

THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

We are obliged to postpone to next week the promised sketch of the late Dr. Rivington. Meanwhile, for the purpose of giving the appreciative reader an idea of his style—of his ability, keenness and subtlety of mind—we commence republication, from *The Catholic World*, of his article on the Anglican situation as affected by the Holy Father's decision against the validity of Anglican Orders.

We in Nova Scotia place ourselves somewhat on the strength of the temperance sentiment in our Province (*The Protestant Witness* remarked not long ago that "even Antigonish" had given a majority of its polled vote in favour of Prohibition—a delicate compliment whose motive we duly appreciate). Now, could not this robust temperance sentiment be brought to bear upon the Halifax daily papers to dissuade them from publishing flaming whiskey advertisements?

Admiral Dewey is now in Ceylon on his way home from the capital of the Philippines, which a good many of his countrymen (their number is likely to increase quite rapidly as time goes on) heartily wish he had never seen. Britons in Ceylon are cheering themselves hoarse in honour of Dewey and "Anglo-Saxon Union"; but not the faintest echo of their cheering will penetrate the chamber where the Anglo-Canadian-American Commission may never sit again, or extract a single concession to the value of one poor scruple from the shrewd business nation that John Bull is now toadying to. And we don't blame that nation one bit for it. When the fact that Uncle Sam won't exchange valuable concessions for factitious sentimental gush has finally penetrated John's heavily-armoured skull, then the flow of that com-modity will be materially lessened, to the great relief of many of John's loyal subjects in this Dominion who, as first-door neighbours, are tolerably well acquainted with their loving Uncle Samuel.

The Presbyterian Review, of Montreal and Toronto, has a reference to the controversy between Mr. Tarte and the Methodists of Canada which strikes us as being very sane. It says that while, in its opinion, Mr. Tarte owes to the people of Fox Bay, Anticosti, either substantiation of his charges or reparation for having made them, it cannot perceive how the Minister of Public Works has, as alleged, insulted the entire Methodist body of the Dominion. On this point it remarks:

So far as we have been able to learn he said nothing whatever against the Methodist Church as such, and certainly never that church responsible for any wrong committed. They have a perfect right to be jealous about their reputation, but no arch-episcopate should guarantee absolutely the conduct of all its members and unconditionally mortgage its good name for their sake. There are unworthy members in all the churches, and everybody knows where are.

Right you are, brother—perfectly right; but why do you and all your controversialists so persistently refuse to give the Catholic Church the benefit of the important fact noted in this very wise observation of yours? She is constantly held responsible for the black sheep in her fold. If the controversialists she encountered in her earliest days were at all like those now arrayed against her, she must have heard a good deal more about

Judas than about all the other Apostles combined.

The Secretary of the Catholic Missionary Union sends us a communication respecting the work of that body, prefaced by a note the last sentence of which reads thus: "The subjoined is an editorial note that we would be glad to have you print." Now we have the fullest sympathy with the work of the Catholic Missionary Union, but we must regretfully inform its zealous and reverend secretary that, while we may be unsophisticated enough to mistake his lithographed signature for a delicate autographic personal attention to ourselves, we positively will not print the communicated opinions of any man outside of our regular staff as the editorial views of this paper on any subject whatever. It may be "telling tales out of school" to mention this matter; but by all that is fair, honest and of good report, we are determined to hiss off the stage of Catholic journalism, so far as our efforts can do it, this long standing abuse of ready-made editorial utterances. If the worthy secretary and the members of his Order, who are old offenders in this respect, do not like being "given away," they have the remedy in their own hands. We shall not feel slighted if they cease to pay us the dubious compliment implied in such requests. There is nothing whatever in the slightest degree objectionable in the communication referred to, and we give its substance in a note elsewhere, with a quotation published under its true colours. But it is a matter of principle with us not to edit our paper in the way this request presupposes; and the paper that finds it necessary to do so will best serve the cause in which it professes to labour, by immediate cessation of publication.

Our Uncle Samuel has discovered to his consternation that he caught a very troublesome Tartar when he forced Spain to cede him the Philippines. He is in a bad way there,—so bad that he has had to resort to the tyrannical expedient that was wont to vex so exceedingly his liberty-loving soul when adopted by any of the effete monarchies of old unenlightened Europe—the press censorship. Not a whisper of what is going on there will be allowed to reach the outside world, if he can help it; but despite his efforts, enough is known to cause the utmost alarm in the United States. His campaign against the rebellious natives has been a dismal failure, so far as results go. He has not been able either to fight or to cajole them into accepting the glorious privileges of American citizenship; for his soldiers have failed to suppress them, and his puissant college president from the tight little neighbouring island of Puerto Edward is coming home in disgust, without the laurels he would so dearly have loved to wear. They now realize that it would take an army of from 100,000 to 150,000 men to subdue the pesky gang whom they armed and sent forth rejoicing, with solemn promises of freedom and independence, to murder peaceful people and torture hapless friars. Their own white soldiers cannot stand the terrible climate, and they are talking of turning loose upon the natives the unlynched remnant of the negroes of the South, in the fervent hope that the fate of the Kilkenny cats may overtake both. Aguinaldo and his followers are as villainous a lot of cut-throats as ever handled weapons; but by all the laws of human intercourse the United States is estopped from treating them otherwise than as noble patriots struggling for freedom.

With what gusto do not our "Evangelical" friends appeal to supposed apostolic simplicity whenever there is question of the magnificence of Catholic ceremonial! They will make no allowance for changed conditions. The simplicity that, as they think, obtained when Christians were a mere handful of despised and persecuted people must, they insist, still govern when Christianity has become the religion of the civilized world and its rulers. No alabaster box of precious ointment shall be wasted upon the head of the Saviour of the world, and no palms or rich garments strewn in His path.

Now let us see how consistent are these people, who must find a scriptural precedent for every proceeding—on the part of those who differ from them. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada held its annual session a few days ago, and determined to signalize the end of a century by raising a million dollar fund for the promotion of their religion. Other so-called Evangelical sects are doing likewise. The proceeding is of course eminently proper; but what becomes of apostolic simplicity? Can we get conceive of some Quaker or other purist demanding a scriptural precedent for this million dollar fund and quoting for the high-salaried clergymen who are promoting it, those words of Him whom they profess to represent—

Do not possess gold nor silver, nor money in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, nor two coats, nor shoes, nor a staff (Matt. x. 9, 10.)

Our Evangelical friends are maintaining colleges for the education of their clergy. Where is the Scripture precedent? Why does not apostolic simplicity require them to ordain unlettered fishermen? They recognize no modification of policy or ritual on account of changed conditions when it is question of Catholic doings: why, then, have they in these matters so completely departed from the primitive simplicity for which they profess to be such sticklers in regard to other people?

The suicide problem has, as we have pointed out before now, reached such proportions, especially as in the United States, as seriously to disquiet the life insurance interests of the country. *The Spectator*, of New York, a leading journal devoted to those interests, has a contributed article on the subject in its issue of June 15, reviewing the statistics of self-murder in forty-five United States cities during the past decade, and pointing out that they show an alarming increase in this heinous and cowardly crime. In those forty-five cities, with an aggregate population of 12,979,497, there were in the past ten years, 16,409 reported cases of suicide. Of these the last five years furnished 9,368, as against 6,841 during the five preceding. Allowing for the increase in population, the average rate during the latter half of the decade was 16.2 to 100,000 population, whereas it was only 13.7 during the former half. The increase is constant and rapid,—the rate for 1898 being 17, whereas in 1899 it was but 12.7. The writer in *The Spectator* makes these very obvious reflections:

It is worthy of more than passing consideration that in forty-five American cities more than 16,000 persons should have put an end to their own lives during a short period of ten years, and it not too much to say that at no time has the public indifference to the occurrence of this act been as great as it is at the present time, for although the newspapers make daily mention of a more or less large number of suicides, the editorial columns make no reference to the subject, and even from the pulpit, from whence one would expect the most severe condemnation of a most cowardly and criminal act, striking as suicide does at the very foundations of our civilization, practically no reference whatever is made to a crime which is in itself a most unworthy contempt of human life.

This unnatural sin is scarcely known among Catholics; and as for the non-Catholic pulpit it knows its own limitations. It cannot thunder a "Thou shalt not!" On this subject, as on the equally shocking and alarming one of divorce, it doubtless fears to wound the susceptibilities of the pew-holders; for though congregations may not contain actual suicides, as they do actual divorcees, they nevertheless include many prominent citizens who believe in the right to leave this life whenever they shall have grown tired of it. But if that pulpit were ever so ready to remonstrate, what effective protest could it address to those whom its own theory of private judgment has constituted the sole judges of their own actions? The individual has been left free to follow his own inclinations, with no guide but the letter of a book upon which he may put any interpretation he chooses—nay, whose authority he may, in the exercise of that same spurious right of private judgment, absolutely deny whenever he is so inclined. What use, then, for the pulpit which proclaims this so-called right of the individual, to

tell that individual he is not to put away his wedded wife or lift his hand against the life that God has given him!

New Books.

IS ONE TURNING CLAY AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary Richards Gray. B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo.

This is a book of tales from the German of Konrad Kuehmer. Miss Gray, the translator, has given them a dainty English dress. Of the stories some few are dull enough, but the greater number are entertaining, and all, or almost all, are edifying. We confess that we like least the one from which the book takes its title. Deceit, with added treason, is an abomination to God and man, though the victim of it be an unbelieving Turk and the end be ever so holy. "Seth" is a charming story, charmingly told in English by Miss Gray. We note a few blemishes. "Christian Emperors" at page 72, should be "Pagan Emperors"; the sense and context would seem to require "your" instead of "thy" in the twelfth line from the top at page 79; and "will" is mistakenly used for "shall" in the sentence, "In a few moments I will have gained strength enough," at page 101. Reputable usage will not justify or even tolerate the employment of "as" for "that" at page 10, and "whom" for "who" at page 111 is either a misprint or a slip in grammar. Catholics speak of a pyx as containing the Blessed Sacrament or holding the Sacred Host, not as being "filled with the sacramental wafer" (p. 42). The words of St. Augustine are, "For Thyself, O Lord, hast Thou made us, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee," not "O Lord, from Thee we came, etc." as they are thrice cited in the fourth story from the end. The printing is good, and the binding artistic, but the price—50 cents retail—is almost prohibitive for a little work of 126 duodecimo pages.

Catholic Notes.

A pretty story of the late Cardinal Kremetz, Archbishop of Cologne, says *The Fielder*, is going round the German press. Philip Kremetz was a poor boy, and, like Cardinal Wolsey, the son of a butcher. As the eldest son, his father determined that he should be brought up to the trade, whilst the mother and school-teachers, perceiving his remarkable talents, strove in vain to procure for him permission to aim at a higher calling. One day, however, after school hours, little Philip was sent by his father to the other side of the Meuse to bring over a calf. He was so long away that his father in some alarm went to look for him. Old Kremetz found the gentle lad standing on the bridge and weeping beside the calf, which he was trying in vain to urge forward, for his own tender-hearted and sensitive nature made it impossible for him to drive the little creature on with blows. The angry father boxed his sons ears, with the words: "You can go and become a student, for all I care; you are two stupid for a butcher!" And this was the turning-point in the future Cardinal's career.

The Catholic Missionary Union, of the United States, which has charge of the work of missions to non-Catholics, is extending its labours in that field. A statement furnished by the Secretary of the Union says:

The Catholic Missionary Union is a body made up of the Archbishops of New York and Philadelphia, some of the Paulist Fathers with a few other priests, and the purpose of its existence is to collect and distribute funds to the Bishops in the South and the West so as to enable them to carry on missionary work among the people of their dioceses who are without the true faith. This work for non-Catholics has steadily increased, so that where five years ago there was not one priest whose special work was to give missions to non-Catholics, there are to-day twenty-five who have practically no other work than the preaching of missions to those who are not of the household.

Among the recent donations to this most praiseworthy work are \$100 each from Archbishop Corrigan of New York and Archbishop Williams of Boston.

In concluding a pastoral on the devotion to the Sacred Heart Cardinal Vaughan, who returned from Rome a few weeks ago, bears this welcome testimony to the marvellous vitality of Pope Leo XIII:

I will add for your joy and consolation that I saw his holiness only a few days ago. He presided over a Commission of Cardinals from ten A. M. till a quarter to two in the afternoon, taking himself the

leading and most active part in all the deliberations. No failure of eyesight, of hearing, of memory, of will, or intelligence was discernible. His singular love for England was manifest whenever the subject of the Church in England came up for consideration.

