendar.

MAY-JUNE.

DATE.	FEAST.
29 Friday.	Of the Octave.
30 Saturd.	" " " (Ember Fast).
31 Sunday.	The Most Holy Trinity.
1 Mond.	S. Eleutherius, P. M.
2 Tuesd.	S. Eguenius, P. C.
3 Wednes.	S. Mary Magdelen de Pizzi, V.
4 Thurs.	Corpus Christi.

S. Simeon Stylites.

One winter's day, about the year 401, the snow lay thick around Sisan, a little town in Cilicia. A shepherd boy, who could not lead his sheep to the fields on account of the cold, went to the church instead, and listened to the sight bestitudes which were read that morning. He asked how these blessings were to be obtained, and when he was told of the monastic life, a thirst for perfection arose within him. He became the wonder of the world, the great S. Simeon Stylites. He was warned perfection would cost him dear, and so it did. A mere child, he began the monastic life, and therein passed a dozen years in superhuman austerity. He bound a rope round his waist till the flesh was putrified. He ate but once in seven days, and when God led him to a solitary life, kept fasts of forty days. Thirty-seven years he spent on the top of pillars, exposed to heat and cold, day and night adoring the majesty of God. Cheerfulness, humility, and obedience, set their seal upon his austerities. The words, which God put in his mouth, brought crowds of heathen to baptism, and of sinners to penance. At last, in the year 460, those who watched below noticed he had been motionless for three whole days. They ascended, and found the old man's body still bent in the attitude of prayer but his soul with God.

THIRST AFTER PERFECTION.

Extrordinary as the life of S. Simeon may appear, it teaches us two plain and practical lessons. First, we must constantly renew within ourselves an intense desire of perfection. Secondly, we must use with fidelity and courage the means of perfection God points out.

'This is the business of our life; by effort and by toil, by prayer and supplication, to advance the grace of God, till we come to that height of perfection in which with clean hearts we may behold God.'—*S. Augustine.*

Perfection was all in all to S. Simeon; the means nothing, except in so far as God chose them for him. The solitaries of Egypt were suspicious of a life so new and so strange, and they sent one of their number to bid S. Simeon come down from his pillar and return to the common life. In a moment the Saint made ready to descend, but the Egyptian religious was satisfied with this proof of humility. 'Stay,' he said, 'and take courage; your way of life is from God.'

'Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall have their fill.'—Matt. v. 6.

Willie Washington was gazing into space with a look of intense anguish.

"What is the matter, Willie?" said one of his friends. "Have you been having trouble?"

"Y-a-a-s. I'm afwaid that I've gone and made myself verwy unpopular with Van Diggles and his wife, don't you know."

"In what way?"

"Why, you know they both wide a bicycle."

"Yes."

"In costume?"

"Certainly."

"And I met them this morning. They passed me one aftah the othah."

"And didn't you speak to them?"

"Y-a-a-s. I wish I hadn't; foh do you know, every time I think the mattah ovah I'm half convinced that I lifted my hat and bowed to Van Diggles and said 'Hello, old man' to his wife."

A good story is quoted from an American treatise on psychology. A little girl inquired one day what was meant by the term "Anglo-Saxon," and was promptly told that it denoted a mixed race descended from the Angles and the Saxons. "Ah," she replied, "I haven't come to the Saxons yet in my geometry, but I know all about Angles." The tale reminds one of the youthful Board school essayist who wrote that the Puritans had "found a lunatic

How one Employer Avoids Strikes.

I have a friend in Washington who is the president of a great manufacturing establishment in the West, says Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor of Political Economy in the Catholic University of America. He told me last year that in twenty-five years' experience they never had any difficulty in their works. There never had been a strike, there never had been any reduction of wages during that whole period; and yet there had been a constant reduction in the price of their goods and in their cost. A neighboring establishment had a strike about every year. The manager of this, seeing the prosperity of my friend's establishment and its freedom from difficulties, came to him when they were suffering from a strike and said: "Colonel, what is the secret of your management? What do you do to escape strikes and these labor troubles?" "Well," the colonel said, "I probably do some things that you would not." "Well, what is that? I want to learn." "To bring the thing down to a point, let me say that we have now on our pay-roll a man who has been with us twenty years—a skilful man who knows his business. We never have reduced his wages. He has been sick on his bed six months, and is likely to be there several months more. Yet his name stays on our pay-roll. Now, you wouldn't do that." "No," he said, "I wouldn't." "Very well," said the colonel, "have your strikes."

Curiosities.

The refuse of the city of New York must be a gold mine, as a contractor named Tate offered lately the enormous sum of $245,000 a year for the privilege of sifting it.

Miss Ellen Richardson, one of the two Quaker sisters who, in 1845, paid the $750 by which Fredrick Douglass was legally manumitted, has just died in Newcastle, England.

What is looked upon as a most important discovery is a solder for glass. This is composed of 95 parts of tin and five parts of zinc. It has a beautiful metallic lustre, is not subject to change, adheres firmly to glass, and melts at 200 degrees.

In cultivating strawberries under glass of various colors, Professor Zacharewiez of Vaucluse, France, has obtained the following results: Ordinary clear glass the best and earliest fruit. Orange glass increased the vegetation, but injured the quality, size, and earliness of the fruit. Violet glass increased the yield at the expense of the quality. Red, blue, and green glass were hurtful to all kinds of vegetation.

London has been aroused to the necessity of having a thirty-foot channel open into the Thames at all stages of the tide in order to be able to compete with Southampton and Liverpool. The Leigh middle shoal acts as a bar to the river; through the channel in this no vessel drawing twenty-eight feet can pass at low water. Vessels drawing twenty-seven feet can pass only thirteen days in the year, and those drawing twenty-five feet on 125 days.

The largest "passage money" ever paid by a single individual was expended by Cecil Rhodes on a trip from Suez to Beira. The trip cost him $17,500. Mr. Rhodes started to Beira by a steamer which went aground in the Suez canal. Thinking that the steamer would be refloated in a day or so, Mr. Rhodes contented himself on shore. But when two or three days passed and the prospect was still uncertain he could lose no more time, and at once chartered the steamer Orestes to carry him direct to his destination, paying the fare mentioned.

The Supreme Court of Columbus, Ohio, has rendered a decision in a case with a peculiar history. Five years ago Jacob Schmucker bought a farm of the estate of Cadwallader, near Tiffin. Cadwallader died two years previously, and, though he was reputed to have much money, none was found. Soon after Schmucker moved on the farm a little son dug up some silver pieces. Schmucker and his hired man then found two pailfuls of gold and silver money. This brought the find to the knowledge of the Cadwallader heirs, who brought suit for the discovered treasure. The Supreme Court awards the entire find to Schmucker.

He (indignantly) — I hope I know my own mind!

She (sweetly)—Yes, you surely ought to know as much as that.

Geo. Andrews, of Lowell, with ulcers over half his body, cured by Ayer's

"I'm glad to see that one thing has been brought to the attention of Congress," said the man who is perpetually indignant. "What do you mean?" The necessity for a universal standing of weights and measures. What we want right away is some scheme that'll make fifty pounds of ice weigh just as much in July as it does in April."

NO MONEY

Required if you suffer from any form of

INDIGESTION.

Order Samples of K. D. C. and K. D. C. PILLS. They

GO FREE

To any address.

K.D.C.Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.
127 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Within the memory of middle aged people CONSUMPTION and other Lung troubles were much more prevalent and fatal than they are to-day. The existing improvement in the public health in this respect is, in considerable measure, due to a more wide-spread appreciation of sanitary laws; but PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Pancreatine, may justly claim to have largely aided in the good work. Many persons who, some years ago were in a most critical state of health, are to-day sound and well, as a consequence of a faithful use of this valuable remedy.

For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a bottle.

R. M. GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cor. of Main and Sydney Streets,

ANTIGONISH.

It Beats All

WHAT EXCELLENT GOODS

Are to be found at our Establishment.

And the prices are right too. We want to sell goods and if you call at our store you will be sure of being welcomed. In many lines we can give you special bargains and save you money. We can't go into details in an advertisement, but call and learn the facts.

T. DOWNIE KIRK,

Groceries and Provisions.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Main Street, - Antigonish, N. S.

A. T. Macdonald,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

PIANOS, ORGANS

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

Write for Prices and Terms.

Aug. 19, 1895.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM situated at Pleasant Valley. Possession can be given immedi

New Book Store

MAIN STREET.

School Books and Requisites

FANCY GOODS

C. J. McDonald,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BUILDING LOTS.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE building lots on

ST. NINIAN STREET,

and in vicinity, for sale or to lease for long term at low rent with option of purchase

C. C. GREGORY.

Antigonish, May 7th, 1895.

Geo. G. Handley,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

9 Blowers St., Halifax.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his property at Antigonish Harbor known as

BAY VIEW FARM,

containing over 300 acres, over half of which is cleared and in good condition. The buildings are good and consist of House, Barn Horse Barn, Carriage House and Granary, Loose Boxes, Hen House and Work Shop.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN GREGORY,
Bay View Farm,
Antigonish, N.S.

PHOTO'S

Rudolf and Waldren.

Studio open First Monday in each month for one week.

MAY 4th to 11th.
JUNE 1st to 8th.
JULY 6th to 13th.

Copying and enlarging of all kinds carefully done. Views of Residences, etc. First-class work. Prices Right.

Gregory's Building, Antigonish

English SELENITE Cement.

The Great Wall Plaster. No mixing ahead. Always ready for use. Hard as a Stone in two hours.

Windsor Plaster Co.

Manufacturers of Calcined and Land Plaster. Send for Circular.

WINDSOR, N. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1894. B. No. 223.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, for District No. 6. Between THOMAS McMILLAN, Plaintiff, and COLIN A. McMILLAN, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy at the Court House, Antigonish, on

Monday, the 22nd day of June,

A. D. 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand which the above named Defendant had at the time of the registration of the judgment therein, and at any time since, or, in, to, and upon all that certain lot piece or parcel of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being at South Side Cape George, in the County of Antigonish, described and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the east side of the main Post Road where the said road crosses the south line of land formerly owned by the late Dougall McMillan, thence along said line to the sea shore, thence southwardly along said shore to a spruce stake, thence westwardly along a private path or road leading to the said main Post Road passing through the centre of a certain gate to the said main Post Road, and along the said main Post Road to the place of beginning, containing fifteen acres more or less.

