

THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Several newspapers have said that the King of the Klondike is only the third Canadian who has been knighted by the Pope. This is a mistake. There have been at least three others, one of them being the late Patrick Power, of Halifax, whose daughter is the wife of Judge McIsaac, of Antigonish.

A man can be an Oddfellow without believing in Christ at all. Can any society be harmless which unites Christian men more closely with Mahomedans, Buddhists, or deists of any kind who can answer the grip and password, than with other Christians who know nothing of such claims to brotherhood?

There is some discussion going on among educationists across the border as to the wisdom or unwisdom of "strapping" school children. We believe that no one can say that it is overdone nowadays. As long as human nature remains what it is, the fear of punishment will always be one of the most powerful of deterring influences.

Free-Masonry in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, may be free, as its members claim it is, from all affiliation and sympathy with the atheism of the Grand Orient, nevertheless the Catholic Church must keep her face set against it, because its ritual, as a Presbyterian minister has well said, is "worshipping without Christ."

The *Weekly Bouquet*, which for some twelve years has been published at the House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, announces that it is obliged to suspend publication. Its interesting stories and handsome illustrations made it the best paper of its kind for youth, and it is regrettable that the efforts of the able editor, Henry Coyle, have been so little appreciated.

If the criminal laws of the United States cannot be made to reach those who lynch supposed criminals, it is good to see the authorities in some places making an effort to meet the trouble in another way. Ohio now has a statute making counties answerable in damages for injuries to persons, as well as property, committed by mobs. The constitutionality of the law has been tested, and the Supreme Court of Ohio has pronounced it constitutional.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in session at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, decided not to admit members of secret societies to the church any longer. Rev. Dr. Crowe, of Philadelphia, said that the ritual of the Masonic lodges was "worshipping without Christ." Thus is the never changing attitude of the Catholic Church towards all such societies being gradually justified in the eyes of earnest men of other creeds.

Father Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, personally instructed and received into the Church during the past year eighty-nine converts. The mission given in St. Patrick's last Lent by the Paulist Father Younans, of New York, brought in another score. Ex-Priest O'Connor was not asked to give a counterblast this time. Three days was all the Protestants of Montreal could stand him last year, and he took his leave, saying that he had not come to talk to bare walls and empty benches.

If a correspondent of the London

Tablet or the *Liverpool Catholic Times* were to explain the recent anti-clerical agitation in Spain and Portugal as part of a campaign against Christianity organized in the Free-Mason lodges, many people would smile this aside as a childish bugaboo story. But when this explanation comes from the *Saturday Review*, which is not a pro-Catholic journal today any more than it was when the Marquis of Salisbury, then Lord Robert Cecil, was one of its chief contributors, the charge against the lodges cannot be laughed at so easily. The *Saturday's* article will be found on another page of this issue.

Two conceptions of the religious basis of authority in preaching now engage the attention of earnest men and reflect the tendencies of contemporary thought. The one develops out of forces that historically have controlled the Church of the past; it affirms an objective basis of authority, namely, the content of Holy Scripture regarded as Divine Revelation. The other, born of the later philosophical and critical movements, represents forces that pervade modern thinking; it affirms a subjective basis of authority, namely, the content of the ethical consciousness and Christian experience.—*The Outlook*.

As to ethical consciousness and Christian experience including the revealed basis of authority, we fear the evidence is against Dr. Hall. The fact that he can write as above shows clearly that he, and all his brethren, are unconscious (ethically or otherwise) of the very corner-stone of authority contained in Holy Scripture, — *Go teach all nations . . . and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world.*

By the death of Abbé Verreau last month, French Canada has lost one of its greatest educationists. He was born in 1828, and ordained priest in 1851. In 1857 he founded the Jacques Cartier Normal School in Montreal, became its first principal, and remained in that position till his death. In 1887 he was appointed Professor of Canadian History in Laval University, a post for which he was eminently fitted by his vast knowledge of the subject. He had studied at first hand in the archives of Europe on commission of the Provincial Government, twenty-four years before, and had written several books embodying the results of his researches. His library still embraces the best collection of books bearing upon the history of Canada, and his learning made him one of the most valued members of the Royal Society of Canada.

A valued correspondent writes to inquire whether the name Church of Rome which has been used in *THE CASKET* and in an address by Henry Austin Adams, is not "a designation partaking in some degree of the sting of 'Romish'." We have never so regarded it. "Romish" is always used offensively; "Church of Rome" is frequently used without any such intention. True it is that many who employ the latter designation do so to localize the Catholic Church, but many others insist on putting "Roman" before "Catholic" with the very same intention. Yet Cardinal Vaughan spoke of "Roman Catholics" in his recent address to the King. For ourselves, we do not favour either the name "Church of Rome" or "Roman Catholic," but might use either on occasion. If we employed the former in our columns, as referred to by our correspondent, it was to avoid the tautophony of using "Catholic Church" twice in two lines. As to the designation of the Church in the diocese of Rome, we think it would be "the Roman Church," just as we say "the Canadian Church" or "the American Church."

Our able contemporary, *The Saturday Evening Post*, has an interesting article entitled "The White Flag of Finance," in which it sets forth views which seem to be, in the main, correct. An idea of the trend of the article may be had from the following extract:

But if a war should break out between two great Powers, its effects would be felt throughout the world, and the victors would suffer hardly less than the vanquished. Every British gun that sank a French merchant ship would bore a hole in the profits of an English insurance company. Every dividend passed by an

Australian mining company would hit the pockets of French shareholders.

This is very true; and international commerce and investments will go a long way to keep the world at peace. Their effect may perhaps be exaggerated, nevertheless, wars are frequently the result of popular clamor, produced by causes which even financiers, mighty as they are, cannot control. The wealthy will always be a minority; and, powerful as is their influence, public opinion, inflamed it may be, diseased it may be, will continue to sway governments until the world ends.

A distinguished contemporary makes a statement which will bounce easily from the case-hardened conceit which we all have, more or less, in the supremacy of the industrial knowledge and methods of the western nations. "It is a curious fact," it says, "that the best artist artisan is the barbarian." This is a startling statement, and needs support; and our contemporary supports it with some plausibility. "The best porcelains come from China," it continues, "the best swords and bronzes were made by half-naked smiths in the mountains of Japan; remarkable carvings are made by the Pacific islanders; the most gorgeous feather work is that of the native Hawaiians; the drawn work of Mexico has no equal for fineness; and in all the world there are no such rugs as those made by the tribesmen of south-western Asia, mere savages, some of them, dwelling in tents when not engaged in forays over the hills." We do not understand the inclusion of Mexico among the barbarian nations; but, taking the remarks altogether, they are striking, and offer a conundrum, not easy to solve, to those whose one measure of the advancement of the human race is that of its arts, inventions and manufactures.

Russia is attracting the attention of world by her work in railway building. An English officer, writing of his travels in Asia recently, gave some information, not previously widespread, as to the manner in which the Russians preserve their lines of communication by building numerous light railways, using the native labour, — the natives being often willing, having a keen eye to bettering their business affairs. Kitchener adopted the same plan in the Soudan, and, we believe, the first British general to invade a country, building a railway as he went. It is a matter of pride for us to remember that his chief engineer was a Canadian, Col. Grouard. The above mentioned writer thinks, and apparently with some reason, that the plan is a wiser one than the system of temporary investment of districts by the British in India, which necessitates frequent relief expeditions and repeated occupations of the same territory. In a recent publication we notice also an account of the Trans-Siberian Railway, built by Russia, which is thought to menace the influence of the other nations in the East. The article is accompanied with illustrations of the train service, car interiors, etc., which, if accurately portrayed, are beyond doubt as fine as our own trans-continental lines. "The bear that walks like a man" seems to have walked across to the Pacific in much the same fashion as any man would do.

In the 19th century, 23 great shipwrecks added 7,642 to the number of persons who will muster from old ocean's depths "when the sea gives up its dead." *The Literary Digest* has an interesting copied article in which newly proposed devices for lessening danger at sea are discussed. By reason of his great fame, the proposition of Thomas A. Edison will excite, probably, the greatest interest. Most of the schemes are based on electricity, Edison's is not; but on the capacity of water to transmit sound. In the language of the article:

In the keel, he would have constructed a diaphragm operated by compressed air. An electric battery or dynamo could operate this diaphragm so as to produce an explosive note which would travel miles through the water and be received on the diaphragms of other vessels. A code of signals could be used and long messages exchanged.

We may look for wonderful inventions

surely in marine navigation and affairs, when so many able men are turning their attention to the subject. The action of the heirs of Anthony Pollock, who was drowned in the wreck of S. S. Bourgogne, in offering a prize of \$19,000 "for the best appliance for the saving of life in case of maritime disaster" is much to be commended. The saving of human life is a work worthy indeed of the greatest bonuses the world's wealthy men can give, and worthy of the best efforts of the human brain.

National pride is a good thing, but we sometimes have too much of it. We British people, perhaps more than any other, are quick to sneer at foreigners, even at the best of them. As for pagan races, we will not always quite admit that they are fellow-men at all. Prominent writers, and those who never will be prominent, are and have for some time been writing up China and the Chinese. Every magazine and paper has given us something about them. Out of all the tangled mass of facts and dreams which have been given to the public, a few facts stand forth plain and undoubted that are worthy of consideration, since even the devil, it is sometimes said, is entitled to his due. The Chinese have some good points. They respect parents, — respect them too much, probably. Still, they do respect them, and we do not always do so. They try to be as good men as their fathers were before them — an effort which might commend itself to many a young man in our own country who thinks it the proper thing to consider his father and grandfather as not being up-to-date. Moreover, public opinion in China is very severe on any man who does not maintain as high a standard of conduct and win as high a reputation as his fathers did and had. If public opinion worked in that way among us Britishers, we fear a good many of us would be under censure. So even the Chinese, it seems, can teach us something after all. The Japanese have taught us something also, — taught us that Christians will steal sometimes when pagans will not. The fault is not in Christianity, assuredly. Well, then, must we say that our nationalities and our worldly civilization are, in some respects, inferior to those of pagan nations? We confess we see no way out of it.

A profitable half hour may occasionally be spent in reading an almanac, — not the patent medicine almanacs, but such a book as is issued by the publishers of the *Montreal Star*, or the *Copp, Clark Co.*, of Toronto, or our own *Belcher's*. Turning the pages of the *Canadian Almanac* (The *Copp, Clark Co.*) the other day, we began to examine what proportion of public offices in this Province is filled by Catholics. The figures will be interesting to our readers. There are—

- 2 Catholic Senators out of 10 from Nova Scotia.
- 3 Catholic M. P.'s out of 21 from Nova Scotia.
- 5 Catholic Members Legislative Council out of 19 in Nova Scotia.
- 9 Catholic M. P. P.'s out of 38 in Nova Scotia.
- 2 Catholic Executive Councillors out of 9 in Nova Scotia.
- 1 Catholic Judge of Supreme Court out of 7 in Nova Scotia.
- 2 Catholic Judges of County Court out of 7 in Nova Scotia.
- 2 Catholic Judges of Probate Court out of 16 in Nova Scotia.
- 4 Catholic Registrars of Deeds out of 21 in Nova Scotia.
- 3 Catholic Sheriffs out of 18 in Nova Scotia.

Of the 166 positions here mentioned Catholics hold 33, or one in five. This is not altogether unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that we are more than one in four of the population. This is a subject for serious reflection.

The press of the English-speaking world had a good deal to say last summer about the cruel insult offered to the Chinese people in the desecration of the tombs of their ancestors by so-called representatives of western civilization. The same spirit of greedy commercialism which inspired the nations of Europe in their dealings with the Flowery Kingdom is outraging pious feelings in as cruel a fashion nearer home, though we hear less about it. The Grand Trunk Railway has acquired at Pont St. Charles, Montreal, the ground in which were buried the remains of Irish

immigrants, victims of the famine fever of 1847-8, and has removed the monument erected to their memory. Many protests against the desecration were made, without avail. But the protesters are not silenced, and at a meeting of representatives of all the Irish parishes of Montreal on May 27, the following resolutions were passed:

The Irish Catholics of Montreal, represented as herein above stated, desire to express their bitter regret that the Monument should have been removed from the old cemetery it was intended to preserve from desecration.

And, inasmuch as it is a fact of public notoriety that the place is a cemetery, and as such has been exempt from municipal taxation,—

Inasmuch as the land with the Monument upon it was conveyed in trust as a cemetery to the Anglican Bishop of Montreal and his successors in office.

That, in the most earnest and respectful manner, we solemnly protest against the transfer to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of this cemetery, and against the use of it for any purposes other than the one purpose plainly apparent on the face of the Monument.

That in consequence we respectfully request His Grace the Anglican Archbishop of Montreal to require the Grand Trunk Railway Company to put the Monument back in the Cemetery from which it was removed without his Grace's consent or knowledge.

Dealing with the canard sent abroad by the *London Times* correspondent that the Holy Father had made a will designating his successor, *THE CASKET* said in the issue for May 16 that "there is not, in the whole history of the Church, one authentic instance of the exercise of the alleged right" of a Pope to elect his successor. *The Ave Maria* quotes Father Baart as saying ("Roman Court," p. 60) that in the year 529 Pope Boniface II., "in order to prevent a recurrence of the scandalous contentions which took place at the time of his election, when the Ostrogoth King set up an antipope, adopted the extraordinary measure of issuing a decree by which he appointed the deacon Virgilius, his successor in the Papacy." This is true, but not the whole truth. In his work on Canon Law, bk. 2, c. 10, paragraph 96, Vecchiotti tells us that Boniface first convoked a Council at Rome, and then, with the consent of the assembled Bishops, which consent was confirmed with an oath, chose as his successor the deacon Virgilius (not Virgilius). But, the author adds — we translate his words from the Latin,—

The Bishops and Boniface himself so repented of their act, as being contrary to the sacred canons and to the freedom of election, that the Pontiff summoned another Council, repealed the decree, and consigned it to the flames.