A shining proof of great mental vigor at the advanced age of ninety does the Holy Father give to the world in his latest Encyclical on the devotion to the Sacred Heart of our Lord. This beautiful letter, which was published at Rome on the twenty-fifth of May, bears intrinsic evidence of its having been dictated by the Pope himself. In the Sacred Heart of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, the Holy Father sees a token of the Church's ultimate triumph over the evils that beset her in this life. He recalls that event which marked the turning-point in the career of Constantine the Great—the fiery cross that appeared to him in the heavens, happy omen of a glorious victory that soon followed, and says that the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with a cross rising from it and shining forth with dazzling splendour amid flames of love, is another heavenly token offered to the sight of the faithful in these days of sore stress and of warfare with the powers of darkness. He ordains that on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh of June, in the principal church of every town and village, certain appointed prayers be said, including the Litany of the Sacred Heart lately approved and an Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart which accompanies the Encyclical. It was intended that the whole world should thus be consecrated to the Sacred Heart this month as a preparation for the great Jubilee next year, but for some reason or other the Encyclical was published at so late a date that it reached scarcely any country outside of Europe soon enough for the consecration to take place on the date indicated. In all such countries, including our own, it will likely be deferred till the same date next year. The object in view, namely, the making a fitting preparation for the Holy Year, will in this way be attained equally well, for, as has already been said in these columns in the case of the vast bulk, the overwhelming majority indeed, of the faithful, especially outside of Europe, the real year of Jubilee, will be nineteen hundred and one.

People of Prominence.

H. B. Plant, head of the immense Plant system of steamships, railways and hotels, died in New York on Friday last, aged 80.

Hon. J. I. Tarte and Sir Sanford Fleming sailed for England last Thursday, to attend the forthcoming conference on the Pacific cable question. Mr. Tarte has been in very poor health for some time past.

A lightning storm on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning was severe in Yarmouth County and in Southport, New Brunswick. At Port Maitland, Yarmouth, several houses were struck and badly damaged, and one woman, who was subject to heart disease, died of the shock.

According to recent despatches the Commissioners of the three Powers have completed their work in Samoa. They received, it is said, the surrender of the arms of both parties and formally recognized Mallietoa Tanu, the boy candidate of the London Missionary Union, as King of the islands, immediately after which he resigned his office to the Commissioners, who abolished the kingship and appointed the consuls of the three Powers a commission to rule the country—a majority of those to decide in all matters upon which the Berlin treaty does not call for unanimity of the Powers. Chief Justice Chambers, the cause of all the trouble, is allowed to retain office.

Customs officer Jones, on testing a shipment of a number of puncheons of supposed spirits being shipped in bond by Grace & Gastonguay of Halifax to St. Pierre, found several of them to contain nothing but coloured water, the contents having evidently been abstracted in fraud of the revenue of Canada. He thereupon went to the large bonded warehouse of A. McDougall & Co. and tested a large quantity of similar goods it contained, finding more than half the puncheons to hold coloured water instead of the firewater they were supposed to contain. There was means of access to the warehouse, which is in the upper storey of the firm's building, through an elevator shaft. The entire contents of the warehouse have been seized.

Vegetable Platter in the Soil.

"A few days ago," says Fred Grundy, writing in Chicago Farm and Fireside, "I called on a neighboring farmer and found him busy ploughing. He had three powerful horses hitched to a sixteen-inch sulky plough, and he was rolling the ground over at a lively rate. The land he was ploughing had been farmed for about thirty years, and during that time had been in grass two years. One could see at a glance that the soil was almost devoid of humus, and as it fell over rattled like stones. It was harrowed immediately after ploughing and then sowed. Before the corn came up a heavy rain fell, and that soil ran together and packed as hard as a road. The corn sprouted, but was unable to force its way through the packed soil. Another rain prevented harrowing and the only thing he can do is to wait until the soil is dry enough, then disk and replant. In an adjoining field another farmer turned over thirty acres that had been in clover the previous year, yielding a crop of hay and one of seed. The clover was too badly damaged last winter to stand another season, so he ploughed it over for corn, as this soil fell from the plough it lay light and porous. One harrowed it nicely for planting. The heavy rain had little effect on it, the corn came up finely, and there is an almost perfect stand. Originally there was no difference in the soil of these two fields but one has had the humus farmed out of it, while the other has been kept well supplied with the important factor. Last year one of these farms yielded a bare thirty bushels of corn an acre, while the other yielded nearly sixty bushels an acre. Humus is the life of the soil, and it can be abundantly supplied by means of the legumes—clover, cow-peas, soy-beans, etc."

American Vaudeville Society.

Are we not in danger of taking too seriously that thing which calls itself Society? The other day an ingenious soul wrote to a newspaper this childlike query: "You have given us page after page about one divorce in Society; could you not somewhere furnish us with a paragraph about the millions who do not get divorced, and who are not in Society?"

This naive interrogation has the frank incisiveness that one often encounters in the nursery. There is in it a bland suspicion that the word Society is in some way fraudulent. To take up the query at this point leads inevitably to the question, Who and what is Society, anyway? Is it the Gulf Stream of communal integrity and loyalty to great ideals? Or is it the gulls that fly over it? Shall we judge of the tendency of a vast current by the mere eddies that pretentious wealth and ostentatious fashion make amid the tepid paddles of luxury? Is Society a factor that can be appraised by the number of plates and wardrobes?

The only Society of which American needs to be proud and upon which its perpetuity rests is magnificently independent of fashion and notoriety, and very often of wealth itself. The word Society means nothing more than the association for a common purpose of a number of human units, and this associative instinct, where it is purest, strongest and most conservative, is outside of coteries, lying in vast but unobtrusive phalanxes along the energizing levels. That wealth, however gotten, and mere behaviour, and a formulated exclusiveness should have appropriated the word Society and interdicted its use by anybody else is one of the most impertinent anomalies of a Republic.

If anybody will take the trouble to dig for it he will probably find the real authoritative American Society living humbly, or at least modestly, in farmhouses and cottages and tenements, a vast group of closely riveted human interest, unacquainted with Mrs. Grundy and unfamiliar with the Society journal, making up in its entirety the solidarity and the promise of our civilization. Her is the bed-rock of national vitality. But is not picturesque nor theatre nor startling. It is only unconsciously heroic and patient and procreative. God seems to have said to these persons: "You may not be Society, but you can become the salt of the earth, and that is much better for My purpose."

The things which make for righteousness in a nation are not listed at the Stock Exchange or set down in the elite directory, but may flourish and bear abundant fruit in obscure homes and patient lives. Society, like religion itself, is self-sacrifice, and not self-parade. The so-called Society of our fashionable life in the fevered centres approaches near and nearer the theatre in its manifestations. It is because both of them give themselves with zest to exhibiting and not to being. But all the while the great normal currents of life itself make up the real social orderliness of our civilization. Back of the phantasmagoria are the wan faces and the tired limbs and the patient hearts that are building better than they know, and are giving their lives for something other than themselves, and thus pulling the universe up, as God intended to a higher plane.—A. C. Wheeler (Nym Oriakle), in Saturday Evening Post.

Wise Counsel to Women.

(Aunt Bride in Sacred Heart Review.)

This week Aunt Bride has a sort of postscript to her talk of a few weeks ago on investing one's savings, in the shape of a very kind letter from a gentleman who has had exceptional opportunities for observing the special kind of hardships he mentions.

Perhaps Aunt Bride has said so much about the need of thinking of others that she ought to add a word about not forgetting one's self. There is genuine kindness, sometimes, in refusing to lend one's savings to a well-meaning relative who has a scheme for making both lender and himself rich. Instinctively most honest people, when they need to borrow money and have good security, prefer to get it from strangers. We expect too much accommodation from our own, and they expect too much from us.

Another thing in "Experience's" letter which Aunt Bride's girls ought to ponder carefully, is what he says about the "particular" friend. A very large percentage of the troubles which arise in families, especially between husband and wife, have their origin in a tiff over money matters. It is a point of wisdom for a woman who gets married, to keep any little mooly or property she may have in her own name and under her own control. No man who is worth having will take it as a reflection upon his good intentions, but instead will be glad to think that his wife has a little something to fall back on in case of financial disaster to himself. The first suggestion that a particular friend wants to borrow or to control in any way her savings, ought to make a girl doubt his worth. There are several things worse than being a lonely old maid. One of them is to be tied up for life to a man small enough to risk losing a girl's hard-earned savings on some risky venture.

But here is the letter Aunt Bride mentioned:

Dear Aunt Bride:

I was much interested in your advice to your "girls," in The Sacred Heart Review of 20th May. I was specially pleased with your advice to fight shy of the speculators, the schemers who offer big profits or large interest. But I happen to be in a position where I have learned that there is another serious danger for women, old and young, but especially the young who have money—that is, relatives and friends who are ready to wheedle the possessor of money into lending it to them, always, of course, with the promise of repaying with large interest and, perhaps with a handsome addition to the principal by profitable investment.

You would, I am sure, be surprised to know how many poor girls and women make application to the Overseers of the Poor for relief who have, generally in the most deliberate and heartless manner, but sometimes, perhaps, not dishonestly, been cheated out of sums of money which would now make them comfortable, by a brother, or cousin, or a "particular" friend who has insinuated himself into their good graces, with the most solemn promises of an honest and faithful return of the money with interest, etc. That was the last they ever saw of their money, and now, having become incapable of earning, they are actually obliged to pauperize themselves to secure a living. My advice to your girls would be to hold on to their money until they can make a safe investment, and especially beware of the seductions of relatives and friends who can offer no good security. EXPERIENCE.

Plaint of a Millionaire

What is the smallest income on which a man may live in New York? was a question I asked today of a noted banker, whose income cannot be less than \$100,000 a year. "Well," he replied, "my household expenses alone amount to \$25,000 a year, and I don't see how I possibly could live on less than that." Then a reminiscent smile began to cross his countenance, and, heaving a little sigh, he said: "But the happiest time of my life was when my wife and I and two children lived here on \$2,500 a year. After all happiness doesn't depend on the amount of a man's income. I was quite intimate with William H. Vanderbilt when he was considered the richest man in the country. I met him one day in Fifth Avenue and said to him that he ought to be the happiest man in the world. 'I am not,' the great millionaire replied. 'My health is shattered, and all the money I possess cannot restore it. I cannot even drive one of my fine horses. It is painful for me to sit down. My only possible exercise is for me to walk down the avenue. I receive threatening letters daily, and my nerves are so unstrung that I am constantly afraid that some assassin will waylay me. I am overruled with people who want to get money. I am the most wretched man in New York, and I tell you that after a person has accumulated enough to secure him against poverty and gratify his reasonable wants every dollar in addition is a burden and weighs him down.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Charlatanism of Newspaper Science.

Many persons have been educated by the newspapers into the belief that science is the one thing worth bothering about, and that the surprising scientific 'facts' and 'revelations' exploited by yellow journals are the only kind that has any merit. These good-natured folk will be shocked by the profane manner in which The Dial groups both the science and scientific fakes of newspaper scientists under the head of journalistic charlatanism.

Our caustic contemporary remarks that the reason why 'newspaper science' has become a term of reproach to educated minds, is not far to seek. The same spirit of sensationalism that leads to the detailed chronicling of a prize fight or a criminal trial leads also to the exploitation of every sort of mental vagary that cloaks itself with the respectable name of science. Whether it be a belated alchemist who claims to have discovered the stone of the philosophers, or an exponent of the newest and most extravagant occultism, whether it be a palmist or a mind reader or a faith healer, whether it be a Shaman or a circle-squarer or a pyramid enthusiast, or a direful prophet with a tale of the coming destruction of the world there is no person so scientifically impossible that he cannot get into the newspapers, and enlist their services in the propaganda of his pet eccentricity or insane delusion. He can get himself taken seriously, or at least semi-seriously, and that is what he wants. For all such persons notoriety is the very breath of life, and the newspapers provide it without scruple, because in so doing they can at the same time provide the weak-minded section of their readers with a new variety of mental dissipation. The most incredible inanities, the most preposterous notions, the most meaningless pseudo-science, are thus given a currency that is denied even to the genuine achievements of investigation.

But after all, 'newspaper science' is pretty much like newspaper charlatanism in general. It is intended to 'startle' the reader and provide the sort of mental pabulum which he craves, after a long course of such dietary.

The effect of journalistic charlatanism in every direction is visible in the trend of popular taste for exaggeration and abnormality in all things. True science, like plain truth and commonplace actuality does not satisfy mental appetites that have been nurtured and developed on the flamboyant and preposterous rubbish of modern sensationalism. The most disheartening feature of the whole thing is the dreary prospect of the same unchanging and wretched stretching away to the farthest lines of vision.—San Francisco Monitor.

The Action of Bromo

On the blood and nerves is always marvellous.

Try it at once. No preparation of the kind can compare with this unrivalled remedy. For sale everywhere.

The New York Plutocracy.