And also that certain other lot of land situate at South Side Cape George, aforesaid, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a birch stake, on the south line of lands formerly owned by the late Dougall McMillan, thence along said line to the rear line of one Alexander Ballentine's lands, thence along said rear line to a spruce stake, thence parallel to the first mentioned line to a birch stake, and thence northwardly to the place of beginning, containing twenty five acres more or less, together with the buildings, ways, waters, easements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lots belonging or in any way appertaining. The same having been levied on under a writ of execution issued on a judgment recovered in the above cause, said judgment having been duly registered for upwards of one year.

TERMS: Ten per cent. at the time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
High Sheriff for Antigonish County.

W. F. MacPHIE,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

ESTABLISHED, 1852.

The Casket,

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

M DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: $1.00 per Year in Advance.

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, MAY 28.

POPE LEO XIII.

Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., is now in the nineteenth year of his pontificate, the fifty-fourth of his episcopate, and the eighty-seventh of his age. Scarce a year since his elevation to the Chair of Peter but he has been reported seriously ill or dying. But the venerable Pontiff, though weakened with age and worn with the cares of the supreme pastoral office, is still in good health; and there is reason to hope that he will be spared yet some years to the Church which he has now for well nigh two decades governed so wisely and so well.

On the second day of March, 1810, Vincent Joachim Pecci was born at Carpineto, a small town of some 5000 inhabitants situate among the Volscian Hills. His father was Count Louis Pecci, and his mother Anna Prosperi, the daughter of a noble family whose seat is at Cori, in the neighborhood of Carpineto. The Pecci family belongs to the ancient nobility of Sienna; but in the fifteenth century it removed to the States of the Church. The family coat of arms consists of a poplar or pine, a bar, two lilies, six roses, and a comet on an azure field. This last part of the device seemed to point out Pope Leo as the "Lumen in cœlo" of the prophecy attributed to St. Malachy. The acts of his pontificate and his luminous encyclical letters would better warrant the mystic designation; for Pope Leo XIII. may truly be described as "the bright, particular star" in the firmament of the Church.

Vincent Joachim was the youngest of four brothers. When he was but eight years old, his father sent him, together with his elder brother Joseph, who afterwards became a Cardinal, to the Jesuit College at Viterbo. In his fourteenth year he went to Rome to continue his studies at the Roman Seminary, which Leo XII. had just restored to the Jesuits. He subsequently studied law and diplomacy at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics. Among his classmates, many of them young men of brilliant parts, the future Pope was easily first. His was a genius born to soar with as sure and lofty a flight as that of the eagle of his native mountains. He was especially noted for his grasp of philosophical and theological questions and his fine literary gifts. On the 31st of December, 1837, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odeschalchi. Earlier in the same year Pope Gregory XVI., whose keen eye quickly discerned in this young man the promise of future greatness, had named him Prelate of his household and Referendary of the Segnatura.

In February, 1838, Mgr. Pecci was sent as Delegate to Benevento, a province situated in what was once the Kingdom of Naples. Owing to the political turmoil of the times the district was in a state bordering upon anarchy. It had become a battening ground for brigands, who there carried on their trade of blackmail and plunder with impunity. Under the wise and firm rule of the Delegate brigandage was stamped out and order restored. In 1841 Mgr. Pecci was sent as Delegate to Umbria, the most lovely district perhaps of all the beautiful land of Italy. Two years later, in the first days of 1843, the young prelate, then in his thirty-third year, was chosen to fill the post of Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels. On the 27th of January of that year he was consecrated titular Archbishop of Damietta, and a month after set out for the capital of Belgium. Here he continued for nearly three years to discharge the duties of his office with signal benefit to the Church. The reigning monarch, Leopold the First, conceived a special esteem for the affable and scholarly prelate who united the piety of the priest with the shrewdness and tact of the diplomat. In the autumn of 1845 he was recalled from Brussels, but visited Paris and London before his return to Rome.

The diocese of Perugia having been widowed of its chief pastor, Mgr. Pecci was appointed to fill the vacant see, and on July 26, 1846, entered upon his episcopal duties. Pope Gregory the Sixteenth had passed away, and Pius the Ninth now sat in the Chair of Peter. For thirty-two years Mgr. Pecci exercised the pastoral office in Perugia. From his first entry into the see he set himself to diffuse the blessings of a Christian education among all classes. The youths who were being trained for the priesthood in the seminary of Perugia he took under his especial care, and sought by every means to foster in them the love of virtue and of learning. Amid his manifold duties he still found time for self-culture. Passionately fond of study, he gave all his leisure moments to the pursuit of knowledge, now seeking to probe some truth of metaphysics or theology, now grappling with the great questions of the day. Indeed the years of his long pastorate at Perugia were but a silent preparation for the work of the exalted office to which he was later to be called. On December 19, 1853, he was created a Cardinal. In September, 1877, Pius IX., named him Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, whereupon he quitted his beloved Perugia and took up his residence at Rome.

On February 7, 1878, the great and saintly Pontiff, Pius the Ninth, rested from his labors. On Cardinal Pecci, as Camerlengo, devolved the direction of affairs until the election of another Pope. Within a fortnight sixty-one Cardinals assembled in conclave at the Vatican. At the third ballot, in the morning of February 20, the Cardinal Camerlengo received more than the requisite two-thirds vote, and was declared elected. Bowing to the will of Heaven, he accepted the burden placed upon him, taking the name of Leo XIII. He was then in his sixty-eight year, and looked more than his age. A slight man, his hairs white as snow, his form erect despite his years, — such was the figure which met that day the gaze of ten thousand eyes as with uplifted hands he gave the Pontifical blessing from the balcony in St. Peter's to the multitude gathered below. Naught but the ringing voice and the eagle eye, its glance piercing yet strangely sweet, gave token of the wondrous energy and vitality that lay hidden beneath that frail exterior. The world judged it a grave mistake to have laid the government of the Church Universal on the shoulders of this feeble old man. But the world has since had cause to revise its judgment; for in that feeble frame, there dwelt a spirit so strong and masterful that toil could not weaken it or old age subdue. To record the events of his glorious Pontificate were to write the history of the Catholic Church during the last quarter of a century. It is but sober truth to say that when Leo XIII. spoke the whole world listened with reverence even when it gave no assent. He has stamped his own personality upon his times as few of his predecessors have done. To find his peer among the Popes one must look back to a Gregory the Seventh or an Innocent the Third, or even to a Leo or a Gregory the Great. "Men of such character," observes Mr. Marion Crawford in *The Century* magazine for February, "fight future campaigns many times over in their thoughts while all the world is at peace around them; and when the time comes at last, though they themselves be gone, the spirit they called up still lives to lead and conquer, the weapons they forged lie ready for other hands, the roads they built are broad and straight for the march of other feet, and they, in their graves, have their share in the victories that come after them."

New York Letter.

(Continued from page 1.)

In Father Schouppe's book the sentence is as follows, the italics being my own in both quotations: — "The civil laws are binding in conscience so long as they are conformable to *the constitution of the state, and also are not contrary to justice, religion*, or the rights of the Catholic Church." It is astounding that an author should tell such a silly falsehood when there was so little to be gained by it; for that the sentence, even as he has it, can hardly be called unreasonable ought to have been apparent to himself had he taken the trouble to erase the word "Catholic" and write "Protestant" in its place. I wonder would he feel bound in conscience to obey a law that infringed on some undoubted right of his. I say *undoubted* because Catholic Philosophers give to the word *rights* a more rigid definition than is consistent with the sense in which the word is generally used by writers of the "Strong" type. That Father Schouppe's work is published in English, and is easily accessible to the general reader, is something which those who do not know it already can learn from Dr. Strong's description of the book. I wonder if he thought it was *hard to fool his readers*. Even were I able to criticise his quotations from books which for aught I know may not be published in English at all, it would be beside my purpose to do so; for in asking the question, "are Catholics more easily fooled than Protestants?" I had reference not so much to clergymen as to plain, ordinary citizens.

Now I think that an investigation carried on for the purpose of getting an answer to the question with which this letter begins ought to include a careful balancing of the merits and demerits of Theosophy, and also an inquiry as to whether its ranks are more largely recruited from among Catholics or Protestants. This part of the inquiry need not delay the part I have already outlined; for since our expert liar cannot be expected, as such, to be competent to deal with it, it can be going on concurrently with his work.

People living in the country or in a small town are liable to get the idea that gruesome ceremonies, with their mystic significations, as well as the necessity of believing what one does not understand, are peculiar to the Catholic Church. A few years' residence in a large city would show them their error. During the past few weeks there has been a good deal in the papers about Theosophy, a factor of belief apparently as mysterious as anything earthly can be. The *Sun* says it has about twenty-five hundred followers in this country. "Popular Sunday morning lectures on Theosophy under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society" are given regularly in Chickering Hall. The subject of the lecture on December 22, 1895, was thus announced on a hand-bill: — "The Coming Race — as foretold by the Eastern Brotherhood; its advent heralded by the advanced Egos, Scientific and Psychics now being born on the American Continent. No one can doubt that the present-day race of men is a transition one. Educational advances, reforms in music and art, discoveries in science, freedom in religion, the 'new woman,' manifestations of phenomena of the psychic realms, unity in civilization the world over, and strange developments of the powers of the mind, all point to the coming of a new race of humanity. This has long been foretold by the Oriental brotherhood."

Please do not accuse me of having manufactured the above by kneading together a rat-eaten dictionary. I have actually copied it from a printed hand-bill.

On Monday last the papers published lengthy accounts of a Theosophist marriage that had taken place the day before in the Aryan Hall at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society in America."

According to one report, "nothing was lacking which would tend to wrap the ceremonies in the deepest mystery." The minister — if that is the right word — was so veiled as to be thoroughly disguised. According to the reports the couple believe they were man and wife in some previous state of existence thousands of years ago; and this belief, it seems, is shared by many other Theosophists.