It will be observed that Boniface first got the consent of the Bishops of the Roman Province, who at that time elected the Pope, before he issued his decree. His subsequent act, with its dramatic ending, needs no comment of ours to enforce its significance. As for the main question, one may say that the Pope has no right, strictly speaking, to name his successor, without undertaking to say what he might have power to do in extraordinary circumstances, which, however, have never arisen. So we say that a private individual has no right to take the life of his fellow-man, though it is well understood that he may slay an unjust aggressor if he cannot otherwise save his life. What the Pope might do in analogous circumstances, supposing the Papal succession was threatened and there was no other way of securing it than that the Pope himself should make the appointment, is a question rather of academic than of practical interest, for the reason that such an emergency is never likely to "emerge."

College Closing Exercises.

Following is the programme of the College Closing Exercises:
Tuesday, June 11th, 4 p. m., Alumni Meeting, 1st Session, College Hall.
Tuesday, June 11th, 7:30 p. m., Conferring of Degrees, etc., College Hall.
Wednesday, June 12th, 8:00 a. m., Requite Mass for departed Alumni, College Chapel.
Wednesday, June 12th, 8:00 a. m., Alumni Meeting, second session, College Hall.
Wednesday, June 12th, 7:00 p. m., Baccalaureate Sermon and Benediction at the Cathedral.
Wednesday, June 12th, 8:00 p. m., Alumni Dinner, College.

A first-class ticket for return journey can be obtained at Antigonish without charge by all who have paid a full first-class fare from any station to Antigonish, and obtained a standard certificate thereof from the agent issuing.

In connection with the Closing Exercises it may be remarked that a certain number of invitations are placed at the disposal of students. While the limited space in the College Hall renders it impossible for the College authorities to guarantee seats for other persons than those to whom such invitations are sent, no such restrictions holds for the Exercises at the Cathedral.

The Faith in Central Africa.

Uganda, now a Protectorate of Great Britain's, is a very fertile territory of Central Africa, bisected by the Equator, and fronting on Lake Nyanza. Its area is about 120,000 square miles, or that of the United Kingdom, and its population, now much reduced, two and a half millions. Of the many quite distinct tribes comprised therein, the most interesting are the Waganda, for the comparatively high level of civilization they had attained before reached by outward influences. Thus they have with a decimal system, "numerals reaching almost infinite numbers" says General Lugard. Most of their chiefs rapidly learned Swahili, and could write in the Arabic character. On the arrival of the European missionaries the people showed a perfect mania for books and for learning to read and write. A class trained on the sol-fa system could in a few weeks sing any simple tune at sight. But whilst mentally so superior they were morally no better, but rather inferior to the other African tribes, and sunk in heathen vices. Still though so corrupt they were able to grasp the Christian truth when presented to them, and many of them have not only embraced it, but held to it with the spirit and fortitude of martyrs. Hardly anywhere else is there so satisfactory and promising a return for missionary effort.

The first Catholic Mission in Uganda was opened in 1789 by the French "White Fathers" from Algiers. It met from the start both great success and hot opposition. When in 1879 Uganda became definitively a British Protectorate its charge ecclesiastically was transferred to the English missionaries of Mill Hill College, London, under Bishop Hanlon. Every year since, the faith advances, both in the original mission and in its offshoots. Thus for the last two years the returns were:

	Baptisms.	Children	Catholics.	Catechists.	Attending school.	Marriages.
1899,	748	876	3529	9947	177	74
1900,	843	1234	3634	13043	410	91

Besides the work has been carried into the adjoining territory of Usoga, and there are already, in spite of exceptional hindrances 125 Catholics, and 300 under instruction to become such.

MARTIN MAHONEY.

A Remarkable Picture.

Jean Beraud's painting of "The Scourging at the Pillar," which he calls "Christ Bound to a Pillar," is pronounced the most remarkable work in this year's Paris Salon. A writer in the New York Tribune says of it: "By its daring conception, masterful coloring and technique, no less than by the artist's choice of a harrowing subject, verging upon the sacrilegious, this picture seems to hypnotize all who enter the room in which it hangs. Beraud's memorable 'Modern Christ,' which caused a sensation about a dozen years ago; his 'Parisian Magdalen' and his 'Descent from the Cross' are all surpassed by this new Christ with blue eyes and auburn hair, crowned with thorns and clad in a flowing scarlet robe, standing at bay with bare and bleeding breast, confronted by an infuriated group of twentieth century persecutors. Around the Saviour's waist is a rope thrice coiled, being pulled tight by a stalwart workman in caduroy trousers, who, to obtain a better purchase, presses his upraised knee against the right thigh of the Christ. A herculean butcher, with brutal head and wearing a blood-stained apron, and having a clasp-knife and steel dangling from his side, is drawing up the sleeve of his forearm, preparatory to giving the coup de grace. An oily, sensual stock broker, wearing the Phrygian cap of liberty, clothes of the latest cut, and a vulgar profusion of jewelry, helps to adjust the rope around the Saviour's waist. A Freemason in evening dress, white tie, and wearing the apron and insignia of the thirty-third degree, threatens Jesus with his clinched fist. A harlot clutches a look of the Saviour's hair, about to tear it from the scalp. A weird, nervous male hand in the foreground grasps a stone. There are uplifted arms and hands holding whips, canes and burning torches. The countenances gleam with anger, irony and hatred. Almost all the figures are represented with open mouths, from which one can hear in imagination utterances of jeering and derision. These twentieth-century persecutors are students, socialists and artisans, all the more disquieting in the portraiture because their faces resemble those of prominent men in French public life. This strange 'Hic Flagellavit' is unquestionably Beraud's masterpiece."

"Ah, count," his American wife said the first time she ever saw his bare arm, "I see you have been vaccinated!"

"Vaccinated! Vaccinated!" he shrieked. "Mon Dieu! Zis sees what you call—ze humiliation! Diable! Eet sees not ze vaccination! Eet sees ze—what you call heem—ze mark from ze terrible duel zat I have fight. Zat sees ze honaire—ze gr-rreat badge! Mon Dieu! Vaccinated!"

Bishop Spalding on Vaudevilainy.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria made a strong protest recently against immoral exhibitions. "We condemn," he said, "the gladiatorial shows of the Roman empire, sinking into the grave of filth and blood; we do not tolerate prize fights because such exhibitions are held to be destructive of the generous and humane sentiments which make civilization possible. But the worst cruelty is not found in the brutal sports of barbarians, or of those, in civilized communities, in whom the feeling of humanity has never been developed; it is found in the public display of a low and effeminate sensuality, which destroys innocence, mocks at holy shame, robs woman of honor and sacredness, desecrates the sanctity of the home, and brands a whole community with the stigma of infamy. Republics live by virtue, they perish when virtue becomes a name, and the greedy and licentious are permitted to pander to the worst passions of the human heart. When men cease to respect themselves, no institution, however beneficent, however sacred, seems to them worthy of honor or preservation. When the corruptors of the morals of the people, when the violators of law carry on their nefarious business with impunity and profit, there is decadence, there is manacle of ruin and destruction. Shall we give our money willingly and lavishly to educate the young, to repress and punish crime, and then give it also to foster the vices which are the nurseries of crime? Shall we import the lascivious and obscene exhibitions of Asia and Africa to enervate our people, and to make them incapable of any manly ambition or virtue? If the providing of public amusements were turned over to panders, harlots, gamblers and thieves, would not the first thing to occur to them be to bring some of the infamous displays which have made our street fair and corn festival a curse and an opprobrium? Shall the government make the diffusion of obscene literature a crime, and shall the shameless exhibition of obscenity meet with no rebuke?"

"Shall men who are given up to a reprobate sense, who are purveyors for the most abject of vices, tell us that only prudes or hypocrites can find fault with the outrages they commit against all the decencies of life?"

"What is the pretext with which they seek to justify what can find no justification in heaven or in earth?"

"That unless they make appeal to prurient imaginations the crowds will not come. Is it possible that this should be true? It cannot be so; but if it were so, it is not a reason why we should consent to drag to deeper depravity those who have already sunk so low."

Goldwin Smith on Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie is making a noble effort to prove that a vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of one man may be beneficial to the community at large, and he shows the breadth of his philanthropy by extending his donations to England and Canada as well as to his own country. But he is one man in a hundred, perhaps in a thousand. Nor can even he shut out the suspicion that if wealth were more diffused, the community would by its own instincts do better for itself than can be done for it by the paternal beneficence of any multi-millionaire. Each generation understands its own circumstances, and feels its own wants. It is by no means certain that unmixed good will be done by tempting any more young men to leave the office, the store, or the plough for the university. The callings to which a university education leads are already overcrowded. Even libraries may possibly be overdone. They are growing fast of themselves, and of the literature which they circulate a large proportion is by no means certainly wholesome. Besides, it is not desirable that the community should be taught too much to look up for aims to any private benefactor. Such a habit is opposed to the best spirit of democracy. A feeling of this has been shown in one or two cases, and it cannot be said to be unfounded.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

"Poor folks friends soon forget them." Superficial shoes lose customers. The Slater Shoe market cost money. It is too valuable to lose—through giving mere finish at the expense of service.

"The Slater Shoe"

Goodyear Welted

N. K. CUNNINGHAM, Sole Local Agent.

A Sidelight on the Resurrection.

Some commonly overlooked details in St. John's account of his own and St. Peter's visit to the Holy Sepulcher give when looked into great vividness and force to its testimony to our Lord's resurrection. "And he beheldeth the linen clothes lying, and the napkin that was upon his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but rolled up in a place by itself. Then entered in the other disciples also, and he saw and believed." Something in the appearance of the grave clothes afforded a reason for the belief that Jesus was "risen indeed." These apostles had already heard from Magdalen of the absence of the body. What was it that arrested Peter's attention when he "looked upon" the grave-clothes, and John's so that he "saw and believed"? The word used of the napkin, *entwulvimenon* expresses in particular that special kind of rolling suitable to a turban or head-cloth. The other grave-clothes were "lying," i. e. just as they had been wound round the body, which as it passed unimpeded through the closed door of the upper-chamber, and indeed, as it is well believed, through the closed door of the tomb, so it passed through the linen clothes leaving them undisturbed—a position in which no one carrying away the body would have left them. "They were in no disorder" writes Rev. Henry Latham in his book "The Risen Master," "they were just as they were when Joseph had wrapped them round the body, only they were laying flat, fold over fold, for the body was gone. At the far end, all by itself, was the napkin, not lying flat, but standing up a little, retaining the twirled form that had been given it when twirled round the head of our Lord, with the end its interlaced."

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you a tired dragging feeling in the region of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases. Sold by Foster Bros.—94.

The Away-From-Home Girl.

"Write your home letters regularly and keep in touch with your parents and old friends by weekly correspondence," writes Margaret E. Sangster, in the March Ladies' Home Journal, addressing girls who have gone from home into the world to seek their livelihood. "Never let a Sunday afternoon drift out without your hour spent in an intimate and loving letter to the dear mother. This is a good occupation for Sunday, and I can hardly tell you how minute and confidential and affectionate this writing should be. But there is no need. You know what you like to hear from home, and what your mother and father must long for, when your letters come. I follow those letters. Mother is in the kitchen, washing the dishes. She wipes her hands and sits down in the low rocking-chair by the window where the lilac is beginning to bud. Father stands between the table and the door, waiting to hear what you have said, and aware that he must wait until mother has satisfied her heart with the first reading. Then it will be his turn. To them both you are, and you always will be, just their own little girl, and you can never send them a line which they will not scan with eagerness. So never put off your family at home with a scrawny, hurried scrawl; take time; and tell them everything."

"Very well," she said in a huff, "all is over between us. I'll thank you to return my letters."

"All right," said he. "I send them to you the first thing in the morning."

"Oh, there's no killing hurry! Suppose you—er—bring them with you when you call to-morrow evening."

He—I asked you father's consent to our engagement by telephone. She—What was his answer? He—Oh, he just said, 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right.'

Old People There is many a grandfather and grandmother who finds in Griffiths' Menthol Liniment the only remedy that does their pains and aches any real good. Whether it is Rheumatism, Lame Back, or an ache anywhere, this Liniment will cure it. It acts on pain just as water does on fire, it puts it out. See that you get

Griffiths' Menthol Liniment.

Sold by Foster Bros., Antigonish, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED.

To sell RIGHT DYSPEPSIA CURE, the reliable remedy for indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. Agents make good wages. Write to-day for particulars.

Address W. E. FRASER, Main Street, Antigonish.

BRILLIANT.

THIS HANDSOME STALLION is seven years old, weighs 1500 pounds, and is of a beautiful steel colour, is a splendid animal in every respect for a general purpose horse. Will stand the season of 1901 as follows: Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Captain McFarlane's stables, St. Mary street, Antigonish; remainder of the time at Owner's barn. Terms reasonable.

DAN. A. CAMPBELL, Owner, Gulf Road

NEW TINSHOP.

HAVING opened a Tinshop in the rear of DUNCAN CHISHOLM'S SHOP, Opposite old Queen Hotel,

I am prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of Tinware.

CREAMERS, MILK PAILS, ETC.,

All kinds of repairs in Tinsmith Work and Plumbing promptly attended to. Prices right; Workmanship guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited.

ALEX. PURCELL, Antigonish, Mar. 20th, 1901.

BRANDON, No. 5329.

This NORMAN-FRENCH STALLION will stand for Service in Antigonish during the Summer of 1901. An extended notice of this grand horse will appear in a further issue.

F. R. TROTTER.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, CARTS and HARNESS,

We are the Agents for the celebrated McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO'Y, the Largest and Best Manufacturers of Carriages, etc., in Canada. Just received a Carload of these superior goods. Call and inspect them.

D. McISAAC, ANTIGONISH.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known farm on which she resides at Cross Roads Country Harbour, containing 300 acres more or less. The land is well wooded and watered, consists of considerable intervals, and the buildings are in excellent condition.

For further particulars apply to MRS. D. McDONALD, Cross Roads Country Harbour, Guy Co., N. S.

J. H. McDougall,

Dealer in Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application all work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.



Box 474. New Glasgow.