A lady [?], one of the leaders of the fashionable world of New York, the other day showed the respect of her circle for the sanctity of marriage by being remarried on the day of her divorce to the correspondent, in plain phrase, to the adulterer. If there are any human beings of whom charity permits us to speak with unqualified aversion, they are not the helpless denizens of the slum or the brothel, whose vice is at least half misfortune, but the shoddy plutocrats of New York. These people recall the corruption of Roman society under the declining Empire, or of Parisian society on the eve of the revolution; though without the lingering grandeur of the first, or the polish and elegance which gilded, if it could not redeem, the second. Their pleasures are gross as well as selfish. A great British landowner has his territorial duties. A New York millionaire has no duties at all. He has only to wallow in luxury and invent new stimulants for his jaded appetite. One of the so-called private circles in which fast men and women were the performers. The morals of the circle are revealed by the frequency of matrimonial quarrels and divorce. Vulgar ostentation is carried by these people to the highest pitch. Their marriages, instead of being family affairs, are turned into public pageants, and are actually rehearsed, like theatrical entertainments, in the church. Aping, and of course out-heroding, the manners of the British aristocracy, they have now taken to keeping powder-headed footmen, a folly which is dying out in its native seat. In funkiness they have no rivals. Funkiness in the old country is an excess of traditional deference to recognized rank. In the New York shoddy it is personal baseness. Connection with the European aristocracy is, with these people, the supreme object of their aspiration. For this they barter their daughters and their wealth. Sometimes they transfer themselves to a country

Wonderful Asthma Recoveries.

Clarke's Kola Compound Officially Tested by the British Columbia Government, at the Home for Incurables, Kamloops, B. C., the Medical Superintendent Pronounced Long-standing Cases Cured.

Many temporary relief asthma remedies have during the past few years been placed before the public, but until the introduction to the medical profession of Clarke's Kola Compound, nothing has been found to have any effect on preventing future attacks. The Medical Superintendent for the Home for Incurables in Kamloops, B. C., has had probably the best chance in Canada to thoroughly test this wonderful remedy for asthma. He reports that on the three cases of asthma where Clarke's Kola Compound has been tried, in two a single instance did it fail to cure, and on one particular case a lady had been confined to her bed most of the time for nearly a year previous to taking this remedy, and less than three bottles have completely cured her. Over one year has now passed, and there has not been the slightest possibility of asthma returning. Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are guaranteed to cure any case of asthma. Over 500 cases have already been cured in Canada alone by this remedy. Sold by all druggists. Free sample bottle sent to any person. Mention this paper. Address The Druggists & Manufacturers Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B. C., sole Canadian agents.

where their servility can be more thoroughly indulged, and they can buy their way into aristocratic circles, perhaps even to the table of royalty. One of them who has fixed his abode for these purposes in England and is drawing millions every year from ground rents in New York threatens, if he is taxed ten thousand dollars a year on his personality, to forswear his country. Such doings may go on so long as distress does not prevail among the people; if ever distress should prevail among the people they may come to a terrible end.—Toronto Sun.

Your General Debility

can only be removed by taking Dr. Ed. Morin's CARDINAL PILLS. They are remarkably efficacious in all cases of women's or young girl diseases. Sold everywhere.

PEDRO.

A Handsome Percheron Stallion, will stand the season of '09 at the barn of Captain A. McFarlane, Antigonish.

He is three years old, black in color, stands 17 hands high, and weighs 1800 pounds. Parties who intend to breed the coming season should not forget to come and see him.

DUNCAN McDONALD, Owner, William's Point.

JAMES GRANT, Groom.

Stallion Cleveland

Sired by Prince Charlie, bred from the Cleveland Bay Horse Saxon, imported from Ontario to F. E. Island. Saxon was from an English Coach Horse, dam of Prince Charlie a Black Rock Mare.

Cleveland is a handsome horse, of dark brown color, weight 1250 lbs. and stands 18 hands high.

He will stand every Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the season of '09 at the barn of the late George Randall, Town.

ANGUS McDONALD, Maryvale.

The Celebrated Trotting Stallion,

Highland General

will stand at the late J. D. McLean's barn, Sydney Street, Antigonish, on Saturday, 10th Inst., and on every alternate Saturday thereafter during the season.

Highland General is so well-known to the people of this County, that no recommendation is necessary here. He is a sure stock getter, and all his descendants are handsome and quick moving animals.

EDWARD J. FITZ, Groomer.

SCOTTISH CHIEF.

The celebrated Bay Stallion, "Scottish Chief," will stand for the season in Antigonish. This horse, whose age is four years, is a thoroughbred Clyde (registered in Scotland) weighing over 1200 pounds. Competent judges of horse flesh who have seen this animal pronounce him well suited for breeding purposes, to meet the conditions requisite to this County. Farmers will consult their own interests by viewing this horse before accepting any other.

YOUNG WILKES.

Also for service that Handsome Jet Black Stallion, "Young Wilkes," five years old, weight over 1000 pounds, whose sire is John F. Wilkes and dam an "Island Boy" Mare. The excellent pedigree of this horse should be a sufficient recommendation to all those desiring sufficient recommendation for general purpose. Will be in Antigonish every Friday and Saturday during the season. For further information apply to A. D. McDONALD, Antigonish.

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!



The following make of Bicycles, all of which are first-class, for sale low to clear out: E. D., Columbia, Hartford, Gendron, Massey Reliance, Featherston.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Antigonish.



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LA GRANDE DUCHESSE most magnificent coastwise ever built in the United States, 3000 tons, will sail for Halifax every Saturday (3 p. m. Halifax time) arrival day afternoon. Returning days, at 4 p. m.

SS. "HALIFAX," so well selling night, will resume its Saturday night trips, for Halifax, every Saturday at Boston Tuesdays at noon.

From P. E. Island an SS. "HALIFAX" from Halifax, every Saturday at noon. From Halifax, via Halifax—arriving 7 a. m.

For all information apply

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TWO pieces of good, desirable street extension, one fourteen acres, the other six. Apply to Miss M. Main.

The well known SIMON

Record 2:35, will stand at Antigonish, at the Livery, Stables, Ingham. Simon W. is a handsome high, weighs 1650 pounds, and 1100 lbs. in good flesh, and appearance he is a 14 great natural speed, is a 14 worker. He is standard a record of 2:35 was made at 1 1897. He is a very intelligent sweet temper. Those who better embrace this chance very low for a horse like this. TERMS: Single, \$400; if For further information apply to DAN, McLean, Sherbrook or A. D. McLean, Sherbrook.

THAT WELL-KNOWN YOUNG BRI

Weight, 1450 Height, 17 Ha will stand the season of 1899 Monday and Wednesday at Gulf Road; every Tuesday and Saturday at the barn of A. D. McLean's farm, Town. DAN, McLean, Sherbrook. Gulf Road, May 27th, 1899.

A Boon to

Farmers wishing to reduce on their own premises, can

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They can by very little labor manufacture their own

OVERCOATS AND SLEIG

And all kinds of Ladies' outfits. Keep your Wool and save call and I will furnish full

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Hull, P

The Wire Across Africa.

The telegraph line now building to connect the Cape of Good Hope with the Mediterranean will pass through a greater part of wholly undeveloped country than any other line in the world. For a distance of 4,000 miles between New York city and London the natives living near the line have rarely seen a white man, and are almost untouched as yet by the influences of civilization. The enterprise is only a pioneer venture, requiring special devices for construction and for its safety and durability as far as possible. The line is already building in the wilderness, far north of the Zambesi, and accounts the poles were being reared on the high mountains of the plateau between the Nyassa and Tanganyika, one of the white haunts of the wild elephant. The animals, in fact, have seldom been seen so large as near the north of Nyassa. Some interesting facts come from the lake region descriptive of the way in which the wire is being strung in wild Africa. The most responsible part of the work is done by Mr. Otto Beringer, who is 40 years of age. Having advanced surveys and preparations for the pole about 220 miles beyond the point reached by the constructors, who are going at the rate of two miles a day, he is on a flying visit to England. The distance of two miles a day is very exact work considering that the poles, and other material must be transported hundreds of miles from the coast. An enormous amount of work has to be done to prepare the route for the traction parties. Five parties are engaged in the work and the total force employed is ten white men and about 1,000 natives. Mr. Beringer has personal charge of surveying the route and his advance party consists of two whites and 200 natives. He selects the route the telegraph line will follow and clears a path for it about 10 feet wide. This is no easy matter, it involves cutting a way through the grass and jungle, often eleven feet deep. The second party follows and widens the path to sixty feet more or less according to the nature of the country. It is easy to see why so wide a path is necessary. There will be no line in a few miles, as in our country, to keep the wire in repair, and it will be far easier to mend than in civilized lands to mend the wire or repair other damages. So the utmost caution must be taken. The wire, as laid out, falling, would be cut, and therefore thousands of miles of it of great size, are cut down, and Mr. Beringer thinks some of them are 3,000 years old. It comes the third party which digs the poles, and this is closely followed by the fourth detachment, which plants the poles, and finally come the wire-stringers, who complete the work. The poles are of iron and have all been sent out from England. None of them weighs less than 100 lbs., and most of them rise fourteen feet above the ground. These are the best poles, and higher and heavier ones are used where it is necessary to make the line of unusual length. When the line crosses gullies or streams it is not uncommon for the spans to attain a length of 1750 feet. The line has been carried up the west side of Lake Nyassa, and will now pass west of Lake Tanganyika through the State territory. It will connect the half way up the lake with the branch to Congo State is building up the line from the Atlantic to the lake. Then the line will pass along the west shores of Lake Nyassa, in German territory, to the east, and from this point it will be in the Egyptian territory all the way to the Nile. It is predicted that it will be the great boon to the continent when this line brings central Africa into class with the rest of the world. It is not long ago that explorers required six to eight months to reach regions where happenings of importance were recorded by all the civilized world for their occurrence. We shall then be able to hear in a few hours from the remote Livingstone lived for many years while the world was wondering if the great man had not perished in the wilderness.—New York Sun.

foreign or novel form of religion with the same righteous indignation that incites a Yorkshire cloth-hopper to "leave a brick" at a stranger. The man Higgins seems to have been a crank, but it is not charged that he preached or practised anything immoral. He was not a Mormon or a free-lover or anything else repugnant to the accepted and proper code of morals. But he offered some new and fantastic ideas to his followers and their acceptance thereof moved the worthy citizens of Levant to latent wrath, which culminated in overt action when one of the new disciples, believing in the Mosaic doctrine that swine are unclean, went out and killed his hogs. His own hogs, be it remembered, had he killed them for meat, would have been well, in the eyes of the orthodox, people of Levant; but when it became known that the animals had been slaughtered for fanatical reasons, the town arose as one hog to avenge the crime. Higgins was seized by the outraged populace. He was stripped naked, tarred and feathered, and ridden upon a rail for a mile or so. Occasionally he was dragged along the ground, until patches of skin and flesh were torn from his body. Several ultra-pious citizens lighted matches and tried to set fire to the tarred body of the victim. Some weak-kneed brethren interposed, and so averted that crowning vindiction of Maine's devotion to pure religion. "Dirigo!" Yes, after all, it must be confessed that Maine's motto is correct. Forty-four years ago, long ere Georgia ever achieved the glory of torturing and burning a criminal alive, Maine asserted its proud leadership by tarring and feathering and riding on a rail another apostle of a faith centuries older than that accepted by the orthodox people of Maine. In 1855, Rev. John Baptist, a Catholic priest proven guilty of the crime of exercising his sacerdotal functions in the town of Ellsworth, was hauled from his house and subjected to just such condign punishment as that meted out a few days ago to poor Higgins, the harmless fanatic who had insulted the porcine predilections of the worthy citizens of Levant. We trust that Levant, Maine, like a good New England community, has not failed to pass severe resolutions of censure against the murderers of Sam Hoar, late of Georgia. We are confident that it contributes its mite to missionary efforts for the regeneration of Cuba and the Philippines. It would be unworthy of its character if it did not support at least one mission for the conversion of the heathen abroad. Ellsworth also, the scene of Father Baptist's torture, must inevitably be a stronghold of foreign evangelical work. Both centres of civilization should at once unite in sending apostles of toleration and charity to the benighted at home. Not a home in Maine, by any manner of means; but to the depraved people of Georgia, who lynche men for mere crimes, and not for the greater iniquity of preaching doctrines unfamiliar to the people. "Dirigo!" It is a noble motto. It suggests a hand pointing the way; pointing, backward and downward, to the good old times when Father Baptist was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, because, unlike this latter victim, he taught pure Christianity, and so offended the "moral sense" of a people peculiarly liable to take offence at anything foreign to them, and always armed with "a brick" for the intrusive stranger.—Boston Pilot.

About World's Fairs.

Speaking of world's fairs, our excellent contemporary the *Semaine Religieuse* of the Diocese of Cambrai (No. 18), says: "From an industrial and commercial point of view they are ruinous for the country which holds them. England, which has its own interests ever at heart, has long since abandoned such follies. "From a moral view-point, the results are even more disastrous. Hundreds of thousands of Christians are torn from their quiet home surroundings and cast into the whirlpool of a Babylon which dazzles, intoxicates, debauches them." It is precisely for these reasons that the *Review* has not been able to say anything in favor of the projected world's fair to be held in St. Louis three years hence. Our experience in Chicago has taught us that this city can profit little by such an exposition, but that it will lose much, commercially and morally. The *Review* will not subscribe a penny towards the successful realization of the fair project; but it would gladly sacrifice a hundred dollars if the calamity could be averted thereby.—Arthur Preuss, in *St. Louis Review*.

A POWER.

