

THE CASKET.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

The reader will find in another column the very effective answer which *The Ave Maria* gives to an anonymous correspondent who saw fit to address to the editor several very impertinent questions respecting that journal's sentiments toward Spain. The correspondent, whose anonymity is in itself a very expressive circumstance, evidently did not mind rushing in where angels fear to tread, provided he could do so behind a mask. It is safe to predict, however, that not even under that protection can he be induced to repeat the experiment.

The New York *Sun* has lost almost every trace of the ability that marked its editorial page in the days of Charles A. Dana, but it maintains unimpaired the scurrility that was wont to disfigure the same page in his time; and that is saying a good deal. Grover Cleveland still has the honour of enjoying its insensate hatred and occasionally receiving its vilest abuse. He has just been treated to a volley of that abuse because he has had the audacity, in addressing a body of students the other day, to express disapproval of the radical departure from all the traditions of his country involved in the present violent desire for foreign territorial acquisition. This is the dignified language in which *The Sun*, in an editorial entitled, "The Death-Mask at Princeton," dissents from the views of the ex-President:

As everybody knows, the person of a former President of the United States is preserved among the historical objects now in the possession of Princeton University. It is exhibited from time to time, and of its own volition it utters sentiments supposed by itself to be appropriate to the occasion. On Tuesday it was taken over to Lawrenceville, where it addressed the pupils of that preparatory school on the subject of "Good Citizenship." . . . The ideas of the Hon. Grover Cleveland on war, national expansion, annexation, and the duties of American citizenship generally, are purely autobiographical. They are conceived in the past tense, and not in the present or future. They come from the mouth of an historical object, and an historical object only. They are merely a record preserved on the cylinder of a phonograph. . . . It is a speaking death-mask; that is all. What a curious circumstance that Mr. Laurence Hutton's gift to Princeton of his celebrated collection of death-masks and the Hon. Grover Cleveland's request of himself to the same university should have occurred almost simultaneously!

The proverb anent the advantage which usually accrues to honest men from an estrangement among those of the opposite class has been exemplified in a rather amusing manner in the case of the two most notorious of the "yellow" journals of New York. The story, which is thus told by a third New York paper, *The Times*, throws an interesting light upon the trustworthiness of much of the war news:

The Journal has long suspected that news published in its evening edition was published by *The World* as a foundation for home-made "specials." In order to settle this matter a plot, really delightful as plots go, was laid and carried out. Taking the four words, "We pilfer the news," *The Journal* turned two of them end for end and ran the other two together, making "Reflpe W. Thenuz," and wrote and printed that this creature of the imagination was an Austrian artillery officer of European renown, who had been mortally wounded at Agadores. Marvellous to relate, *The World* yesterday morning published a "Special Cable Dispatch," dated "On Board *The World's Dispatch Boat* Three Friends, off Santiago de Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jamaica," which stated: "Col. R. W. Thenuz, an Austrian artillery officer, well known throughout Europe, who, with Col. Ordonez, was defending the land

batteries of Agadores, and the artillery on the road from the latter place to Santiago, was so badly wounded that he has since died."

Our Presbyterian contemporary of Halifax is a very accurate barometer of "Father" Chiniquy's finances. You can always tell when the old ex-priest wishes to "raise the wind," by the appearance of two or three manifestly inspired paragraphs referring to him in the *Witness*, which not infrequently take the form of a delicate hint that contributions will be thankfully received. This chronic complaint of the "Father" seems to be once more in an acute stage; for the current *Witness* has two notes about him, one of which conveys the significant information that he is writing a "sketch of the latter part of his life," which, in the opinion of our contemporary, "readers will await not without eager expectancy." The only expectancy we can conceive of in relation to it is the expectancy to see whether its author can lie as shamelessly at ninety as he did earlier in life. It is wonderful how the *Witness* still clings with blind tenacity to Chiniquy. It has often shown that it has little stomach for the more revoltingly vulgar calumniators of the Catholic Church, its priesthood and its religious Orders; but it makes an exception in favor of Chiniquy, whom almost every decent Presbyterian that knows his character loathes as a gross-minded and vile-mouthed falsifier. We know that the respectable co-religionists of the *Witness* editor in this town were ashamed of his attempted defence of Chiniquy when we pointed out the other year the "Father's" bold, unblushing falsehood about the "nine priests" who, he wrote, led an attack upon him here. Give him up, dear *Witness*, or else give up frankly all allegiance to the commandment which forbids the bearing of false evidence against your neighbor.

The Province of Nova Scotia owns a speed track in Halifax attached to the Provincial Exhibition grounds. This track, which is under the control of the Government Exhibition Commission, was leased to a club in Halifax that used it for holding horse-races. The Evangelical Alliance and the Protestant bodies which it represents objected to this use of the grounds and demanded that the lease be cancelled. The Attorney-General waited on a committee of the Methodist Conference at Truro and discussed the matter with them, and after returning to the city recommended the cancelling of the lease, and it was cancelled accordingly, after a very hot fight at a meeting of the Commission. Now we have little to say about the action of our so-called Evangelical friends. It seems that the horse-races held by the lessees were the occasion of drinking and gambling to a greater or less extent; and it is certainly desirable that Provincial property should not be let for entertainments thus conducted. We do not know whether this was the precise ground for the objection; but at all events those religious bodies asserted a right to interfere in the business of the Government of the Province in what they believed to be the interests of morality. But what a tremendous din they would have raised had Catholics done what they did! Just fancy the furor there would have been if the Attorney-General of this Province had left his office and had come down to Antigonish, let us say, to explain his official acts before a convention of Catholic priests! Would not the air be blue with denunciations of the encroachment of the Church on the domain of the State! But as it was, in point of fact, a convention of Methodist ministers, and not of Catholic priests, the whole proceeding was eminently right and proper. At every single one of these conventions the political question of Prohibition is discussed and "resolved" upon, and cast-iron instructions are issued to the Government in regard to it. No one questions the right of those people to bring their influence thus to bear on the Government; but let Catholics, and especially the Catholic clergy, do the same thing, and see what a howl there would be! It matters not that their object may be the maintenance

of the most sacred rights of conscience and the constitutional provisions by which they are guaranteed. What right has a Catholic priest or bishop to open his mouth about such political concerns! That is the exclusive privilege of "Evangelical" ministers and Evangelical conventions; and an Evangelical convention that did not meddle with political matters would be as great a curiosity as a live mastodon.

We commend to all our readers, but especially to the non-Catholics among them, the masterly article of the learned Protestant clergyman, Rev. Charles C. Starbuck of Andover, Mass., on the subject of religious persecution and of the modern mitigation of judicial severity, which we reprint on another page from *The Sacred Heart Review*. We should like to be able to place it in the hands of all the poor human parrots who mechanically repeat the phrases they have learned by heart about "the Spanish Inquisition," if there were any good ground to hope that their cerebral equipment was sufficient to enable them to understand it. Especially do we commend to a valued religious contemporary in Halifax the first sentence of the closing paragraph of the article, which exposes one of its stock artifices in these words:

The common trick of contrasting the mildness of church trials in the nineteenth century, in all Christian countries alike, with the harshness of all sorts of trials in the Middle Ages, as if the former were the fruit of some Protestant doctrine, working mysteriously even where Protestantism is rejected and the latter the fruit of some doctrine of Catholicism, as if Catholicism created the barbarians whom it slowly civilized, is one of the most widely prevailing and injurious artifices of religious controversy.

We trust that our contemporary will take these words of the learned Protestant divine to heart, and will not again be guilty of resorting to this unworthy artifice.

There are points in the article where readers may differ from the writer. For instance, many may consider that the modern aversion to the infliction of physical pain might be more accurately described as a sentimental than as an ethical advance. Then we should not too hastily conclude that, upon the whole, we are so very far in advance of our medieval ancestors in the matter of cruelty. The cruelties of to-day, it is true, take a different form from those of that period, but by no means follows that in the aggregate they are less. Perhaps if we surveyed the condition of the toiling millions whom the avarice of employers often keeps in abject want, we might find something to offset the severities of the penal procedure of the Middle Ages. Perhaps when the records of a higher Court than those of earth are laid open to our view, the suffering caused by Mr. Joseph Leiter may be found to be far in excess of that with which Torquemada is chargeable.

Be this as it may, we all must heartily rejoice that these penal severities are past and gone. That their disuse was not due to any religious causes the Rev. Mr. Starbuck pretty conclusively shows. We once more recommend a most careful perusal of the article to our readers, and again express the hope that the remarkable series of papers on "Popular Protestant Controversy," of which this is one, may be given a permanent form at a price that will still further assist in the realization of their distinguished writer's purpose, which is thus stated by the able journal that has the credit of laying them before the public:

Why does Rev. Mr. Starbuck write these articles? Out of fair play simply. Unfortunately he does not believe in the Catholic Church. But he does believe in being honest and giving every one his due. He hates calumny, and thinks that no good cause or church can be served by lying. He is a born educator. He regrets to see the intelligent men and women about him—his fellow citizens and co-religionists—steeped in ignorance regarding the largest and most important Christian Church in the world, and he is apparently determined to remove their ignorance and replace it with knowledge. Then again he knows that we all—Protestants and Catholics—are fellow-citizens, that we have many interests in common, that the prosperity, well-being and happiness of every community is to some degree dependent on the harmony, confidence, and good-will existing between fellow-

citizens, and that where a large number of citizens are under suspicion as to their honesty and loyalty, harmony and good-will cannot exist. Rev. Mr. Starbuck, therefore, by educating Protestants and Catholics, by substituting knowledge for ignorance, by removing misconceptions of Catholic doctrine, is doing not only a laudably and Christian work but also a most patriotic work.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

By DAVID CREEDON.

It was painfully evident to the friends of St. Francis Xavier's gathered at the closing exercises that the students of this College are very backward in adopting the most modern methods of behavior in vogue on such occasions. They display a lamentable want of *esprit de corps* in leaving the task of entertaining visitors in the hands of the professors and of those whom the latter may have selected to "speak a piece." Comparisons are always invidious, of course, but I cannot help thinking how different was the scene at the late Convocation of Dalhousie College. No prim formality there, but all the decorous hilarity of a dime museum or a sailor's "free-and-easy." The decorations were at once harmonious and unique. In front of the stage was stretched a cord from which were suspended a number of empty bottles, mementoes of many a joyous night. Instead of the traditional piano or orchestra the dulcet notes of the "hurdy-gurdy" were heard from the gallery. Mindful of the fact that even the brute creation is capable of sharing our joys and sorrows, the students had invited a number of fowl to be present, and these made their appearance upon the stage, from time to time to the delighted surprise of the audience. The only incidents which marred the proceedings were an attempt on the part of Dr. Forrest to utter a prayer, a very unseemly thing for him to think of doing on such an occasion, and very properly interrupted, followed later on by an endeavor to read an address, which was promptly suppressed. A man who has occupied for some years the responsible position of President of Dalhousie should really have known better. The proper course for him would have been to apologize to the audience for the impropriety of his conduct, but instead of doing so he made a dismal effort to be sarcastic and to throw blame upon the students who had in so gentlemanlike a manner insisted that their programme should be carried out. Another token of the Philistine spirit which it is pleasant to think is almost dead at Dalhousie was given by a certain Professor McGregor who displayed exceedingly bad taste and pitiful ignorance of the deference due from one in his position to those who, as being his pupils, stand to him in the relative of social and intellectual superiors, by vulgarly applying to them the opprobrious epithet of "a rowdy element." It is consoling to know that this misguided gentleman met with a stinging rebuke from one of Halifax's most prominent citizens—a broad-minded Catholic, let it proudly be said—who restored the harmony into which these officious officials had tried to introduce discord, by congratulating the College on its good success, and attributing this to "the splendid public school system of the Province."