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

Always in Stock . . .

BEST FRESH BEEF

Several Barrels of First-Class

Salt Beef, Choice Pieces,

For Sale Low, to make Room for Cold Storage. Also Salt Pork.

JOHN FRASER, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The Large Stock of Seeds that we advertised in the past two issues have all been sold, and we had to replenish several times. We now have some very nice, stylish

CARRIAGES,

All built with A-1 Wheels.

The Nova Scotia Carriage Company and the Canada Carriage Company are noted for putting up the most substantial work. The Works of the Nova Scotia Carriage Company are situated at Kenville, and their output is yearly increasing to such an extent that they have difficulty in filling their orders.

F. R. TROTTER.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Farm on the South River Road belonging to the late Charles Murdoch Estate, also the House and Shop at Addington Forks belonging to said Estate. Good titles guaranteed. Apply to

C. ERNEST GREGORY, Barrister. Antigonish, April 29, 1901.

PLANT LINE.

DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

JUNE SAILINGS—Halifax to Boston TUESDAYS, at 2 p. m., and THURSDAYS, at 7 a. m. From Hawkesbury every MONDAY, at 6 p. m. From Boston THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at Noon.

No changes or transfers. All tickets include, without extra charge, SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Cheap through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents.

H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager.

GRANT & CO.,

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING.

Antigonish, N. S.

NOTICE!

We hereby notify the public that, as previously intimated, we have closed

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, which we purchased on December 11, 1900, and all classes are now conducted in the classrooms of

WRIGHT'S MARBLE BUILDING.

We have a staff of seven experienced instructors, a Modern and Practical Curriculum. No expense will be spared to keep our Institution abreast of the times.

Send for Free Calendar to KAULBACK & SCHURMAN, Maritime Business College, HALIFAX, N. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1896, A No. 2027

In the County Court for District No. 5

Between JOHN R. GRAHAM, Plaintiff

AND DONALD McEACHERN, Defendant

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy at the Court House in Antigonish on

Monday, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1901.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand of the above-named Defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment herein or at any time since, of, in, to, upon, or out of that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Cape George in the said County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows: On the north-west by the road leading to the light-house; and on the north-east by lands of or formerly owned by Lauchlin McEachern; on the south-west by lands of Donald McEachern; and on the south-east by the waters of St. George Bay, consisting of sixty-three acres more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging.

The said lot of land having been levied upon under an execution issued out of this honourable court upon a judgment in the above case, which judgment has been duly recorded for more than one year.

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

D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County.

C. ERNEST GREGORY, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish May 23rd, 1901.

West-End Grocery,

AND Provision Store.

Now in Stock

BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

GOOD FAMILY and PASTRY FLOUR.

ROLLED OATS and CORNMEAL.

KILN-DRIED CORNMEAL.

CHOP FEED, MIDLINGS and BRAN.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, ANTIGONISH.

BUY . . . COWAN'S COCOA and CHOCOLATES.

AND GET THE CHOICEST QUALITY. THE COWAN CO., Toronto

Paris.

Coquette of cities! with black poppies crowned, Your warm, soft limbs in silken scarlet wrapt, And dancing to the praises of hands clapt, A lithe Bacchante half distraught with sound, A lotus blossom to your brow is bound, And when old wounds too painfully have gaped, You played the fool, bedizened and becaped, That in mad jest your sorrow might be drowned. Men go to you with straining eyes that wept Long since the last and saddest of their tears: Your jewelled fingers on their eyelids set Have soothed them when like children they have crept Nigh to your magic, banished all their fears. When you have whispered, "Come, let us forget."

-Mary Agnes O'Connor, in Waterbury American.

THE MYSTERY OF SHAFT NO. 6.

(John A. Foote in The Catholic World Magazine.)

I have always maintained that many so-called ghostly manifestations could be attributed to natural causes, if they were thoroughly investigated; and it was this unyielding scepticism of mine that enabled me to solve the apparently preter-natural mystery of Shaft No. 6.

In the year 1867 I stepped out from the portals of an Eastern medical college with little else besides a brand-new diploma and a determination to work. The newly developed anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania seemed a promising field, and I decided to locate at the growing village of Carbondale. I did so, and suffered the experience of nearly every young physician in trying to establish a practice. Time hung heavily on my hands, and as I was something of an amateur botanist, I passed some of my idle moments in wandering among the beautiful forests that surrounded the town, collecting specimens of plants and ferns. Of the latter I discovered and classified several hitherto unknown varieties.

Several times during my wanderings I encountered a tall, gray-haired man who was invariably accompanied by a large St. Bernard dog. But my attention was more particularly drawn to this man by the peculiar expression of his face. He was very pale, and deeply pitted with smallpox marks. His features were irregular and coarsely moulded, and his eyes, deep set under beetling brows, had a furtive, sinister look that was intensified by a peculiar twitching of the muscles controlling his thin, bloodless lips.

I made inquiries at the town, and found that this person was Capt. William Galt, general superintendent of the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and one of the most wealthy and influential residents of Carbondale. My informant also said that he was a most peculiar man, very taciturn and reserved, and that few of the people of the town had ever seen the interior of his residence. All agreed that he was highly valued by his employers.

What I heard served to arouse my curiosity, and I only waited for an opportunity to form his acquaintance. I was not obliged to wait long. One day while in the woods I heard a dog barking violently, and when I stepped out from the thicket I saw Capt. Galt's St. Bernard facing a large rattlesnake that had coiled ready for a spring. I stepped behind the reptile and stunned it with a blow of my cane, so that its killing became an easy matter. The captain, who had come up just in time to witness the affair, thanked me with great sincerity for my timely action.

So our acquaintance began, and after this incident I met him often and found him a well-informed man and an agreeable companion. We had many tastes in common, and I became a frequent caller at his residence, first to help him in some investigations which he was pursuing regarding the chemistry of mine gases, and later, at his expressed wish that I would continue my visits, "for the sociability of the thing."

During the period of our acquaintance I was twice called to see him professionally. Each time I found him in an extreme state of nervous exhaustion, the twitching of his facial muscles much intensified, and his mental condition bordering on delirium, in which an overpowering fear seemed to be the dominating symptom. This led me to suspect that he had passed through a terrible mental ordeal at some former period; but on inquiring I found that he had lived an apparently uneventful life.

On June 4, 1870, I was hurriedly summoned to the captain's residence. I had not seen him for over a week, and I knew that he had been very busy superintending the draining and pumping of some old, water-filled mines, in which a large amount of good coal had been left in the days of primitive coal-mining. This work had demanded close attention, and I was prepared to find that he had broken down under the severe strain on his energies. I made all haste to reach him, and was as-

when I met T. J. Murray, the captain's legal adviser, coming down.

"Is he dangerously ill?" I asked anxiously. Mr. Murray looked at me with surprise.

"Ill?" he said. "Why, no! I don't think I ever saw him looking better in his life. Don't look so disappointed," he added, laughingly, as I passed in.

Murray's statements relieved my anxiety, and my fears were entirely dispelled when I greeted the captain in his library. He was seated at his desk, amidst a confusion of documents and papers of various kinds, and there were no signs of illness on his face. After a few commonplaces had been exchanged he said, in an abrupt manner, which was not uncommon with him:

"You met Murray outside?"

"Just as I was about to come in," I answered.

"Did he tell you anything?"

"Nothing, excepting that you were in good health."

"Hum!" said the captain, nervously chewing the end of an unlit cigar. "Well, he might have told you that I have just drawn up my will, and that you are named as the executor." Then noticing the look of surprise that had come into my face, he continued, hastily:

"Now, don't say that you will not serve me, for there is more involved in this matter than you suspect."

"I will gladly do anything that may be of service to you," I said.

The captain thanked me, and then there ensued an uncomfortable pause. After awhile he spoke again, saying:

"Perhaps you remember telling me that I am likely to succumb to one of my periodical nervous attacks. Did you notice that both of my past attacks began on June 5?"

"No," I answered, "but now that you speak of it I recall the coincidence. Do you think that you will have an attack tomorrow?"

"I am almost certain that it will come," he replied. "I know that you have a theory that these spells of nervousness are nothing more than physical manifestations of a severe mental strain that I am compelled to undergo at certain periods. Your theory is correct. I have placed greater confidence in you during our brief acquaintance than I have in many of my reputed friends whom I have known for years, and now that I have named you for my executor it will be necessary for me to make certain revelations to you, in order that you may fully understand the provisions of my will."

"I trust that you may not find me unworthy of your confidence—" I began; but the captain, seeming not to have heard me, continued:

"You are a prudent man, and of course you will understand that what I am about to tell you must remain a secret between us until my death. After that you may act as you see fit. The incidents which I will relate occurred about fifteen years ago, when I first came to Carbondale. At that time I was foreman in these mines, and I had for an assistant a young man named Thomas Burke. We were both of about the same age, and, as was natural,

we became fast friends. Burke possessed a happy, even-tempered disposition; he was the kind of a man that people call a 'good fellow.' Unfortunately for myself, I was not all like him, being then, as now, excessively nervous and prone to fly into a passion at trifles.

"It was a woman that caused all of the subsequent misery, and impelled me to the terrible act which I committed. Her name was Mary Miller, and she was the daughter of an old German shoemaker. I had earned for myself the reputation of being a woman-bater, and I will confess that I was not the kind of a man that would find great favour with the ladies; but I fell desperately in love with this girl. I earned her gratitude by giving her father, who was very poor, a position as a pump engineer in the new mines. Her gratitude, I say now; but at that time, unhappily, I mistook gratitude for love.

"One day I brought Burke to Mary's home and introduced him to her. He was much better company than I, and I was glad when I found that Mary enjoyed his lively talk. After that he became a frequent visitor; but, although the affair was town gossip, I did not suspect his motives until the fateful night of June 5.

"Mary's father was willing and anxious that I should marry her, and I felt that she did not dislike me; so it was with a light and confident heart that I called at her home that night, with the purpose of asking her to become my wife.

"I found her alone, and she seemed to have guessed the object of my visit by that subtle instinct which women possess, for she wore an air of restraint that was totally unlike her usual manner. I will not weary you with details; it is enough to say that she refused to marry me, and said that it would be impossible for her even to consider the matter. I was stunned with amazement, and I asked her for the reasons in thus treating me. She smilingly told me that, if I had patience, I would learn some day.

"At this my devilish temper broke down my self-control, and I accused her, in heated language, of trifling with my affections. She laughed at my jealous rage, and told me that she had never loved me, or even liked me, and that she had promised to marry Thomas Burke. These last words of hers crushed out every feeling of humanity that was in me. Choking with chagrin, I rushed from the house, and tried to drown the recollections of my unhappiness in a nearby saloon, while I brooded in impotent rage on the perfidy of my treacherous friend.

"I have no remembrance of what occurred after that until I experienced the thrill of horror that overcame me when I found myself in a thicket near the Miller cottage, with the body of a man at my feet. The moon made it as bright as day, and a vague, terrifying instinct told me, even before I had seen its features, that the body was Burke's. Moved by an unaccountable impulse, I stooped down to smooth the tangled yellow hair, and my hand became clotted with a warm, sticky fluid. It was blood!

"I was sick with fear and horror and regret when I realized the enormity of the crime which I had committed. I could

not believe that he was dead, and I made frantic efforts to revive him; but even while I worked with him his body grew cold and his limbs began to stiffen. Then, as the fumes of what I had drunk began to pass away, all of my emotions were consumed in a terrible, overmastering fear. What if some other person had seen my deed? My cowardly thoughts rendered me almost helpless, and I crouched in silence over the body, while I strained my ears to catch any sound that might betray the presence near by of another person. My teeth chattered with nervousness, and I felt impelled to shout, or do something to break the awful silence that prevailed. A cricket chirped behind me, and I leaped to my feet in alarm. Gradually the spasm of fear passed away, and I determined to hide the body.

(To be continued).

Benevolent Party—My man, don't you think fishing is a cruel sport!

Angler—Cruel? Well, I should say so. I have sat here six hours, have not had a bite and am nearly frozen to death.

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets Give Instant Relief.—They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach distress coming on—sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 35 cents. Sold by Foster Bros.—96.

So your husband let you spend forty-eight dollars for your Easter outfit? He's a dear! And is he going to have something new, too? Oh, yes; I picked out a lovely thirty-nine-cent necktie.

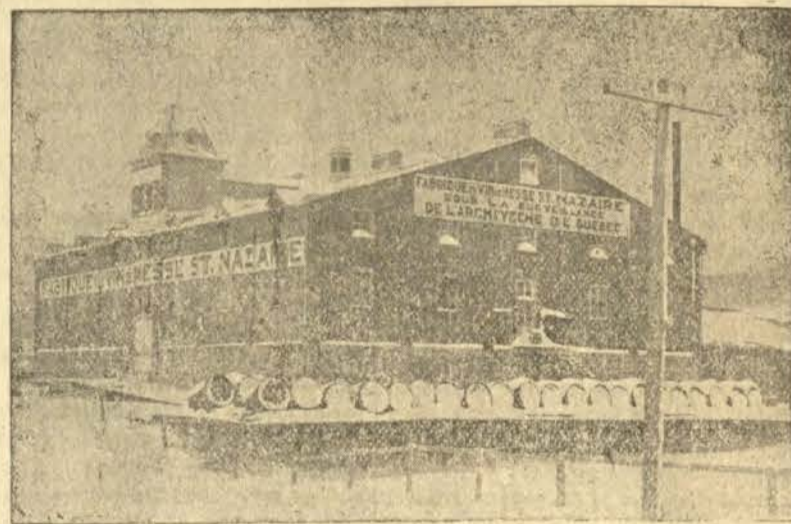
It is I!