AGAINST THE GRIPPE. "MORIN'S WINE CRESSO-PHATES" is this power which destroys and removes to the last germ this evil, whose unfortunate consequences are incurable. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

As "The Sun" Sees It.

Disarmament, the restriction of future armament by common consent, and the effective limitation in any respect of the engines or general methods of war, are alike and equally out of the question. What remains? 1. Systematic arbitration under the auspices of a limited-liability association of great powers to provide a tribunal for the peaceful settlement of disputes. 2. Minor plans and projects for minimizing the hardships of war; such plans, for example, as that for the neutralization of private property at sea. The first is inherently foredoomed to failure. No amount of formal machinery for voluntarily arbitration will add one jot to the existing privilege and power of disputants to settle matters in that way if they want to. An international court of adjudication becomes a court in reality only when it acquires the right to enforce its processes and decrees. The least assumption on the part of an association of sovereign powers to exercise coercive jurisdiction over the individuals composing it is a blow at the sovereignty of the individual nation which no nation will tolerate under any circumstances whatever. Even if a Government consented in theory it would resist to the death the first attempt at practical application in its own case. A permanent peace tribunal without power to enforce would be a nullity. Granted such power, it would be an absurdity, for it could enforce its decree of peace only by armed force, and that means war. As to the secondary and minor possibilities of the Conference, the polite, tactful, wary opposition of one or another power represented at The Hague is likely to kill every such plan and project. The key to this opposition was clearly indicated in our despatch yesterday morning concerning the prospects of neutralization of private property at sea. Every new arrangement restricting by common consent the field of military or naval operations multiplies the occasions for interference by neutrals, who might thus become belligerents, if it was their selfish interest to find a pretext, in the name of peace and international law, for taking a hand in the fight. Supposing the rainbow at The Hague fades and disappears, will the cause of peace thereby suffer, or the universal millennium be postponed? Is it reasonable to expect that resort to the ultimate appeal of armed force would become less frequent, or more frequent, if war became less terrible and the responsibility for entering upon war less onerous?—N. Y. Sun.

Paw Explains About Dreyfus.

'Paw,' says maw, when we was settin on the porch last nite, 'I wisht you'd tell me what the papers is always talkin about the Dreyfus case for? Who is Dreyfus, ennyhow?' 'I don't see what good it does to tell you about such things,' paw says. You never no nothing about them enny way. Why don't you read suthin besides the socy notes and the bargin sales. Dreyfus is a Frenchman they're tryin to get offen a island.' 'Who is?' maw ast. 'Why the French people,' says paw. 'I gess I'll haft to get my hare cut again purty soon, or they'll think I'm a professional fiddler.' 'How did he git on the island?' says maw. 'They put him on,' says paw. 'Who did?' maw ast. 'The Frenchmen,' says paw. 'Well, if they put him on why do they want to get him off again?' says maw. 'Oh,' paw says, 'they found out he didn't do it. Did you get them colored shirts fer me when you was down town yistady?' 'Yes. He didn't do what?' says maw. 'What they put him on fer,' says paw. 'If we only had another first-class pitcher in our team they wouldn't eany of them be able to stop us.' 'What did they think he done?' says maw. Paw bit off the end of his sugar and says: 'They that he forged a Bordero. Say, I've got to git some new shoes this week or go barefooted.' 'My goodness,' says maw, 'and there he never done it at all?' 'No,' says paw. 'It was all a put-up job. So they went and chucked him onto this desert island, and wouldn't let him see nobody, nor even rite articles fer the magazines.' 'What did you say it was he forged?' ast maw. 'A Bordero,' says paw. 'I wisht you'd press them Sunday pants of mine. Their baggin at the neas terrible.' 'I prest them toda,' maw assured. 'What is a Bordero, paw?' Paw he didn't say nothing fer about a minit. Then he looked kind of sad at maw and says: 'I'm surprisid at you askin sich a question rite before the boys.' Then he started in a hurry for the barber shop.—Exchange.

Mr. Brown's Opinion of PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

IT RESTORED HIM TO NEW HEALTH WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAILED.

It is everywhere admitted that the people who testify to the health giving and restoring virtues of Paine's Celery Compound are men and women who are respected and well known in the towns and cities where they reside. The high standing of Paine's Celery Compound with the most prominent medical men, and its world wide popularity is due to the fact that the great medicine accomplishes just what it promises. It saves life after all other medicines fail; it cures when doctors pronounce the patient incurable. Mr. John H. Brown, Truro, N. S., writes as follows: I am truly thankful for the good results I have obtained from the use of your Paine's Celery Compound. For a long time I have been a sufferer from general debility and indigestion and have made use of many medicines, but none have given me the grand results, as your wonderful Paine's Celery Compound. It has done wonders for me, and though I am 65 years old I have been able to do light work for the past six months, and have not lost a day. I give your medicine all the credit for my restoration.

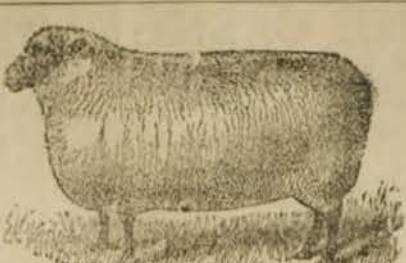
Dr. Mary Leila Randall, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence of Edward Randall, Esq. Bayfield.

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

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Common Sense Reasoning. If you can not afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare all your income when you are gone? That is the way to look at it. The Policies issued by the CONFEDERATION LIFE guarantee that you or your heirs get benefit for every dollar of premium paid; they are absolutely non-forfeitable. Premium Rates low. Assets \$7,000,000. Give us an opportunity, and we will gladly explain. Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, F. W. GREEN, Manager. E. T. McKEEN, General Agent, Sydney. E. L. GIRRIOR, Local Agent, Antigonish.



McCURDY & CO. are large buyers of wool. They pay the highest price for a good article, and you can always get what you want in exchange at the lowest possible cash figures. Any goods wanted in exchange for wool which they do not keep, the customer gets the cash. Homespun Cloth, Mill Yarn, etc., are sold cheaper by McCurdy & Co. than any other firm. Mill Yarn, black grey and white, they sell for 40 cents per lb.

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Every one is welcome whether they buy or not. B. A. Pratt, Jeweller, W. END MAIN STREET.

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New Custom Tailoring Shop. We have opened up business in Custom Tailoring at the corner of MAIN and COLLEGE STS., next door to the Antigonish Bookstore. Our long experience in selecting and making-up Men's, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, etc., is such that we can guarantee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us, and we respectfully solicit the favor of a call from all contemplating a Spring Overcoat or a new Suit. Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutanes. GRANT & CO.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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 29.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

When the Crow's Nest Pass Railway was under construction between four and five thousand men were employed and yet the Presbyterian Church alone appointed a missionary to labour among these men. By all classes he was made welcome, the superintendent of construction, in belief a Roman Catholic, becoming interested in his work and contributing \$500 towards its advancement.

The above is from a summary of facts incorporated in the Montreal Star's report of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada. We make it a text for a few general remarks on the subject of promoting non-Catholic worship.

We may premise, with regard to the individual case mentioned, of which we know nothing beyond what is stated above, that the official referred to may have been merely the channel through which the company contributed to this work. Clearly, however, it is intended to convey the impression that the fact was otherwise; else why the mention of the circumstance that the official in question was "in belief a Roman Catholic?"

In mixed communities such as those in which we live, peace, harmony and good-will are very desirable. One should do anything that is lawful in order to promote them. No one in his senses, however, will contend that one should, even for that laudable purpose, do either what is unlawful or what one believes to be unlawful. As our remarks are intended not for Catholics alone, we trust that this last proposition is thoroughly understood and fully conceded. It is very simple: we must not do evil that good may result from it; but further, we must not do what we believe to be evil, even with that motive. To do what one believes to be wrong, is itself wrong.

Now, then, from the very fact that a man is a Catholic, he believes and must believe that the Church to which he belongs is the only true Church, and that all others are false ones. This belief, by its remembrance, by no means decides the question of the state, as regards holiness, of individuals geographically (to use a happy term, of outside the Church: that is a question of grace bestowed and lived up to—a question of good faith—a question between the individual and his Judge. But the Catholic knows that the man who dies outside the visible pale of the Church, if saved, is saved, not because of anything in the sect to which he belonged, as a sect, but in spite of his belonging to it. As for the sects themselves, they are utterly evil in every distinctive mark they possess; for every such mark is a negation of the truth taught by the Holy Spirit. Every sect, by its very existence, condemns and denies the Church of God, and is therefore, not merely evil, but heinously so.

This, then, is the belief, express or implied, of every Catholic from the very fact that he is a Catholic. The very instant he expressly ceases to hold it, he ceases, ipso facto, to be a Catholic. Indeed it is so obviously involved in the profession of Catholicism that one does not easily see how it can be held otherwise than expressly by any Catholic of more than merely rudimentary intelligence. Now let us see what follows from this belief. Holding those religious to be evil, it necessarily follows that a Catholic holds it unlawful to do anything with the intention of promoting them. This is clear as noonday. But furthermore, as every one must be taken to intend the necessary consequences of his acts, it is also clear that he must hold it unlawful to do anything, with whatever motive, which is essentially an act of promotion of a false religion,—such, for example, is the giving of a direct contribution to the funds of a non-Catholic church. That which indirectly and not essentially contributes to that end, one may do, always, however, prescinding from the motive of promoting a false religion, which must never be present. For example, one may attend an entertainment given in aid of a non-Catholic church; for the act, though it may have that result, is not essentially a promotion of heresy. One may go for the amusement or the refreshment to be had there; or, the act not being essentially such a promotion, he may do it from the laudable motive, already referred to, of showing kindness to individuals, or promoting good-will in the com-

munity in which he lives. Suppose one were forbidden, by some positive enactment, from giving pecuniary assistance to a certain individual. It is clear that it would be no breach of that prohibition to buy goods of that individual, even though this should be in effect to giving pecuniary assistance; for purely accidental one.

But acts of direct promotion of a false religion are unlawful to a Catholic. We have shown that the fact of his being a Catholic necessarily involves the belief that they are so. How, then, can any Protestant rejoice to see a professing Catholic do such an act,—that is, do what the doer believes to be wrong? We can understand why the former should rejoice to see the latter cease to be a Catholic; but so long as he is a Catholic, we cannot understand why his Protestant friend should take pleasure in seeing him do what, as a Catholic, he necessarily believes to be unlawful. For, remember, as we have seen above, the correctness or otherwise of the belief has nothing to do with the moral consequences of acting contrary to it. No conscientious Catholic would, for example, wish to see a Protestant attend Mass if the former knew that the latter believed he was committing a sin in so doing. For if he believed it to be a sin, a sin it would be.

A little reflection would show our separated brethren the eminent reasonableness of the Catholic position in this matter. What would a respectable citizen who was, let us suppose, a pronounced Liberal from conviction, do if asked to contribute to the Conservative campaign fund? If, loudly professing his loyalty to the one party, he should directly promote the interests of the other, instead of being praised for his broad-mindedness, he would be branded, by common consent of the men of both, with the most odious of all names that can be applied to a human being. Again suppose a woman should suddenly appear in a neighbourhood and falsely claim to be the lawful wife of one of its most prominent citizens, who was in reality living with his lawful and only wife. What would be thought of the conduct of the son of the latter if he should give countenance to the claims of the impostor? Now the obloquy which this woman by her false pretensions endeavours to cast upon the man's lawful spouse, is not greater than that which the sects, by their very existence, seek to fix upon the one; only spouse of Christ.

Confirmation Notes.

BAY ST. LAWRENCE. His Lordship Bishop Cameron, accompanied by the Revs. M. A. Macpherson, P. P., Little Bras d'Or, and H. P. Macpherson, P. P., L'Ardoise, arrived here by the S. S. Weymouth, kindly placed at his Lordship's disposal by Capt. Carlin, on Monday afternoon, June 19, about 6.30. He was met in the bay by the fishermen in their boats carrying flags. His Lordship with the Rev. Fathers, together with a number of children taken on board at White Point, were landed amidst the firing of guns and the strains of the pibroch. On the shore he was met not only by the Catholics of the parish but by many of other denominations. Arrived at the Church His Lordship preached a most forcible and eloquent discourse. He spoke for over an hour with such strength and feeling that many a day shall pass before his words will be forgotten, and one could not help thinking how fitting it was that the aged prelate should say with St. Paul: "I can do all things in him who strengtheneth me." It was half past nine when he left the church, having confirmed ninety-nine persons, among them were two converts.

At 8 o'clock next morning his Lordship and the Fathers McPherson and McNeil again boarded the Weymouth, which had remained at anchor in the bay all night, and proceeded to Ingonish. Here he was met by two long lines of boat. The Weymouth steamed in between them and towed them to the pier where the people crowded to welcome their beloved Bishop. A large arch had been built the length of the pier. During the landing the young men with about thirty guns fired volley after volley until the procession arrived at the Church. Here again his Lordship preached for half an hour and confirmed seventy-six persons, including two converts. No doubt he has been received by greater numbers and with greater pomp and display, but certainly nowhere with greater love and reverence than at Ingonish, and many a fervent prayer was offered up that he may yet be spared to visit us many times.