Now cannot the Xaverians do what the Dalhousians have done, and even more? If I might be permitted to make a suggestion, I would recommend that a few performers on that popular instrument, the kazoo, reinforce the barrel-organ, or else that a quartette of instruments of the latter variety execute different sets of pieces simultaneously; that a number of picked workmen at the rear of the hall fire shots from peaguns at the bottles hung in front of the stage; and that a well-trained William goat be invited to assist the poultry by giving an exhibition of lifting heavy weights—live ones preferred. Thus would the oppressive monotony of the annual closing exercises be relieved; thus would St. Francis Xavier's College take a position in advance of that now worthily occupied by the Provincial University.

The readers of many of our journals have been assiduously informed that Conan Doyle the novelist is a Catholic. This is a mistake. He is not and never was a Catholic. He is not a son of Richard Doyle, the famous cartoonist of *Punch*, but a nephew. He received a portion of his education at Stonyhurst, just as many Protestant boys do at Catholic colleges.

I make these statements on the authority of the Rev. George Tyrell, S. J., who was Rector of Stonyhurst a few years ago. Mr. Doyle's religious belief is such as may be guessed from reading his books. He is a deist, holding all forms of religion in respect, for the good which he finds or thinks he finds in them. He regards fetishism, Judaism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Christianity, as so many different phases of the evolution of the human mind. In spite of his unbelief, his novels are clean, wholesome and manly.

I hereby express my thanks to Mr. James Riley for sending me his latest volume of poems, "Songs of Two Peoples," published by Estes and Lauriat, Boston. The two peoples are the people of New England and the people of Ireland. Mr. Riley's verse runs smoothly enough but he has not the art of investing lowly life with a charm—an art which was the secret of the success of Will Carleton and James Whitcomb Riley. His Yankee dialect may be correct, but his Irish brogue is certainly not. Tennyson, his son informs us, corrected the dialect of his poem "To-morrow" by Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." This shows the fidelity in little things of a great artist. Minor poets might take a leaf out of his book. The best of Mr. Riley's poems, to my mind, is "Brother Jonathan lectures his Adopted." It is particularly appropriate at the present time, when patriots of the A. P. A. school are so conspicuously absenting themselves from the ranks of Uncle Sam's volunteers.

The announcement made last week, that the Rev. Dr. D. A. Chisholm has been obliged, on account of the state of his health, to retire from the rectorship of the College, is heard with deep regret by all the friends of the institution. Only those intimately connected with it, however, can realize the heroic sacrifice that Dr. Chisholm has made for the College and, through it, for the Church in this Province. He toiled unremittingly for the advancement of the institution and the spiritual and temporal well-being of the young men under his charge; and his efforts have borne fruit in a material extension of the buildings, in the happy arrangement by which the domestic economy has been placed in the hands of a religious Order, and in the success with which the reputation of the College for thoroughness of work and excellence of discipline, established by his wise and able predecessors, has been maintained. All this and much more he accomplished at the not unforeseen sacrifice of his health—a sacrifice of which the Diocese will for generations reap the benefit. The Rev. Doctor has been appointed to the parish of St. Joseph's, North Sydney, of which he will, we understand, take charge the first of August. His health, though not such as to permit of his continuance in his former arduous position, has steadily improved since his return to Antigonish, and it is hoped that he will enjoy many years of usefulness in his new sphere, where he is to have as assistant the Rev. James McKeough, now of Pictou. He is succeeded as Rector by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, like himself a graduate of the Propaganda College, where he made a brilliant course. Dr. Thompson has for seven years been one of the leading professors of St. Francis Xavier's. He was its Vice-Rector under Dr. Chisholm, and acting Rector during the absence of the latter. Both in scholarship and ability he will be a worthy successor to those who have preceded him, and the friends of the College wish him equal success in his important office.

FURTHER CLERICAL CHANGES.—The following additional appointments to parishes in the Diocese have been announced since our last issue: Rev. W. B. McPherson, P. P., Bay St. Lawrence and Ingonish, to Red Islands; Rev. Neil McDonald, P. P., Red Islands to Arisaig; Rev. R. McKenzie, P. P., Arisaig, to Heatherton; Rev. R. Grant, P. P., Heatherton, to Ingonish; Rev. John J. McNeil, L'Ardoise, to Bay St. Lawrence. The Rev. H. P. McPherson, P. P., L'Ardoise, who was temporarily filling a position on the College staff, has returned to his parish.

London despatches says that it is rumored in England that Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the Government, and will likely resign to lead a Jingo faction among the Unionists who share his discontent.

Farm Notes.

More than half the young chicks that die while very young do so because they are improperly fed. Even the most dreaded of all pests, lice, will never trouble the chicken that is fed as it ought to be, and has free range to scratch in the dirt. But proper feeding does not mean pampering the chick, and still less does not mean feeding with soft, that gives nothing for the chicks gizzard to work on. We never failed to have good success with chicks after they were big enough to eat whole wheat. After a while we took the hint and cracked wheat, and they would eat this cracked wheat the second day. The chicks needs nothing the first day. Its last act in the shell is to store up the remainder of the yolk and white. It is these which make its body, bones, bill, and feathers. In picking its way out of the shell the chick instinctively swallows some of the shell, and this supplies the first grit for its gizzard. But the egg shell is itself dissolved and furnishes bone for growth. So the first thing is to put cracked wheat among coarse sand or fine gravel with its food and thus be put in a fair way to live, and soon learn to take care of itself.

Horses hard at work in hot weather should be groomed fully as carefully as they are in winter. It is not quite so pleasant a task for the horseman as it is when the warmth from the animal and the labor in using the brush are pleasurable. But it is of even greater advantage to the horse to be relieved of the grime and dust which will accumulate in his hair after a hard day's work. Grooming is not only a relief by the agreeable glow it gives to the skin, but it is also an aid to digestion, making the groomed horse stronger and better fitted every way for hard labor.

In rainy seasons in early summer the grass is watery, consequently the cream is thin and the butter made from it is soft. When this is the case, cool the cream down rapidly and churn it at as low a temperature as you can make the butter come. Having the cream cold when you churn will help the appearance and flavor of the butter.

Some farmers seem to have an idea that so long as the weeds are not growing there is no matter about keeping the crop cultivated. This is a mistake. Cultivation not only breaks up the soil and makes plant food available, and lets the air in, but it also keeps the land from drying out by breaking up the capillary tubes and so preventing rapid evaporation. In dry weather this is very important, and if we can keep the moisture which rises from the sub-soil at a point 3 or 4 inches, it is just where our growing crops need it. Good cultivation is even more important than fertilizing and is always in order. Don't, however, cultivate the land when it is wet as more harm than good will be done.

The Over-Crowded Professions and Agriculture.

One may well ask the reason why so many of our brightest young men, year after year, continue to enter the so-called professions and make them their life-work when there are decidedly better opportunities for advancement in other lines of life. The professions, such as law, medicine and teaching, are all overcrowded, and where openings can be found for recent additions is somewhat of a mystery. A few days ago, at Osgoode Hall, eighty-four gentlemen were given the right to sign the roll as barristers, and at Toronto University fifty-one were given the degree of bachelor of medicine. There are other colleges yet to be heard from, and it is probable that upwards of two hundred young men will enter the professions of law and medicine this spring from the various colleges of Toronto alone. A large number of those already in these professions can barely make a living, and many of them do not do even that, but depend upon special lines entirely separate from their vocations to afford them a livelihood. Now where in a province the size of Ontario a couple of hundred more lawyers and doctors are going to locate and make a competency is, as we have already stated, a mystery. Many of them, no doubt, have connections that will enable them to find openings, but in doing so others may be driven out. A large majority, however, may struggle on for a few years, and drift to other countries. These are among our brightest gems, and this young country cannot afford to lose them. If these had entered some of the lines of life that would have enabled them to engage in developing our agricultural and mineral resources this country would be able to retain them as citizens, and to provide them with greater opportunities for obtaining a competency.

No other calling affords greater opportunities at the present time for advancement, and also for making a competency, than agriculture, and yet we find that only eleven young men received their degrees from Toronto University in the science of agriculture this spring. Two hundred in

law and medicine, eleven in agriculture, is the proportion, and yet who will say that our great West alone does not furnish infinitely greater opportunities for advancement in agriculture than the whole Dominion could possibly afford through law or medicine. This, in a way, is a sad condition of affairs, and is well worth considering by everyone having the welfare of this country and its people at heart. How is this tendency on the part of young men to enter the professions to be counteracted, and what means shall be adopted to induce our young men to enter upon such a calling as agriculture, which in this country affords ample room for every steady and intelligent worker, are among the important problems which those in authority will have to decide and that very soon. If this country is to retain within her borders its best young blood.

One reason why there is a tendency to crowd the professions and to overlook the opportunities which agriculture affords is, we believe, because the children both in the city and country have acquired false ideas regarding these different pursuits. No definite effort has been made to instill in the young mind at the public school a love for the farm and for the line of life with which agriculture is so intimately associated. If the child, whether in the city or country, has been led to look upon farming as a kind of drudgery in which there is nothing but work and no play, then it is little wonder that young men to-day are rushing into the professions and more aesthetic callings in life, from which many of them will come forth much poorer than when they entered. True, to farm successfully, as well as to make any other calling a success, means hard work, but to say that farming means all work and nothing better is to say something that is as far from the truth as day is from night. In conversation with a gentleman the other day, who was once a successful business man, and is now managing a large farm in Western Ontario, he stated that farming furnished a wider field for thought and for active brain work than any other line of life, and we believe that this is true. Where will one find a wider and more pleasant field for re-search and investigation than on the farm in studying the qualities of the various soils, the kinds of grain to grow upon these different soils, how plants grow and feed upon the soil, why sunshine and rain are necessary for the growth of plants, the best methods of feeding stock, how to conduct the dairy, and a hundred and one other things we might mention?