Only the Catholic... able to do anything... has taught them to work... had the Government turned them over to him, and given him the wherewithal to erect and maintain educational institutions, the history of the red man need not have been written in letters of blood. Miss Goddard, a Protestant, says of his work in California: "The Spaniards taught them to be saddlers, blacksmiths, coopers, freighters, candle makers, vintagers copper-smiths, batters, guitar makers, muleteers, ranchmen, doctors, rope-makers, shepherds, woodcutters, painters, sculptors, bell-ringers, masons, acolytes, sacristans, stone cutters, cooks, soap makers, embroiderers, farmers, barbers, carpenters, and basket makers; and all these trades were practically applied in the daily life of the mission community. Indians built the mission churches, whose ruins are the admiration of the tourist in Southern California. They carved the fonts and altar rails and statues, made musical instruments and played upon them in the choirs. They learned to emboss on leather, engrave horn, inlay wood and iron with silver; the women were taught embroidering in gold and silver thread, lace work, drawn work, and the native basket-making was encouraged."—Catholic Transcript.

More Amalgamation.—Parish Councillor: "Well, I do vote that the two parishes be marmaladed.—Chairman: Our worthy brother councillor means, I understand, that the two parishes should be jammed together!

"ST. NAZAIRE" ALTAR WINES.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY A. TOUSSAINT & CO, QUEBEC.



OUR FACTORY AT STE-ANNE DE BEAUPRE, NEAR QUEBEC.

Since the death of the late Reverend J. Marquis, the supervision of the manufacture of our liturgical wines has been committed, at the expressed desire of the

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC,

: : to the care of : :

MGR. LAFLAMME,

of Laval University.

The reverend Catholic clergy in the Maritime Provinces are familiar with our Altar Wines called

"ST. NAZAIRE."

They know that our factory is under the patronage of the Archbishop of Quebec and under the supervision of a priest named by this eminent prelate.

It happened during the first years that our Altar Wines did not satisfy all tastes. So different are tastes! As we manufactured at first only dry wines (vins secs), we could not fill our orders for sweet wines. Moreover, on account of the newness of our enterprise, we were compelled by the rush of orders to deliver fresh wines. And we had no cellar to keep them. But we have now, at Ste-Anne de Beaupre, near a railway station called RIVIERE-AUX-CHIENS, a splendid cellar measuring a surface of 118,482 feet with a height of 18 feet, in which our wines are sheltered from all the atmospheric changes. Our wines are three years old. We have an increasing experience, and during our last trip throughout Europe we procured at great expense special processes which we have made known to our Archbishop, and by which we may diversify, and in fact do diversify the taste of our Altar Wines.

We have to-day some Alter Wines which CONNOISSEURS esteem preferable to the best Tarragonas. Nevertheless, our own Altar Wines are not sweetened otherwise than with the native sugar of the grapes themselves, whilst we are sure that the liturgic licitness of the imported wine is not certain at all. And here, reverend gentlemen we respectfully announce to you that we will mail to you a copy of an elaborate booklet discussing Altar Wines and showing the VOID liturgic value of the generality of imported wines. We have submitted the proofs of this booklet to the ecclesiastical authority of our diocese and we have been permitted to publish it.

For the sake of priests weakened by old age, or in delicate health who find ordinary wines too strong, and also in order to comply with the desire of several Bishops, we manufacture a light wine (VIN LEGER), not exceeding 8 per cent. of alcohol, and not much stronger than beer. This wine is largely ordered by the clergy in Upper Canada who have thought it especially suitable as a High Mass wine. We have it White and Red and the latter does not soil the Altar linens. Physicians prescribe it to patients whose stomachs could not bear the ordinary spirituous wines. This Altar Wine is also a very pleasant table wine.

Light Wine (Vin léger) is kept and sold only in bottles, at the price of \$2.50 a Dozen.

All the other Altar Wines, dry, half-sweet, sweet, very sweet, and extra-sweet, keeps in Casks or Bottles, and are sold to-day at the same regular price of \$1.00 a Gallon, or \$2.50 a Dozen. Please note that all these above-mentioned prices are strictly special to the Reverend Clergy, and that on no account whatever can laymen get our Wines at the same prices.

We take back the Bottles at the price of 25 cents per Dozen, freight prepaid.

A. TOUSSAINT & CO.,

104 St. Paul Street.

QUEBEC.

JUST ARRIVED AT

D. G. KIRK'S Hardware Emporium

FIRST CARLOAD OF CARRIAGE WOODWORK OF THE SEASON,

Consisting of WHEELS Complete, RIMS, SPOKES, HUBS, SHAFTS, SEATS, ETC., also TRIMMINGS,

To arrive Carloads of Agricultural Seeds comprising leading varieties

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, PEAS, CORN, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ETC.

FERTILIZERS.

Have you tried the Best Fertilizer on top of the earth?

E. FRANK COE'S "AMERICAN"

Have no equal. We are Agents and have these high grade [and] Potato Phosphate, also Ground Bone and Potash. Best results guaranteed.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

BUILDERS' AND HEAVY HARDWARE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Lime, Cement and Plaster always on hand.

D. G. KIRK.

ESTABLISHED, 1852.

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

DOGMA AND DEEDS.

"Dogma does not develop character, but a noble life does. We are not here to believe but to do." These are two sentences from one of the New York Herald's Sunday sermons, written specially for that paper by George H. Hepworth,—who we believe, no longer wears the title of Reverend,—and quoted at length with expression of hearty approval by the Morning Chronicle in its editorial columns on Saturday last. What a contrast between this latterday Protestantism and that of Martin Luther! Luther taught that salvation was won by faith without good works; Hepworth teaches that salvation is won by good works without faith. The Catholic Church taught and teaches that salvation is won by faith and good works. "He that believeth shall not be damned. . . . If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Here we have the plain words of Christ, words which even Mr. Hepworth will scarcely hesitate to call divine. Is it possible to state in plainer terms that we are here to believe and to do? Mr. Hepworth, and many like him, think little of dogma. Do they believe in God, in the decalogue as given by God, in Jesus Christ as sent by God to redeem the world? All these are so many dogmas. Leslie Stephen in his "Essays on Free-thinking and Plain Speaking," says: "To be a Christian in any real sense you must start from a dogma of the most tremendous kind."—he means of course the Divinity of Christ. "Dogma does not develop character," says Mr. Hepworth. How is it possible to look back through the ages and not see that a belief in Christ and his teaching as divine has developed the noblest characters, and often out of the most unpromising material? How is it possible to study the history of the world before Christ, and not see that a belief in Jehovah and his law developed types of character among the Jews compared with which the noblest specimen of pagan manhood were inferior? Why was the moral character of the people of Israel so much purer than that of the Greeks and Romans? Because of the influence upon them of their dogmatic creed,—there is no other reason. Many who readily admit these facts, however, tell us that the world has now outgrown dogma. Has it, indeed? Has dogma entirely lost the character-developing power which no one can deny it once possessed? We are now told that deeds are everything and dogma is nothing. The decalogue, of course, is still accepted as a standard of good deeds, not as a revelation from God written on tables of stone, for that would be believing in a dogma, but as written on every man's heart. It will be noted, however, that the decalogue is almost entirely negative in its character. The Catholic Church presents a positive side to each commandment, but to accept her teaching is to accept a dogma, many dogmas in fact. Yet even taking the ten commandments negatively, it may sometimes be difficult to determine what is a good deed and what is a bad one. Take the commandment: "Thou shalt not kill." We have heard an excellent man whose life is full of good deeds say that the doctor who would not kill an unborn child to save the mother's life ought to be hanged. He would call the act of killing such a child a good deed; we would call it murder. We heard a great deal last summer of the Englishmen in Pekin who were reserving the last shot in their revolvers for their wives, to kill them rather than to allow them to fall into the hands of the Boxers. The world applauded this as a noble resolution, we called it murderous. Again take the commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultery." This is approved by the conscience of mankind. But suppose that a man puts away his wife and marries another, is he committing adultery? The world says he is not; we say he is. Take the commandment: "Thou shalt not steal." This again is approved by the conscience of mankind. But suppose a man makes over his property to his wife and leaves his creditors unpaid, is this stealing? The world says no; we say yes. Take the commandment: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." This also is approved by all. But are there any cases where one should "perjure himself like a gentleman"? The world says yes, we say no. Thus it appears that all this exhortation to do noble deeds is utterly valueless unless some definite rules of

guidance are given by which good deeds may be clearly distinguished from bad ones. And such definite rules are clearly laid down nowhere else than in the dogmatic teaching of the Catholic Church. Refuse to accept her teaching and you may find yourselves not merely excusing murder, adultery, theft and falsehood in given cases, but even defending these things as noble deeds.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

TO THE CLERGY, RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, AND FAITHFUL OF THE DIOCESE OF ANTIGONISH, HEALTH AND BENEDICTION IN THE LORD:

Dearly Beloved,—I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to the whole Catholic world; for, by the Bull, *Temporis Quidem Saevi*, bearing date the 25th December, 1900, our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has extended the Jubilee of the Holy Year to you as well as to his other children of every land subject to his universal jurisdiction. The part of the noble document which concerns you reads as follows:

"The treasury of holy indulgences committed to Our keeping was laid open last year for copious distribution to the faithful who visited the city of Rome. We desire now to open it to the faithful throughout the whole world for six months of the approaching year. We are persuaded that this will serve to make the practice of the Christian virtues flourish more and more, to unite the faithful in closer bonds with the Apostolic See, and to beget the other salutary effects which we have spoken of at length on the occasion of our first promulgating the Jubilee. It will likewise serve to inaugurate the new century in a befitting manner; for We know of no other way in which men can more fittingly begin the new era than by striving to share more abundantly in the blessings that Christ has bought for them with His blood. We make no doubt whatever that all the children of Holy Church will welcome this new aid to their salvation with the same eagerness with which We have placed it at their disposal. And We trust that Our venerable brethren in the episcopate and all their clergy will labour with their accustomed zeal and diligence that the common object We have in view may be fully realized."

1. The time for gaining the Jubilee in this diocese shall extend from the 16th of June till the 16th of December next, both inclusive.

2. In accordance with the Holy Father's concession we hereby ordain that the faithful shall make their visits to the parish church in each mission, with the utmost fervour. In cases in which there are two or more churches in a mission, and the parish church proper is too far away from some of the people, the pastor may permit them to make their visits to the nearest church.

3. In all, sixty visits are to be made, or four visits are to be made each day for fifteen days, but the fifteen days need not be in close succession. The days may be reckoned either from sunrise to sunset, which is the natural day, or from 2 p. m. of one day to sunset of the day following, which is the ecclesiastical day. Thus one can make eight visits in one day, four before 2 p. m. and four more after that hour.

4. A good confession and worthy reception of Holy Communion are essential for gaining the Jubilee Indulgence.

5. No special prayers are prescribed for the visits. It will be enough to say devoutly the Our Father and Hail Mary five times at each visit for the intentions of the Holy Father. It is strongly recommended, however, to add the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus or the Litany of Loretto according to the convenience of each.

6. Religious and persons living in convents or religious communities are permitted to make their visits to the chapel of the community, and it will be sufficient for them to make thirty visits in all. In the case of prisoners, people in feeble health, and all such as may be prevented by some legitimate cause from making the prescribed visits, faculty is hereby given to the pastors of parishes to dispense with the visits and enjoin prayers at their residence or other good works instead.

7. Children who have not made their First Communion may gain the Jubilee by making as many visits as the parish priest shall deem sufficient, and going to confession.

8. Nuns and their novices may make their Jubilee Confession to any priest who has faculties to hear confessions in the diocese.

9. Any one who for any reason fails to perform his Easter duty within the allotted time must first receive Holy Communion in compliance with the precept before he can make the Jubilee Communion and gain the Jubilee.

10. Those who by special privilege gained the Jubilee last year may gain it again this year by fulfilling the conditions prescribed.

I entreat every one of you, dearly beloved, to impress deeply upon you minds the fact that every one of you can, without much difficulty, or inconvenience, obtain in full measure all the blessings of this Jubilee. Earnestness of purpose, on the part of each, is the only thing needed. To gain a Plenary Indulgence, which will be eternally recorded in heaven in one's behalf, one must only be in a state of grace, have no affection whatever to sin, whether mortal or venial, and diligently fulfil the works prescribed. The works now prescribed are so plain and simple, that, with a little good will they can easily be performed. Again the difficulty of placing oneself in the state of grace is not so very great; and all those who live with the fear of God deeply impressed in their hearts may be morally sure of their being in the grace and friendship of God. The only real difficulty, then, if any, will consist in being detached from every affection to venial sin. Now, you must observe that it is one thing to fall occasionally into a venial sin, and quite another to have a habitual affection for it. The first means a passing act, the other is an enduring state of the soul. The former is often the result of weakness or inadvertence, or of a habit not yet wholly eradicated, but for the rooting out of which we have already earnestly striven. The latter implies much more, namely a certain amount of malice on the part of the free-will, a disorderly attachment to creatures involving a real, though slight, offence against the Creator. Guiltlessness of venial faults is confined to those only who were born in the confirmed state of grace—a privilege we can lay no claim to; but we cannot imagine that faithful souls, anxious to please God and frequently sealing this holy desire with the Bread of Life, are wilfully attached to what, though not mortal sin, is yet offensive to the Divine Majesty.

In consequence, then, of the inestimable boon so lovingly presented for your easy acceptance by the Vicar of Christ, we confidently do "exhort that ye receive not the grace of God in vain. For He saith, at an acceptable time I hearkened unto thee, and in a day of salvation did I help thee: behold now is the acceptable time; behold now is the day of salvation." Thus spoke the great Apostle, St. Paul to the first Christians touching the general grace of their conversion, and I avail myself of the same words, dearly beloved, and I entreat you to receive indeed the special grace which Holy Church grants you in graciously bestowing upon you the most solemn and privileged of all indulgences, the indulgence of the Jubilee.

† JOHN CAMERON, Bishop of Antigonish.

Given at St. Ninian's, Pentecost Sunday, 1901.

The Calendar.

JUNE.	
DATE.	FEST.
7 Frid'y	St. Augustine, Bishop.
8 Sat'd'y	Of the Octave of Corpus Christi.
9 SUNDY	St. Bede.
10 Mon'y	Of the Octave.
11 TUESD'y	St. Barnabas, Apostle.
12 WEDN'y	St. Leo III, Pope and Confessor.
13 THURS'y	Octave of Corpus Christi.