BOISDALE.—On the evening of Wednesday, June twenty-first, His Lordship Bishop Cameron arrived at Boisdale from North Sydney on his confirmation tour. The good people of the parish showed their great respect to their beloved Bishop by their tasteful decoration of the Church grounds. There were two rows of trees planted from the elegant globe house to the beautiful church, "St. Andrews." Flags were flying all around. An arch of evergreens with the inscription "Cord Mile Faltie," which breathed the wholesome Highland welcome as of yore, surmounted the gate leading to the church. And the bell by its deep sonorous tones pealed forth as if to express the joy of all. The following morning was misty; nevertheless, at a very early hour, crowds were seen wending their way from all quarters to the church which was adorned inside with ever greens and flowers, and which gave it a charming appearance. At 8.15 the Bishop began to celebrate mass. He was assisted by Rev. C. F. McKinnon, P. P., Sydney Mines, and Rev. J. McKeough, P. P., North Sydney. In the sanctuary were Revs. H. McPherson, P. P. Lardoise, M. A. McPherson, P. P. Bras d'Or, A. E.

McGillivray, P. P. Boisdale and A. Cameron, D. D., P. P., Christmas Island. Eighty-two were confirmed. He preached a short and eloquent sermon overflowing with spiritual wisdom. After service the Bishop was followed to the residence of Father McGillivray by a procession headed by the bagpipes. In about three-quarters of an hour another procession followed him to the railway station where he boarded the train for the west. Nor did the bagpipes or bell cease till his Lordship was out of hearing. Such was the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cameron's visit to Boisdale. What else could be expected from a flock with Father McGillivray as pastor—whom for goodness of heart a few equal and none surpass?

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.—His Lordship Bishop Cameron arrived at Christmas Island on his Confirmation tour by the accommodation train from Boisdale last Thursday, the 22nd. He was accompanied by Rev. Father McGillivray, Boisdale, and Rev. Father McPherson, L'Ardoise, the former remaining with him. At eight o'clock Friday morning his Lordship celebrated Requiem Mass for the late Malcolm McDougall, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cameron and the Rev. Father McGillivray. Seated in the front pews were 127 neatly and appropriately attired candidates for the Sacrament of Confirmation. After Mass his Lordship preached a highly instructive sermon on the Sacrament he was about to administer, and dwelt eloquently on the divine operations of the Triune God. At the close of his able discourse the candidates approached the railing, and there, kneeling devoutly, received through the hands of their good Bishop the Holy Sacrament by which they became the soldiers of Christ. The Bishop then took the train for Iona, where he administered Confirmation to over 120 candidates.

IONA.—On Friday, 23rd inst., his Lordship Bishop Cameron administered Confirmation in St. Columba's Church to one hundred and twenty children—fifty-five boys and sixty-five girls. His Lordship arrived from Christmas Island on the accommodation train, accompanied by Revs. A. F. McGillivray, P. P., Boisdale, and A. Cameron, D. D., Christmas Island. As he descended to the platform a peal of bells conveyed to the people the glad tidings of his approach. Our own beloved pastor, Rev. J. J. McNeil, was at the station to meet his Lordship and conducted him, first to the house, then to the Church, where he preached an eloquent and impressive, though short, sermon, the graceful and earnest words of which sank deeply into the hearts of his hearers, both young and old. Then followed the administering of the Sacrament of Confirmation. Though appearing a little wearied from his protracted labours, his Lordship, we are glad to say, looked very well. He left on Saturday for Antigonish. That the heavy burden of time may be pressed but lightly on his devoted head and that he may long be spared to admonish us, his spiritual children, both by word and example, is the fervent wish of all.

Resolution anent the Declaration against Transubstantiation, Etc.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 248, C. M. B. A., New Glasgow, held May 31st, 1899, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa, consider the present time opportune for a consideration of the declaration accompanying the coronation oath of the British Sovereign, certain clauses of which are a standing insult to the Catholics of the empire;

And Whereas such a declaration can serve no good purpose, but tends rather to degrade the person of the Sovereign and infringe their rights;

Therefore Resolved, That Branch No. 248, C. M. B. A., of New Glasgow, N. S., enter their most emphatic protest against this declaration and express their full sympathy with, and approval of the action of the Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa;

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be handed to the local press for publication and forwarded to the representatives of Pictou County in the Federal Parliament.

JOHN CONNOLLY, President. W. E. MCCARREN, Rec. Secy.

Inverness Notes.

The revenue cutter Avadia, commander Spain, has been in Port Hood since a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McNeil, Halifax, are summering at the Sea View Hotel, Port Hood.

Rev. Dr. McDonald of St. F. X. College, read last Sunday in St. Peter's, Port Hood, the Holy Father's Encyclical on the Consecration of the world to the Sacred Heart, and preached a beautiful sermon thereon. In the afternoon, he left on his way to pass his vacation in Cambridge, Mass. Bon voyage.

Quite a ripple of excitement was caused in this County last Friday by the unexpected news that our Dominion representative had arrived at Port Hawkesbury and was on his way overland to Margaree. He was given a cordial welcome all along the line, particularly in Port Hood and Mabou. In his speeches, he expressed the strongest faith in the future of the County, and, amidst the cheers of his hearers, liberals and conservatives, painted in glowing colours the development through the railway of our magnificent coal measures, the establishment of good local markets, etc. In short, "the founding of other Sydneys at home." "This," he said, "was the object, the purpose of the road, and it should be obtained with all possible speed; yes, this was the grand object and not merely what could be made or earned while building it, important as even that was. But the fact was that more could be earned, and more general satisfaction given by going on vigorously and with the whole line at once; for then, all could get work. Tinkering with the contract," he said, "has already produced a bad result—a halt in the work. So far

as interfering with the contract by the special meeting of the Council be disapproved of it; disapproved of doing anything beyond assuring the company that the county will not repudiate its obligations even should the company, after having given fair earnest in work, be unable to fulfil completely the terms of the contract within the time specified. He, however, expressed unbounded confidence and pride in the company. He loved Messrs. Mann and McKenzie very much—but he loved Inverness County more."

All the line is now sublet, and there is every sign that at an early day, work will be vigorously pushed.

The Company is sending coal-mining experts to examine the Port Hood Coal mines.

Highest Class Goods. Lowest Possible Prices.

A. KIRK & CO., DRESS GOODS.

If you haven't seen our Summer Dress material don't make up your mind what to buy. Come and see or write for samples and deciding will be an easy matter. Blacks, New Blues, Greys and Browns take the lead in colors. Plain goods are more than ever worn.

Prices from 25c to \$1.50 per yd.



SUMMER CORSETS.

White Net, celebrated D & A make, all sizes, at 35, 45, 60, 85, \$1.00

Shirt Waists

that please your eye and suit your purse are here in large variety. See our \$1.00 Shirt Waist, it's a beauty.

Ladies' White and Knitted Underwear.

This is a branch of our business to which we pay special attention and can guarantee the very best values in these lines.

Ladies' Nightrobes

made of good Cotton, Lace and Embroidery, trimmed, 60, 75, 90c, \$1.00

Better ones with insertion and frill of embroidery, \$1.25 to 3.25.

Corset Covers, White Skirts,

Trimmed with beautiful Lace or Embroidery, \$1.10, 1.25, 1.75, 2.50

Ladies' Knitted Underwear.

In these goods we have a very large assortment, made of the best material and warranted to wear well

Undervests at 5, 7, 10, 12, 18c. Better ones, fashioned waist, long and short sleeves, 20, 25, 30, 40c.

Health Brand Undervests, all wool, summer weight, white and natural colors, unshrinkable, 60, 75, 90, \$1.00

GLOVES.

Perrin's world renowned Kid Gloves, every pair warranted, in black and all tan shades, 80c to \$1.50

Ladies' Silk Gloves, the famous P.D. make, in all black and black with colored stitching, 40, 45, 60, 90c.

Ladies' Lisle and Taffeta Gloves, 12, 14, 18, 20c.

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

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL, - - \$700,000. RESERVE FUND, \$220,000. Head Office, Halifax, N. S. Eastern Nova Scotia Agencies: CANSO, N.S. PORT HOOD, C.B. A general banking business conducted. Collections made and drafts on all points bought and sold. Highest Rate of Interest paid on deposits. E. G. COOMBS, R. H. MACDONALD, Agent, Canso, N. S. Port Hood, C.B.

Highest Class Goods. Lowest Possible Prices.

A. KIRK & CO., DRESS GOODS.

If you haven't seen our Summer Dress material don't make up your mind what to buy. Come and see or write for samples and deciding will be an easy matter. Blacks, New Blues, Greys and Browns take the lead in colors. Plain goods are more than ever worn.

Prices from 25c to \$1.50 per yd.



SUMMER CORSETS.

White Net, celebrated D & A make, all sizes, at 35, 45, 60, 85, \$1.00

Umbrellas and Sunshades.

We buy them direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, that is the reason we offer such good values in these lines. Every one warranted not to fade.

Gloria Umbrellas, fancy wood handle 60, 75, 90, \$1.00

Gloria Umbrellas, fancy horn, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

Ladies' Taffeta Umbrellas, 1.00, 1.25, 1.60, 1.75

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, \$2.00, 2.60, 3.00, 4.25

Men's Underwear.

Men's Fine Knit Shirts and Drawers, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60c.

Men's Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 30, 40, 50, 85c.

Men's Fine Wool Underwear, Health Brand, made of the finest pure wool, warranted unshrinkable. In white, pink and natural colors, \$2.25, 2.50 2.75 per suit.

Men's Flannelette Topshirts, 20, 25, 40, 60c.

Men's Neglige Shirts, 75, 90, \$1.10, \$1.75

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, 50, 90, \$1.10, 1.40

FELT HATS.

Our Felt Hats are selling fast, showing that we have the correct styles at the right prices.

\$1.00 buys a really good Black or Brown Fedora Hat.

Tweeds and Worsteds

As large a stock as any Merchant Tailor and prices fully 25 per cent. lower. Buy your cloth and trimmings from us and save at least five dollars on the price of your suit.

If its worth your while to save money you'll not fail to look over our stock before buying any of your hot weather needs. Our position as direct importers enables us to give better values and lower prices than can be had elsewhere. Our mail order department is at your service, drop us a card for samples of any goods you may require and samples and prices will be promptly forwarded.

General News.

It is reported from Washington that Admiral Dewey's first part of call on the Atlantic coast will be Halifax.

Judge Lynch has long since extended his jurisdiction beyond Mason and Dixon's line. A negro was put to death by a mob at Scranton, Mich., on Wednesday of last week.

A delegation from British Guiana, consisting of Sir Cavendish Boyle and Mr. De George, who were negotiating for reciprocity at Washington, arrived in Ottawa a few days ago on a trade mission.

The I. C. R. express from Halifax for St. John called with a freight train at Pictou station in New Brunswick on Friday last, completely wrecking both engines. The engineers and firemen escaped and no one was hurt.

After the protracted Cabinet crisis in France, M. Waldeck-Rousseau has succeeded in forming a Government, in which M. Delcasse continues Minister of Foreign Affairs and General the Marquis de Gallifet is Minister of War.

Mr. McNish, M. P. for West Eglon, Ont., and supporter of the Hardy Government, was arrested on Monday by Judges Blair and Meredith, with costs against himself and Brown, the Sheriff of the county, whom the Judges criticised very severely for the manner in which the arrest was conducted.

It is said that the Chinese Government about to demolish the Great Wall that it has just had guarded the northern frontier of China proper, and that several corporations from the United States of various European countries are seeking the contract for the work, with the plan in favour of one composed of Chicago financiers.

The tin plate workers of the United States, to the number of some 50,000, will on strike at midnight tomorrow night as a result of the refusal of their employers to grant their demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. A conference between representatives of men and masters yesterday failed to reach an agreement.

A Pittsburgh despatch of June 23 says: The Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with the Russian Government to supply 180,000 tons of steel rails for its new railroad enterprises in Siberia and China. This, it is said, is the largest contract ever placed with one firm in the world, and represents an outlay of \$4,500,000 and more.

The Minister of Railways is introducing an empowering the Railway Committee of the Privy Council (Government) to make rules and regulations for the operation of all railways in Canada, subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council. These rules will supersede all rules now in force. The Bill also gives the Committee power to order any railway company to erect and maintain a station at a point.

More than 5,000,000,000 gallons of oil are consumed according to the treasury department of statistics, says a Washington dispatch, is now produced annually in the U. S. Of this amount 2,500,000,000 gallons is produced in the United States, 1,000,000,000 in Russia, and the remainder distributed among a dozen countries, Russia producing 87,000,000, Sumatra, 72,000,000, Java, 30,000,000, Canada 20,000,000, Roumania 24,000,000, India 15,000,000, Peru 8,000,000, Germany 7,000,000, Peru 8,000,000 and Italy about 1,000,000.

Personals.