Now I do not say that Theosophy is a form of Protestantism; but I want it known that, aside altogether from Catholics, there are among us people whose creed is "hard to be understood," and who, at their religious meetings, appear to an outsider to act with an undue amount of ceremony and mystery. Striving after the spiritual and the mysterious is, however, nothing new in the history of the human race. As this is a truth generally admitted, I shall confine myself to one quotation in support of it, and to avoid the trouble of hunting up another book, I may as well take it from Dr. Strong: — "Plutarch says, you remember, 'There never was a state of atheists. You may travel all over the world, and you may find cities without walls, without king, without mint, without theatre or gymnasium; but you will nowhere find a city without a god, without prayer, without oracle, without sacrifice. Sooner may a city stand without foundations than a state without belief in the gods. This is the bond of all society, and the pillar of all legislation.'"

"Philosophers the cause may seek in clime and season," and other philosophers may say the cause is something universal in its nature, and rising superior to climes and seasons; some unwritten law, some primal revelation, that might, under proper guidance, form the basis of a right course of action. But leaving the philosophers to settle it among themselves, if they can, let us talk about events transpiring in New York. I have noticed hardly anything in the papers that might be called a disapproval of Theosophy. About two weeks ago the *Sun* had a half-column article on the subject, headed, "The Vitality of Humbug." I have seen also a few paragraphs of a humorous character; but such references will be made to almost anything that attracts considerable notice from the city papers. It is almost certain these humorous references would not have appeared at all if the Theosophical proceedings had taken place in Europe. You can see then that as far as the Theosophists are concerned, the papers have kept very close to the American principle of regarding a man's religious views as nobody's business but his own. But we live in New York, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, and perhaps claim for ourselves a little more freedom in such matters than we concede to the people of Madrid, whose devotional exercises, carried on in the hope of bringing peace to Cuba, were, on Wednesday last, sneered at by the *Journal* as "superstitious mummeries," and on Thursday by the *Advertiser* as "defunct superstition." Both these papers would, I feel certain, spurn the charge of being anti-popery, or even Protestant. Now note a contrast. Though the Theosophists probably do not like what the *Sun* said about them, and perhaps do not believe it, they cannot deny that the Editor went to the trouble of writing an article that required considerable thought and also, to all appearances, the consulting of books of reference or back files of the paper. But when the *Journal* and the *Advertiser* come to deal with the Spaniards, the case is different. The writers *know*, as an *a priori* truth that the devotions are superstitious; and so feel at liberty to dispose of the matter in a paragraph each, and to make their assertions without even the preliminary "of course," which we so often find prefixed to statements having no other visible means of support. It is comforting to know that there are men in the city who when they have clear and definite knowledge on a given subject do not prove hoggish by keeping it all to themselves. It is to be hoped they have ere this become acquainted with the reporter of that other New York paper which, a few months ago, in giving an account of a Catholic marriage that took place about eight o'clock p. m., said that those who went to the Church "heard Father Farrell say the Nuptial Mass."

As I fear I have already taken up too much space, I shall close abruptly, reserving for a future letter question number three.

M. M.A.

New York, May 11, 1896.

The Holy Father has given $5,000 in aid of the new Catholic cathedral in course of erection at Westminster.

The Month of May . . .

Is practically the opening of the spring season. Up to the present time the weather has been cold and stormy, but now we are justified in expecting balmy weather and genial skies. For this period we have "taken time by the forelock." We are now ready in every department to meet your requirements for this season at prices always as low as elsewhere, and frequently at prices much lower.

Our Millinery Department

Has never previously been so well stocked with all that is newest and most fashionable. Miss McDonald's work has received the highest enconiums from our patrons.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO MOURNING MILLINERY.

OUR SALES OF : : : : :

Spring Dress Goods

Up to this date are satisfactory evidence that we still lead in this line.

IN THE . . . . . .

Clothing Department

Our stock will be found on inspection to contain the largest assortment to be found in any one warehouse in the Province. The qualities will be found first-class and prices away below competition.

Ladies' Blouses.

Our sales of the celebrated

W. G. & R. Ladies' Blouses

have been large, but we still have a good assortment of them at all prices.

THE PERFECT FITTING SHIRT WAIST.

DON'T YOU WANT : : : :

MOTH PROOF BAGS

For taking care of your furs during the summer months? We have them.

A. KIRK & CO.

The New "Eudora" Cloth

Have you seen the new "Eudora?" It might have been thought that the Priestleys could do no better. They had made the best black dress goods in the world. And now they have brought out the new "Eudora." The Henriettas seemed perfection. But with the Priestleys it is ever onward. The "Eudora" has a softness, a richness, all its own. It has extra width and weight, it fits beautifully, and gives long service, while the glow upon its surface, gives it the character which ladies like.

FOR LADIES.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Its wrapped on the Varnished Board, and Priestley's name stamped on every five yards.

ALWAYS ASK FOR PRIESTLEY'S DRESS GOODS

For Sale at WILKIE & CUNNINGHAM'S.

General News.

There is a serious outbreak of yellow fever at Havana, and small-pox also threatens to become epidemic in the city.

The number of immigrants that landed at Ellis Island, New York, during April was 36,917. Of these 14,203 were Italians.

It was on Tuesday last that the medals and diplomas won by Canadian exhibitors at the World's Fair were received at Ottawa.

Hiram H. Morrison, the Colchester County man arrested in Boston for strangling his wife, has pleaded guilty of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred.

Queen Victoria was seventy-seven years of age on Sunday. On June 20 she will have reigned 59 years — the longest reign save reigned 59 years — the longest reign in British history with the single exception of that of her grandfather, George III.

The latest reports of the cyclone at Sherman, Texas, place the number killed in that place and adjoining counties at 250, and the value of the property destroyed at $1,000,000.

Schlatter, the "healer," who caused such a stir in Denver a few months since, and who suddenly disappeared, has turned up in Mexico, where reports say he is making wonderful cures.

The President of Mexico has removed the duty from corn entering at Vera Cruz in order to admit a large quantity for use in districts that have suffered from drought. It will be sold to the poor at cost price.

Three masked "White Caps" entered the house of a well-to-do negro farmer at Tano, Arkansas, a few nights ago, shot him, drove his wife and children out, and burned the place down. No motive for the deed was known.

The proceeds of the Newfoundland seal fishery this season were $276,813.96, which is about $100,000 short of the amount last year. The number of men employed was 4,506, being fewer by 174 than in 1895.

The cottage at Nahant, Mass., where the poet Longfellow spent his summers for many years, and where he wrote the "Bells of Lynn," was burned down with several others on May 18. It was owned by his daughter, Miss Alice Longfellow.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., tells of a frightful railway catastrophe that occurred near there the day before yesterday. A train loaded with excursionists went through Point Ellice bridge and from fifty to sixty persons were drowned. There are no further particulars.

Explorer Peary is making arrangements at St. John's, Nfld., for a steamer to take him to Greenland again this year. He wants, among other things, to bring home an immense meteorite from Cape York, Melville Bay, which he was unable to handle last year.

Washington, D. C., was visited by a terrific storm of wind, rain and hail on Tuesday of last week. It wrought great havoc among the beautiful shade trees of the White House, and unroofed many buildings. A Cabinet meeting which was in session broke up on account of the storm.

The Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the constitutionality of the law of Louisiana requiring railways to provide separate cars for white and colored passengers. The law is held to come within the police power of the State. Justice Harlan delivered a strong dissenting judgment.

Henry Labouchere and eighteen other Radical members of the British House of Commons have issued a manifesto announcing the formation of an advanced Radical section of the House, which will work for the abolition of the House of Lords and for other extreme Radical measures.

Judge Townshend last week granted a change of venue for the trial of Peter Wheeler, the alleged murderer of Annie Kempton, Digby to Kentville, on account of the popular feeling said to exist against the prisoner in Digby County. The trial will take place July 2.

There has been a terrible succession of storms and floods in the Western States. Towns in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa were devastated by cloudbursts on Monday, and dozens of people were drowned. At one place, a few miles from Dubuque, a railway station in which several families were spending the night was carried away and three children in it drowned.

The old suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, built in 1855, is to be replaced by a new structure, built of steel. It will have a steel arch 550 feet in length — the longest steel arch ever constructed. The bridge will be built by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and will be put in the exact place of the old one, without interrupting traffic. The cost will be $500,000.

A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, who is now in the United States, is charged by American missionaries in the East with being unfit for his position, on account of his alleged habits of profanity and general unacquaintance with the usages of polite society. A delegate of the missionaries and a number of prominent citizens laid their complaints formally before the President and Secretary of State a few days ago, and Mr. Terrell was called by telegraph from his home in Texas to confront them.

Senator Hill, ex-Governor of New York, introduced a Bill in the U. S. Senate on the 12th inst., prohibiting the employment of any person not a citizen of the United States upon or in connection with any public work or building conducted or controlled by the Government. The Bill requires all contracts for such works to have a clause to this effect. The penalty proposed for violation of the law is a fine of from $250 to $500, or a years imprisonment, or both.

Two boys named Daley and Reed, aged 20 and 18 respectively, were arrested in Boston a few days ago for incendiarism. They confessed to having set more than fifty fires in Cambridge and Somerville since September last, destroying over a million dollars' worth of property. One of them also confessed to being the author to the lumber yards fire in Cambridge two years ago, which caused the loss of another million. "Both boys," says the despatch, "belong to respectable families."

A shocking tragedy has been discovered at Salt Lake City, Utah. Two young women, one the *fiancee* and the other the housekeeper of one Rev. Francis Hermann, pastor of a Scandinavian church there, apparently connected with the Methodist body, had been missing for some time, and the charred remains of one of them were found in the furnace in the basement of the church. Other circumstances strongly pointing to the minister's guilt have come to light. He had, moreover, been several times married and each of his wives died under suspicious circumstances. The matter has caused a profound sensation. The minister has disappeared.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week, being Ember Days, are days of fast and abstinence. As previously stated, the time for complying with the Easter duty expires on Sunday next. Any Catholic who has not received the Blessed Eucharist since the first of Lent and shall not have done so on or before next Sunday, will have committed a mortal sin of so grave a character as even to exclude him, should he die impenitent, from Christian burial.

College Closing Exercises.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th, 7.15 P. M.

Elocution Night.

PART I.

Junior Contest.