One may well ask why these grand features connected with agriculture have not been instilled into the young men of the country before this. It is because they have not formed part of the early training of the child. Until we have on the curriculum of our public schools a course of study that will create in the young mind a love for the farm and the farmer's calling, and will set clearly before the pupil the advantages to be derived from engaging in agricultural pursuits, this tendency to crowd the professions will not be successfully overcome. We must begin at the beginning. Nothing much can be done after the early training of the young man has been in another direction. The farmers themselves can assist in this manner much more than they are aware of. If every farmer would give up looking upon his calling in a sort of apologetic way, and instead of saying, "I am only a farmer," would say, "I am proud to be a farmer," many young men would look upon the farm in a different light. Every young man worth a snap of your finger is ambitious, and if he feels, and those already engaged in farming lead him to feel, that, in becoming a farmer he is entering upon a lower scale in life, he is likely to seek some other calling. Farming, both intellectually and socially, should be and is equal to any other calling. Then why should the farmer belittle his own calling and put a "stumbling block" in the way of the best young men in the country from entering it? — Farming.

The Calendar, JULY.

Table with 2 columns: DATE, FEAST. 1 Friday, Oct of the Nativ. of St. John Baptist; 2 Sat., Visitation of the B. V. M.; 3 Sun., The Most Precious Blood; 4 Mon., S. Irenaeus, B. M.; 5 Tues., SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bs. Cs.; 6 Wed., Oct. of SS. Peter and Paul; 7 Thur., B. Benedict, XL, P. C.

S. Titus, Bishop.

Titus was a convert from heathenism, a disciple of S. Paul, one of the chosen companions of the Apostle in his journey to the Council of Jerusalem, and his fellow-labourer in many apostolic missions.

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From the second epistle which S. Paul sent by the hand of Titus to the Corinthians we gain an insight into his character, and understand the strong affection which his master bore him. Titus had been commissioned to carry out a twofold office needing much firmness, discretion, and charity. He was to be the bearer of a severe rebuke to the Corinthians, who were giving scandal and wavering in their faith; and at the same time he was to put their charity to a further test by calling upon them for abundant alms for the Church at Jerusalem. S. Paul meanwhile anxiously awaited the result. At Troas he writes, 'I had no rest in my spirit, because I found not Titus my brother.' He set sail to Macedonia. Here at last Titus brought the good news. His success had been complete. He reported the sorrow, the zeal, the generosity of the Corinthians, till the Apostle could not contain his joy, and sent back to them his faithful messenger with the letter of comfort from which we have quoted. Titus was finally left as a bishop in Crete, and here he in turn received the epistle which bears his name, and here at last he died in peace.

SYMPATHY.

Saints win their empire over the hearts of men by their wide and affectionate sympathy. This was the characteristic gift of S. Titus, as it was of S. Paul, S. Francis Xavier, or S. Philip.

'Beloved brother, bear with others, and they will bear with you; excuse, and you will be excused; pity the weakness of the sinner, and you will be pitied; comfort the afflicted, and you shall be comforted; raise up him that falls, and you shall be yourself raised up by the help of God.' — A Kempis.

The mission of Titus to Corinth shows us how well the disciple caught the spirit of his Master. He knew how to be firm and to inspire respect. The Corinthians, we are told, 'received him with fear and trembling.' He was patient and painstaking. St. Paul 'gave thanks to God who had put such carefulness for them in the heart of Titus.' And these gifts were enhanced by a quickness to detect and call out all that was good in others, and by a joyousness which overflowed upon the spirit of S. Paul himself, who 'abundantly rejoiced in the joy of Titus.'

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LAND FOR SALE. TWO pieces of good, desirable land on Church street extension, one containing about fourteen acres, the other about ten. Apply to Miss M. McDONALD, Main Street, Antigonish.

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WANTED 5000 LAMB, SHEEP AND CALFSKINS. Highest Prices paid in Cash. DORANT & COMPANY

YOUNG BRILLIANT. This handsome Percheron Stallion is not yet 4 years old, stands 17 hands high, weighs 1400 pounds, and is of a beautiful dark grey color. Is a splendid animal in every respect for a general purpose horse. Beautiful in appearance, quick of gait, very kind and tractable. Sired by the famous Percheron Stallion "BRILLIANT," XXII (1472), registered in volume 5 of the Percheron Stud-book of America; his recorded number is 1107. Bred by M. Honvet, Commune of St. Denis, France. Dam, the well-known mare "Franklin," who has many splendid descendants. "YOUNG BRILLIANT" will stand the Season of 1898 as follows: Every Monday, all day; every Wednesday, all day; every Thursday Morning, and every Friday, all day, at the owner's Premises, Old Gulf Road. Every Tuesday all day; every Thursday afternoon and every Saturday, all day, at William Landry's Stable, Antigonish Town. Terms: Service fee, \$3.00; for season, \$5.00. DAN CAMPBELL, Old Gulf Road, May 17, '98.

IN THE SPRING. a young man's fancy turns to love. The rest of us have to do something of our lives. If we are tired repairing we can do it best by using PUCCOON, the great panacea for Stomach Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all kindred diseases. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE. MANUFACTURED BY G. A. STERNS, 7 and 9 George St., Halifax, N. S.

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.

RYSDYK. This highly bred horse was raised by John Home, Winslow Station, P. E. I. He is a bay with black points; stands 16 1/2 hands and weighs over 1300 lbs. He was sired by Knickerbocker by Rysdyk's Hambletonian Lady Patchen, Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Knickerbocker by Mambrino by Imported Messenger by Dan, Annie by Anfield; 2nd dam, Kate by Saladan; 3rd dam, Dime by Star; 4th dam, Kate by Ronceveaux. He will stand for service during the season; every Monday morning, at J. W. McDonald's stables, New Glasgow, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m., and fortnightly at the following places, viz.: Monday evening, at J. S. Olding's, Margolis; May 23, at J. D. McDonald's, Lunenburg; May 25, at J. Ross Arisnig, and over night at A. McPherson's, Malignant Cove; May 26, at the River House, Antigonish; May 28, at the River House, Antigonish; May 29, at the River House, Antigonish; May 30, at the River House, Antigonish; May 31, at the River House, Antigonish. S. C. TURNER, Antigonish. This horse was a prize winner at the Provincial Exhibition in Halifax and at the Provincial Exhibition in St. John's. His colts at 2 1/2 years took \$1000. S. C. TURNER, Antigonish.

Lines to a Child.

Dear little face,
With placid brow and clear, uplifted eyes,
And prattling lips that speak no evil thing,
And dimpling smiles, free of fair-seeming lies,
And drooping eyelids, free of dreary world's pretence!
Cushioned to ease the dreary world's pretence!
Sweet lingerer of cloudless innocence!
The tenderest flower of nature's fashioning,
A dewy rose amidst the wilderness,
Amidst the desert a clear-welling spring—
So is thy undimbling loveliness,
Dear little face!

Dear little hand!
How sweet it is to feel against my own
The touch of this soft palm which never yet
The faint of soul destroying gold hath known!
How nature's seal of trustfulness is pressed,
Even as her loving touch the lily blessed
With stainless purity—even as she set
The golden flame upon the staff-dill,
And heaven's clear blue upon the violet,
May her best gifts be for thy clasping still,
Dear little hand!

Dear little heart,
That never harbored any ill intent,
That knows no bitterness, nor doubt, nor care,
But only young life's nestling wonderment,
Of strange, new joys amidst thy incomplete,
Cuddled emotions and affections sweet!
Yelled by the unloved years thy field, but there
The sowing for thy harvest hath begun.
When thou shalt reap and bind, may no despair
Ere from that ground betwixt thee and the sun,
Dear little heart!

—Robert Burns Wilson, in the Century.
Reminiscences of McMaster.

There seems to be a fortunate revival of interest in the life of the late James A. McMaster, due no doubt to the publication of some of his most characteristic and tenderest letters by the Carmelites at Niagara Falls and the efforts of our historical societies to foster a regard for all things Catholic and American. McMaster deserves to be better appreciated. "Now that the smoke of battle,"—of the many battles he waged,— "has cleared away," it is just that the real figure of the man should be made to appear as it was—great, loyal, rugged and fulgent, at the same time kind and gentle. There was no doubt that he was a good hater, and that he believed all his hatreds to be righteous hatreds; he was, too, an ardent lover and the firmest of friends;—only those who hate can love, was one of his axioms; and if he mixed sometimes the person with the principle he hated, he was ready enough to distinguish if he discovered he was wrong. He was a Scotch Highlander still, in spite of a generation or two between him and the Gael, and the highest spirituality never, until death began to cast its shadow, quite eradicated the old fighting desire to strike the head of an opposing champion whenever he saw it. To the world he offered the aspect of a warrior, for he hated the world. To the little circle of which he was the centre, he was the gentlest and most considerate of men. A glance only at the letters recently printed in *The Carmelite Review*, will show this.

McMaster's heart was always vulnerable; his piety intense and mystical. Towards the end of his life, his favorite book was Grignon de Monfort's. As he advanced in years,—he died at the age of sixty-eight,—he became more and more sympathetic and tolerant. His principles were as fixed, but he could find excuses for those who differed from him;—this he found it hard to do in the earlier days. He was the "slave,"—as he often expressed it, with all the fervor of St. Teresa,—of the Blessed Virgin; he believed in Catholic education to the death. Politically he never gave up the doctrine of State rights, but as the memory of the wrongs he had endured faded, he began to find some extenuating traits in the character of Secretary Stanton; and even General Rosecrans, who had burned certain "reasonable" numbers of *The Freeman's Journal*, was entirely forgiven. He believed in *The Freeman's Journal* as firmly as his contemporary, Charles A. Dana, believed in *The Sun*; and he never permitted a line to appear, written by himself, in which he did not believe. His most extreme statements were honest statements; and he was most willing to retract them if he were proven to be wrong,—but it was difficult to put him in the wrong.

The death of his wife was a terrible epoch for McMaster; it left him utterly lonely, but deeply resigned. The leader on this occasion, and that written on the disapproval of *The Freeman's Journal* by the late Bishop of Alton, Mgr. Bailes, are worth reading; they show two noble aspects of the man.

It has been observed that McMaster's paper was personal. It never pretended to be anything else, and when he laid his heart bare in that pathetic editorial on the death of her he loved best of all earthly things, he spoke, not to the world, but to his little enclosed city of readers,—each of whom was his friend. To be a subscriber to *The Freeman's Journal* was to be a friend of McMaster; and his readers, learned and unlearned, were his,—literally his.