School of Science for Atlantic Provinces.

LUNENBURG WILL ENTERTAIN THE SCHOOL FOR TWO WEEKS.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the School of Science for Atlantic Provinces, which will meet at Lunenburg from July 23rd to Aug. 9th, promises to be the largest and most interesting in the history of the School. Lunenburg is an ideal place for such a school. Few places possess such advantages for excursions, and the neighbourhood is rich in everything which goes to make an ideal place for scientists. The programme of work includes class work and laboratory and field practice in botany, geology, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, physiology, entomology. Classes will also be held in literature, education, music, kindergarten and drawing. The evening programme will include lectures on educational and scientific subjects by leading specialists, round table talks and concerts. All lectures, concerts, etc., as well as classes are open free of cost to all enrolled members of the School. Return tickets will be issued free. All teachers attending will be allowed an extra week's holidays. Arrangements have been made by which board will be provided at reduced rates to all apply in advance to Geo. J. H. Love, Lunenburg, N. S. The Secretary, J. D. Leaman, Charlottetown, or the President, W. R. Campbell, Truro, will be pleased to furnish any information to those who may wish to attend.

On May 27 the Supreme Court of the United States decided that Porto Rico is not an integral part of the United States, therefore the Constitution does not extend to it, and Congress in limitation of the clause of the Constitution requiring that duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. The decision was reached by a narrow majority, 5 to 4, Chief Justice Fuller being one of those dissenting. This decision upholds

the Foraker Act—introduced by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, imposing a duty equal to 15 per cent. of that imposed on goods from foreign countries on the imports from Porto Rico into the United States. It means that the Constitution does not follow the flag, unless Congress is willing that it should be so. Porto Rico is declared to be on the same footing as Hawaii, New Mexico and Alaska. Another effect of the decision may be to admit goods from the Philippines free of duty until Congress passes a tariff law for the islands. The Philippines are not on the same footing as Porto Rico because they are still under military government with an insurrection in progress, and the Spooner Law in force giving the President supreme control until Congress shall enact a form of permanent government for the islands. The Cabinet seems to think that this gives the President temporary authority to impose a tariff for the Philippines.

FOR SALE.

Cheap and on easy terms that beautiful farm on which the subscriber resides one hour from Antigonish Town, containing about 125 acres of first class order with superior buildings, outbuildings, a large quantity of hay and good for all kinds of crop, plenty of wood and water. Terms, etc., made known on application.

A. D. CHISHOLM, Lower South River.

TO LET.

The House and Property on Sydney street last occupied by the late Angus Dunn.

Apply to DR. CAMERON.

A. KIRK & CO.

would call special attention to their

Clothing Department

for this Spring's showing.

Never before have we shown such a complete and up-to-date range of

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS

in all the different styles. Bought at the lowest prices we are selling at figures that will astonish you.

Men's All-Wool Serges in blue and black, double and single breasted suits, ranging all the way from \$6.75 to \$11.00
All-Wool Tweeds in pretty patterns and made up in the latest styles, double and single bressted, \$3.00, 6.50, 7.20, 8.25, 8.75, 9.00; 10.50 and 12.00
Fancy English Worsted, fine cloth, makes a nice dressy suit.

A complete range of

Boys' Suits, in serge and tweeds from 1.75 to 3.50

Youth's suits, in serges and tweeds, in knickerbocker and long pants from 3.00 to 7.00

Children's Kilts and Blouse Suits from 75 cents to 2.50

Men's and Boys' Waterproof Coats,

in single and double breasted Chesterfield's ranging in many prices all the way from 2.75 to 15.00

Good Values

in this class of goods as in our present stock

Men's Heavy Working Pants from 90 cents up

If you want anything in the way of

CLOTHING

either in the cloth or in

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that fit as if made for you by a tailor it will mean

MONEY SAVED FOR YOU

to call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have no shoddy or bankrupt stock to dispose of although our prices might lead you to think so.

A. KIRK & CO.

KIRK'S BLOCK, ANTIGONISH

General News.

An explosion of fire damp in the coal mine at Dayton, Tennessee, on May 27, killed 35 men.

Patrik O'Connor of Waterford, Ireland, jumped 24 feet 9 inches in the Irish championship games at Ball's Bridge on May 27, beating the previous world's record, 24 feet 7 1/2 inches, made by Priestson of Syracuse University, N. Y., last year.

Paris and Vienna papers say that the U. S. threatens to injure seriously the commerce of Europe and that all the nations of the old world should forget their differences and unite against "the Yankee Peril."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which closed its sessions in Philadelphia last week had this to say of affairs in Manila: "Not only the vocation of the saloonkeeper, but also, we blush to say, of the harlot is now plied under license from the authorities."

In sight of 1000 persons unable to help, a boat containing six girls and two men was swept over a dam in the Schuylkill River on May 30 and all except one man were drowned.

The Hall of Fame in New York University was opened on May 30. Twenty-nine bronze tablets were unveiled to the memory, among others, of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lincoln, Grant, Lee, Farragut, George Peabody, Peter Cooper and Gilbert Stuart. The building cost \$250,000, \$10,000 of which was given by Helen Gould.

Sydney University, N. S. Wales, conferred the degree of LL. D. on the Duke of Cornwall and York on June 1. Not a word of the ceremony could be heard as the students sang popular songs right through it.

Fred Rochelle, a negro, was burned at the stake by a mob of several hundred citizens in Bartow, Florida, on May 29 for outraging and murdering a white woman.

One hundred carpenters went on strike in Halifax on Saturday night demanding 25 cents per hour instead of 18 as at present, and a nine hour day. Over five hundred carpenters and machine workers at Ottawa struck on Monday.

President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists speaking at Toronto last week predicted an early close of the big strike in the U. S., but it is still on.

John Flanagan threw the sixteen pound hammer 178 feet 5 inches at Meriden, Conn., on May 30. The hammer crashed through a fence and struck a young man on the other side fracturing his skull. This is the longest throw on record.

Never since the Franco-Prussian war have such courtesies been exchanged as at Berlin on May 29 when Emperor William toasted the French army and General Bonnal and Col. Gallet its representative on that occasion. This seems to point to more friendly relations between France Russia and Germany.

On May 31 the largest cargo ever shipped by the St Lawrence route left Quebec on the Leyland liner Indian. It was grain brought from Duluth by the Great Lakes, the Parry Sound Railway and the St. Lawrence.

G. Read, has won the New South Wales one-mile swimming championship, lowering the world's record of 25 minutes 13 1/2 seconds held by Jarvis, the English champion to 24 min. 46 4 5 sec.

On May 28 the Cuban Convention adopted the Platt amendment, which gives the United States virtual control of Cuba, as an appendix to the new Constitution of the island. But the Washington Government on May 31 decided that the Cubans had interpreted the amendment too freely in their own favour, and therefore refused to accept the new Constitution as adopted by the Convention.

The bricklayers and masons working for the Steel Co. at Sydney having demanded a nine hour day with ten hour pay, the company discharged them on Saturday last. The Coke and Gas Co.'s bricklayers had a nine hour day, but have struck because of the other men's discharge. The employers say they will not recognize the union.

A Notable Athlete and Journalist.

Mr. James B. Connolly, of Boston, the author of "A Dash to the Banks" and "A Chase Overnight," which have recently appeared in THE CASKET, stopped off at Antigonish last Thursday, while on his way home by rail, after making a seining trip to Louisburg with Captain Sol Jacobs, to visit a friend who is studying at St. Francis Xavier's College. Mr. Connolly has the build and gait of an athlete, nor does he belie his appearance. During the course of a chat in which, despite his journalistic experience, he never dreamed he was being "interviewed," he talked about himself, not of his own

accord,—he is quite a modest and retiring man, in fact,—but merely in answer to questions which previous knowledge enabled the interviewer to ask. After having spent five years on the Coastal and Tidal Survey at Savannah, Georgia, Mr. Connolly entered Harvard College to take a special course in engineering. While there, he was selected as one of the American representatives to the Olympic Games at Athens in April, 1896, and won there the hop, step and jump, or running three jumps as it is sometimes called, clearing 45 feet. Five months later, in New York, he jumped 49 feet, which, we believe, is still the best record in America, if not in the world. The running three jumps is his best feat, but he has a running broad jump of 22 feet 3 inches to his credit,—the new world's record made last week at Edinburgh by O'Connor being 24 feet 9 inches. Mr. Connolly does not call himself a sprinter, among sprinters, but he has run 100 yards in 19 1/2 seconds, the best record, 9 1/2 seconds, being held by Arthur Duffy, of Georgetown College. Mr. Connolly has done well at putting the shot also, and may be called a fine specimen of an all-round athlete.

As a journalist he has worked on the Boston Herald, Transcript, and Globe, and was for some time editor of the Golfer. He went to Cuba in 1898 as a private in the Ninth Massachusetts, and acted as correspondent of the Globe from Santiago. Several sharp attacks of fever ended his athletic days, he says, though he still looks springy enough. At present he is under engagement with Scribner's Magazine to write a series of short stories and sketches of fishing life. "A Chase Overnight," the first of the series, appeared in the April number, the second has just come out in the June number, and there will be a third in August. He has not the genius of Kipling, of course, but he has studied the "banker's" life more thoroughly, for the brilliant author of "Captains Courageous" never got nearer to it than the wharves of Gloucester. Mr. Connolly has made several trips with Sol Jacobs, "the King of mackerel-killers," and acknowledges that the "Ethel B. Jacobs" was his model for the "Lucy Foster." The "Ethel" is indeed a remarkable craft, having logged 376 miles in 24 hours,—a shade more than 15 1/2 knots an hour,—on her voyage to the Irish coast a couple of years ago. Mr. Connolly came from Boston to Louisburg with Capt. Jacobs in the "Helen M. Gould," and returned by rail. He was to sail for Europe yesterday, accompanied by one of Scribner's artists, to study the North Sea and Baltic fisheries for the magazine, and next winter he is to go to the Mediterranean for the same purpose. He is also planning to complete his observations of the conditions under which immigrants cross the Atlantic, which he began last year by taking a steerage passage from Havre to New York. Our readers may expect to hear from him again.

DEATHS.

Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers:

Notices of deaths will be published free of charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Ingonish, C. B., on May 28th, after an illness of two months, JAMES DOYLE, aged 81 years and 4 months. R. I. P.

At Ballantine's Cove, on April 26th, WILLIAM MCNEIL, aged 73 years and 8 months, leaving a sorrowful wife, two children, one brother and one sister to mourn his loss.

At Arisaig, on the 30th May, after a short illness, KATIE ANN, eldest daughter of JOHN and FLORA McDONALD. The deceased was a bright girl and a model of Christian virtue. Her sorrowful parents have the sympathy of the whole community. R. I. P.

At Neponset, Mass., May 27, EPHRAIM PITTS, of Tracadie, Ant., aged 89 years, leaving a wife, daughter of Lawrence Bourdreau, East Tracadie. After High Mass of Requiem his remains were interred at Neponset. His funeral was attended by members of the Catholic Order of Foresters and other societies. R. I. P.

At 388 Highland Avenue, Somerville, Mass., May 28th, after an illness of seven months, fortified by the last rites of the Church, ANGUS MCISAAC, artist, aged 71 years, formerly of Caledonia Mills. He leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters and a host of acquaintances to mourn his death. R. I. P.

At Malden, Mass., on May 23, MARGARET A., wife of JOHN H. MASTERS, and daughter of Donald Melnis, of Addington Forks, this County, aged 41 years. After High Mass of Requiem she was interred at Malden. R. I. P.

At Piper Cove, C. B., May 25, MALCOLM J. MCNEIL, postmaster. Deceased was 77 years of age. He was greatly respected and highly esteemed. He faithfully discharged the duties of postmaster from the time the office was established, about fifteen years ago, until his death. Fully prepared by a devout reception of the rites of the Catholic Church, he went to receive his reward from the hand of his Eternal Father. R. I. P.

At N. E. Mabou, May 28th, after an illness of five weeks, borne with Christian patience and resignation, NEIL McDONALD, carpenter, in his 65th year. Of a kind and charitable disposition he had a good word for all. His natural gentleness was beautifully intensified by his deep religious disposition and he died a holy death—a sure ending to a good life. His sons and daughters mourn the loss of a loving father, and his acquaintances that of a kind and affectionate friend. R. I. P.

At Broad Cove Chapel, on May 23rd, MARY E. KENNEDY, daughter of ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased was a bright young lady of more than ordinary talent. She has been one of the earnest members of the Church choir for some years. Her life as well as her death was edifying. Funeral took place on Sunday and a Requiem High Mass was sung for the repose of her soul on Monday. Broad Cove mourns the loss of one of its most accomplished young ladies. Much sympathy is felt for her two brothers and two sisters who were bereaved so lately of a kind sister and a loving mother as well as for her father. May she rest in peace!

Acknowledgments.

- Wm. Cain, New Perth, P. E. I., \$2 00
Wm. McPherson, Arisaig, 1 00
John McKeough, Afton, 1 00
Christina Gillis, Pitcher's Farm, 1 00
Dr. J. D. Hogan, Weymouth, 1 00
A. G. Hiley, Jersey City, 1 00
Joseph Pettipas, Afton, 1 00
John Torry, Sydney, 1 00
John Leydon, Tracadie, 1 00
Widow Alex. Chisholm, Caledonia Mills, 1 00
Dan. S. McIsaac, B. C. Mines, 1 00
Rev. A. P. McLellan, St. Andrews, P. E. I., 2 00
Robt. Fitzned, Mabou, 1 00
John McDonald, St. Andrews, 1 00
Rev. G. Murphy, Halifax, 2 00
Rev. Fr. Moriarty, " 2 00
Rev. Fr. Underwood, Halifax, 1 00
E. G. Wilson, " 1 00
Wm. Barry, " 1 00
M. Kavanagh, " 1 00
G. S. Murray, " 1 00
D. Lynagh, " 1 00
Wm. Hopewell, " 1 00
O. McCarthy, Dartmouth, 2 00
John E. Butler, Halifax, 1 00
Thos. J. Crockett, " 1 00
Lawrence Murrans, Halifax, 1 00
Rev. D. C. McRae, Glenneris, Ont., 3 00
Wm. Chisholm, Corwall, 2 00
Alan McDonald, Beaver Meadow, 1 00
James Kelly, Charlottetown, 1 40

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

Francis Drake's BEVERAGES,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

- Ginger Ale,
Lemonade,
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Champagne Cider,
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Vino, Etc., Etc.,

N. B. Picnies will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.

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Saw Mill Machinery Outfits.