Stiel's Reply to Lord Lyndhurst—W. T. Carroll.
The Murderer, A. A. Boudreau.
The Polish Boy, J. H. McDougall.
Vocal Solo—The Sea King—S. E. Joyce.
William Tell to His Native Mountains, Knowles—S. H. deCoste.
Speech of Patrick Henry—D. F. McDonnell.
Piano—Evangeline—Lawrence E. O'Keefe.

PART II.

Senior Contest.

Doom of Claudius and Cynthia, Thompson—H. D. Barry.
Paul Clifford's Defence, Lytton—R. L. McDonald.
Extract from Speech of Robert Emmet—J. W. McIsaac.
Duett—Piano—A. J. Bearns and L. E. O'Keefe.
Mary Queen of Scotts, Bell—D. P. Floyd.
Eulogy on O'Connell, Seward—A. C. McInnes.
Rienzi to the Romans—T. Howard McDonald.
Part Song—Moonlight on the Lake—St. Cecilia Society.
God Save the Queen.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 3 P. M.

Graduation Exercises.

Solo—Piano—From Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words,"—Clarence McDonald.
Vocal Solo—Bass—"The Three Horsemen"—Roderick McDonald.
Essay (Salutatory)—Oxygen—R. L. McDonald.
Solo—Piano—"Qui Va La"—Cyril Ronan.
Trio—Vocal—"The Bark Before the Gale," Scott-Willes—T. J. Bonner, Rod. McDonald, P. J. Wallace.
Essay—Nitrogen—W. M. McDonald.
Vocal Solo—Baritone—"The Hills of God"—John J. Canty.
Essay—(Valedictory)—Carbon Compounds—J. W. McIsaac.
Duett—Piano—L. E. O'Keefe and A. J. Bearns.
Chorus—The Harvest Moon—St. Cecilia Society.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11th.

Alumni Night.

7.15 ALUMNI DINNER.

8 P. M. POST PRANDIAL SERVICES IN ASSEMBLY HALL.

PART I.

Chorus—"We'll Gally Sing and Play"—St. Cecilia Society—Solos, T. J. Bonner, A. Boudreau.
Solo—Piano—A. J. Bearns.
Quartette—Oft in the Stilly Night—T. J. Bonner, R. McDonald, H. D. Boyd, J. J. Corbett.
Prize Declamation.
Chorus—Hail to the Chief, Scott—St. Cecilia Society.

Toast-Master: John S. O'Brien, Esq.

Our Benefactors—Rev. A. Thomson, D.D.
Our Educationists—William McIsaac, Esq.
Alma Mater—John McDougall, Esq.

PART II.

The German Band—St. Cecilia Society.
Song—T. J. B. Kain.
Toasts—
Class of '96—John F. X. McNeil.
Our Prospects—A. J. G. McEachen, Esq., Barrister.
Solo and Chorus—S.E. Joyce, St. Cecilia Society.
Chorus—St. Cecilia Society.
St. Francis Xavier's Hymn.

FRIDAY MORNING.

7.15 HIGH MASS IN THE CATHEDRAL BY VERY REV. JAMES M. QUINAN, D. D., V. G.

Leonard's Mass in B flat, Offertory Duet, Te Deum, } Cathedral Choir.
Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. L. J. McPherson.
9 A.M. business meeting of the Alumni.
Opening address by the President, Hon. Senator MacDonald.

MARRIAGES.

MCDONNELL – MCDONNELL. — At St. Andrew's, on the 26th inst., by Rev. James Fraser, Wm. D. McDonnell of Fraser's Mills, to Miss Christinia McDonnell of Dunmore.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of the members of the local branch of the C. M. B. A., No. 192, held on Friday evening, 15th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late lamented Brother Dr. Alex J. Chisholm, Medical Examiner of this Branch;

And Whereas by his death the members of Branch 192 lose an esteemed friend and his parents an affectionate and dutiful son;

Be it therefore resolved, That, while humbly sumitting to the will of Divine Providence, we desire to extend to the parents and the family of our departed Brother, our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained and trust that he whom they and we mourn has entered into a better world where sorrow is unknown;

Further resolved, That out of respect for our worthy brother our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and that a copy of this resolution be tendered to the parents of our esteemed late Brother, placed on the minutes of our records and published in THE ANTIGONISH CASKET and in the C. M. B.A. official organ. P. S. FLOYD, President.

ALEX. D. CHISHOLM, Rec. Sec'y.

Antigonish, May 15th, 1896.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:

Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable journal to express for myself and the members of my family our appreciation of the words of sympathy and condolence addressed to us by the St. Francis Branch No. 192 of the C. M. B. A., in the untimely death of my beloved son, the late Dr. A. J. Chisholm. We are deeply grateful to members of the Branch for their kindness and attention to the deceased during his brief illness, as well as to the Branch as a whole for the sympathy displayed towards us in our bereavement and we earnestly pray that the "Father of Mercies" will reward them.

We would also take this opportunity of testifying our gratitude towards Mr. Hale of the "Merrimack" and his family for the care and attention shown to the Doctor during his sickness.

Yours sincerely, JAMES CHISHOLM.

Marydale, May 27th, 1896.

DEATHS.

MACADAM.—At MacAdam's Lake, C. B., on the 17th inst., Miss Jane McAdam, from scrofula caused by a wound from a nail in the palm of the hands last fall. She was a young girl of much amiability of disposition, which made for her a large circle of friends and acquaintances as was well attested by the large crowd of people that followed her remains to their last resting place. Throughout her lingering illness she maintained the same patience and zealous faith which characterized her whole life, and died fortified by the last rites of the Church and in full expectation of the reward which is promised to the just. *R. I. P.*

MCDONALD.—At Brook Village, on the 16th inst., Margaret, relict of the late Farquhar McDonald, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. The deceased was a very virtuous woman. Her whole life was a fine example of Christian fortitude and charity. Her funeral, which took place on the next day, was very large, and well testified to the esteem in which she was held by all who knew her. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, P. P. A devout christian, a kind neighbor, a wise and loving mother, she was always "a doer of the Word" and died as she had lived in the love and friendship of God. *R. I. P.*

CHISHOLM.—At Boston, Mass., on the 8th instant, after a short illness of pneumonia, William Chisholm, James' son. The deceased, who was in his 72nd year, was a native of this County and for 48 years a parishioner of Heatherton parish. About 4 years ago he removed with his family from Summerside in this County, to the United States. A man of more than average intelligence, of unbending honor and sterling integrity he was respected by all his acquaintances. Comforted with the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was ever a sincere and practical member, his soul went forth to its Creator. He leaves a sorrowing wife and two sons to survive the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent. *R. I. P.*

MCDONALD.—At Blackavon, on the 15th instant, after a fortnight's illness of pneumonia, Catherine, beloved wife of Allan McDonald (Lauchy). The deceased, who was a daughter of the late John McPherson, of Black River, was in her 51st year. Her amiable and womanly qualities, charitable disposition and true piety prepared her in this life for a happier one beyond the tomb. Fortified by the last rites of the Church, she calmly passed away, leaving a sorrowing husband and a family of four sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a loving and dutiful wife and a kind and affectionate mother. The large concourse of people which followed the remains to their last resting place in Heatherton cemetery testified to the respect in which she was held. May she rest in peace.

Temperance & General LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

PRUDENT PEOPLE REQUIRING POLICIES OF INSURANCE AS PROTECTION OR AS A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

Will do well to examine the various forms of Policies issued by the

TEMPERANCE and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Write for particulars to

ALFRED MANLEY, District Manager, 57 Hollis Street, Box 288. HALIFAX.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

SS. "Carthaginian," from Liverpool.

McCURDY & COMPANY

Have just received by the above Steamer from England, in addition to their large Spring Importations, New Lines in

Fancy Dress Goods, Waterproofs, etc.

The Newest and Best Goods in the Market.

Our Extensive Stock of

Dress Goods

are the most fashionable styles now worn, being personally selected in Great Britain.

The New Alpacas for Summer Dresses.

Shot Poplins.
Fancy Tweeds,
Black and Colored Serges,
Sicilians,
All Wool Challies for 20c.
Half Wool do. 12c.
Bengalines, in all the new shades.
Crepons.

In Dress Goods we show all the novelties made for this season, and the prices were never lower.

English and Canadian Prints from 5 cents a yard.

Millinery Department.

You can rely on everything in this department being correct in style and moderate in price. Ladies' Trimmed Hats in a variety of shapes and colors in fancy Chip and Straws Trimmed in the latest fashion

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150 Ladies' Fancy Rough Chip Sailor Hats from 25c. up.
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We have six Milliners constantly working and will you not be kept long waiting for any style you may select.

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These goods we purchase from the manufacturers in Great Britain.

Every one is branded "DISTINGUE," which is a guarantee of genuine quality. The Styles are quite new and pretty. You run no risk in buying these goods, as every one is warranted.

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We keep a splendid range of Gentlemen's Waterproofs in Black and Colored tweeds. Much more durable and better than the "Rigby."

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For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. When in need of a cathartic, my choice will be the best remedy for Disorders of the stomach.

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Are the best

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

A Cheap Life Saver. 3

FOSTER'S MEADOW, N. Y., July, 1893.

I was afflicted with nervousness for twelve years, so that I trembled all over, could not sleep and had severe pains in the back and head every day, even my eyesight was so affected that I could neither read nor sew, but two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic relieved me of all these troubles. It is not worth $2, but $10 a bottle, and a cheap life saver. I am convinced that those to whom I recommend it will thank me for it. MISS C. HOPPENHAUER.

May God Bless It.

STRATTON, ILL., July, 1893.

I suffered eighteen years from epilepsy, and was cured of it by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I took twelve bottles of it. May God bless the medicine so that others will be cured by it as I was. M. WERNER.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any ad Gress. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
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Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. Gtor $5.
Large Size, $1.75. 3 Bottles for $5.

SHORTHAND CLASSES.—Classes in the Ben Pitman Reporting Style are taught daily at WHISTON & FRAZER'S Commercial College, by Miss L. E. McColough, graduate of the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Pernin system by Thorton H. Lodge, certificated teacher of the Pernin Institute, Detroit, U. S. Send for Circular to S. E. Whiston, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax.

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Mrs. Bond has opened the above rooms, opposite the Halifax Banking Company, Antigonish, where she will be pleased to see all her old Customers and as many new as will favor her.

Education and Crime.