At one time he was a devout admirer of Don Carlos, and of the late Comte de Chambord; naturally, his admiration of Don Carlos was communicated, in italics and capital letters, to the readers of *The Freeman*. He used to show with pride a letter written by a devout miner in Cali-

fornia, who had enclosed six dollars in gold. And the letter ran:

"Hurrah for Dan Collins,—I don't know who he is,—but as McMaster's with him, he's all right, and here is my money!"

His support of these two pretenders and his opposition to Kossuth have, no doubt, occasioned the revival of the rumor that he was a fiery imperialist, and the quottig, among Protestants of certain utterances of his which seemed to voice Catholic sentiment in regard to monarchy. Politically, McMaster never pretended to represent Catholic sentiment. He did his best to control that sentiment, but he did not assume to announce it as if he had the right to commit his brethren to it. It was his fixed opinion at one time that, in the Count of Chambord, lay the salvation of France. Similarly, with Don Carlos, lay the hope of Spain. According to McMaster, Thiers was as repugnant to Catholic instinct as "Henry V." was delightful; but he did not claim the same relation for his favorite doctrine of State rights. A monarchy in France was a very different thing from a monarchy here. As to "imperialism," in the sense in which it is used just now in the United States, McMaster would probably have disapproved of it. He was heart and soul against centralization; and he would doubtless have looked upon the annexation of Spanish colonies as a graver danger in principle and as the furtherance of corruption in practice; in fact considering the mixed row involved—as a sort of misregeneration. An imperial policy would doubtless have struck him as a subject for fierce denunciation. No man knew better how to distinguish between his personal utterances and those dicta which he repeated as the echo of the Church, and he had no desire that anybody should confuse them. That he believed his mission to be the directing of public opinion is true,—that he used every effort to fulfill that mission is also true, but that he ever intended that his strong personal predilections,—often prejudices exaggerated from principles,—should be taken for the pronouncement of the Church, is not true.

Politically, McMaster detested Lacordaire; but he admired him as a man of piety and genius;—ethically, he hated Lord Byron, but he was never tired of quoting "Chide Harold," with many apologies for having, when young and a heretic, learned it by heart. He believed that Washington and Jefferson were autocrats, and that the germs of aristocracy lay beneath all the formulae of the founders of this country; but because Washington opposed the American admirers of Camille Desmoulins, it does not follow that he was in sympathy with a possible monarchy on American soil. McMaster believed in what he held to be legitimate monarchy in Austria, France and Spain. For his own country, he was one of the most stringent opposers of centralization that can be imagined.

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

Catholic Cuba.

The Island of Cuba, whose people are practically all Catholics, has an ecclesiastical history which goes back to the days of the earliest European settlement on the other side of the Atlantic. Originally the whole island was included in a single diocese, the Bishop of which exercised jurisdiction over the Spanish settlements in Florida and other places along the Gulf Coast. It was from Cuba that the first missionaries to evangelize many a place along that coast came. It was Cuba which gave New Orleans its first Bishop, Mgr. Penalver y Cardenas, who, by the way, was also mentioned for the Havana See when it was first erected. The records of the Cathedral parish of St. Augustine, Fla., which was organized in 1565, from that date on for a number of years, are now in the archives of the Havana Cathedral, whither they were taken in 1763, when Florida passed from Spanish control. Half a mile north of Bishop Moore's episcopal city, where the chapel of Our Lady of Milk stands, Father Rodriguez de Montes, O. S. F., was in 1597 slain by the Indians; in the same year Father De Aunon met a similar fate near the present Fernandina; earlier still the Dominican Father Cancer won a martyr's crown near Tampa.

Santiago de Cuba was the first Cuban diocese, whose limits were gradually contracted until it embraced only the island itself. Its first Bishop was a Dominican, Bernardine de Mera, who was appointed in 1516, but who, for some reason or other, never took possession of the see. Neither did his immediate successor, who was named in 1522, and it was not until 1526 that Cuba received its first resident prelate, Right Rev. Michael Ramirez, O. S. D. In 1798 the island was divided into two dioceses, east and west, and the See of Havana was erected, and six years later the older diocese, Santiago de Cuba, was made an archbishopric, and its suffragan sees are Havana and San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The present metropolitan of the province of Santiago de Cuba is Most Rev.

Francisco Saenz de Utari y Crespo, who has been the Archbishop of Santiago since May 21, 1894. His jurisdiction is acknowledged by 83 priests and 300,000 faithful, who constitute 55 parishes and worship in 91 churches and chapels. The Havana diocese is by far the more important on the island. Its present head is Mgr. Santander y Frutos, who has had charge since March 17th, 1887. In his jurisdiction are 228 priests, 147 parishes, wherein there are 236 churches and chapels and a Catholic population of 1,300,000, or about half a million more souls than are in the largest American diocese, New York. The Havana Cathedral was begun—that is the present church—in 1656, and it was not finished until 1724. It is a typical Spanish church, rich in interior ornamentation and, notwithstanding a similar claim is made by the San Domingo Cathedral, this Havana one boasts that the great discoverer's ashes lie in its vaults; and a splendid memorial to his memory has recently been erected in the church. The Cathedral is not the oldest Havana church. San Augustin antedates it by nearly fifty years, and Santa Clara by a dozen. One of the handsomest churches in the episcopal city, which has a very large number of them, is La Merced, which dates from 1746 and possesses some superb paintings. This is the church where the fashionable folks worship. The Church of San Catalina, which stands on O'Reilly Street, possesses relics of two of the early Roman martyrs, enthroned in life-size images of rare beauty; and the Convent of Santa Clara and the Monastery of Belen are two religious establishments which always attract the attention of visitors. The Havana churches have no pews; the people kneel on the floor where they chance to be, but sometimes small stools or cushions are brought by the wealthier worshippers.

Santiago de Cuba, the metropolitan city, lies on the south-eastern shore of the island, and its churches, if less numerous than those of Havana, have the same general Spanish characteristics and beauty. Other prominent places in the island are Cardenas, which show a good statue of Columbus in its main square; Matanzas, Batabano, Puerto Principe, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Concha, Baracoa, Paso Real, and San Diego de los Baños, famous for its mineral springs and baths. The Valley of the Yumuri, near Matanzas, is one of the chief sights of the island, and on one of the highest hills surrounding it stands the Church of Our Lady of Montserrat, named after Spain's famous shrike which is a famous place of pilgrimage. Within its venerable walls are said to have been wrought many wonderful cures, and there are glass cases filled with the quaint offerings laid at Our Lady's feet by the afflicted, who sought and secured relief through her intercession at this shrine. The church is of stone, surmounted by a cross, and in front of it, under some trees that shade the entrance, stand four statues bearing the inscriptions of Gerona, Barcelona, Lelida, and Tamagona, meaning

perhaps that they were presented to this Cuban church by the cities whose names they show. Hundreds of feet below stretches the beautiful valley of the Yumuri, through which a river of the same name runs, seeming but a brook in the distance, while off to the east lies Matanzas, with the bay beyond it and the caves of Bella Mar.

The loyal character of the Cuban faith will save the Catholic churches of the island from being put to other uses than the ones for which they were erected, though, after revolutions there is ever danger of spoliation and confiscation to be feared.—*London Monitor*.

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"Rejoice with them that rejoice, weep with them that weep. Be of one mind one toward another."—Rom. xii. 15, 16.

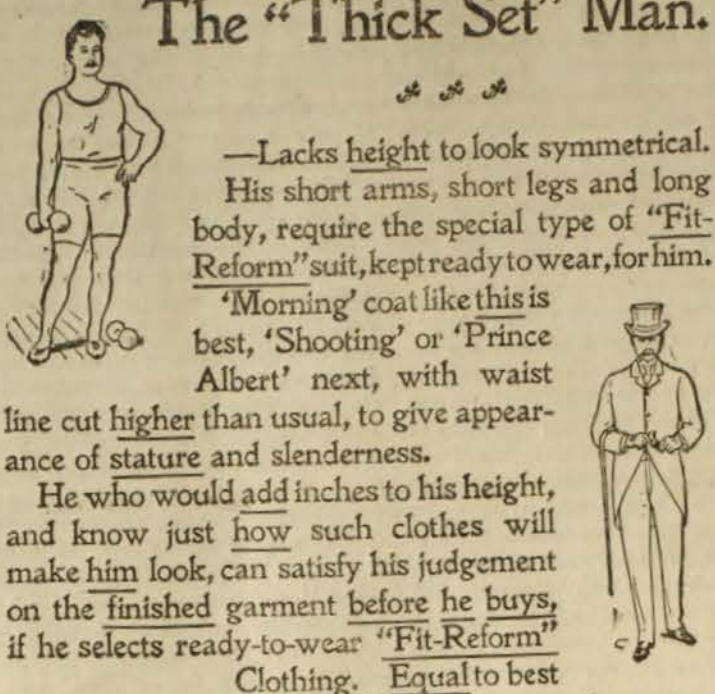
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There is what is called the worldly spirit, which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age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

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

AN UTTER DELUSION.

Many of the better class of journals in the United States, while entirely disapproving of the present war, as one which might easily have been avoided, yet, from a perfectly natural and even commendable reluctance to think ill of their country, hug the delusion that the purpose of the war is after all a noble one — the putting an end to cruelties in Cuba. No supposition could be more groudless. It cannot stand a minute's argument, and we have never yet encountered that one among its advocates who has had the courage even to attempt to answer the innumerable exposures of its falaciousness that have appeared in print.

The Globe's question, however, was asked, — before the final developments of the case, — before yet there had been any action by Congress or any public intimation of intention to do more than interfere to pacify the island. If that question was unanswerable then, what was the position after Spain had made the still further concession of proclaiming an armistice in Cuba, which was so satisfactory to President McKinley that he added a postscript to his Message recommending the postponement of action until time should be given to test the effect of that proclamation, and after Congress in its ghoulisn rage for war had ignored both the proclamation and the President's recommendation, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from Cuba, with the alternative of war?

The United States, we are told, went to war to stop atrocities in Cuba. We might as well be told that the United States went to war to compel the recall of Captain-General Weyler. The very obvious answer to the latter assertion would be that Weyler was recalled months before the war was undertaken. The equally obvious answer to the other equally absurd statement is that the atrocities, assuming them to have been all that the most lurid picture ever painted them, were stopped long before the war. The man who is accused of having been their author was recalled: his policy was reversed; the order of reconcentration was revoked; the people were allowed to return to their homes; the Government made an enormous appropriation to feed them; it acceded to the request of the United States to be allowed to assist succouring them; in the island was granted self-government, and an armistice was proclaimed. The answer to all this was a three-days' notice to Spain, the discoverer of Cuba and of America, the ruler of the island for four hundred years, to quit Cuba in threedays! And yet a well-know clergyman can, if he is correctly reported, stand up and call God to witness that this war was forced upon the United States! Just as the lamb, by his too successful refutation of the wolf's charges, forced that worthy to resort to the unanswerable argument afforded by his desire to breakfast, so did Spain by her persistent concession of each demand made by the United States, at length force the Republic into war.