Engines and Boilers, IN PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE OR STATIONARY STYLES

Turbine Water Wheels, Rotary Saw Mills,

GANG EDGERS, BAND SAW MILL MACHINERY, Complete list of BAND SAWING MACHINES, HEADING ROUNDERS, SHINGLE MACHINES, LATH MACHINES, SAWS, BELTING, ETC., ETC.

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CRESCENT BICYCLES. The highest of all grades in MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP and FINISH. DUNLOP TIRES, ADJUSTABLE HANDLEBARS, ENAMELLED RIMS, ETC., ETC., THE FEATHERSTONE A good reliable medium grade wheel at a low grade price. All guaranteed for the season of 1901. Write for catalogue and prices. REPAIRING of all kinds, including BRAZING, VULCANIZING, ETC., SUNDRIES, Including Gas Lamps, Tires, Rims, Cement, Balls, Spokes, Pedals, Hubs, Grips, Etc., Etc. Mail orders promptly attended to. ACME BICYCLE AGENCY. (Branch) Sydney, C. B., Box 408. New Glasgow, N. S., Box 284.

WEST END WAREHOUSE, ANTIGONISH. The long-established and well-merited reputation of the West End Warehouse as the best place in Eastern Nova Scotia to buy Dry Goods still continues, under the new firms management, for we have imported an extensive stock of Dry Goods, Millinery, Etc.

All personally selected in the English markets, and are showing some fashionable Dress Fabrics for summer wear. Fancy Dress Sateens, dainty patterns, mercerized finish, 30 inches wide, 37c. A complete range of Fancy Dress Muslins 27 inches wide at 15, 20 and 25c. White and Fancy Coloured Piques, 27 inches wide at 15c. New Frilled Curtain Muslin in white, cream, and delicate colored art designs, width 50 to 60 inches 30 and 35c. White Fringed Madras Muslins, 30 inches wide, 25c. Fine white Spot Muslin 36 inches wide, 17c. Coloured Art Muslins A large variety of patterns, 36 inches wide at 6c. Fine Openwork Art Muslin, 40 inches wide at 11c. Art Sateens, New and Stylish designs, light and dark colours special at 22c. Bordered Reversible Cretonnes 42 inches wide, 38c. Twill Cretonnes, assorted patterns and colours, 24 inches wide at 8c. We have opened to-day a case of Royal Velveteens in all the popular shades, special values at 40 and 60c. Silks and Satins. We have endeavoured to make this department as attractive as possible with a new, bright and stylish stock. Fancy Blouse patterns, in stripe and art designs, special value at 50c. PLAIN COLOURED TAFFETAS, WHITE BROCADED SATINS, WHITE TUCKED TAFFETA and CHIFFON FOR TRIMMING. Samples sent on application. Something new in White Embroidered Lawn for Blouses, exclusive patterns each containing 1/2 yard Fronting, 2 1/2 yard Trimming, 2 yard Plain Lawn. Millinery. Visit our Millinery Department and be convinced that our prices are lower for the best, than others ask for inferior work. We show the largest stock of TRIMMED HATS, SAILOR HATS, WALKING HATS, CHILDREN'S SUN HATS, TAMS, CHILD'S SATIN AND MUSLIN BONNETS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, LACES, ETC. SAILOR HATS are in great demand this year. We have a large variety in white black and mixed straw from 22c to \$1.75. Mail Orders. We intend making this department a very important part of our business. Out of Town customers will find many advantages in using our mail system, they get the benefit of experienced buying, and their full money's worth every time. Should anything prove unsatisfactory or not as represented you are at liberty to return it, and we promptly refund the amount. We prepay charges on all orders worth \$5.00 or over.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. CHURCH BELLS, PEALS AND CHIMES, OF LAKE SUPERIOR INGT COPPER AND EAST INDIA TIN ONLY. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, THE E. W. VAN DUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.

GATES' Acadian Liniment THE WORLD'S GREATEST PAIN EXTERMINATOR.

HALL'S HARBOUR, May 31, 1900. MESSRS G. GATES, SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S. GENTLEMEN:—About two years ago I was taken sick with La Grippe. My head pained excruciatingly. So terrible was the pain that when my wife wrung cloths from hot water and held them on my head I could not feel the heat.

ASTHMA CURED AFTER TEN YEARS' SUFFERING

Clarke's Kola Compound Cured Mr. S. Till, 142 Dorchester Street, St. hn, N.B., writes:—"I have been a sufferer from asthma for nearly ten years. Many months, night after night, I have been so bad that sleep was impossible, and at times I thought I would choke. I used different asthma remedies, and doctored with the best physicians in St. John, but my trouble became worse each year.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of Patent Medicines, Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles, Soap, Perfumes, Maltine Preparations, Sponges, Emulsions, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Night Bell on Door. FOSTER BROS Druggists, Antigonish. Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & C.

Canada's Hidden Wealth.

Some idea of the vast extent of the unexplored areas of Canada is given by the latest report of the Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, which has just been published. It is a remarkable fact that practically nothing whatever is known of one-third of the whole Dominion of Canada. This vast area, it is believed, contains illimitable resources and will in time open an immense field for American capital and enterprise.

Mr. Clergue, another American, backed by immense capital from the United States, is developing New Ontario. Everywhere, in fact, American capital is pouring in to develop Canada's resources, which for long years have lain dormant while the great era of expansion and progress has been under way in the United States.

The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,450,257 square miles, and it is estimated that of this vast area, excluding the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, 954,000 square miles is for all practical purposes entirely unknown. Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine River and the Arctic coast, about 9,500 square miles in extent, or somewhat smaller than Belgium, and lying entirely within the Arctic Circle.

An unexplored area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the north of the Arctic circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is another tract between Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River and the western part of the Great Slave Lake, in all 35,000 square miles. Lying between Stikine and Laird rivers to the north and Skeena and Peace rivers to the south is an area of 81,000 square miles, which is practically unexplored.

On the south coast of Hudson Bay is an area of 22,000 square miles in extent, or larger than the Province of Nova Scotia, and lying between Trout Lake, Lac Seul and the Albany River is another 15,000 square miles of unexplored land. South and east of James Bay and nearer to large centres of population than any other unexplored region is a tract of 35,000 miles. These figures give some idea of the immense regions still open for settlement and development in Canada.

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

extension of the line from Roberval to James Bay and it is proposed to proceed with the construction of this extension at once. The railway will run through rich territory, well timbered and watered, with farming lands and extensive waterfalls.

From the terminus of this section the projected line will run to the mountainous region which slopes upward through a hundred miles to the dividing crest or height of land from which to the shores of James Bay is a further stretch of 200 miles. This region is watered by large rivers and possesses a soil as fertile as that of Manitoba, a pleasant climate, and extensive pine forests.

The mineral is regarded as of first quality for the production of iron and steel and gives bar iron of unequalled strength, which can be readily changed into steel. It is said that these mines are richer and more extensive than the sources from which the steel works of Sydney are supplied.

Catholics in Scholarship.

Answering the charge, voiced afresh by Prof. Geo. H. Schodde, that the Catholic Church hinders the development of the highest scholarship, Fr. Gulner, S. J., says in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart: Up to the end of the 18th century the Catholics had their own universities, equal, if not superior, to their Protestant sisters.

Not even yet have the Catholics a fair chance to become university professors, and get the benefit of their scientific competence and scholarly attainments. Fr. Gulner gives several instances of scholars compelled by Protestant prejudices to resign their chairs, or overlooked when they should have been promoted. This overlooking has been, by the German Government, reduced to a fine art.

The Ruthenians of Manitoba.

In recent years there has been a large immigration of Galicians and Poles into the Canadian Northwest. During the six months ending June 30, 1900, there arrived in Winnipeg 4,582 Galicians or Ruthenians. Provision is made for their spiritual wants in the Polish Church of the Holy Ghost, Winnipeg, whose pastor Rev. William Kulawy, further makes periodical missionary visits to the Poles and Ruthenians scattered through many settlements further west.

Though Catholics, the Ruthenians having been accustomed to a rite of their own, were at first mistrustful and prejudiced against the Latin missionary. This feeling has been cultivated by publications from the United States, edited by Ruthenian priests too, may God convert them! who thus give practical aid to the socialist and atheist propaganda that has its spokesmen in the very colony.

At Stuartburn where there are with fifty Polish, 350 Ruthenian families, hardly would the latter receive him in 1898. But in November, 1900, they were imploring him to stay always with them, and had begun for the combined population a fine large church, under his direction. In one week he baptized there 38 children, blessed 10 marriages, and heard every day numerous confessions.

It is not this promising way of investing some of what we hoard with risk, or spend with poor profit? MARTIN MAHONY. 'I—aw—undahstand you called me a milksop,' said the little dude, with some show of spirit. 'I did,' replied Longley, gazing down at him, 'but I was wrong.' 'Ah!' 'Yes; I didn't know you were so small. I really should have called you a condensed milk sop.'

Professional Cards

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

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

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

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

MACK COLLEGE, Thorough instruction given in BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and all allied subjects. For further information address MACK COLLEGE, Truro, N. S. or Moncton, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale that well known farm on which she resides, at Pomquet River, containing 300 acres, more or less, with a large and good house and two large barns. The farm cuts on an average 50 Tons of Hay, and is well wooded and watered. A large part of the Meadow is Intervale, and the Farm is accounted one of the best in the County of Antigonish. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to MRS. ISABELLA MCKINNON, Pomquet River. March 4th, 1901.

TO LET After 1st November next, the premises of late occupied by Drs. Macdonald in subscriber's building at Antigonish, also several offices in same building with earlier possession. Arrangements may be made to remove or rent a brick vault at the election of a suitable tenant for a term of years. Apply to C. C. GREGORY, Fernwood, Antigonish.

Intercolonial Railway On and after Monday Nov. 26, 1900, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: LEAVE ANTIGONISH. Accommodation for N. Glasgow and Truro, 7.35 Express for Halifax, 8.15 Express for Sydney, 8.45 Accommodation for Mulgrave, 11.15 All trains run by Eastern Standard time Twenty-four hour notation. Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Moncton, N. B. Nov. 22, 1900.

Anti-Catholic Disturbances in Spain and Portugal.

The London Saturday Review, one of the leading Protestant journals of England, gives the following explanation of the recent disturbances in Spain and Portugal:

Our leading newspapers have either ignored the simultaneous outbreak of anticlericalism in the three great Latin nations altogether, or else, believing implicitly the accounts sent to them by correspondents, have not hesitated to approve of it by describing it in their leading articles as a spontaneous outbreak, the result of a justifiable indignation on the part of the population at the gradual encroachment of the friars, and especially of the Jesuits, upon the liberties of the country. In reality, it is an artificially got-up demonstration, organized by a certain Brotherhood which, although styling itself Masonic, is not in any way connected, so we are assured, with any of the lodges presided over by the honourable fraternity which, by its insistence on the recognition of the existence of the Supreme Being, its abstention from political and religious matters and its active benevolence, has won universal respect in this country. The Masonic lodges in the Latin countries are avowedly anti-religious, and do not for a moment conceal their intention to sap religious belief and replace it by some vague code of ethics which in their wisdom they consider infinitely superior to the teachings of the Gospel.