A valuable paper on "Education versus Crime," says an exchange, was read at a recent meeting of the Young Men's Society held at St. Charles' Rooms, Hull, England, by Mr. Wright. He opened his discourse by stating that in France criminal statistics and the statements of magistrates show that, as schools had been opened, prisons have been filled, and that the diffusion of education has been accompanied, apparently, with increase of crime. In attempting to account for this phenomenon, the French papers pointed out that in France, under the Republic, education was simply intellectual instruction—there was no sound moral training.

In England, he said, statistics, show that juvenile criminality is on the increase, though he had failed as yet to find any authority or satisfactory explanation of the fact. Every age has its own peculiar panacea for its own peculiar evil—its pet medicine for all the diseases that afflict it. We, too, in England, have our patent pills. The faith of this age of ours is in education. The temple of its religion is the School Board, its prayer-book the education code, its priests and bishops, the schoolmaster, and the University Extension Lecturers. Point out to a fervent Democrat some of the dangers and difficulties that beset Democracy, and he will wave you aside with the remark that "The spread of education will obviate all that." Speak to a Progressive of the apathy of the masses, and he mutters of their lack of education. "Erect the school and pull down the prison" has become almost a formula in the mouth of the social reformer. Up with the free library, throw wide open the doors of the museum and picture gallery—ignorance shall hide itself like the bat at the coming of dawn, and crime shall be no more. That, I think fairly, if briefly, reflects the convictions of humanitarians, philanthrophists, and reformers of all sorts in the matter of the future of the human race. Misery and crime are the children of ignorance. Slay the parents, and the offspring will dwindle and disappear from among us.

Now, let us look this thing fairly in the face. Let us for a moment resolutely refuse to be humbugged by phrases or fooled by formulas. First, then, crime, as such, is not the result of ignorance, as such. It is hardly necessary to go to history to learn—our own daily reading and observation will convince us of that. What is true is that certain forms of crime are the result of certain forms of ignorance. It is possible that a man who burns his wife because he takes her to be a witch, does so out of or from ignorance alone. But a man who poisons his wife with some subtle and slow poison, whose traces it is difficult for chemical analysis to discover, because he wants to marry another woman, does it not in ignorance, but in knowledge, and probably escapes the gallows because he is knowledgable and not ignorant. The shopboy who robs a till to put the proceeds on a "wrong 'un" or on a stiff 'un" for the Grand National errs in ignorance—possibly in ignorance of the ways of touts and tipsters, and of his employer's methods of counting the cash. But the great company promoter, who decamps with the hardly-got-together savings of thousands of foolish investors, can scarce be said to be ignorant in any rational or understandable sense of the word.

Crime is the outcome of selfishness and unlawful longings; a matter of the temperament—the will—not of the intellect. To use the old phrase, "The criminal is wrong in the heart, not in the head," and not one single solid reason can be given why captivating, educating, and cultivating the head should reform the heart.

True it is, of course, that with the spread of education, crime and wrong-doing of all kinds change their form, but the change is superficial only. The nature of the thing remains the same. Criminals who can neither read nor write nor cast accounts steal in the fearless old fashion by cutting purses or breaking safes. The instructed, educated criminal robs his fellow-man by imitating his signature, and by shredding him by means of prospectuses of bubble and bogus companies, the establishment of long prices, bucket shop stock and share broking, and the like. The records of our present day, police courts, quarter sessions, assize courts, and extradition courts divulge a species and variety of crime peculiar to the enlightenment, advancement, and learning—education, if you will—of the nineteenth century, and impossible under the more primitive conditions obtaining in an era of 200 years ago. If you reply, that of the number of convicted criminals the vast majority are ignorant; this ignorance was the cause of the conviction, but not the cause of their crime. A highly educated man knows how to avoid detection. His very education, his brain training, his enhanced powers of imagination, of foreseeing probable consequences, enable him to put the pursuers off the track.

* * * * * * *

He hoped it would occur to no one that did not follow that because he did not hope everything from education that he looked for no improvement at all. Knowledge must be given to the people because knowledge brings pleasure, as well as power, and the right to pleasure should be as much the inheritance of all as the right to life itself. Culture—education—widens the world for those who possess it. It enables them to take long views backward and ahead. It removes the veil from nature and from art. All this it can and will accomplish. But if there be anything of truth and reason in experience, it will not abolish crime or regulate passion, or diminish selfishness, or save a single soul. Education of itself—knowledge—will not diminish crime. A sound education in the constitutional and criminal code of our country—an intimate and thorough knowledge of the penalties attaching to offences against the common law of the realm, does not deter men from committing breaches of the same, else should we not continuously read of solicitors being struck of the rolls for malfeasance, or of the fraudulent bankruptcy of men well versed in commercial law and custom. such offences are committed in full knowledge, and not in ignorance of the law. It is the superior knowledge—edulation—indeed, which enables so many dishonest men to wriggle through the meshes which roguery and cunning can discover in any Act of Parliament, however closely framed.

Rightly or wrongly—rightly I imagine—we must attribute much of the failure of education to achieve anything of a repressive or corrective nature to the want of systematic teaching and inculcation of the fundamentals—however sparingly given—of Christianity. Let the child in its gradual progress up the ladder of knowledge be permeated with a knowledge at the same time of higher and better things. Let it be an essential part of its education that it shall know readily and by instinct what is right from what is wrong. Impress upon it that mere learning is no adequate substitute for goodness; that to follow and not to smother the dictates of a well-instructed conscience is as necessary as the commital to memory of the multiplication table; that the inculcation and retention of the precepts of the Divine founder of Christianity is as necessary and equally as essential to their position in life and to their fulfilling the highest duties of citizenship as is the power to work the square root, to parse and analize a sentence, and to write a passable hand. Education of itself would not gain them a morally improved race—a more self-denying, self-sacrificing generation. It will not produce a roll of saints to compare with a by-gone age. The tendency of education without religious teaching is in the opposite or contrary direction. A race of sinners—learned, but vicious—is the more likely crop. For himself he could see nothing more in the strong opposition from certain quarters to systematic religious teaching being a part of our national curriculum of education than a desire to stamp out at the cost of the taxpayers the unmistakable tendency at the present day in England to revert back to the ancient faith of Catholicity—that Catholicity which has in good and evil times ever been the great pioneer of education in this and every other country.

If England was to continue great, and glorious, and free, and maintain her traditions of a liberty-loving and liberty-giving people, it would not be by the secularization of her schools, by the compulsory banishment of all religious teaching from the ancient seats of learning, by a systematic starving and crippling of voluntary schools at the expense of the rate-payers, at the bidding of so-called champions of pure education—men representing sects, which were ever content to leave the education of the poor severely alone when it touched their pockets and required some personal sacrifice, but who are very profuse in their professions of generosity now that it is not likely to be put to the test, who display a remarkably indecent itching to finger money which they themselves do not provide—and whose zeal for elementary education was born simultaneously with the levying of the education rate. It will be by none of these. It will be by reverting back to the old order of things (of which there are hopeful signs in the country generally, and distinctive signs in Hull in particular)—when Christianity was placed superior to the teachings of a dry, lifeless morality—if, indeed, any definite system of ethics at all; for this, and this alone, will foster and develop, continue and make certain, the profession and practice of that righteousness which we are well assured alone exalteth a nation.

Servant (from the next door)—Herr Mayer sends his compliments, and would you please shoot your dog, as it won't let him go to sleep?

Neighbor—Give my respects to Herr Mayer, and tell him I shall be much obliged if he will poison his daughter and burn her piano.

The purifying effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are sure and speedy. Take it this

Don't Do It.

If you are the father of a family, do not touch intoxicating drinks. Why? Because your example may be the means of causing the temporal and eternal misery of those who look up to you as their guide and example. If you are a mother, do not use it yourself or allow its use in your home if you value the manhood of your sons or the womanhood of your daughters. If a maiden do not offer it to your male friends, and if tempted to do so just think for a moment of the terrible responsibility you assume. The glass you offer may be the means of starting the young man on the downward road to ruin and death. He may know his weakness, but his anxiety to appear well in your eyes, or from lack of moral courage to refuse anything proffered by the hand of youth and beauty, takes that which under other circumstances he would shun. Many a young man dates his downfall from the social glass taken under the parental roof or in the house of some friend(?) of the family. Do not try to induce the man who, from sad experience, knows his weakness to break his pledge or resolution to abstain. This is often done thoughtlessly, from a mistaken idea of friendship or sociability, and without a thought of the possible consequences that may follow. Do not, however, fall into the not uncommon error of assuming that every man who takes a pledge is necessarily a reformed drunkard or one who needs any special restraint on his appetite for liquor. On the contrary, many obligate themselves in that way simply as an example for others to follow, hoping thereby to save some weaker brother. Do not keep liquor in your house on the specious plea of necessity for use in case of sickness; that necessity is rarely experienced, and but too often is merely an excuse for over-indulgence. Do not imagine you will be unable to sleep without a "night cap" or awake without an "eye opener."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

About Tacks.

The best tacks are made of imported Swedish iron; the next grade of American soft steel, and the cheapest of common American iron. Tacks are also made of copper. Some tacks are tinned, and for ship use tacks are galvanized. Tacks are made of sizes ranging from half-ounce to twenty-four ounce. The tack commonly used as a carpet tack is an eight-ounce tack. A twenty-four ounce tack is about 1 1-8 inches in length.

There are many kinds of tacks, made for a great variety of uses, and they are put up in many different forms. There are gimp tacks, looking-glass tacks, basket tacks, upholsterers' tacks, trunk tacks, lace tacks, brushtacks, coffin tacks, shank tacks, lasting tacks, miner's tacks, cheesebox tacks, and tacks for many other uses. Within the pass dozen years the sale of double-pointed tacks has increased tenfold with the greatly increased use of electrical wires. Double-pointed tacks are also used for tacking down straw matting and for other purposes.

Tacks that are sold in papers are put up in full weight, half weights, and quarter weights, the weight indicating the size of the package. Almost all kinds of tacks are also sold in bulk in twenty-five pound and fifty-pound boxes and 100-pound kegs.