The reconcentrados were constantly on the lips of all the shouters for war; the war was for them and for them alone. What figure are they cutting now? They have been lost sight of and stolly forgotten in the glorious prospect of territorial extension. They furnished a convenient pretext (seeing that not even the United States' own court could make a shadow of one out of the Maine disaster) for the war; but now that their usefulness for that purpose is over, we see in the rage for land-grabbing the real motive of those who are responsible for the present strife. There are not wanting honest men who continue to protest that the war is for humanity, not for self-aggrandizement; but their feeble voice is lost in the clamour for new territory, and their protestations provoke only a pitying smile on the part of their own countrymen at their guileless simplicity.

And it is in this wretched business that the infatuated rulers of the British Empire want to make us appear as sympathisers! As no considerations of honour and international justice appeal to them, so they think that we should be equally strangers to all such motives. In this they make a momentous mistake, and it is our duty to apprise them of that fact by making our sentiments known and felt. The cool impudence of some of those men, who seem to think we are so many chattels to be transferred with our sympathies and our convictions, is really astonishing. We had supposed that such effrontery was confined to the politicians in the Old Country; but the other day we had a member of the Quebec Government, the Hon. Mr. Duffy, beslobbering the United States (of course upon her own territory and before her face; — there is precious little of this done behind her back) and assuring her citizens of the thorough sympathy of Canadians in the present war. There was not one of his fellow-citizens of Quebec present to call him down, as he would most assuredly have been called down if he had dared to make such a statement at any French-Canadian gathering in Quebec, or, if we knew aught of Canadian sentiment, before any audience in this Dominion. He did not tell his United States hearers that an association of Methodists a few weeks ago in Montreal, whose sympathies, other things equal, would naturally be strongly with the United States, voted, after hearing arguments on both sides, that there was no justification for this war. This is the conviction that prevails, with some exceptions, it is true, in Canada; for this the only conviction that will stand the test of reason; and it is by reason, not by considerations of blood or self-interest, that the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people are guided in this matter.

War Notes.

The third detachment of troops for Manila left San Francisco on Monday. They numbered 4,000, and sailed in four transports. For some days past there has been no news from the Philippines, and at latest accounts the first fleet had not arrived.

It is now freely admitted by the United States authorities that the collier Merrimac, which cost Uncle Sam such a large sum, and of the sinking of which at the entrance of the harbour of Santiago so much has been heard, does not block the channel. One explanation of this fact offered is that the hull, owing to the parting of a cable, has swung around and now lies lengthwise in the channel. At all events it is certain that entrance to and egress from the harbor is quite possible, and fears are expressed that Cervera, relying upon the superior speed of his warships, may make a bold dash out and escape. In fact there was a rumour last week from a Spanish source that one of his cruisers had actually done this, and had arrived at Havana, after being chased thither by several ships of the United States fleet.

The Cadiz fleet under Admiral Camara, arrived at Port Said, Egypt, at the mouth of the Suez Canal on Sunday, and, according to the despatches, is still there. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armoured cruiser Emperador Carlos Carlos Quinto, two swift torpedo-boat destroyers, and several auxiliary cruisers, troopships and colliers — twelve ship in all. It is reported that 4,000 troops are with the fleet. The Admiral has, it is stated, applied to the Egyptian Government for permission to load 10,000 tons of coal, and his application has been refused, pending deliberations, which will cause considerable delay. The objective point of the fleet is supposed to be Manila, but this, of course, is mere conjecture. The United States Government, probably as a means of intimidating the Spaniards and preventing them from sending the fleet to the Philippines, announces its intention, in the event of Camara's going thither, to send a strong squadron to attack Spain at home. The "bluff," as it most likely is, has gone the length of naming the ships intended and, apparently, of issuing orders for their preparations to depart. Commodore Watson's name is given out as that of the commander.

United States troops, to the number, it is said, of 16,000, landed unopposed at Baiquiri, some seventeen miles to the eastward of Santiago, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and are pressing forward against the city. The Spaniards have apparently fallen back upon Santiago. On Friday, however, near the village of Sevilla, about seven miles from Santiago, there was sharp fighting. Two detachments of the U. S. troops, one of the regulars, and one of Roosevelt's rough riders, which were going forward, fell into an ambush, and were attacked by the Spaniards with deadly effect. The American official report admits 22 dead and from 70 to 80 wounded. Among the former were several officers, one of them being Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., son of the well-known New York millionaire. Accounts from the same side

say that the Spaniards were finally routed and that they lost heavily. The invaders, according to their reports, have taken Sevilla and advanced beyond it, to within three or four miles of the Spanish intrenchments. These were the despatches that left the front Monday and appeared in the papers of yesterday morning. They stated that the Americans could make no aggressive movement for several days, until a road was constructed to their base of supplies near the landing place, as at present extreme difficulty is experienced in forwarding food and ammunition. All accounts agree that Santiago is strongly fortified. The Americans learned on Monday that 20,000 seasoned Spanish troops had reinforced the garrison since the landing, and it is further announced that General Pando with 10,000 troops, who was 100 miles away, at Holguin, will likely effect the juncture with Gen. Linares which the invaders so greatly feared. Reinforcements are being pushed forward for Shafter, the U. S. general in command. Seven thousand troops left Tampa Tuesday. Unless the siege is short the invaders will suffer greatly from disease. There are already a number of cases of measles and dysentery, and much suffering from heat. The soldiers complain loudly of the conduct of their Cuban allies, who lie around and smoke cigarettes while the Yankees do the work.

It is reported from London that Spain has purchased the powerful Chilean cruiser O'Higgins, now at the Cape Verde Islands, but the report is denied at Washington.

People of Prominence.

President Kruger of the Transvaal is reported to be very ill.

London papers announce the probable betrothal, subject to the Queen's approval, of Princess Victoria of Wales to John Baring, Baron Revelstoke, of the great London banking house.

The Premiership of Prince Edward Island does not seem to be a very desirable position, judging from the frequency with which it is being vacated. A few months ago the Hon. Fred. Peters abandoned the office to take up the practice of his profession at the Pacific coast; and now his successor, the Hon. A. B. Warburton, has resigned to take the County Court Judgeship for King's County, vacated a few days ago by the death of Judge Reddin.

A recent noted marriage in Scotland was that of the Hon. Mary Fraser, sister of Lord Lovat, to Viscount Encomba, eldest son of the Earl of Eldon, and a lineal descendant of the famous Lord Chancellor who first bore that title. The groom, who, if he lives, will succeed to the Earldom, was a few months ago received into the Catholic Church, to which, as is well known, the bride's family have been faithful adherents. The Viscount is private secretary to Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and, it is said, stands very high in the estimation of that official. The marriage was the occasion of great rejoicing among the tenants of the Lovat estates, by whom the bride is greatly beloved.

Candid Answers.

Will you allow me to ask you two or three questions, and may I expect candid answers? Is it because the Spaniards are Catholics that you say things in their defence? Why did not The Ave Maria deny the false report that Admiral Dewey was a Catholic? What do you think of Spanish ladies attending bull-fights? Does this indicate high civilization? Did you ever know Americans to be guilty of such atrocities as the Spaniards have committed in Cuba? — An Anonymous Correspondent.

You shall have a candid answer to each of your questions, though you deserve none at all for writing an anonymous letter. It is not because Spain is a Catholic country that we have said anything in her favor, but because it was true. Never having stated that Admiral Dewey was a Catholic, we did not feel obliged to deny it. Had the mistake been ours, we should have corrected it as soon as it was discovered, and should have wished to be the first to do so. Bull-fights are not to our liking, neither are prize-fights nor football matches. We are sorry that the Spanish ladies attend bull-fights, and we are sorry also that our country-women

A GRAND PIC-NIC

in aid of the new Convent will be held at

PORT HOOD,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 20th and 21st. . . .

Fine dancing stages, best music procurable and most palatable refreshments will be procured.

Bidh eod mair sneogach a ghilna' ann, Dams air mair dol 'ga' reir. Bladh ro ladaidh, dooch air phaltas. Dacine 's thachidhor 'tha fo 'n ghreid. Calamhich, air sean 'd-chumhich 's ghlinn, Le 'd' bhann, le 'd' phluibh air neo an 'Te.' Cha rug ni lex luse co lse. — Oir co 's' fheary dos air na thu 'ein?

Boats coming from all points at reduced rates. Admission, 25 cts. Dinner 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. " 10 cts.

By order of Committee. Port Hood, June 28th, 1898.

wear in their head-gear feathers and wings which they have often been informed are torn from living birds. Our correspondent asks if we ever knew Americans to be guilty of such atrocities as are said to have been perpetrated in Cuba by the Spanish army. As a good American, we blush to say that a man was burned at the stake by a mob in the city of Dallas, Texas, on the very day our anonymous friend was inditing his queries. The crime was a heinous one, but that does not matter; nor does it matter, in our opinion, that the criminal was a negro. His skin was not blacker, perhaps, than the hearts of his murderers. — The Ave Maria.

Fishing Schooner for Sale.

THE fishing schooner, G. H. Merritt, 51 tons register, will be sold at public auction on July 11th, at 2 p. m., at Bayfield Wharf. The sails, cables, anchor and running gear are all new. Terms: twelve months' credit on notes of approved security. ALEX. GRANT, Bayfield, June 27, '98.

BULL FOR SALE.

THE Society Bull, Holstein breed, two years old in May, 1898, gets 72 inches, weighs 220 pounds, is offered for sale. Apply to ALEX. WEBB, Frankville, Antigonish Co. June 14, 1898.

A. KIRK & CO'Y

Would now call the attention of the Public to their Warerooms, all abloom with the fresh beauty of Spring Goods.

Dress Goods.

All wool Serges in every shade. All wool Plaids. Fancy Diagonal. Dress Lengths, elegant Patterns. All wool Crepons. A great variety Fancy Dress Goods. Black all wool Cashmeres. Priestly celebrated Satin Finish Cashmeres. Silk Warp Cashmere. Crepons, Henriettes Blue and Black Serge. Crepe Cloth. Figure Poblins.



A large stock of the celebrated Perrin Kid Gloves, in all the best colors and latest styles.

Silks.

This is a great silk store. Interest accumulates in these dainty fabrics. Fancy Printed Silks for Blouses from 25c. up to \$1.25 per yard. Black Surah Silk from 40c upwards.

Parasols and Umbrellas

From Best Makers. Ladies' Parasols, Black and Colored, from 35c. Very Handsome Parasols, with Fancy Handles, 75c. Black and New Shades, in all Silk, from \$1.00 to 4.00

Ladies' Mantles and Jackets.