Mr. Dickson, Hazel Hill, is in Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. MacPhee arrived in Annapolis Tuesday from their wedding tour.

J. McMillan, of Boston, is spending some weeks at his native home at Pleasant Point.

Mr. Graham Walden, of Halifax, was here since over a week, and returned yesterday.

Mr. Agas Gillis and child, of Somerset, Mass., are visiting the former's friends and friends at Pleasant Valley, county.

Mr. McCurdy, Willard Borden and Mr. Harrington go to Charlottetown, P. E. I., to compete in the sports to be held there on Dominion Day.

Mr. Macdonald, the famous athlete of Cambridge, Mass., is now in this his native town, where he will spend several weeks enjoying a good rest preparatory to the great world Marathon race to be held there next year at Paris.

Mr. Macdonald is a most unassuming young man, who has acquired the habit, notwithstanding a residence in Massachusetts, of boasting of his achievements.

Lordship Bishop Cameron arrived in Annapolis Saturday after an extensive tour in the counties of Guysboro, West, Cape Breton and Victoria.

particulars of which, from many of the points visited, have appeared in our columns. From the 16th May, when he commenced his tour at Melgrave, to the 23rd June, when he closed his pastoral visit at Iona, his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in forty different places, discoursing in each in his own admirable manner and usually at considerable length, upon its nature and effects. Beyond a temporary indisposition during the last days of his tour he enjoyed excellent health throughout. Joy-bells greeted his return to his episcopal seat, and the pupils of Mount St. Bernard's gave a reception in his honour at the Convent on Saturday evening. His Lordship goes to Halifax on Saturday next, and will be absent for some days.

An Antigonish Man Drowned Abroad.

The victim of the sad drowning accident described below, the account of which was taken from the Oregon Chronicle of March 12, was a son of the late Angus McNeil of Fraser's Grant, this County, and a brother of Lauchlin and Angus McNeil of that place. He left his native home in 1874.

Yesterday afternoon Henry McNulty discovered the body of a man lying in about 8 inches of water, under Mill Creek bridge. When the remains were taken from the water they were found to be those of Roderick McNeil, a well known and highly respected citizen of The Dalles, Oregon.

Two small bruises on his head, neither one being serious enough to cause death, were the only injuries and it was evident that they had been caused by a fall from the bridge. The remains were lying with the head up stream, and it was evident that he had fallen from the bridge, most probably striking on his back. Being stunned by the fall he was unable to get out of the stream, which was quite deep at the place where he fell, and he was drowned. His body must have been washed down a distance of about 30 feet. About \$90 in money was found in his pockets, and there was no reason to believe that his death was anything but purely an accident. Mr. McNeil has worked as foreman for Hugh Glens for 18 years and was an honest, upright and honorable man, and although poor and having a large family of his own, he was never known to turn a deaf ear to an appeal for assistance in a charitable cause, and was never known to see a friend in need without giving any assistance in his power. About a year and a half ago his wife died, leaving a family of ten children, only three of whom were old enough to support themselves, and the excellent care that he has taken of his family since that time showed that he was not only a good neighbor but a kind and loving father. His family consisted of four girls and six boys. John McNeil, the eldest, aged 22, is in the regular army, having served in the army in Cuba, and is now stationed in the east. Joseph McNeil, aged 20, has a fruit farm near Mosier, while Walter, aged 18, is working in Idaho. The other children, who are all under sixteen years, live at the home of the deceased in this city. Mr. McNeil was about 50 years of age, and has lived in The Dalles for over 20 years. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and his funeral will be held from that church at 9 o'clock to-morrow. The deceased was a member of the Catholic Knights, and carried \$2,000 in life insurance in that order.

Obituary

Samuel Cameron, Esq., well known in this town, died at the home of his son George, at Boston, the early part of this week. Deceased was a native of West River, this county, where he resided the greater part of his life, and where the news of his death will be heard with deep regret. His last years were spent at the home of the above-named son, who holds a responsible position as foreman of construction with the Massachusetts Telephone Company. The remains are being brought home for interment, and are expected to arrive to-day.

Much grief is felt for the death of Mary Ellen, only daughter of Charles Sampson, Jr., River Bourgeois, C. B., which occurred on the 24th inst., at the early age of 22 years, after a lingering illness, the result of an attack of La Grip. She was a most estimable young woman, and greatly beloved by those who knew her. She died with perfect resignation, after frequent reception of the Holy Sacrament. Her father, mother and six brothers mourn the death of a devoted daughter and sister. She was buried on Monday last, after a High Mass of Requiem celebrated by Rev. A. M. O'Hanley, P. P. May she rest in peace!

DIED

CAMERON.—At North River, on June 19th, Daniel Joseph, beloved child of Colin and Mary Cameron, aged four years and three months.

McLEAN.—At Forrest Hill Gold Mines, on Sunday, the 25th inst., of croup, Angus Hugh, infant child of Duncan and Mary Belle McLean, aged nine weeks.

McISAAC.—At Antigonish, on Thursday evening, 22nd inst., Annie, daughter of the late Roderick McIsaac, West Street. Deceased bore her long illness with true Christian patience, and, fortified by all the consolations of Holy Church, passed peacefully away to her eternal reward. She leaves a sorrowing mother, one sister and three brothers to mourn the loss of a good and affectionate daughter and sister. May her soul rest in peace!

BEATON.—At Strathmore on the 17th day of June inst., in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Angus Beaton (John's son), leaving a widow and nine children surviving him. Mr. Beaton had been an intelligent farmer by occupation, a good respected neighbor by common consent, and a sincere and practical Christian by the grace of God. He lived a good life, and died a happy death. He will be missed and mourned by all who knew him. Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord!

Acknowledgments.

- Angus McDonald, New Glasgow, \$1.00
Mrs. d'Orley, Paris, France, .50
James Donalds, Amherst, .50
Eory McPherson, Georgetown, .50
Rev. F. L. Garney, Lobos, .50
Mrs. Alex. Lays, Cross Roads Ohio, .25
Mary E. McLellan, Plymouth, .50
Hugh Chisholm, Lower South River, .50
Donald McLellan, Heatherton, .50
Dr. McLellan, Margaree, .50
Michael Bigley, Wesley Hill, .50
C. B. Whidden, Antigonish, .50
Martin Walsh, Jamestown, R. I., .50
Angus Bigley, Brown's Mountain, .50
Wm. Rogers, Atton, .50
Alexander Cameron, West river, .50
Mary Grant, Pongapong, .50
Edward McKeough, Linwood, .50
Archy J. Gillis, Bridgeport, .50
St. Superior, Convent, Arichat, .50
Angus Gillis, Somerville, .50
B. Bray, Lynn, .50
Hugh H. McEachern, Rossland, .50
William Giroult, Tracadie, .50
Wm. Howie, S. S. Harbor, .50
E. V. E. Cunningham, Sydney, .50
Vincent Webb, Orizabon, .50
Katie McIsaac, Malden, .50
John McLean, Dorchester, .50
Dan Cameron, Fairmont, .50
Hugh McInnis, Essex, .50
Alex. McIsaac, Morrisstown, .50
John H. McDonald, Ashdale, .50
D. S. Chisholm, Vermont, .50
Wm. H. De Laurier, Tracadie, .50
Finlay McDonald Mahon Mouth, .50
Alex. Beaton, .50
John J. Holey, New France, .50
Dun A. McIsaac, Grand Forks, B. C., .50
Angus Beaton, Monk's Head, .50
St. Patrick's Home, Halifax, .50

McCURDY & CO.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

For Ladies' and Children's wear.
Melton cloth, for capes, suits and jackets, colors, black, navy, fawn, brown and green, per yard, 35c
Melton cloth, for jackets, suits and capes, colors black, navy, fawn, brown and green, per yd. 50c
German melton box cloth, for suits and children's reefer, shades black, navy, fawn, red, green and royal blue, per yd. 50c
Chuvuit serge, for jackets and suits, colors black, navy, fawn, brown and green, per yd. 50c
English worsted serge, for separate skirts, colors black and navy, per yd 60c
German covert coating, for suits and jackets, shades fawn, green and blue, per yd. 75c
French chevot serge, for skirts and suits, shades, black, navy, green and royal blue, per yd. 75c
English covert coating, for suits, jackets and reefer, shades, fawn, navy, pale blue and green, per yd. \$1.00
German box cloth, for jackets, suits, capes and reefer, 75c, \$1.25

Men's and Boys' Suitings, Etc.

Navy Blue Tweed, 25c
Halfax tweeds, shades fawn, brown, Oxford and light grey, per yd. 37c
Halfax tweeds, in fancy mixtures, per yd. 49, 45c
Tweeds in small neat patterns, variety of shades, per yd, 35, 40, 50, 65c
Striped panting tweeds, 35, 40, 50, 75c
Paris cord suitings, in medium and dark grey, per yd. 75c
All wool navy blue serges, 37, 40, 50c
Fine worsted panting, in fashionable shades, per yd. \$1.00
Whipcord pantings, in shades of fawn and grey, per yd. \$1.20
Black and navy serges, per yd. 65, 85c and \$1.00
Black and navy worsted serges, extra heavy per yd. \$1.25 and 1.50
Black Venetian worsteds, per yd. \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Fancy weave black worsteds, per yd. \$2.00, and 2.50
Whipcord suitings, in different shades, per yd. \$2.50 and \$3.00
Indigo blue worsted serge, extra heavy quality, per yd. \$1.00

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

We show a splendid range of Bedroom Furniture, Parlor Furniture, Lounges, Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Wood Bedsteads, Cradles, &c.
Bedroom Suite, hardwood, antique finish, strongly made, neatly carved and well finished large size washstand with splasher back, bedstead 4ft. 2 in. wide, all male with heavy post corners, like cut. \$10.00

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

Ladies' fancy striped cotton undershirts, gored shape, with flounce, all colors, light, medium and dark, \$1.15
Ladies' wool moreen skirts, extra width, with deep flounce and ruffles in cerise, blue shot and black, \$2.50
Ladies' wool moreen skirt, extra width, with deep Spanish flounce and four ruffles, cerise, new blue and black, \$2.75
Ladies' striped cotton undershirt, gored shape, with flounce, all colors, light, medium and dark, \$1.25
Ladies' wool moreen skirt, extra width, with deep Spanish flounce, and ruffle around bottom, colors, violet, new blue, cerise, blue shot and black, \$1.50
An immense stock of Ladies' Knitted Underwear.
Shirts 5 to 20c

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Children's plain white also colored border handkerchiefs, 3, 4, 5c
Ladies' linen handkerchiefs, Irish linen, 10, 12, 15, 20c
Ladies' hem stitched linen handkerchiefs, all prices.
Ladies' pure lawn with initials, 17, 25c
Ladies' fancy embroidered handkerchiefs, 15, 25, 30c
Ladies' fine hem stitched lawn, 5, 7, 8, 10c
Ladies' Mourning Handkerchiefs, 10, 15, 35 cts
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs, all sizes, 22, 25, 30, 45 and 65 cts.

Gentlemen's Ties and Scarves in great Variety.

An immense Stock of Men's Straw and Felt Hats at exceedingly Low Prices.



GO TO SYDNEY

and witness the Greatest Carnival

Nova Scotia has ever seen !! Dates; 12, 13, 14th July.

British, French and American Warships will be present and take part.

Professional Boat Races, upwards of \$500.00 paid in Prizes.

AMATEUR RACES

Four-Oared Lap-streak; Four-Oared Shells, Championship of the Maritime Provinces; Double and Single Scull Pleasure Boats, towed on gunwales, for all of which Gold and Silver Medals will be given.

YATCH RACES,

Championship of Nova Scotia, not less than 10 miles. 1st Prize, \$50.00; Second, \$25.00

Fire Works and Grand Illumination by Ships of War.

Pic-Nics! Pic-Nics!

I have made special preparations to supply Pic-Nics this season - my stock is very large comprising everything needed, all at wholesale prices, and all drinks, etc., furnished at factory prices.
Cigars, Fruits, Ginger Ale, Lemon Sour, Fruit Syrups, Cakes, Confectionery, Etc. Hams, Bacon, Pickles,
Special attention given to orders from all parts of Cape Breton and freight arranged satisfactorily.

T. J. BONNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bazaar and Picnic - Truro. Horse Races - North Sydney. Dress Goods, Etc. - A. Kirk & Co. Land Sale - Hon. A. Macgillivray. Bargains in Children's Clothing - Palace Clothing Co.

Local Items.

EXAMINATION paper, pens, ink, etc., at C. J. McDonald's. - adv.

ON SATURDAY, DOMINION DAY, the stores of Antigonish will be open as usual.

WALDRON'S Photo Studio will be open from noon July 4 till noon July 8.

Big values in straw hats. Call and be convinced. The Palace Clothing Co. - adv.

FOR HAMS, bacon, fresh and salt meats and fish go to the leading grocery, T. J. Bonner's. - adv.

JUST RECEIVED at D. G. Kirk's one car case, one car plaster, one car cement, one car iron, one car wire nails, one car horse nails and one car horse shoes. - adv.