A one-ounce tack machine will make in a day about 100,000 tacks altogether. The iron is fed into the machine in a plate which is of a width a little greater than the length of the finished tack, so as to allow of material to be upset for the head. An eight-ounce machine will make about 200 pounds of tacks a day, 1,250 to the pound, about 250,000 tacks. Tacks that are put up in papers are weighed out and the papers filled by hand. Comparatively few tacks are put up nowadays in tied-up papers; they are put up mostly in little pasteboard boxes. The boxes are packed in larger boxes and in turn in cases for shipment. A common tack package is a case weighing about 100 pounds.

The annual tack product of the country is estimated at about 20,000 tons. If these tack were all put up in papers of the usual assortment of sizes and weights the papers would number about 300,000,000, or something more than four papers per capita of the population.—*New York Sun.*

The reporter lay on his elderdown couch, slowly breathing his life away. it was evident that the end was very near.

Suddenly the luxuriously furnished room was filled with a phosphorescent light, and a pale shade appeared, standing at the beside, grim and inscrutable.

"I am the Messenger of Death!" he said.

"One moment please!" gasped the reporter, reaching feebly for his notebook and pencil. "How do you like America!"

Did you see Broskton?" he asked, as the bill collector came in.

"Yes, sir; I went in and told him I was a bill collector."

"What did he say?'

"He said he was, too, and that if I'd leave my bill, he'd take pleasure in adding

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Will be in ANTIGONISH twice a year, prepared to Tune and Repair all kinds of PIANOS and ORGANS.
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I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF COFFINS and CASKETS, from $5 up to $60. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining and Shrouds. Orders by telegram receive immediate attention.
P. S. FLOYD.
Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

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For the transaction of a General Banking Business.
Drafts and Bills of Exchange, payable in all parts of the World, Bought, Sold and Collected. Interest allowed on sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards at Current Rate of Interest.
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1,000 SHEEP, CALF, and LAMB SKINS.
Also—HIDES, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
SOMERS & CO.

FAIRY GOLD.

By CHRISTIAN REID.

[THE CASKET has purchased from the Rev. Daniel E. Hudson, C. S. C., editor of the "Ave Maria," the right to reprint this story, of which Maria holds the copyright. It was published in the magazine some years ago and has never been issued in book form.]

CHAPTER IX.

Several weeks passed, during which the acquaintance of Marion with the Singletons progressed rapidly to intimacy — such intimacy, that Helen protested more than once that her cousin spent more time with Mrs. Singleton than with herself. She was certainly very often the companion of that lady — seen by her side in the pretty phaeton which she drove, met at all her entertainments, called upon for all occasions when she needed assistance, social or otherwise. The vaguely understood link of relationship between them served as an excuse for this, had any excuse been required beside the caprice of the elder and the inclination of the younger lady. "I have discovered a cousin in Miss Lynde," Mrs. Singleton would say to her Scarborough acquaintances. "Do you not think that I am very fortunate?" And there were few who did not reply honestly that they considered her very fortunate indeed.

But the person who regarded this association most approvingly was old Mr. Singleton, since it secured him a great deal of Marion's society, for which he evinced a partiality. It was, in fact, to this partiality that Marion owed Mrs. Singleton's attentions. "Your uncle has taken a most extraordinary fancy to that girl, Tom," she said to her husband at a very early stage of the acquaintance; "so I think that I had better cultivate her. It will be better for me to use her as a means to contribute to his amusement, than to let her develop into a power against us. There is no counting on the whims of an old man, you know."

"Especially of *this* old man," assented Mr. Singleton. "He is capable of anything. Therefore, I don't think I would have the girl about too much."

"It is better for me to have her about than for him to take her up. If he considers her my *protegee*, he will not be so likely to make her his own. I have given the matter some thought, and that is the way I look at it."

"You may be right," said easy-going Mr. Singleton. "I have great confidence in your way of looking at things, and of managing them too. But I confess that I have no confidence in this handsome and clever young lady. I don't think she would hesitate to play one any trick."

"Confidence in *her!*" said Mrs. Singleton, with scorn. "Of course I have not a particle. But she will have no opportunity to play me a trick. Be sure of that."

Meanwhile Helen said to Marion, rather doubtfully: "Marion, do you really like Mrs. Singleton very much? She is very pleasant and very elegant, but somehow — I hope I am not uncharitable — I never feel as if one could thoroughly trust her."

"My dear," replied Marion, with her mocking smile, "do you know, or fancy that you know, many people whom you can 'thoroughly trust?' If so, you are more fortunate than I am; for I have known only one or two in my life."

"Oh, Marion! no more than that? How can you be so unjust to your friends?"

"I have no friends, in the true sense of the term, except you and Claire. I trust you."

"I hope so, and I you — most thoroughly."

Marion regarded her with something like wonder. "Now, why," she said, dispassionately, "should you trust me? I am sure I have never shown a character to inspire that sentiment."

"You delight in showing your worse side," answered Helen; "but it does not deceive me. I know that the worst is not as bad as you would have it believed to be, and that the best exists all the time."

"It certainly exist for you, and always, will," said Marion quickly. "There is nothing I could not sooner do than betray your trust."

"How can you even hint such a thing!" exclaimed Helen, indignantly. "Do you think I could ever fear it?"

"No," replied Marion; "I am sure that you would never fear it from any one whom you love. But you may have to suffer it some day, nevertheless."

The speaker's tone had more significance than she intended, and Helen looked at her with a glance of sudden apprehension. "What do mean?" she asked. "Why should I fear it?"

"Why should any of us fear that we will have to share it in the common lot — the common knowledge of evil as well of good?" said Marion, evasively. "We must all expect it; at least that is one of the pleasant things we are told."

"Oh! yes, I suppose we must expect it," said Helen. "But expecting a thing in a general way, and doubting any — any one in particular, is a very different matter."

The conversation ended here, but the mere fact that she had been so quick to take alarm might have told Helen that, unconsciously to herself, suspicion had taken some root in her mind. The readiness with which she put herself into an attitude of defence, showed that she feared attack. And, indeed, she had already suffered more than one attack on the subject of Rathborne — if that could be called attack which was only the expression of a gentle doubt, first from her mother than from the priest, who, distrusting all such marriages in general, had special reasons for distrusting this one in particular. Like most priests, he had many sources of information; many streams flowed, as it were, into the silent reservoir of his mind; and in this way things concerning Rathborne had come to his knowledge, which rendered him deeply averse to seeing Helen link her pure young life with that of a man so unscrupulous and so selfish. Loath to give pain if unable to achieve any practical good thereby, he had spoken very guardedly to her when she sought his counsel; but, perhaps because he spoke with so much caution, his words sank deeply into her mind, and left a sense of weight behind. But it was one of her characteristics that, after once reposing confidence in a person, she could not lightly recall it, and she clung to Rathborne more closely for the opposition which she attributed to mis aken judgment.

Nevertheless, Helen was already learning something of what Marion called the common lot, — she was acquiring some knowledge of the difficulty of reconciling conflicting desires, and of the impossibility of finding things made smooth and easy. Now and then there was a wistful look in her eyes, which touched her mother deeply, and made her ready to consent to anything which would restore sunshine to one who seemed so wholly made to enjoy it.

But Mrs. Dalton was not blind to one fact, which may or may not have been clear to Helen,—the significant fact that Rathborne had not, since the return home of her daughter, pressed his suit with his former ardor. He had not begged that the conditional and merely tolerated engagement should be converted into an open and positive one; he seemed quite satisfied with matters as they stood, and took Helen's sentiments entirely too much for granted, so Helen's mother thought. What to do, however, she did not clearly perceive, and Father Barrett strongly advised a policy of inaction. "Let matters take their own course," he said. "I am of an opinion that Helen may be spared what you fear most for her; but this can not be brought about by any effort of yours, which would tend, on the contrary, to rouse opposition. If the child must suffer, in any event do not let her have the additional pain of thinking that she owes any of the suffering to you."

To this counsel Mrs. Dalton gave heed — or thought she did. But many things betrayed to Helen that her mother's disapproval of Rathborne's suit had not lessened with time. Anxious to avoid any possible conflict, the girl shrank from broaching the subject; but it was a growing pain to her affectionate nature that there should be a subject — and that the nearest her heart and life — in which she was not sure of her mother's sympathy, — where her deepest feelings might yet be arrayed against each other, and a difficult choice be made necessary.

To Marion, meantime, Rathborne had become somewhat troublesome. As we learn in many an old legend that it is easier to raise a fiend than to put him down, so she found it easier to make the impression which she had desired, than to regulate the effect of that impression. She had made it with the utmost ease,—an ease very flattering to her vanity; but, innocent as she had been of any intention save that of gratifying vanity, retribution followed hard upon her steps. Apart from the fact that she was incapable of deliberately betraying Helen's confidence, she trusted Rathborne no farther than most other people did. Moreover, her arrogance of spirit was as great as her ambition, and she considered herself fitted for a position much higher than he could possibly offer her — had she believed him ready to offer anything. But, so far from believing this, she gave him no credit for any sincerity of intention toward her, knowing well that self-interest was the sole rule of his life. "He dares to think that he can amuse himself with me, and then marry Helen!" she thought. "There may be two who can play at that game. Let us see!"

The thought that it was a very dangerous game did not occur to her — or, if it occurred, did not deter her. At this time of her life she had only a sense of worldly honor to deter her from anything which she desired to do: and she desired most sincerely to punish the man whom she believed to be true neither to Helen nor herself. Therefore, although his attentions began to annoy her, she did not discourage them, notwithstanding that she noted scornfully how he avoided, as far as possible, devoting himself to her when he was likely to be observed. But his precautions had not saved him, as we are aware, from the keen observation of Frank Morley; and Mrs. Dalton herself, with eyes sharpened by a mother's anxiety, began to perceive that Marion possessed a great attraction for him.

Matters were in this by no means satisfactory state, when Mrs. Singleton, growing weary of other forms of amusement decided to patronize Nature. There was a great deal of beautiful scenery in the vicinity of Scarborough, which she declared had been too long neglected. "A picnic is horrid!" she said. "The very word is full of vulgar associations, and the thing itself is tiresome beyond expression. One would grow weary of the most delightful people in the world if doomed to spend a whole day in the woods with them. But a few hours in the pleasantest part of the day — that is another matter. A gypsy tea is just the thing! We will go out in the afternoon to Elk Ridge, have tea, look at the sunset, and return by moonlight; is not that a good idea?"