A distinguished gathering of the Latest and Best Styles from \$1.00 to 10.00 WATERPROOFS from 1.00 to 15.00

New Shirt Waists.

There is a sweet charm of style about these waists. All who have seen them are firm in their admiration. We have them in all good shades with detachable collars and cuffs.

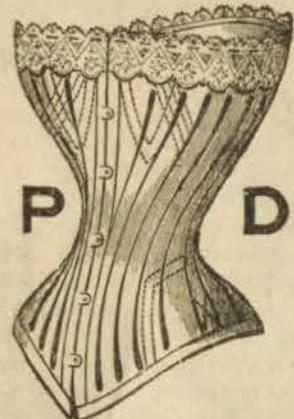


Spring Hosiery.

It is impossible to make a mistake in buying Hosiery at our store. The quality is right and price the lowest. We have them in Fast Black, Tan and new shades for Spring and Summer.

Special Value in Cashmere at 33c.

A Choice Selection of Wall Papers from 3c per Roll upwards.



French P. D. Corset

is absolutely without a rival, and occupies the first position in the world's corset trade. Price from \$1.00 to 30.00 per pair. Also in stock: Yatsi, D. & A., P. N. and a line for 20c SUMMER CORSETS 35c to \$1.10.

Carpets, Rugs, etc.

This department talks for itself. Beautiful yard wide Union from 35c, 45c, 60c All wool yard wide Scotch from 75c upwards Tapestries, Brussels and Wiltons in elegant patterns, with borders to match, from 40c up to \$1.50

Sheeting, etc

White Sheetings. Unbleached Sheetings. Pillow Cottons. Linen and Huckabuck Towels. Crash Roller Towelling. Glass Linen, etc.

Lace Curtains.

Our show this spring comprises a great variety of new and artistic patterns at prices 28c, 30c, 40c, 50c up to \$5.75 pair. Also Sash Nets and Muslins.

PRINT COTTONS and GINGHAMS from 5c per yard upward. A Nice Line of FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS for Suitings.

FIT REFORM CLOTHING.

Fit, Style and Economy is the definition of Fit Reform. No other ready-made is built on the same basis. No other ready-made has the same cloths. No other touches it for fit or lowness of price. There is only one Fit Reform. It is not made to order but is made to fit. Don't fail to inspect these elegant clothes before purchasing elsewhere. Makers' brand and prices printed on satin label sewn in left breast pocket. \$10, 12, 15, 18, 20 a Suit. Overcoats and Suits Silk Lined.

Millinery.

This department is well stocked with beautiful Flowers, Ribbons, etc. Hats and Bonnets in all the latest colors and styles. Miss Van Stone is still in charge and is ready to give the usual attention and satisfaction.

Spring Underwear.

Direct from Makers. Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, well finished, 3 for 15 cents. Ladies' Oct. Vests at 15, 20, 30, 40 to 60c Ladies' Merino Vests at 35, 45, 60, 75c Ladies' Silk and Natural Wool Vests from 60c to \$1.10.

TWO CARS FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED. FULL LINE OF FRESH GROCERIES ON HAND

Special Attention to Mail Orders. Write for Samples.

A. KIRK & CO.

Kirk's Block, Antigonish.

General News.

The Hamburg-American steamer Chris-... due at Halifax on July 4, is bring-... 824 Galicians to settle in the North-... West, where many of their countrymen... have already located.

Anti-Semitic riots, are in progress in... Galicia, and the Vienna correspondent of... the London Observer says that sixteen... Jews have been massacred at New-Sandec.

The committee of the United States... Senate has refused to vote the money for... the proposed international conference at... Quebec lately agreed upon for the purpose... of settling existing disputes between the... United States and Canada.

A despatch from Sydney, Australia... says that a boat belonging to a Russian... ship captained on Wednesday last off... Soamea, the capital of New Caledonia, a... large island owned by France, to the east-... ward of Australia, and fourteen sailors... were devoured by sharks.

The Italian Senate adopted a motion on... Tuesday to restore the duties on wheat... which had been remitted since the price of... bread became enormously high. The... restoration of the duties will inevitably... cause great dissatisfaction.

A despatch of Tuesday from Rome says... that on the previous evening a severe... earthquake shock occurred at Acquileia... 53 miles from that city. Several houses... collapsed and one man was killed and a... dozen injured in Acquileia, while at Santa... Barbara, near the latter place, the dead... numbered five.

On the day of the Blackwall disaster, in... which 36 persons were drowned, the... engineer of the Queen's train, from... Bournemouth to Windsor, was killed near... Aberdeen. The ceremony of "christening"... the warship was being performed by the... Duchess of York, and the two accidents... added to the fact that the bottle of per-... fumed water (the master of the shipyard... would not allow the use of champagne)... used by the Duchess refused to break... she said to have made her Majesty very... nervous and superstitious.

Personals.

Rev. Father MacAdam, of the College... staff, left a few days ago on a visit to P... I. Island.

Prof. Horrihan, of the College, is in... Sydney.

Rev. Dr. A. Cameron, P. P. of Christ-... mas, Island, was in Antigonish for some... days this week on account of the illness... of his brother, Rev. D. Cameron.

Very Rev. Canon O'Donnell, V.G., of St... Enoch's, arrived here last week on a visit... to Bishop Cameron. His Lordship and... Canon O'Donnell went to Antigonish on Tues-... day to visit Dr. Quinn.

Rev. Father McIntosh, of North Sydney... went to Mount St. Vincent, Halifax, on... Saturday last, to preach a retreat for the... Sisters of St. Martha. During his absence... the Rev. Dr. D. A. Chisholm, the newly-... appointed pastor, who went to North... Sydney on Thursday last, is relieving him.

The Rt. Rev. Dom Antoine, Abbot of... the Trappist Monastery at Lac Des Deux... Montagnes, commonly known as Oka, in... the diocese of Montreal, is in town this... morning. After paying a visit to His... Lordship he will proceed to Tracadie by the... afternoon express.

The Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., of St... Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B.,... was in town for a short time on Monday... on his way home from the Monastery at... Tracadie, to which he had been paying a... brief visit. Father O'Neill, who had spent... his holidays in Europe for the past few... years, goes this year to the Pacific coast... and possibly to Mexico; and, as usual, the... readers of The Arc Maria, to which he is... a constant contributor will share the... pleasure of his trip.

We regret exceedingly to have to an-... nounce the serious illness of the Rev... Douglas Cameron, lately P. P. of George-... ville. Father Cameron returned to Anti-... gonish on Friday last from a short visit to... Shaco Bay, to which he was recently... assigned, and went to Georgeville the... same evening. Shortly after arriving... there he was seized with a violent pain in... the abdomen, from which he continued to... suffer. Dr. Cameron was called on Satur-... day and pronounced the case appendicitis... On Sunday morning the patient insisted on... being brought to Antigonish. That day... all the four medical practitioners in the... town were in consultation over the case... and, with a view to an operation, it was... decided to send for Dr. Farrell, of Hal-... fax, who came on Monday afternoon. The... marked improvements which set in... Monday evening caused the doctors to... hope that an operation might not be neces-... sary, and it was accordingly postponed. The... patient, who is in the College infir-... mary, under the care of good Sister Gregory... has since, we are pleased to say, been do-... ing well, and it is hoped that he will soon... be out of danger—a hope in which the... many friends of this most estimable priest... will fervently join.

J. F. Lister, M. P. for West Lambton... Ont., has been appointed a Judge of the... Court of Appeals of that Province.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany... are to visit the Holy Land in October and... November, with a suite of ninety persons... They will spend four days at Jerusalem.

Main Street School.

The annual public examination was held... in Main Street School on the 6th inst. Be-... sides three of the Board of School Com-... missioners, there were present quite a... number of the parents of the pupils and... other visitors. In the Principal's room... classes were examined in reading and eloc-... ution, arithmetic and algebra, English... grammar and composition, geometry and... drawing. Several specimens in drawing... particularly in map work, were much ad-... mired. The recitations, songs and essays... were also greatly appreciated. The fol-... lowing prizes were awarded in this depart-... ment:

1st prize for Highest Aggregate, Grade IX.,... Hugh Mulline, 1st prize for Highest Aggregate... Grade VIII., equally merited by Jos. McDonald... and Geo. McLellan; 2nd prize, equally merited... by Alex. McIntosh, J. Grant and Alex. McIn-... tyre. 1st prize for Chemistry (Primer), Jos. Mc-... Isaac. 1st prize for Highest Aggregate Grade... VII., Ronald McIsaac; 2nd prize, equally merited... by Frank McKinnon, Angus McDonald. 1st... prize for Drawing, Leonard Cunningham; 2nd... prize, Frank McKinnon. Prize for Good... Conduct, Edward Dorant.

In the Intermediate Department classes... were examined in reading, spelling, geo-... graphy, history and arithmetic. The pupils... acquitted themselves creditably, and the... work done appeared to be of a high order... The afternoon was devoted to examining... the classes of the Primary Department. A... highly gratifying and interesting show-... ing was made.

At the close of the examinations the... Commissioners expressed themselves as... greatly pleased with the evident thorough... instruction imparted and the general pro-... gress of the pupils.

It is gratifying to know that the attend-... ance in the several departments during the... present school year shows an increase.—... Com.

TO LET.

A HOUSE containing 7 rooms, on Hawthorne... Street. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, Antigonish, June 28th, 1898.



Wool Wanted.

McCurdly & Company having made arrange-... ments with some large manufacturers of wool... goods are prepared to purchase all the Good... Washed Wool for sale in Eastern Nova Scotia... The highest prices the market will afford will... be paid for the same.

We keep a very large assortment... of Homespun Cloths, which we sell Mill... Prices for cash or in exchange for wool... Also mill yarn in all colors for 40 cents.

McCURDY & CO.

DIED.

McKINNON.—At Sydney Mines, on Fri-... day, the 24th inst., Roderick McKinnon... in his 79th year. Deceased was born at... Barra, Scotland, and emigrated to Cape... Breton when quite young. R. I. P.

McNEIL.—At the home of her parents... King Street, Truro, on June 11th, after... three weeks illness, Eliza Jane, age 14... years, the youngest daughter of Daniel... and Sarah Jane McNeil, leaving a father... and mother, two brothers, and three... sisters to grieve at her early death. R. I. P.

McDONNELL.—At Indian Point, Judique... on June 18, after receiving the last rites of... Holy Church, Hugh McDonnell, in the 91st... year of his age. Deceased was born upon... the spot where he died. There were then... not more than half-a-dozen white children... in Judique. Ever an ideal host, his house... was known far and wide as the home of... true Highland hospitality, and he was... warmly admired by a large circle of... friends. A widow and four sisters (one... his senior by six years), together with a... large family and many grandchildren and... great-grandchildren, survive him. May... he rest in peace!