Somewhere about August last a certain class of Spanish and Portuguese papers, controlled and inspired by the Republican and secret societies which honeycomb the Peninsula, began to publish a series of articles directed against the religious orders. In this they evidently obeyed an inspiration emanating from the Grand Orient of Paris, where the eventual suppression of the regular clergy and the secularization of education was already being worked up into an anti-clerical crusade, the results of which became apparent at the beginning of the present year in the Parliamentary hubbub over the Associations Bill. Spain was the first country after France where the anti-clerical movement assumed anything like considerable proportions. Some few months ago a well-known dramatist produced a play at Madrid entitled "Elettra," on a subject of the Maria Monk order, which the Government thought fit to suppress owing to its being a pretext for an agitation which it provoked on its first representation. We have read the play, and it strikes us as a very indifferent work, both from the literary and the dramatic point of view. We doubt very much if it would have been allowed to pass the censor of plays in this country, not because it is glaringly immoral, but that it is calculated to offend the susceptibilities of a considerable section of the community. A well-organized campaign broke out on the morrow of the suppression of this piece. Every Spanish town has one or more so-called Liberal Clubs, and these, being mainly composed of persons who have nothing to lose but might have something to gain by the fermentations of disorder, soon began to start anti-clerical demonstrations, which speedily degenerated into street riots. There was an incident of an extremely commonplace character, in which a young woman, twenty six years of age, was not comfortable at home and who, if we are to believe all we are told, "was hypnotized by the eloquence of a Jesuit preacher" and entered a convent and elected to remain there against the wishes of her mother. The similarity of this adventure with the main incident of the plot of "Elettra" sufficed to induce an excited populace, in obedience to the outcry of its leaders, to clamour for the suppression of all the religious orders as a punishment for an offence committed by one of their members. We have read carefully a vast number of Spanish and Portuguese papers expressing the opinions of both parties and dating from the very beginning of this extraordinary manifestation, and we do not find therein one single definite charge brought against any member, male or female, of any monastery or convent, either in Spain or Portugal. The promoters of these demonstrations have confined themselves entirely to these loathly generalities which in this country we usually associate with such inventive geniuses as the person Ruthven, who was lately condemned and punished by a Protestant judge and jury for his gross attacks on conventual life and morality. The Portuguese demonstration, however, is far more remarkable than the Spanish since it affords still greater proof of organized conspiracy. It started at Oporto, where an incident happened which, as usual, has been greatly misrepresented in this country. We are assured by some of our most influential newspapers that "a young girl, the daughter of the Brazilian Minister at Oporto, has been incarcerated by the Jesuits in a convent against the wishes of her father." The facts of the case are as follows: Dona Rosita Calmon is indeed the daughter of the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, but she is not "a young girl," being over thirty-three years of age. For a long time past the unfortunate terms on which this lady lived with her father were well known to her circle of friends and acquaintances. The specific charges which she brought against him are no concern of ours, but in the end they lead to such scenes of violence between the pair that the gentleman threatened to shut his daughter up in a lunatic asylum, whereupon she appealed to law for protection, and even obtained it. After this, as may well be imagined, her home existence became less pleasant than ever. One day she went for a walk, met some friends, who were neither priests nor Jesuits, assured them that she was very miserable at home, and they advised her to enter a certain convent as a parlour boarder, which she did. The populace, misinformed as to the facts of the case, worked itself up to a frenzy of indignation, not only against the Jesuits of Oporto, but against the members of all the religious orders, the majority of whom were probably not even aware of Mlle. Calmon's existence. Instead of arresting and trying the accused monks individually or in a batch, the Portuguese Government has ordered the Jesuits and other religious orders straightaway to leave the country, which to their great inconvenience, some of them being very aged people, they have been compelled to do. This violent intolerance seems to have given much satisfaction to the vast majority of the English press, which usually prides itself upon its love of fair play. In this instance it has not hesitated to applaud an unjustifiable action, which, if the victims had been "Jew, Turk or infidel" instead of Jesuits, it would have stigmatized, and very justly so, as outrageous. In Portugal there really was no reason for all this outcry, for, suppressed in 1834, the existing monasteries and convents may be counted on the fingers of both hands. The Jesuits were the first of the religious associations to return after an exile of nearly half a century. They did so about thirty-five years ago on the invitation of the Archbishop or Patriarch of Lisbon, and established a college at Campolide, just outside the walls of the capital. Since 1865 four or five other Jesuit Colleges have been opened in other parts of the kingdom. To these houses may be added two belonging to the French Fathers of the Holy Ghost (du St. Esprit) who are missionaries, three Franciscan monasteries and two very small Benedictine monasteries. The convents are not much more numerous and are nearly all educational and tenanted by Sisters mostly of foreign origin. Probably there are not more than a dozen Portuguese nuns all told, and about as many monks. The Portuguese hue and cry over the religious associations is a ridiculous but dangerous parody of the Spanish, which at any rate has a motive, for in that country there are a great number of monasteries and nunneries. Portugal is unfortunately a place where there are an amazing number of idle people who contrive to live on the smallest of incomes, and who use politics as a means to "arrive," and to add to their puny resources; hence this agitation. If not checked, it may eventually lead to the boiling up of one of those temporary republics which, after a good deal of blood-letting and blasphemy and a still greater degree of misgovernment, generally subside after a few months into that old order of things.

A Precious Pinch.

"You can't be a Christian unless you're a Catholic," says the Duchess in 'The Cardinal's Snuff-Box.' "But if you believe as much of Christian truth as you've ever had a fair opportunity of learning, and if you try to live in accordance with Christian morals, you are a Catholic, you're a member of the Catholic Church whether you know it or not. You can't be deprived of your birthright, you see." "That seems rather broad," said Peter; "and one had always heard that Catholicism was nothing if not narrow." "How could it be Catholic if it were narrow?" asked she. "However, if a Protestant uses his intelligence, and is logical, he'll not remain an unconscious Catholic long. If he studies the matter, and is logical, he'll wish to unite himself to the Church in her visible body." "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box" is one of the most popular books both in England and in this country. It is eminently suited, and deserving, to be brought to people's notice, and passed around.

When a woman is telling anything, she always add a little to it," remarked the observer of events and things, "except it is her age which she happens to be telling."

Costs 10 Cents—But worth a dollar a vial. This is the testimony of hundreds who use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. They are so sure, so pure, so pleasant and easy acting. The demand for this popular Liver Regulator is so great it is taxing the makers to keep up with it. Sold by Foster Bros.—93.

JOB PRINTING CASKET OFFICE.

Of every description executed promptly and tastefully at the

Nothing too large for too small for us to handle. Special attention given to prompt fulfillment of mail orders.

LARGE STOCK OF WELL ASSORTED PAPER GOODS TO SELECT FROM.

The average woman who is a wife and mother, with a home to take care of, cannot engage in profitable work outside of her home without detriment to her domestic interests. If she attempts it either the machinery of the home itself, or the wisest training of her child or children, or her own mental growth or physical strength will suffer. There are exceptions, but superlatively clever women are rare—about as rare as superlatively clever men.—Edward Bok, in March Ladies' Home Journal.

We women are the world's home-makers, and each of us must be ready to build a temporary home wherever we set up our tent. And we must keep in mind, too, that no matter where we go, nor where we are, we show to all with whom we in any way become associated the home in the background, the people we came from, and the mother who trained us in our childhood.—Margaret E. Sangster, in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

Itching Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravating or too long standing for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents. Sold by Foster Bros.—95.

He pulled himself up at the hotel table, tucked his napkin under his chin, picked up the bill of fare, and began to study it intently. Everything was in restaurant French, and he didn't like it.

'Here, waiter,' he said, sternly, 'there's nothing in this that I want.'

'Ain't there nothin' you would like for dinner, sir?' enquired the waiter, politely.

'Have you got any sine qua non?'

The waiter gasped.

'No, sir,' he replied.

'Got any bona-fide?'

'N—no, sir.'

'Got any semper eadem?'

'No, sir, we haven't.'

'Got any jeu d'esprit?'

'No, sir, not one.'

'Got any tempus fugit?'

'I reckon not, sir.'

'Got any solrees dansants?'

'No, sir.'

The waiter was edging off.

'Got any sine die?'

'We ain't, sir.'

'Got any pluribus unum?'

The waiter's face showed some signs of intelligence.

'Seems to me I heard of that, sir,' and he rushed out to the kitchen only to return empty-handed.

'Maybe you've got some beef and cabbage and a gooseberry tart?'

'Sure we have, sir,' exclaimed the waiter, in a tone of the utmost relief; and he fairly flew out to the kitchen.—Tit-Bits.

Some of the inmates of a Yorkshire asylum were engaged in sawing wood, and an attendant thought that one old fellow who appeared to be working as hard as anybody had not much to show for his labour.

Approaching him, the attendant soon discovered the cause of this. The old man had turned the saw upside down, with the teeth in the air, and was working away with the back of the tool.

'Here, I say John,' remarked the attendant, 'what are you doing? You'll never saw wood in that fashion. Turn the saw over!'

The old man paused and stared contemptuously at the attendant.

'Did ta iver try a saw this way?' he asked.

'Well, no,' replied the attendant. 'Of course I haven't.'

'Then hod thy noise, mon,' was the instant rejoinder. 'I've tried both ways, I hev, and,' impressively, 'this is t' easiest!'

'You know Will was just crazy to marry me!' said the young bride.

'Yes; that's what everybody thinks,' replied her jealous rival.

Every day Talk.



In future this label will be attached to all garments and will be found in the left hand of the coat.

You will be told that Ready-made Clothing is equal to Tailor-made Garments ready-to-wear.

Did you ever consider that the inside of a garment is like the works of a clock? A suit may look well on the surface, but if inferior in workmanship, it will soon be found wanting.

In many instances the Ready-made Clothing of to-day is thrown together in sweat shops and has trimmings of inferior quality. Can you expect such Clothing to wear or hold its shape?

We have been tried and have stood the test. A few years ago we founded Tailor-made Garments in the Dominion and to-day, after the expenditure of time and money, we have achieved perfection in the manufacture of Tailor-made Clothing ready-to-wear.

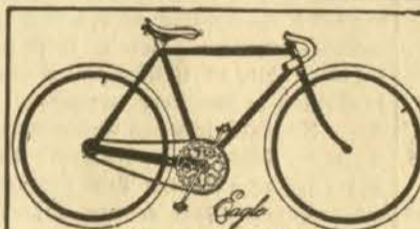
Our registered Brands of Tailor-made Garments are The "Royal" and The "Fit-Reform."

ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

Always on hand or made to order at short notice.

Doors, Sashes, Sash and Door Frames, Mouldings, all Kinds, Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, KILN DRIED BIRCH FLOORING, LATHS, SCANTLING, Etc., Etc.

JOHN McDONALD



\$30.00 and send to us with \$1.00 State whether you wish Men's or Ladies' Bicycle, height of frame and gear wanted, and we will send you this High Grade 1901 Model GENUINE EAGLE BICYCLE by Express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine it thoroughly at your Express Office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, A HIGH GRADE 1901 MODEL GENUINE EAGLE BICYCLE, pay to the Express Agent the balance due—\$29.00—and Express Charges. The express charges are only 50 to 75 Cents. EVERYONE KNOWS THE EAGLE BICYCLES. They are the Highest Grade wheels made; no Bicycle has a better reputation; no Bicycle has been more widely advertised by the makers; big favourites with best Bicycle Clubs; the leading wheel with professional riders. Built on honor, flush joints, finest hanger, hubs and bearing, highest grade equipment. Fitted with Victor Single Tube Tires. \$2.50 extra for Morgan & Wright Tires—\$5.00 extra for Dunlop Tires. Heights of frame—Men's 20, 22 and 24 in.—Ladies' 20 and 22 in.—enamelled. Black. WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. Send for Catalogue and ask for Agents' Discounts. Wheels slightly used, \$1.00 to \$25.00. T. W. BOYD & SON 1893 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

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

The Finest Range of Goods in Canada.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GOOD PAY.

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

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Canada.

NOTICE! Farm For Sale

OVERSEERS of Highways will get the blank S. L. Returns from the following persons for 1901:

- No. 1, Arisaig, West—J. J. McGillivray, Esq., Dunmaglass.
- No. 1, Arisaig, East—Martin McDonald, Esq., Maryvale.
- No. 2, Cape George—Hugh J. McPherson, Georgeville.
- No. 3, Morristown—James Brophy, Morristown.
- No. 4, Antigonish, M. L. Cunningham.
- No. 5, Lochaber—Alex. J. Stewart, N. Noehaber.
- No. 6, South River—Dan D. McDonald, Fraser's Mills.
- No. 7, St. Andrew's—Lauchlin McMillan, merchant, St. Andrews.
- No. 8, Tracadie—Wm. Girroir, Esq.
- No. 9, Harbour au Bouche—
- No. 10—Pomquet, West, Wallace Dorion, Pomquet.
- No. 10, Pomquet, East—John McDonald, Carriage Maker, Heatherton.
- No. 11, St. Joseph's—John C. McDonald, St. Joseph's.

D. MACDONALD, Municipal Clerk. M. Clerk's Office, Antigonish, May, 1901.

Consumption is the Bane of our country. It destroys hundreds of precious lives yearly. Upon the first appearance of the symptoms, or where a predisposition to this dreadful disease is feared,

PUTTNER'S EMULSION should at once be resorted to.

Begin with small doses but take it regularly and persistently, and you will surely benefit. Many a life has been saved by taking this invaluable remedy in time.

Be sure you get PUTTNER'S, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggist's and dealers.

The Subscriber offers for sale her Farm at Glen Road, consisting of 125 Acres more or less of Land in a Good State of Cultivation, with plenty of wood and water thereon, and Good Dwelling House and Barn.

Will be sold on Easy Terms. Apply to KATE McDONALD, RONALD MCGILLIVRAY, P. M., Glen Road.

TENDERS WANTED.

The subscriber offers for sale by tender her property situated in the village of Heatherton Antigonish County, formerly owned by the late John McDonald, Esq., Station Master, Heatherton, and consists of 20 acres, more or less, of Good Land in excellent state of cultivation.

There is a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises. It is very conveniently situated to Church, School, Railway Station, etc., making it a desirable property for a Tradesman, Merchant, etc. Tenders, which are to be left with Mr. Ronald McDonald, St. Ninian street, Antigonish, will be received up to

NOON ON JULY 16TH, 1901, MARY ANN McDONALD. Heatherton, April 9, 1901.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

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

GOOD DINING-ROOM FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS. Restaurant in Conjunction.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Picnic Supplies—James Stewart. Auction Sale—Duncan Grant. Plant Line Salings.

Local Items.

WALDEN'S PHOTO STUDIO open June 11th till noon Saturday 15th.—adv. ii.

FOUND.—A small sum of money, on Main Street, Town. Owner can have it by applying at CASKET OFFICE.

Mr. James Desmond, of North Sydney, will canvass that town and Sydney Mines in the interests of THE CASKET.

A SPECIAL meeting of the St. Ninian's Reading Circle will take place on Friday evening, June 7th. All the members are kindly requested to attend. By order of Committee.

THE CLOSING exercises of St. John the Baptist's High School will take place in the College Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7.30. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHARLES L. GASS, of Bayfield, has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits for the County and Supreme Courts.

A LETTER FROM Cape Breton asking an explanation of the Jubilee regulations was received too late for publication. It will appear next week.

A BIG TREAT is in store for lovers of good music. Miss Murray, of New York, who has a world-wide reputation as a Scottish singer, will appear in College Hall on the evening of June 18.

CHIMNEY CORNER coal mine is now to be bought by an English syndicate, which will ship at Margaree, and the Burchell mine, at Kelly's Cove, Big Bras d'Or, is reported sold with the Mabou mine to the E. M. Upton Coal Co., of Rochester, N. Y.

MR. DANIEL McKENNA, one of the most popular operators of the C. P. R. staff, leaves this morning for New York to take a position with the Western Union in that city.—H. Chronicle, June 5. Mr. McKenna belongs to Briley Brook, in this County.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS will be addressed by Col. Blair, of the Government Farm, Nappan, at the places and on the dates given below:

- Malignant Cove,—Thursday, June 20th, at 8 p. m.
Morar,—Friday, June 21, at 8 p. m.
Fairmont,—Saturday, June 22, at 8 p. m.
Lochaber,—Monday, June 24, at 8 p. m.
South River,—Tuesday, June 25, at 8 p. m.