Don't fail to get a pair of the "Lynn" shoes, the only correct footwear. Every pair guaranteed. Sole Agents, The Palace Clothing Co. - adv.

THE COUNTY ACADEMY entrance examinations will be held in St. F. X. College, on Monday, July 3rd and following day. Pupils must assemble at the College before 7 a. m.

Don't fail to get your summer suit at The Palace Clothing Co. The only correct clothing in town, price \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up to \$15.00.

DR. GEO. H. COX, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, will be at the Central House Monday, the 3rd of July, leaving town Tuesday afternoon.

COMMENCING JULY 4th the Plant Line will make two trips per week from Hawkesbury. The palatial "La Grande Duchesse" will leave Hawkesbury Tuesday evening, and the well-known SS. "Halifax" every Friday evening.

A COLD STORAGE CAR now runs through weekly from Sydney, taking freight from all stations where it is offered. It leaves Sydney on Thursday and is attached to the freight train leaving Mulgrave Friday morning.

T. J. BONNER supplies all the picnics held throughout this district, and a great many in Cape Breton. His stock is very large, and he supplies all beverages at factory and brewery prices. His prices are beyond competition. - adv.

INVERNESS NOMINATION. - The Conservative convention for Inverness, held on the 29th inst., nominated Dr. Hugh Cameron, ex-M. P., Mabou, as the candidate of that party for the House of Commons, where he so long represented the county.

DR. McLENNAN, M. P. for Inverness, came home from Zawa last week on account of the illness of his wife - a daughter of the late John H. McDonald, Esq., Antigonish Harbour. His supporters gave him reception at the Court House in Port Hood on Saturday, and a number of those from the northern districts of the county came to Port Hood to meet him.

THE CARNIVAL at Sydney on July 12, 13 and 14 promises to be most attractive. The programme comprises all the features usual at the great carnivals of Halifax. The citizens of Sydney are actively preparing to receive and accommodate a large number of visitors. Low rates on all steamers and trains have been arranged. See advertisement on fifth page for list of attractions.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. - On Tuesday afternoon of this week there was heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, in a few sections of this county. At St. Andrews the storm was particularly bad. The house of Widow Alexander Chisholm, Glen Bay, was struck by lightning, damaging the kitchen and the furniture therein to some extent. Fortunately the inmates were uninjured.

WEDDING. - At the Cathedral, Antigonish, on Tuesday the 27th inst., Miss Mary McMillan, of Salt Springs, Ant. Co., and Mr. John Kell, Church St., Antigonish, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Donald Chisholm, P. P. The bride was assisted by Miss Bessie Kell, while Mr. William Smith, West River, did like honors for the groom. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful presents.

THE NORTH SYDNEY Trotting Association is making preparations for a good day's sport on their track, which is pronounced to be one of the fastest tracks in Nova Scotia. The races will take place on Wednesday, July 12, and suitable prizes, as will be seen by the advertisement in this issue, are offered. The only horse as yet entered from Antigonish is Aubrey Kirk's mare, "Mollie Bell." She will compete in the 3 minute race.

CHURCH BAZAAR AND PICNIC. - We direct special attention to a notice in another column of the Church bazaar and picnic to be held in Truro on the 18th and 19th of July. We cannot imagine a more delightful trip than one to Truro, considered generally the handsomest town in Nova Scotia, and at such an exceptionally low fare. We understand the bazaar is to be held at the entrance to Victoria Park, admittedly one of the most beautiful spots in all Canada. And above all the cause is one that must elicit the sympathy of our Antigonish readers. We take the liberty of bespeaking for the bazaar a good attendance from this county.

CASKET AGENTS. - Dan McPherson, of Sydney Mines, student, has been appointed general agent for THE CASKET in Cape Breton County. Mr. McPherson will call on our subscribers in that county within the next month. To facilitate his work we respectfully request our subscribers to ascertain the amount they intend paying by reference to the dates on the wrapper in which the paper is enclosed each week, and leave the money with a member of the family usually at home.

DUNCAN RANKIN, of South Cape Mabou, student, is our agent in Inverness County. Our subscribers there will please pay to Mr. Rankin their subscriptions, and save the trouble of remitting direct.

RAIN is beginning to be needed, there being very little here since the copious downpour of the 16th inst. On Tuesday there were heavy thunder-showers to the east and south - Piquet, Heatherston, Bayfield and districts east and south of these getting a liberal share; but here only a few drops fell. The people of the Church of England parish at Bayfield, who had a picnic that afternoon, would have preferred to have the shower postponed; but despite this drawback their entertainment, with the concert in the evening, was very successful, realizing over \$100. (Since the above was put in type yesterday, the country has been blessed by a most generous fall of beautiful warm rain, which began before six last evening and continued late into the night. Followed by the heat this morning, it will be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers.)

THE COLLEGE PROFESSORS have nearly all left for other parts. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Thompson, is still at the College. Rev. Dr. A. McDonald, who paid a visit to Mabou, whence he returned last Monday to Antigonish, left on the following day for Cambridgeport, Mass., where he will do relief work in Father Scully's parish during the months of July and August. Rev. Dr. Ronald McDonald and Prof. T. M. Phalen accompanied him to Boston, where they also will spend the holidays. Father Macpherson is in L'Ardoise and Father D. C. Gillis has gone to the country. Prof. Connolly is still in town. Prof. Horrygan left on Tuesday. After spending a few days in Ferrons he goes to Campbelltown, N. B., where he lectures next week, after which he will proceed to his home at Peabody, Mass.

TO SCOTTISH DANCERS. - John A. Anderson, of Montreal (127 Stanley St.) who appends to his name the title "Champion Dancer of the Dominion of Canada," writes to THE CASKET expressing his intense desire to meet any recognized (Italics Mr. Anderson's) dancer in "Highland Fling," "Sword Dance," "Sheann Trews," "Sailor's Hornpipe," "Irish Jig," and "Irish Reel." He expresses a preference for an encounter with Prof. Macquarrie, of Halifax (the institution of learn-

GRAND BAZAAR and PICNIC

in aid of a New Catholic Church AT TRURO, will be held on July 18 and 19.

Among the attractions of the first day will be a Tag-of-War Tournament in which a Military team from Halifax will compete. On same day the first general re-union in Nova Scotia of the C. M. E. A. will be held in Gunn's Opera House. N. B. The following satisfactory train arrangements have been made with the I. C. R. to suit people coming from Antigonish Town and County. A party of 100 or more, return fare on the 18th, One Dollar. A party of 50 or more, return fare on the 18th, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Trains to leave Antigonish Station about 6 A. M. returning in the evening.

North Sydney Races.

One of the most important events during Carnival Week will be the speed contests to be held on the

North Sydney Trotting Park,

(Member of National Trotting Association). Wednesday, July 12.

There will be three classes, open to the Maritime Provinces.

Purses, - \$ 625.

The classes will be as follows: 2.25 class, Purse, \$250 2.35 class, Purse, 200 3.00 class, Purse, 175

Purses divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse, payable with nomination, and winners to pay 5 per cent. additional.

The management of the North Sydney Driving Association will spare no effort to make these races the most interesting ever held in the province. Visitors will have an opportunity of witnessing speed contests between the best horses in the Maritime Provinces.

FASTEST SPEED TRACK IN NOVA SCOTIA R. HICKEY, Secretary. Entries close July 1st.

ing in which the Professor holds a chair is not specified). He stipulates that the competition be held in a suitable hall, with stage, etc., and be for anywhere from \$50 to \$300 a side and door receipts. Mr. Anderson expresses his readiness to deposit \$50 on receiving an acceptance, and says he will come down and pay all his expenses. He further expresses a desire to have his wishes made known by the other members of the Fourth Estate in these parts, who will doubtless accommodate him.

THE CAPE BRETON IRON WORKS are no longer a mere matter of conjecture; they are now as certain as most things human can be of becoming an accomplished fact. The site is definitely located at Sydney. The plan of the grounds, covering 400 acres, has been filed, and a board of three arbitrators, one appointed by the company, one by the majority of the owners, and one by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, will fix the compensation to be paid for the lands. It is said - with what truth we know not - that the works will in a few years employ 5000 men - which will mean an addition within a short time of at least 15,000 to the population of Sydney. The contract for the erection of the furnaces, which are to be completed within seventeen months, has been let to the Hiter Connolly Co., of Pittsburg, and it is said the price is about \$2,500,000. The stock and bonds of the company have, it is reported, been subscribed two or three times over. The directors, it is understood, are H. M. Whitney, H. F. Dimock and Almeric H. Paget, of Boston; Sir W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus, James Ross and Robert McKay, of Montreal; Hon. George Cox and Elias Rogers, of Toronto; Hon. D. McKeen, Michael Dwyer, B. E. Pearson and W. B. Ross, of Halifax.

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

Francis Drake's Beverages,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE

1893, B. No. 28. In the County Court for the District No. 6. Between MARY CHISHOLM, Plaintiff, and ANGUS McPHERSON, Defendant. TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of August, A. D. 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

All the estate, right, title and interest that the above-named defendant, Angus McPherson, had at the time of the recording of the judgment in the above cause or at any time since, of, in, to, or upon the following lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND

Situate, lying and being at South River, and bounded as follows: On the north by land of Allan McPherson; on the east by land of John and Angus McPherson (Donald sons); on the south by land of the trustees of the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society, lately owned by John D. Cameron, Esquire; and on the west by the waters of the South River aforesaid, or lands of Allan McPherson, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, together with the ways, buildings, enclosures and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having being levied upon under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish for more than one year.

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale & balance on delivery or tender of deed. A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solicitor. DUNCAN C. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, June 29th, 1899.

UNAPPROACHABLE B. in Boys' and Children's

You may walk the Town over, but until you see the Clothing Co. you will miss seeing the finest Goods and Low Prices that can be named for

LADS' SUITS,

Long Trousers, size 14 to 19 years, Blue Serge, neatly made, Only \$2.50

Black Diagonal Suits,

Warranted Fine Worsted, Regular price, \$8.50, now Only \$6.50

Fancy Tweed Suits,

Assorted tasty patterns, Only \$7.00

YOUTHS' SUITS,

Buckled Bloomer Pants, size 14 to 19 years, a good assortment to select from, usually sold at \$6.00, reduced to \$4.50

Two Piece Boys' Suits,

Knee Trousers, size 5 to 9 years, reduced from \$1.10 and \$1.25 to 75 cents.

Two Piece Boys' Suits,

A number of Styles and Patterns, regular \$2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 goods, Only \$1.50

One Lot Two Piece Boys' Suits,

Usually sold from \$3.00 to 4.00, Only \$2.25

3 Piece Boys' Suits,

with Vest, size from 10 to 15 years, regular \$3.50, 4.00 and 4.50 goods, Only \$2.75

KNEE TROUSERS,

Regular Selling Price, 50, 75 and 85c, Now 38 cts.

The above Prices are for a short term only. Come early & Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Wool and THE PALACE CLOTHI

Main Street, - - - Antigonish

NOTICE.

Are you patronizing J. A. Currie, Tailor, Glace Bay? If not, why don't you? We wish the friends of THE CASKET, of Glace Bay, and the surrounding country also to patronize him. We understand from a number of the Clergy for whom he has worked he is a first-class Tailor. We wish our friends to give him a call before ordering their summer suit.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to H. J. McDonald, Tailor, will please make immediate payment to E. Lavin Geroche. After 30th June accounts unpaid will be sued for.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to JULY 1ST, NEXT,

for that Lot of Land, owned by Mrs. Jos. C. Chisholm, on Main Street, adjoining K. Sweet & Co.'s store. It has a frontage of 32 feet, and extends 150 to the rear; and on it are a shop and two dwelling houses.

For particulars apply to McISAAC & CHISHOLM, Barristers, Antigonish, May 30, 1899.

Summer Goods the People

Buy now before the hot wave sets in. We have stock, carefully selected, and you will find our Low and in some cases lower than our cost.

Dress Goods.

A complete assortment, all colors and prices ranging from 15 to \$1.50 per yd. all double fold.

Dress Muslins

12, 15, 18, 20, 24 cts.

Print Cottons

5, 7, 8, 10, 12 cts. per yd.

Good Strong Shirting,

5, 7, 8, 9, 10, cts. per yd.

Ladies' Cotton Hosiery,

7, 10, 12, 15c per pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery,

20, 25, 30 cts. per pair.

Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery,

25, 30, 40, 45, 50 cts. per pair.



Boys' Wa A B Boys' Wa Boys' Wa Extr MEN'S CO 1 Lot unlined T patterns, reduced 1 Lot Light

FARM F

The subscriber offers and desirable farm at River, 25 miles from Antigonish, more or less, a large quantity of land under cultivation, pasture. A good building, all in good condition. For further particulars ALEXAN

Desirable Res

THE SUBSCRIBER residence and premises on the Town of Antigonish by the late Roderick deceased. Also 50 acres of well on the South River, three quarters of a mile. For further particulars MARY or to D. C. CHISHOLM Dated Antigonish, N

Ladies' Summe

5, 8, 10, 12,

Ladies' White

Ladies' Crash

Ladies' Blouse

50, 60, 75,

Curtain Poles

complete with v

Spring Roller

25, 30, 3

Wall Paper from

Men's Summer

A nice s Better one

Men's Linen H

McGillivray & McI

Church in China.