McMILLAN.—At Fraser's Mills, on the... 26th inst., after an illness of a few months... after receiving all the consolations of the... Church, Sarah, beloved daughter of Hugh... McMillan, in the fourteenth year of her... age. Her death, even at this early age... leaves a cloud of sadness, not only in the... family circle, but even beyond it; for her... kind and lovable ways made Sarah a... general favorite. Her bereaved parents... and fond brothers and sisters will be... consoled by her happy death, for it found... her in her pure innocence—a bud on... earth to bloom in Heaven. May her soul... rest in peace.

McPHERSON.—At the residence of her... uncle, Joseph McPherson, Clydesdale, on... Sunday, June 19, in the fifteenth year of... her age, after an illness of two months... and borne with exemplary patience, and... consoled by all the rites of the Church... Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander... and Janet McPherson. The deceased is... the sixth member of her family that has... fallen a victim to consumption within as... many years—father, mother, one son and... three daughters having been carried off... within that time. The survivors—three... daughters and one son—with their... relatives, have the sincere sympathy of all... in their most sad affliction. R. I. P.

GRAND OPENING NORTH SYDNEY TROTTER PARK

on Dominion Day, JULY 1st, 1898. \$550.00 in Purses.

REDUCED FARES on all Railways and Steamboats.

Horses Called at 2 P. M., Sharp.

Entries to be made with the Secretary before June 28th, 1898. R. HICKEY, Secretary, North Sydney, C. B., June 20, 1898.

10,000!

TEN THOUSAND bottles was the quantity of SPA, GINGER ALE, ETC.,

We sold last season, besides Lemon Sour, Fruit Syrups, etc., and if possible we expect to out rival it this year.

THE LARGEST PICNIC

can be supplied by us at short notice with everything required. It is our specialty at this season and with our very large stock of SYRUPS, BISCUITS, CAKES, CIGARS, CANDY, NUTS, FRUIT, ETC., ETC., we are prepared for the trade. We have supplied so many picnics that when you tell us about how many people you expect we can tell you the right quantity of supplies to take, thereby avoiding unnecessary labor and waste. Any goods left over in good order can be returned. Prices are wholesale and always right.

At the Leading Grocery. T. J. BONNER.

ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

Always on hand or made to order at short notice

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

JOHN McDONALD.

The West-End Warehouse.

This is known all over Eastern Nova Scotia to be HEADQUARTERS for DRY GOODS. We are direct importers and positively guarantee our goods LOWER than the same lines can be bought for elsewhere—get samples and compare prices. One of our strongest Departments is DRESS GOODS. You cannot fail to be pleased with our stock.

DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods Department was never so well stocked with all the most fashionable goods. We ask our friends to examine our new Dress Goods before purchasing and they will be convinced that they can SAVE AT LEAST TEN PER CENT. by so doing.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. BICYCLE SUITINGS.

OUR BLACK and NAVY SERGES

are without doubt the best value we have ever seen. Beautiful Black and Navy Serges, 38 inches wide, 25 cts. Beautiful Black and Navy Serges, 38 inches wide, 30 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serges, 40 inches wide, 35 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serge, 40 inches wide, 40 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serge, 40 inches wide, 45 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serge, 42 inches wide, 50 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serge, 42 inches wide, 65 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serge, 44 inches wide, 75 " Beautiful Black and Navy Serge, 44 inches wide, 85 "

Black Figured Lustres 45 cts. Plain Black Lustres and Fancy Shot Lustres in great variety. Black Figured Lustres 40 to 42 inches wide, 65 " Fancy Dress Goods in all the newest shades for 20 and 25c Black Figured Lustres 75 " Colored Twills, 27, 30, 35c Black Figured Lustres 85 " Shot Twills, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c Black Figured Lustres 95 " Colored Fancies, 35, 37, 45, 50c Black and White Check, 25 to 55c New Tartans, 16, 25, 35, 45, 50c Sicilians, Swiss Brocaded and Shots.

A fine range of Alpaca. Rich Brocades, in all assorted shades. Ladies' Coatings in all colors. White and Cream Serges and Cashmeres. Our line of Fancy Dress Goods is by far the largest in Eastern Nova Scotia, and any one who looks through our stock or sends for samples cannot be but pleased.

LADIES' BLOUSES, MISSES' BLOUSES, BOYS' BLOUSES

We are always to the front in this department—our styles are the newest and they are perfect fitting goods. We have over 300 in stock and guarantee to suit the most fastidious—in price, quality and fit. The patterns are very pretty, they are washable, they are made of good wearing material, in fact too much cannot be said in favor of our make of Blouses. See our beautiful Blouses with detachable collars and cuffs for 50c. Beautiful white Blouses trimmed with Lace.

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS and BONNETS.

which are exceedingly pretty. We have procured the very newest Parisian Shapes and Trimmings of all kinds. Girls Sailor Hats from 12c. Ladies Sailors, 25c. Ladies Hats, trimmed with Fancy Ribbon and Flowers, \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75 Ladies Hats, trimmed with Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, \$3.00, 3.25, 3.75 Trimmed Sailor Hats, 35, 40, 50, 45, 60, 75, 90, 1.00, 1.25 Bonnets beautifully trimmed, for 2.00, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50 Flowers, Feathers, Straw Trimmings, Crowns, Sequin Trimmings, Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons and all the newest Millinery stock to be found.

LADIES' SUMMER CAPES, Special Low Prices During July.

Seldom has a finer range of Capes been shown than what we now offer. The styles are the very newest and the shades are very attractive. A very nice Cape for \$1.50, 1.75, 1.90, 2.15; these we have in Black, Fawn, Blue, Green. Very pretty and stylish Capes with high collars, fancy button or buckle trimming, braided and stitched, beautiful cloth, \$2.55, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25. Silk-lined Capes for \$5.75 and 6.75. These are all very full circular Capes, English and German makes and are the best value we have ever shown. Some very nice Silk and Velvet Capes. Velvet Capes, nicely trimmed, from \$3.50.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

Such values in Lace Curtains were never shown. Compare our 30c Curtains with any 50c ones purchased elsewhere, or our 75c ones with any others for which one dollar is charged, or a one dollar pair with \$1.35, and our dollar fifty ones with any other make at \$2.00, and in each case we are sure the verdict will be McCurdly's is the best.

Table with 4 columns: White Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yds, 30c pair; White Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yds, \$1.75 pair; White Lace Curtains, 4 yds, 50c pair; White Lace Curtains, 4 1/2 yds, 2.00 pair; White Lace Curtains, 5 yds, 70c pair; White Lace Curtains, 5 1/2 yds, 2.25 pair; White Lace Curtains, 6 yds, 90, \$1.00 pair; White Lace Curtains, 6 1/2 yds, 2.50 pair; White Lace Curtains, 7 yds, 1.10 pair; White Lace Curtains, 7 1/2 yds, 2.75 pair; White Lace Curtains, 8 yds, 1.25 pair; White Lace Curtains, 8 1/2 yds, 2.90 pair; White Lace Curtains, 9 yds, 1.35 pair; White Lace Curtains, 9 1/2 yds, 3.00 pair; White Lace Curtains, 10 yds, 1.50 pair; White Lace Curtains, 10 1/2 yds, 3.00 pair; White Lace Curtains, 11 yds, 1.60 pair; White Lace Curtains, 11 1/2 yds, 3.00 pair.

PRINTED COTTONS.

A marvelous line in Print Cottons, Fast Colors and very pretty patterns 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 cents. We are safe in saying we hold the largest assortment of Prints at lower prices than any retail store in Nova Scotia. Just send for samples and compare our values. Beautiful Printed Cottons for Blouses, all washable goods, all shades in colored Satens. SPLENDID FLANNELLETTE NIGHT GOWNS 50 cts.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Umbrellas. Nowhere will you get a finer selection of Umbrellas than at the West End Warehouse. We carry a very large range, and as they are all purchased from first hands you can fully rely upon the prices being much lower than elsewhere.

Table with 2 columns: Gloria Umbrellas, with fancy handles, 50, 60, 75, and 85 cents; Gloria Umbrellas, with fancy handles, 90 cents; Gloria Umbrellas, colored knobs and silver handles, \$1.00; Silk Umbrellas, silver tops and band on handles, 1.25; Silk Umbrellas, silver tops and bands, 1.50; Silk Umbrellas, very fancy handles, 1.75; Silk Umbrellas, very fancy handles, 2.00; Silk Umbrellas, handsome handles, 2.20; Silk Umbrellas, choice handles, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.75, 3.90, 4.25.

These are all the best make steel tube Umbrellas, warranted not to fade or rip. Large carriage Umbrellas, with brass knob and ring, from \$1.25. We have some at lower prices than any of the above.

LADIES' GLOVES.

We are by far the largest importers of Gloves in Eastern Nova Scotia, and the values we offer are not surpassed anywhere. Dent's Kid Gloves are always to be relied on. In these we have a full assortment—every pair warranted.

Table with 2 columns: Ladies Kid Gloves in Black and Tan, all sizes for 50 cents; Ladies 4 Button Kid Gloves, colored welt, 60, 75 and 85 cents; Ladies Spring Button, colored points, 80 cents; Ladies Laced Dressed Kid, 90 cents; Fine Spring Button, the best in the market, Adela, \$1.00; Ladies Silk Lined Kid Gloves, all shades, 1.35; We have a splendid assortment of Ladies Silk Gloves, colored points, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 cents; Ladies' Favorite Cycling Gloves, Ventilated Palms, 45 cents; Ladies' Lisle and Silk Taffeta Gloves, 12, 15, 18, 20 cents; We show an excellent Silk Glove, bound in Kid, 65 cents; Always acquire for "Dent's" make, which are by far the best. Warranted.

ART MUSLINS and CRETTONES.

In these goods we have purchased a very large assortment and can show you Fancy Art Muslins for Curtains for 7 cents a yard. Beautiful Crettones in fancy patterns for 10c, 12c, 13c, 15c. A strong Canvas cloth for curtains 12 cents. Colored Cheese Cloth for decorating purposes 5 cents a yard.

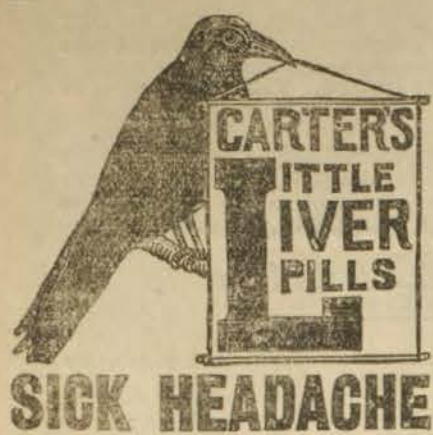
LADIES' HYGEIAN KNITTED UNDERVESTS for Summer.