"Excellent!" said the persons whom she addressed—a party of five or six who had been dining with her. "It will make a very pleasant excursion, only we must be sure of the moon."

"Oh! we have only to consult the almanac for that," said the lively hostess. "I think there is a new moon due about this time."

Marion laughed, and, touching the arm of old Mr. Singleton, by whom she sat, pointed out of a western window to the evening sky, where hung the beautiful cresent of the moon, framed between the arching boughs of tall trees.

"Hum — yes," observed that gentleman. "Anna's attention to Nature is altogether controlled by the question of whether or not it can be made to contribute to her amusement. Now that the moon has arrived, it will not be long before the gypsy tea takes place."

And, indeed, in a few days all arrangements for this festivity were completed, the party made up, and the programme settled. Mrs. Singleton wished that Marion should accompany her; but Helen protested so much against this, that the arrangement was changed, and it was finally settled that Marion and herself, with Rathborne and Morley, would make up a *parti carre* in a light open carriage.

There is nothing more attractive to youth, nothing more suited to its natural lightness of heart and spirit, than such pleasures as these — golden afternoons in summer woods and under summer skies; sunsets when all nature is flooded with beauty, like a crystal cup filled to the brim; and nights of spiritual, entrancing loveliness. Even with older persons, the sense of care seems lifted from the mind for a little time among such scenes; while to the young and happy, care is a thing impossible to realize when earth itself is transformed into Arcadia.

So Helen felt as she started on this excursion. In some subtle fashion, the doubts which had weighed upon her for a considerable time past were lifted. She did not say to herself that she had been foolish, for she was little given to self-analysis; but involuntarily she felt it, involuntarily she threw off the shadow which had fallen over her, and grasped the pleasure offered, as a child puts out its hand to grasp sunbeams. When they drove away, her heart was as light as a feather, her face as bright as the day, and she turned back to wave her hand in gay farewell to her mother.

(To be continued.)

A Witty Priest.

Concerning the celebrated Father Darcy, probably the greatest wit of that witty nation, Ireland, it is related that he once visited the palatial mansion of a perfect specimen of the noveaux riches, who lived in the neighborhood of Dublin, at the invitation of its pompous owner. He was shown all over the house, his host taking great pains, as is habitual in such cases, to keep the witty and observant priest well informed as to the cost of all the beautiful things he was shown. Finally, after making the complete tour of the chateau, the library was reached, its tremendous shelves groaning under the weight of thousands upon thousands of volumes, resplendent in the most magnificent bindings. Here they seated themselves, and the host said, with a sigh of snobbish exultation:

"Well, Father, I have brought you here last, because this is my favorite room. The other rooms may give pleasure to my wife and daughters, but this is my place — right here among these books, who are my friends. And these here on the desk (pointing to a score of ultra-looking volumes) are what I may call my intimate friends."

Father Darcy got up and examined one of them, when a broad grin spread over his good-natured face, as he said:

"Well, I am glad to see that you never cut your intimate friends."— *Exchange.*

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

COOK BOOK COOK BOOK

Remember these Directions for using Cottolene

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn — when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath* — on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

NOW IN STOCK AND DUE TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Comprising White Russian, Colorado Bearded, Red and White Fife Wheat, White Egyptian, Banner, Black Tartarian and Ontario White Oats, Two and Six-Rowed Barley, White Field Beans, Ensilage Corn, Mummy and Golden Vine Peas Fancy Unhulled Canadian Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red, Late Red, Alsiki, Alfalfa and White Clover, Turnip and Mangle, Flax, etc., etc.

In Garden Sorts—White, Golden and Black Wax (Dwarf) Beans, Indian Chief and Butter (Pole) Beans, Telephone, Stratagem, Premium Gem and Champion of England Peas, Beets, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion Sets, Potatoe, Onions, etc., etc.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ 1 Car Bradley's Celebrated Fertilizer in Barrels and Bags.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Schwartz's "Peerless Spices,"

SCHWARTZ'S

"PEERLESS" CREAM TARTAR.

W. H. Schwartz & Sons, Halifax, N. S.

SEE THAT YOU GET THEM.

A NEW DEPARTURE

GREAT SALE OF HIGH-GRADE

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

AT SPECIAL PRICES!

IN ORDER to introduce in all sections of the country the LATEST and FINEST LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS ever put on the Market. We have arrangements with the Manufacturers (some of whom are stockholders in this Company) to put on this market from NOW UNTIL THE FIRST OF APRIL a large number of instruments at Special, Low Prices — particularly to those who can pay cash, and to those who can pay within 12 to 18 months; but those wanting longer time will not be debarred. We will sell you a superb Piano from a first-class maker, 7⅓ Octaves, 3 pedals, in Beautiful natural Wood Cases, at $300 to $325, superior to most of the instruments sold in this market at $450. The stock of Pianos, and for which we are sole agents are the "Chickering," the "Knabe," the "Mason & Risch," the "Dominion" and "Berlin." The Organs are the Vocalion, the "Mason & Hamlin," the "Dominion" and the "Berlin." Don't miss this sale, nor wait to be canvassed by agents, as that costs money. CALL EARLY OR WRITE FOR PRICES, and STATE WHAT TERMS YOU REQUIRE, and if you have an old instrument to exchange.

* * *

The W. H. Johnson Co.'y Ltd.

157 Granville Street, Corner Buckingham.

HALIFAX, N. S.

THIS MAN

Doesn't have to get to leeward or behind a wall to light his cigar. He has an EDDY FLAMER MATCH made to light in the wind; the greater the blow, the brighter it burns

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S FLAMERS

E. B. EDDY'S

JOHN McDONALD,

Contractor and Builder,

PROPRIETOR

ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY

ALWAYS ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER

Flooring Sheathing Shingles, Laths Doors and Windows

MOULDINGS OF ALL KINDS

Also for Sale: Lime Plaster, Cement, Etc.

Farming Implements
AND
Grain of All Kinds.

THE above will be found at my warehouse, College Street in large quantities. The Implements are from

MASSEY, HARRIS & CO.,

the Largest, Best and Most Reliable Implement Manufacturers in Canada. Every Implement is constructed of the Best Material in the Best possible manner.

THE SEED GRAIN includes every Variety adapted to this County.

DOUGALD McISAAC
Antigonish, N. S.

WOOL CARDING.

THE EAST END MILLS are now well equipped for CUSTOM CARDING. Recently we have added a new boiler and engine to our already excellent facilities, and are consequently in a position to guarantee both

PROMPTNESS AND FIRST-CLASS WORK.

The following Agents will receive orders, and all work entrusted to them will have our most careful attention:

ANGUS McGILLIVRAY, at Dougald McIsaac's Implement Warehouse, College St., Antigonish.
D. J. McDONALD, Fraser's Mills.
CHAS. GASS, Bayfield.
RODERICK CHISHOLM, Linwood.
JOHN CORBETT, Harbor au Bouchie.

FALT BROS.
Prop. East End Grist and Carding Mills.
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Sale of Land.

IN THE SUPREME COURT:

In the matter of the petition of Donald Mac. Donald of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, for leave to sell the interest in the real and personal property of John McDonald (Malcolm), formerly of North Grant, in said County, a lunatic or insane person.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House in Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, on

Tuesday, the 30th Day of June Next,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order granted herein by A. McIsaac, Master of this Supreme Court, being a Judge of the County Court, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1896

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of

Land and Premises

situate, lying and being at the North Grant aforesaid, in the said County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows, namely, on the north by lands of the heirs of Alexander Chisholm (deceased), and lands of Michael Bigley; on the east by lands of Roderick McDonald; on the south by lands of the said Roderick McDonald and lands of the said heirs of the said Alexander Chisholm (deceased); and on the west by the Main Post Road leading from Antigonish to Malignant Cove, containing forty acres more or less, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

Antigonish, May 27, 1896.

DONALD MacDONALD,
Guardian of John McDonald.

A. MACGILLIVRAY,
Solicitor for Guardian and County Solicitor.

Intercolonial Railway.

Tenders for Brick or Stone Passenger Station at Moncton, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and mark d on the outside "Tender for Station at Moncton," will be received until Monday, the 15th of June, 1896, for the construction of a brick or stone Passenger Station at Moncton, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender can be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., May 16th, 1896.

Know What You Chew

Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SONS CO., LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Dr. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE **CURES ASTHMA** so that you need NOT SIT UP all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. Send your name and address, we will mail trial bottle **FREE**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—
Excelsior Egg Preserver—J. D. Copeland.
Tenders for Station House—D. Pottinger.
Notice—L. C. Archibald.
Land Sale—A. McGillivray.

Local Items.

FRESH MACKEREL, cod lobsters and Halibut at T. J. Bonner's.—adv.

TRY "CHARM" baking powder for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.—adv.

McCURDY & Co are now showing some very pretty blouse silks for 50 cents a yard.—adv.

HIS LORDSHIP went to Arichat on Thursday last and returned on Saturday. The anniversary of His Lordship's consecration fell on Friday, 22nd inst.

SEVEN children of Mr. Angus Campbell, carriagemaker, St. Mary's Street, were down with diphtheria last week. On Thursday morning the youngest child died. The others have recovered.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN is the advertisement of the Excelsior Egg Preserver. This preparation is meeting with large sales where introduced, and is proving capable of fulfilling all that it claimed for it.

FIRE.—The home of Mr. Angus McDonald, James River, with all his household effects, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week. Fifty bushels of potatoes, which were stored in the building, were also destroyed. There being no insurance, the loss to Mr. McDonald is a severe one.

BOLD MRS. BRUIN.—A bear and two cubs were seen on the premises of Mr. John Morrison, at Cape Smoky, one day last week, says *The North Sydney Herald* of the 20th inst. The bear tried to effect an entrance to Mr. Morrison's barn, in which were his cattle and sheep. Not being able to do so the trio marched around the dwelling house, apparently anxious for an encounter with the inmates. A trap has been set in the vicinity for the capture of the animals.