HYMENEAL.—At St. NIDIAN'S Cathedral on Tuesday, 4th inst., Rev. M. McAdam united in holy wedlock John A. McPherson of Fairmont, Ant., and Miss Annie MacDonald of North River, Ant. Miss Kate McDonald, North River, was bridesmaid and Mr. John Bowie, groomsmen. The young couple were the recipients of numerous useful and valuable presents.

THERE was a reception of novices at St. Martha's Convent last Sunday morning, when two postulants, Miss Mary Ann McDonald, South Side Harbour, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Duloup, of Pomquet, received the habit of Sister, of St. Martha at the hands of Rev. Dr. Thompson. Miss McDonald will henceforth be known as Sister Mary Stanislas and Miss Duloup as Sister Margaret Mary.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Frank Cunningham, carpenter, Antigonish, fell from his wagon on last Thursday and suffered a fracture of his thigh. Mr. Cunningham was standing on his wagon when the horse suddenly started, and he was thrown out backwards. He is 84 years of age, and naturally the injury he has sustained is serious. He is, however, doing nicely. Dr. Cameron set the fracture.

LAST SUNDAY Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G., blessed a new bell, the gift of the late Michael Foley, for the parish of Lourites. The pastor, Rev. Wm. McDonald, has just celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, which took place on May 28, 1876. A month later he took charge of his present parish, then almost a wilderness. Now he has an excellent church, convent, parochial school, and the largest hall in Pictou County.

HENRY KEAY and Thomas Carey were tried by Chief Justice Macdonald at Guysborough last week for the murder of Edward O'Connor on March 11. E. M. McDonald, of Pictou, and George Patterson, of New Glasgow, appeared for the Crown and C. E. Gregory, of Antigonish, for the defence. The verdict was manslaughter and the sentence five years in the Penitentiary.

TOWN COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Council was held on last Friday evening. A petition from ratepayers asking that the policeman go on duty at six o'clock in the evening and remain till daylight was read. On motion, his hours of duty were fixed from 5 in the evening until 4 in the morning. Mr. White tendered his resignation as policeman, to take effect July 1st. The resignation was accepted, and John McInnis appointed policeman.

THE GOVERNMENT, we understand, intends to establish several model orchards

in a number of the Counties of the Province. Two more similar to the one within the Town will be set out in this County. The sections wherein they will be located have not yet been determined. Districts anxious to secure them should communicate with the Secretary for Agriculture.

THE DEATH of Mrs. John A. Kirk, which took place at 5.30 o'clock this morning at Moncton, will be heard with sincere regret by the people of Antigonish. Mrs. Kirk and family removed from Antigonish Town—her native place—four years ago to Halifax, where Mr. Kirk became Dominion Immigration Agent; later on Mr. Kirk was appointed Warden of the Penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B., and the family have since resided there. Mr. Kirk leaves to-morrow morning for Antigonish with the remains, and will arrive by the 2.30 express.

A MEETING of the citizens of the Town was held last evening in the C. M. B. A. Hall to consider the best means of entertaining the visiting members of St. F. X. College Alumni to the closing exercises next week. A drive and picnic was determined on. The locality has not yet been selected. A large committee was appointed to perfect the arrangements. A meeting of the committee will be held at the Court House at 7.30 o'clock this evening. A large attendance of the Alumni from outside is hoped for.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Dominion dredge "George McKenzie" arrived at Cribben's Point, Morristown, on Saturday and commenced operations on Monday. The work is for the purpose of deepening the water on the Cove side of the wharf and dredging for a foundation for the new block to be constructed at the outer end of the old wharf. Operations have also commenced on a new breakwater at Ogden's Pond for the protection of a proposed channel through the beach separating the Pond from the Bay. Capt. Archie Wilkie, who has had large experience in constructing pile wharves for the Boston Fruit Company, has charge of the pile driving in connection with the work.

THE JUNE TERM of the Supreme Court here, at which his Lordship the Chief Justice has presided, will close this morning after the hearing of deferred arguments and motions. Messrs. Ritchie, K. C., and Tobin, of Halifax, were present in addition to the local members of the Bar. No grand jury had been summoned. Sweet vs. Kenny & Co., an action by K. Sweet against a Halifax firm for alleged breach of agreement settling a previous suit, the defence being a substituted argument, was heard first by consent and adjourned to Halifax for the taking of further evidence. McGillivray and Griffin for plaintiff, Ritchie and Tobin for defendants. Inglis vs. McPherson, for money claimed under an agreement to purchase land, defence, defective title, was heard and is to be argued this morning. Hon. A. Macgillivray for plaintiff and E. L. Girroir for defendant. McPherson vs. Connors, for alleged trespass to lands at Pleasant Valley, and McDonald vs. McDougall, for money claimed under agreement to purchase land, were likewise heard and come up for argument by counsel today. E. L. Girroir for plaintiff, McIsaac and Chisholm for defendant in the former; Hon. A. Macgillivray for plaintiff and C. E. Gregory for defendant in the latter suit. In A. Kirk & Co. vs. Power, et al., to set aside a deed of, land at Pirate Harbour, C. E. Gregory applied for amendment of pleadings, which was granted, with a continuance of the cause at request of McIsaac and Chisholm for plaintiffs. The remaining cause on the docket Grant vs. Grant, was continued by consent; Wm. Chisholm for plaintiff, H. T. Harding for defendant.

I STILL require a large number of pint and quart bottles to complete order. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

I want an unlimited number of lambs—none under 45 lbs. T. J. Bonner.—adv.
T. J. Bonner received 41 salmon Tuesday.—adv.

HACKNEY HORSES.

Colton Swell, No. 6693, E. H. H. B.
Strathcona, No. 412, A. H. H. B.

These two pure bred Hackney Stallions, imported by the Government of Nova Scotia last year for the purpose of improving the stock of Horses in this Province, will remain during the season of 1901 at the subscriber's stables, Church Street, Antigonish.
Terms on application.
R. D. KIRK.

ISRAEL.

The famous and well-known trotting stallion
ISRAEL
RACE RECORD 2.19 1/4
will stand for the season of 1901 at the stables of F. H. Randall.

Terms made known on application.
ADAM MAHONEY, Groom.
F. H. RANDALL, Owner.

Personals.

Mr. Allan Maclean, of Halifax, is visiting in this County.

Miss Barbara Hulbert, who has been for a number of years a popular saleslady at A. Kirk & Co.'s, has accepted a position at the West End with Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Her many friends will be pleased to meet her in her new position, and her obliging manner will secure for the new firm many new customers.

War News.

Lord Kitchener's plan to force the Boers to winter in the Northern Transvaal and fight there seems to have failed. Delarey and De Wet seem to have decided on a winter campaign in Cape Colony. On May 29 1450 British under Gen. Dixon with seven guns were attacked by Delarey at Vlakfontein about fifty miles from Johannesburg. The Boers captured two guns but lost them again. The British lost 174 killed and wounded; 41 Boers were found dead on the field. Jamestown, Cape Colony, surrendered to the Boers after four hours fighting on June 2. The newspapers controlled by Cecil Rhodes are saying that Lord Milner is so hated by the Boers that he is an obstacle to peace and that Rhodes is the man South Africa needs. But Milner has been received very warmly by the King and Lord Salisbury and is about to go back to his post confident of the strong support of the Home Government. There is an outcry in England against the severe treatment being given to the soldiers sent home to be punished for sleeping on duty. About forty of them are in Dartmoor prison chained to ordinary convicts and treated and dressed exactly the same as burghers and other prisoners. All the military hospitals in the United Kingdom are crowded with patients, many of whom are suffering from typhoid fever contracted in South Africa.

For about a year there has been a war of rates between the Dominion Atlantic Railway and the Yarmouth Steamship Co., during which the round trip ticket between Yarmouth and Boston was cut down to \$3.50. Now both companies have gone back to the old rate of \$4 each way. This is taken to mean that the two companies have consolidated.

Sir Louis Davies will probably succeed the late Justice King on the Supreme Court Bench next July, and his place as Minister of Marine and Fisheries be taken by H. R. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmoreland.

AUCTION SALE!

To be sold at the premises of the undersigned, at the Back Road, Briley Brook, on
FRIDAY, 14th JUNE, INSTANT,
at 9 a. m., the following goods and chattels:
Team Wagon and Harness, Tip Cart, Mowing Machine, Horse Rake, Truck Body and Frame, Forks, Rakes, Horse Fork and Rope, Manure Forks, Hoes, Picks, Crowbars, Cultivator, Boxes, Chains, Axes, Cross-cut Saw, Buck saw, Hand Saws, Braces and Bits, Planes, Bedsteads, Two Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, Tables, Chairs, Cook Stove, Room Stoves, Creamers and Tinware, Five Fanned Doors, Bedding, Harness, Harrow, Plough, Ox-Cart, Two Ox Yokes, Counter, Platform Scales, Weighing Beam, a Lot of Potatoes and numerous other articles.
TERMS:—Four month's credit on notes of approved security; on all sums under Five Dollars cash.
DUNCAN GRANT.

WANTED.

Experienced girl for general house work. Family two. Good wages. Apply at once.
MRS. J. MCKENZIE,
Mulgrave, N. S.

Wanted.

Two girls for general housework. Apply to
MRS. C. C. GREGORY,
Smiths Hotel.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

MEN'S SUITS. . . .
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, - \$3 75
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, - 4 50
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, - 5 50
5.90, 6.50, 7.50, up to 14.00

Prices are Lower than ever. . . .
Special Reduction for Cash. . . .

I am showing a particularly good Tweed Suit, all-wool, well-lined. French facings, fit guaranteed. Former Price \$9.50 now \$7.90. I bought all the manufacturer had in this line at a low figure. Hence the reduction. Don't fail to see this Suit.
A full line of Black Worsteds, in all prices.
A large range of Black and Blue Serge Suits, handsome, nobby, durable, and good-fitting, at the very lowest prices.

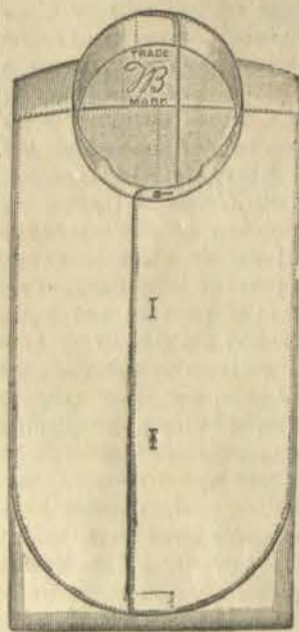
PANTS. . . .
A complete stock of Pants at any price from 90c. to \$4.25. Boys', Youths' and Children's Suits, in all styles from \$1.50 up. My stock in this department is the largest I ever bought. Call and examine it. It is a pleasure to show nice goods such as ours even if you make no purchase.

Waterproof Coats from \$2.75 to 10.50,
An exceptionally good Black Waterproof Coat for \$5.50. Space forbids further details. I can only say that I carry a large stock of MEN'S TOP SHIRTS in styles and patterns to suit any one. Any thing you want in Underwear, Umbrellas, Neckties, Collar Buttons, Etc., Etc. Men's Overalls and Jumpers, from 50c. up.

J. S. O'BRIEN.

The Palace Clothing Co.,

GREAT SPRING SHIRT SALE.
75 Dozen.



Men's, Youth's and Boys' fancy laundered and un-laundered, silk soft fronts, outing and workman shirts at prices no one can afford to overlook. Our regular price 85 cents to \$1.25 reduced to choice

50 Cents,
first quality goods, tasty patterns, best makers, W. G. & R., Took Bros., Skelton's etc.

Apparently one day last fall the cold weather came in with the tide and left us with a large stock of above named goods, and as we bought largely for this season our only salvation was to mark them at such a low price to ensure their speedy removal.

Buy for your present wants,
Buy for your future wants.

Prices on these goods are
Below First Cost
Don't fail to examine.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

: : : THIS SALE FOR : : :

CASH
ONLY LASTING TWO WEEKS.

MAIN STREET, - - - - - ANTIGONISH.

NOW IS THE TIME
Getting ready and making room for our Spring Stock we have bargains to offer,
SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANOS,
SLIGHTLY USED CABINET ORGANS,
Sold very Low for Cash or on our Easy Payment System, also a Full Line of
SEWING MACHINES, NEEDLES, OIL,
FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
Send for our catalogue. You can buy much cheaper abroad than at home. Mail orders a specialty. Try us.
Miller Bros. & McDonald,
45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS WE WIN.

For we handle nothing but most reliable makes. Our Stock of Boots and Shoes for Spring and Summer is now complete, and we confidently say we handle the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF THESE GOODS EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET, : : : :

Our Prices too are Lower than ever owing to the fact we have bought in larger quantities than usual. We invite inspection for confirmation of what we claim.

Watch Our Windows for Prices.

N. K. CUNNINGHAM,
CUNNINGHAM'S SHOE STORE.

BANNERS,
BADGES,
PINS,
BUTTONS,

For RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES,
FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS,
SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.
SACRED HEART PINS, CHARTS
AND BADGES.
RELIGIOUS PHOTO BUTTONS,
SOUVENIRS FOR FIRST HOLY
COMMUNION.
Designs and Estimates given upon application.
Write for Catalogue.

T. P. TANSEY

Manufacturer Association Supplies.
14 DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL
John Hamilton, of Truro, aged 27, was run over and killed while coupling cars at Sydney Steel Works on Saturday last, and John Rice fell a distance of thirty feet from Whitney Pier and is expected to die. Wm. Kennedy, of Louisburg, was killed by a fall of coal into coal pocket at the Dominion Coal Co.'s Pier at that place on Thursday last.
The Lynch Bros., of Ferguson's Cove, Halifax Co., hauled in between 6000 and 7000 mackerel in less than an hour at Sambro last Friday.
717 immigrants, Galicians, Austrians and Hungarians, arrived at Halifax on May 29, most of them bound for Westport.