The recent imperial decree in favour of the Church in China is much more important than the meagre eulogiums about it which appeared in the daily papers indicated. In fact, it may be said to be the most important official event relating to the Church which has taken place these many years in the Celestial Kingdom. It really inaugurates a new era for Catholicism in that realm. It will put a stop practically to those attacks, often accompanied by loss of liver, which, for years back, have been periodically made upon Chinese Catholic missions and missionaries; and in one sense it may be said to be a recognition, by the Chinese Government, that Catholicism is the one true form of Christianity.

The latest issue of the *Missions Catholiques*, of Lyons, gives us the full text of this imperial decree, which consists of a preamble and five articles. The preamble runs thus:

Churches of the Catholic religion, the propagation of which has long been authorized by the imperial government, being now erected in all the provinces in China, we are desirous of seeing the people and the Christians live in peace, and in order to render the protection of the Christians easier, it has been arranged that the local authorities shall exchange visits with the missionaries under the conditions specified below.

The first three clauses of the decree are devoted to fixing the rank in which Catholic missionaries shall be held by the imperial officials. Bishops are declared equal in rank to viceroys and governors; vicars-general and archbishops to judges and treasurers, and priests to prefects. Ecclesiastics, having business with the government, can call upon officials of equal rank. The fourth and fifth clauses fix the manner in which, when matters arise which call for adjudication between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities, action shall proceed. The government authorities are bidden to conduct all negotiations without unnecessary delay and in a conciliatory manner; and the missionaries, both bishops and priests, are commanded to "exhort the Christians to strive to do good, in order to maintain the good repute of the Catholic religion, and act so that the people may be content and grateful." Another feature of the decree is that it recognizes the Holy Father as a sovereign. It bestows upon him the designation of Kiao-Hoang, which means Emperor of Religion.

Monsignor Pavier of Peking, who, being on the spot, is certainly qualified to speak of the importance of this decree, declares that, in consequence of its promulgation, Catholic Bishops "possess to-day a rank and power which they have never had up till now in China." He adds that while the edict may not exempt the Catholic missionaries wholly from persecution on the part of rebels and bandits, it assures them of the government's good will and protection, and he declares that already—the edict was issued March 15 last—a very large increase has taken place in the number of Chinese conversions, whole districts, in some instances, embracing the faith.

It is to be hoped that no untoward event—such as the proposed partition of China among the European powers—may occur to hinder the operations of this imperial decree which means so much for Christianity in China.—*Sacred Heart Review*.

The Revolt against Sex.

The British House of Commons has passed a bill enabling women to be aldermen, whereby it innovates not only on the rules of sex, but on those of the English language, in which "man" and names terminating in "man" have hitherto been confined to males. So goes on the Dutch auction of party, each party bidding against the other, with lawings of the franchise, in the hope of drawing to itself the new vote. In the end will be fulfilled the saying of the American that there would be no peace till a negro woman had been President of the United States. Happy man who has an alderman for his wife! Old age has many drawbacks; but anyone who is advanced in years has at least the comfort of feeling pretty well assured that he will escape petticoat government, and what is much worse the extinction of the lovely and loving woman.

Feminism has made way, together with other wild out legislation, in the juvenile communities of Australia. In America it has not got beyond four or five western States still thinly peopled and in a frontier condition, the Mormon State being, of course, one of them. Its extension has been opposed, hitherto successfully, by a large organization of American women, who are still loyal to marriage and motherly and see that if women insist on turning themselves into inferior men they cannot retain the privileges of women. Mr. Peck, in a very strong article on "The Old and New Woman," in *The Cosmopolitan*, predicts that when the revolt against sex begins manifestly to threaten the foundations of the family and the State it will be, perhaps rather roughly, put down.—*Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun*.

A Plea for Practical Piety.

The *Weekly Register* pleads, as we have often done, for some sense of proportion in popular devotions. There is a tendency, for example, to give prominence to "the First Friday" over great feasts of the Church. In many places the Ascension, Pentecost, and Trinity Sunday are apparently unrecognized; the feasts of the Apostles are no longer observed according to their liturgical rank, and the patrons of churches are often entirely neglected by the laity. In some places the clergy complain that even Sunday is less strictly kept than it used to be. For slight reasons people fail to attend Mass, and think nothing of spending the whole day in diversions if it happens to be inconvenient to go to Church. And yet many of these persons are very pious—in their way. Some of them have been known to go to Holy Communion on the First Friday, to miss Mass the following Sunday, and then to hurry off to confession on Monday evening to begin a series of Communions in honor of St. Anthony of Padua. This is plainly a perversion of piety, of which it would seem no sensible person could be guilty. It is astonishing to what lengths people will sometimes go when they lose the sense of proportion.

Devotion to the Holy Ghost is not noticeably on the increase, but the Holy Infant of Prague is everywhere venerated. If ever the Pentecostal fire burned low in Christian hearts it is now: the "Most Blessed Light," however, is not specially invoked; although the Holy Father has urged upon the faithful a constant devotion to the Holy Spirit and the observance of a novena in preparation for Pentecost. It is a strange fact that the devotions most highly recommended are frequently the least popular. Many persons who are given to long prayers in private never think of visiting the Blessed Sacrament, though they may pass an open church every day of the week.

The same tendency is manifested in books of piety. The wealth of pious literature bequeathed to us by our Catholic forefathers has been discarded in favour of foreign productions, whose only claim to acceptance in many cases is their novelty. The fact is lost sight of that the literature best suited to the needs of a people is produced in their own tongue. This is especially true of books for Spiritual reading. It will be remembered that Cardinal Newman, himself most tenderly devoted to the Blessed Virgin, spoke strongly with regard to the introduction of certain forms of devotion, which, however suitable they may be to those among whom they grew up and for whom they were intended, seem unnatural and forced when translated into the tongue of a colder people. Faber would certainly not have written "The Glories of Mary," though no doubt he would have found nothing in that work alien to his belief, even if in minor details certain passages might have jarred upon his taste. That famous book was written for Neapolitans, and one must understand them to understand it.

As for the observance of feasts and the reception of Holy Communion, no well-instructed Catholic need be told that, while it is commendable to observe many feasts with special devotion, it is obligatory to keep Sundays and certain Holidays; and that it is better to receive Holy Communion fervently and regularly at intervals far apart than to approach the Sacraments frequently without due preparation. A serious reflection for all of us is the thought of so many prayers said without attention, of so many confessions without amendment, and of so many Communions without love.—*The Ave Maria*.

The Talent for Work.

It is a common mistake to suppose that intellectual cleverness or mental power is the main qualification for success in any career. Far more important than brilliant abilities is a talent for work—for hard, persistent, unremitting toil. Mental cleverness is the edge of the knife which makes it penetrate; but whether it penetrates deeply or not depends more on the force applied to it and the persistence with which it is applied than upon the sharpness of the blade.

The will is the driving-wheel which sets all the mental machinery in motion. It is the man who not only resolves to succeed, but who begins and re-begins resolutely again and again after every rebuff, that reaches the goal. Take any calling or sphere of achievement—be it literature, for example, a calling in which success would seem to depend chiefly upon intuition or inspiration—what men call "genius"—and what an amount of toil—of hard, unremitting, exhausting work—may, even of drudgery, success in it exact!

A poem like Gray's *Elegy*, or Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, or Pope's *Epistle to Doctor Arbuthnot* is not struck off at a flash. The most fastidious and exacting taste has been at work upon it for weeks and months, and perhaps for years—blotting, expanding, condensing, and polishing

with ceaseless care, and it is not till after innumerable changes, blots and erasures that this quietness of thought which has been refined in the crucible is at last given to the world, its different parts fused together and finished with all the care of a skilled jeweller setting the most precious gems.

It is customary to explain the highest results of human effort—the achievements that immortalize men—by attributing them to a subtle, mysterious power which no one has been able to define, yclept "genius." It is thought to vulgarize a great work to ascribe it to anything but direct inspiration from Heaven. Men are led into this error by contemplating the magnitude of a work—as, for example, Newton's *Principia*, or Milton's *Paradise Lost*, or a great invention—in its finished state, without considering the slow, gradual, creeping progress by which these things have been brought to their perfection. Unable to retrace the weary steps by which the philosopher, poet or inventor has passed, in spite of many defeats and discouragements, from one mountain peak of thought to another "thinking while others slept, reading while others roared," till he has attained to his present lofty elevation, they cry out that he is "a miracle of genius!" "Yes," says Sydney Smith, "he is a miracle of genius, because he is a miracle of labor; because, instead of trusting to the resources of his own single mind, he has ransacked a thousand minds; because he makes use of the accumulated wisdom of ages, and takes as his point of departure the very last line and boundary to which science has advanced; because it has every been the object of his life to assist ever intellectual gift of Nature, however magnificent and however splendid, with every resource that art could suggest

NOTICE.

The following persons were appointed by the Municipal Council to Apportion Statute Labour for 1899:

- No. 1, Arisala, J. J. McGillivray, Esq., Dumaglass, and Martin McDonald, Esq., Maryvale.
- No. 2, Cape George, J. J. Gillis, Georgetown.
- No. 3, Morristown, Allan Boyd, Morristown.
- No. 4, Antigonish, M. L. Cunningham, Antigonish.
- No. 5, Lochaber, Alex. J. Stewart, Glen Alpine.
- No. 6, South River, Dan. D. McDonald, Teacher, Frasers Mills.
- No. 7, St. Andrews, Lauchlin McKillop, St. Andrews.
- No. 8, Tracadie, William Girrur, Tracadie.
- No. 9, H. Bouche, E. Carlett, H. Bouche.
- No. 10, Pomquet, John McDonald, carpenter, Heatherton.
- No. 11, Ohio, Rodrick McGillivray, Piskietown.

Overseers of Highways in the several districts are requested to call on the above for the Statute Labour returns for 1899.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M. Clerk.
Antigonish, May, 1899.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

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

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Night Bell on Door.

FOSTER BROS.

Druggists, Antigonish.
Remember the place, opp. A. Kirk & Co.



I have much pleasure in announcing to our many customers, and the public generally, that I have employed Mr. ANSON MCGILLIVRAY. His reputation as Cutter is so well known that I need not say further than that it would be difficult to persuade any who have had work done by him to try another. My Stock of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS, WORSTEDS and OVERCOATINGS

for Spring is now complete with PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

I feel in a position to collect orders from all who want

PERFECT FITTING CLOTHES at reasonable prices.

THOMAS SOMERS.

March 21, 1899.

and every attention that diligence could bestow."

It is true that men have different degrees of aptitude for a particular pursuit; but it is equally true that all truly great men have become such by intense and persistent toil. Their superiority is not so much a superiority of natural endowment as a force of will and a faculty of toil which urge all their natural endowments into the

very highest and most efficient use. Slowly and painfully did Milton elaborate verse after verse of his sublime epics. Newton left on record "the assurance he did not discover the law of gravitation by the aid of Heaven-born inspiration, but by dint of a homely virtue, with a reach of all men—the habit of patient thought.—*William Mathews, LL. D. Saturday Evening Post*.

MR. LAZARE MOISAN Of St. Felix du Cap Rouge

Adds his voice to the Grand Concert of Praise arising from all parts in favor of

"MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES."

MR. LAZARE MOISAN, a respected citizen of St. Felix du Cap Rouge, relates his cure by this excellent preparation as follows:

"I was suffering from an attack of Grippe, which was carrying me slowly to the grave. I suffered all day and during most of the night. I endured terrible agony and could neither eat nor sleep. I had no more strength and the future looked very dark to me. As usual under the circumstances, I had the doctor and scrupulously conformed to his advice

and prescriptions. But, failing to prove, I resolved to take MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES."

I had not finished the first bottle before I was changed into a healthy man. My strength and health were restored by this excellent preparation. I cordially recommend all sufferers like myself to try this celebrated compound.

Always insist upon getting MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES. For sale every where.



No Mystery

The Sherwin-Williams Paints are not patent nor chemical paints, but pure white lead and oil and drier and color and nothing else.

These make honest paints that cover most surfaces and wear longest.

There is a reason why these are the best. This reason is not a secret nor a mystery. It is because by hard study, hard work and patient improvement for thirty years we have made the best paint that can be made—

SHERWIN PAINTS

The prejudice which many ready-mixed paints is due to tures sold in cans. No one can be made with the latest scientific be mixed from the raw materials work. The moral is plain, which you have absolute confidence best reputation. The Sherwin booklet "Paint Points." Free. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Canadian Dept., 21 St. At

For Sale by D. G. KIRK

When We Tell You

That we grow all our own tea; that producing soil in the world, and the regard to packing—

We tell you the exact truth, and to give MONSOON a trial. 30, 40.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON

ANTIGONISH SASH and D

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