SUPREME COURT.—The June term of the Supreme Court will be opened here on Tuesday by Judge Meagher. There are four matters of a criminal nature, none of them serious enough to go before the Grand Jury. Peter Durley Walter Grant and Archibald McDougall are each charged with assault, and William Jackson with illegally retaining a two-dollar bill. The civil causes are:

Alex McDonald *vs.* Daniel Fraser.
Elisha R. Strople *vs.* D. D. Chisholm.
T. D. Kirk *vs.* R. D. Kirk.
Edmund Purcell *vs.* Robert Baxter.

POLITICAL MEETING.—Sir Charles and Sir Hibbert Tupper, who have been addressing public meetings in the four counties of Cape Breton and at Canso during the past week, will arrive here at noon today. At 2 P. M. there will be a meeting of electors at the Court House, where Sir Charles and the candidate, Mr. Chisholm, and Daniel McNeil, barrister, of Halifax, ex-member of the Provincial Government, will speak. Sir Hibbert and Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, who arrived from the west yesterday afternoon, will also possibly be among the speakers.

BASE-BALL.—The match game of baseball at Antigonish on Monday afternoon between a nine from Trenton and one composed of St. F. X. College and Antigonish players, was up to the fifth inning very interesting. At that stage of the game the score was Antigonish 5, Trenton 3, and each team had been whitewashed three times. Only eight innings were played and during the last three the local team's batting power increased wonderfully and they rolled up a total score of 25, while holding their opponents down to a total of 6. The features of the game were the battery work of W. P. Foley and Archy Chisholm, the fielding of H. Chisholm and the batting of Foley. The latter is certainly the best pitcher who ever played ball in Antigonish. After the game both clubs and a few invited guests enjoyed an elaborate spread at the College, set by the Faculty.

WE UNDERSTAND the schooner "Congo," which was to load for St. John's yesterday and to-day, has withdrawn her advertisement owing to the unfavorable condition of the market reported in a letter received from Messrs. J. & W. Pitts on Monday, 25th, an extract from which is here given: "Horses are difficult to sell and prices are low; no trucking or driving doing; no business to be done. We are advised to-day (May 20th) of a large shipment of live stock by steamer from P. E. Island. They are not wanted and will sell at low figures and at heavy loss to shippers." The foregoing information and the fact that the "Soudan" was at Bayfield full loaded with cattle for Newfoundland decided Messrs. C. B. Whidden & Son on withdrawing the "Congo" at present, hoping that in a few weeks prices will recover and give our farmers fair returns for whatever they may have to put into that market.

SHIPWRECKED.—The schooner "Congo," of Antigonish, Capt. D. McKinnon, St. John's. She had on board the crew of the wrecked barque "Alice M. Claridge," in ballast, bound from London, Eng., to West Bay, N. S. On the night of the 19 inst. in latitude 46 degrees 6 minutes north and longitude 54 degrees 20 minutes west, during a dense fog, she collided with an iceberg, sustaining such damage that the crew, fearing she would immediately sink, were obliged to hastily take to the boats. They were three nights and days adrift endeavoring to make the Newfoundland coast, during which time they suffered greatly from cold and exposure. On Friday the "Congo's" crew sighted them, and the Captain immediately proceeded to rescue the unfortunate sailors. They were taken on board, made as comfortable as possible, and landed at Mulgrave. The "Claridge" was owned by W. H. Mosher of Avondale, N. S., and was commanded by Captain Dill of Windsor, N. S.

THE COAL TRADE.—Since the opening of navigation shipping has been very brisk at the G. M. A. piers, says *The North Sydney Herald*. The company has five time charter boats now employed carrying coal up the St. Lawrence. Four of these steamers, the Glenlivet, Hungaria, Polino and Acadian were in port this week. In addition to the season's charter boats the steamers Longhirst and Pharos have loaded cargoes this month to the G. M. A. piers for Montreal. The Cape Breton collieries will beyond doubt have the largest output in the history of the Cape Breton coal trade this season. The Reserve mine and Caledonia, it is reported, will each put out about 1,000 tons daily. In order to meet their sales the Dominion Coal Company will require to ship 160,000 tons monthly for the next five months. Unfortunately work at Victoria Mines has been delayed this season owing to the pit being flooded with water. A new pump which was put in the mine with the expectation of keeping the pit free of water has proved a failure. This is a great loss to both the company and men as preparations were made for an active and prosperous season at the Victoria Mines this season.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son for best quality lard, sugar-cured hams and bacon. —adv.

At a recent mission given by the Jesuit Fathers at Montgomery, Alabama, a number of converts were baptized. A correspondent of *The Catholic Columbian* thus refers to an impressive scene witnessed in connection with the mission: "Monday afternoon, May 4, around the baptismal font of St. Peter's Church, stood a gathering that was calculated to make a lasting impression on those present. Three generations of a family received the sacrament of Baptism, the grandparents, bearing the name of one of the greatest Generals in the Confederate service, the parents and three young children, a girl eight years old, and a cousin one and a half years old, were the recipients. What is still more remarkable the father of the youngest child was raised in the Jewish and the mother in the Methodist faith."

NOTICE.

On account of the lateness of season I have decided not to open any of my cheese factories in this County till MONDAY, 8th JUNE.

L. C. ARCHIBALD.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned for

Painting Glebe House, Church and Vestry at L'Ardoise, . .

WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL

MAY 30th.

Walls are to receive two coats best English lead, and roof, one coat of paint. Dimensions of buildings as follows: House, 38 x 28ft. and 16ft. post; kitchen adjoining, 24 x 16ft. and 16ft. post; Church, 102 x 60ft and 30ft. post; vestry adjoining, 40 x 30ft.

The work must be begun about 15th June.

Any tender not necessarily accepted.

REV. H. P. MACPHERSON, P. P.
L'Ardoise, May 13th, 1896.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Excelsior Egg WILL KEEP EGGS FRESH FOR 12 MONTHS.

IT IS NO PICKLE.

You simply treat the Eggs with PRESERVER, and lay them away in a basket or box.

LAY DOWN A SUPPLY WHEN THEY ARE CHEAP.

Call for book giving full information, free of charge.

J. D. COPELAND,

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Municipal Clerk's Office, Antigonish, up to 12 o'clock noon,

On Saturday, the 30th inst.,

FOR THE

Supplying of the Following Articles at the Asylum for Twelve Months from the 1st of June, 1896.

WHEAT FLOUR, Patent, per bbl (name brand) and percentage.
CORN MEAL, kiln dried, per bbl.
OATMEAL, per 100 lbs.
BEEF, Corned, per 100 lbs.
BEEF, Fresh, per 100 lbs, by the side or carcass.
PORK, per bbl.
BUTTER, per lb. by the tub
MOLASSES, per puncheon (name brand.)
TEAS, per lb. by the chest.
HAKE, dry d per 100 lbs., large.
KEROSENE OIL, per imp. gallon, best American cas by the cask.
SUGAR, per lb.
MEN'S BROGANS, Amherst No. 1.
SOAP, No. 1, per lb., large bar, by box.
Also for hauling coal from station, per ton of 2240 pounds.

The whole to be approved of by the Commissioners and to be delivered at the Asylum, West River, as ordered.

Goods not approved of to be taken away by Contractor.

The right of accepting all, part or none reserved.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,
D. MACDONALD,
Commissioners.

Antigonish, 8th May, 1896.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the old stand of the late VALENTINE CHISHOLM, Harbessmaker, on Main Street, at

2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 30th inst.

the entire stock of Harness making tools, also Pads, Collars, Traces, Mountings, remnants of Leather, etc.

TERMS: Cash at time of sale.

DONALD A. CHISHOLM, } Executors.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM, }

May 19th, 1896.

Classes in Painting.

PERSONS WISHING TO JOIN

Miss Munro's . . .
Classes in Painting,

will please leave their names at the Central House on or before May 27th.

Life Insurance AGENT WANTED.

To represent one of the Large American Companies in Cape Breton.

Liberal contract to suitable man.

ADDRESS:

"MANAGER,"
P. O. BOX 158,
Halifax, N. S.

Hay for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has about 20 tons of Good Hay, which he will sell at a reasonable figure.

G. PERREY,
Harbor Road, Antigonish, N. S.

May 12, '96.

WANTED

By a Lady, a position as Housekeeper. Widower's family would be preferred; or as Governess to small children.

Enquire at this office.

DRESSMAKING.

THE undersigned has Rooms fitted up for Dressmaking in the building recently owned by the late Valentine Chisholm on st Main Street, where she will be prepared to do first class work promptly. Last season at John McMillan & Co.'s and a great experience elsewhere enables her to guarantee satisfaction in all work entrusted to her. MARY McDONALD.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber has opened the Restaurant near McCurdy's store and the Woolen Mill, now known as the

"River Side House."

The house has been refitted and comfortable and will accomodate permanent and transient boarders on the most reasonable terms.

W. J. WHITE.

Antigonish, May 7, '96.

Palace Clothing Company

COME ALONG!

We are offering some Astonishing Values in Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishings that cannot be equalled in Town. We are prepared to FIT ALL — short, stout or slim — equal to any Tailor.

MEN'S SUITS, - - - - $3, $3.50, $4.00, $5 and up.
YOUTHS' SUITS, - - $3, $3.50, $4.50, $5 and up.
BOYS' SUITS, - - - - $1.25, 1.35, 1.75 and up.
MEN'S PANTS, - - $1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50 and up.
EXTRA COATS and VESTS AT LOW PRICES.
SUMMER TOP COATS, - $4.50, 6.00, 8 00 and 10.00.
GOOD ASSORTMENT RUBBER COATS AND UMBRELLAS.

Furnishings. . . . .

NECK-TIES, Knots and Bows, in Fancy Shades and Tasty Colors, price 10 cents, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 cents.
COLLARS, all sizes, - - - - 10, 12, 15 and 18 cents.
WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS, 45, 55, 65, 70, 75, 80 and $1.00.
UNDERWEAR, 25, 35, 40, 50, 75 and up.
GENTS' HOSE, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25 and 30.
SUSPENDERS, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25 and up.
NIGHT SHIRTS, WHITE VESTS.
BOYS' and MEN'S SWEATERS, all colors.
OVERALLS and JACKETS. Prices low.

Call and Examine Our $3.50 Suit. It's a Beauty.

Palace Clothing Co., Main St.

We have opened this week a good variety of . . . .

LADIES' BLOUSES

At different prices.

Our 75c. Blouse s extra value.

WILKIE & CUNNINGHAM