In these goods we have a very large assortment, made of the best material and guaranteed to wear well. We have a large range at 5 cents each, also at 7 cts. Our ten and twelve cent ones are very nice, and our fifteen cent ones as good as formerly for 25 cents. We have them in white, ecru and cream in both long and short sleeves, all prices. A nicer assortment was never shown.

CUR BOOT and SHOE STOCK

is now complete in all lines, and we are showing special values in Ladies' Fine Laced and Buttoned Boots, also in Oxford Shoes. See our Ladies Fine Kid Button Boot, fair stitched sole, patent tip, at \$1.00. Other lines in Dongola Button and Lace at \$1.25, 1.40 and 1.65. Ladies fine Dongola Button and Laced Boots, "our leader," at \$1.50. Ladies Fine Oxford Shoes at 75, 85, 95c, 1.20, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40 and 1.50.

McCURDY & CO.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
 Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
 Substitution
 the fraud of the day.
 See you get Carter's,
 Ask for Carter's,
 Insist and demand
 Carter's Little Liver Pills
QUEEN HOTEL,
 ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., installed, and is now thoroughly equipped for the satisfactory accommodation of both transient and permanent guests at reasonable rates.
GOOD DINING-ROOM, FIRST-CLASS CUISINE, LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS.
 Restaurant in Conjunction.
 Good stabling on the premises.
JAMES BROADFOOT, Prop.
 Antigonish, June 8, '98.

James Dunphy,
 DEALER IN
HOT AIR AND HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, FURNACES, STOVES and TINS, WARE, KITCHEN HARDWARE, IRON SINKS, LEAD and IRON PIPE and FITTINGS.

A Fine Line of
STREAMERS, MILK BUCKETS, STRAINERS, STRAINER PAILS, ETC.,
 At the Lowest Prices
 Estimates for Plumbing and Heating furnished Promptly on application.
 Call and inspect Stock.
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

T. V. SEARS,
 DEALER IN
Groceries, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Canned Goods, Pipes, Cigars and Tobaccos.

All goods guaranteed fresh. Prices lower than any others.
Mayflower Blend Tea a Specialty.
 I want 1,000 calf skins and will pay the highest prices, cash or trade. Also highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter, &c.

T. V. SEARS.
FARM FOR SALE

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I, E. Harrington, certify that I suffered with Rheumatism in both shoulders the greater part of last summer. In the autumn Mr. J. H. Barnstead induced me to try **EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL.** Two applications of which completely cured me.
 My wife had for twelve years been afflicted with a gathering in the neck, which used sometimes to swell up as large as a hen's egg and become very painful whenever she took cold. We consulted three or four doctors, who said an operation would be necessary. We thought we would first try **EGYPTIAN OIL,** and are thankful to say that since using it the lump and pain have entirely disappeared. That was three months ago, and we consider that she is cured and recommend Egyptian Oil to all similarly afflicted.
E. HARRINGTON,
 Halifax, N. S., March 25th, '98
 Sold by all Dealers.

Italy and the Church.

ROME, June 4.
 It is Plutarch who tells that Agis II., King of Sparta, being asked what was chiefly learned at Sparta, replied: "To know how to govern and to be governed." It is a long cry from Sparta to Rome, the "intangible capital" of Italy, and it may be on that account that the art of governing has not yet been acquired here. The ancient Romans knew it, and the Popes, the successors of the Emperors in this imperial city, were thoroughly acquainted with it. The northern invader from Piedmont, who has set himself up in the dwelling of it, and day by day his ignorance of this most difficult of arts is made more and more evident.

The Italian Parliament and legislature of this country are modelled on that of England. It is to England the Italian statesman looks for the rules of procedure and the order that regulates the conduct of business. English opinion, as expressed in its leading organs, has more or less encouraged Italy in her reckless and headlong career. Now, however, when the government of Di Rudini shows a tendency to enter upon a course of religious persecution, it is not likely that it will hold back even though English opinion condemn such persecution. *The Times* has pointed out that, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, perhaps the member of the Italian Cabinet most respected abroad, who is mildly conservative, holds, "as all the prominent members of his party hold, that the existing situation in Italy calls for remedial measures of a political and economic order and not for a violent campaign against the Vatican."

In the meantime the chief activity of the Italian Government is displayed in its suppression of Catholic lay associations. It has even threatened the *Circolo di San Pietro* of Rome. The *London Daily Telegraph* notes that the just re-constituted Di Rudini Cabinet has resolved to suppress all the existing Catholic clubs and associations in Rome, including the *Circolo di San Pietro*, "favorably known throughout Italy as the most high-toned and intensely respectable institution of its class in Christendom." One may appreciate its grand character and dignity when an enemy describes it in such glowing terms. "In taking this injudicious step," continues *The Daily Telegraph*, the Italian Government not only discloses its utter weakness," but incurs also the "angry reprobation of the most homogeneous and solidly organized political party in the kingdom." And the excessive folly of the proceeding is also shown up as being "at once inexpedient, illogical and eminently calculated to give offence to great numbers of perfectly well-conducted persons, belonging to the better classes of Italian society, who have hitherto been counted among the most loyal subjects of the Crown." All the consequences of such foolish policy are pointed out in no uncertain terms, for "the proposed suppression of Catholic clubs in the Eternal City can but enhance the irritation to which intolerable taxation has already given rise among the Italian mercantile and working classes, and strike a dangerous blow at the tottering popularity of the House of Savoy."

The rats desert the sinking ship; and the "tottering popularity of the House of Savoy" must be very evident indeed, when, even outside of Italy, and by its former friends and supporters its perishing condition is acknowledged. Unheeding the dangers pending, the Government goes on its way. The *Lega Lombarda* announces that by the decision of the ministry the work of Catholic Congresses, with all the diocesan and parochial committees dependent upon it, will be dissolved; and, in practice, this work of dissolution has begun all along the line, which saves the enumeration of special suppressions that would be long to relate. The advice given to the man going to the fair: "Wherever you see a head hit it," seems to have been that given by the Government to its agents: "Wherever you find a Catholic association, dissolve it!" Nor is it in Lombardy alone that this story has to be told. Similar accounts come from almost every part of Italy. Then, too, the circular sent by the Premier Di Rudini to the Prefects throughout the country unmistakably expresses the mind of the Government. In his blind hatred of Catholics, whom he characterizes as criminals for the propaganda they are making to coquer the public powers, "limited at present to the commune, the province and charitable institutions," the noble Premier forgets that the Catholics are in the same way that his own followers do, or as the radicals and socialists and other societies do. It is all very well for the few monarchists in office to denounce all who differ from their peculiar policy as unpatriotic; it is frequently a sign of wisdom and of higher patriotism to go against the prevailing popular cry. Freedom of thought cannot be put down in Italy or elsewhere, though freedom of expression be denied or punished. The evils of the present situation in

Italy, and the more dire evils that appear to be within measurable distance, are brought home to every one who is not mentally blinded by the fumes of so-called patriotism which yells and shouts denunciations against those who see danger approaching or prevailing in their midst. Even the *New York Herald* (Paris edition) relates the folly of Italian home policy as described by a distinguished Italian politician, who has been living abroad, and who therefore seems "to see the situation of Italy in a more sympathetic form. The main lines of its unfortunate internal policy stand out with desolating relief, while over the future loom the black clouds of destruction and dissolution." The Roman question, according to this politician, is at the bottom of all Italy's actual difficulties. "At the present moment a harmonious arrangement between the government and the Vatican is a matter of life or death for the nation." This I have been saying in these columns for years; now the bitter truth is brought home to the obstinate minds of Italian politicians, and forced from their unwilling lips; and again, after repeated and most ingenious efforts: "The Papacy cannot be crushed," says the politician. "All the anti-Catholic persecution of the last twenty years has been useless. The strength of the Papacy and of the Catholic party has been steadily increasing. It has never been more powerful than at present. I consider the Vatican as the real arbiter of the situation. Either we Italians must come to terms with it, even at great sacrifice to our pride, or our nation is predestined to our ruin in the near future to some terrible cataclysm, of which the recent riots have been the symptomatic prelude." Then again he asks, speaking of the attack made by the Italian statesmen on the religious element in the Vatican: had Italians listened to the Vatican's just claims on all matters merely religious, and encouraged a more religious education in our schools, would we have had to face with bayonets the godless generations of young women and boys who have headed all the Italian street riots?

It is not alone a decree of a Prime Minister, however well administered, that can crush the outcome of the Catholic revival in Italy. Catholics have been the objects of special restrictive laws before; they are accustomed to them; they fulfil their duty blamelessly, and pay no heed to unjust enactments, holding that at whatever sacrifice of interest as well as feeling, justice must be upheld. As the *Osservatore Romano* has it in a recent article, the Catholics are now in the period of action, "which is majestically unrolling itself today from one end of the peninsula to the other." Such a strong ideal, based upon faith and justice, cannot be overthrown or made to waver by any such action as the Prime Minister has adopted, nor intimidated by the cry of anti-patriotism raised against Catholics because they will not kiss the ground before the feet of the triumphant force.

Strange to say the Province of Venice, where no rising or riots have taken place, is conspicuously clerical. One of the prefects in this district where Socialism also prevails, advised the ministry that it was neither opportune nor useful to dissolve the Catholic parochial committees, he considering that all the danger came from the Socialists. He was informed that he should regulate his work according to local conditions. He did nothing to the Catholics, but he let loose instead against the Socialists and Republicans. The Government approved his work. His fate, as a prefect, is sealed, and he will go. — P. L. Connellan, in *The Pilot*.

Good Books for Public Libraries.

- A large proportion of the books of our public libraries are a direct attacks on Catholicism and its doctrines. The books of a contrary nature are hardly to be found there at all, and won't be till Catholics ask for them persistently enough or donate them. Here is a list of books that ought to be in every public library:
 The Catholic Truth Society's Historical Volumes.
 Allies, Formation of Christendom.
 Alnatt, Which is the True Church.
 " The Church and the Sects.
 Alzog, History of the Church.
 Bayma, Discussion with an Infidel.
 Breen, Anglican Orders.
 Bridgett, Ritual of the New Testament.
 " Blunders and Forgeries.
 Catholic Dictionary.
 Cobbet, History of the Reformation.
 Desmond, Mooted Questions of History.
 De Vere, Religious Problems of the 19th Century.
 Duffy, Young Ireland.
 " Life of Thomas Davis.
 Faber, Creator and Creature, All for Jesus.
 " Life and Letters.
 Feval, The Jesuits.
 Fouard, The Christ; St. Peter; St. Paul.
 Gasquet, Henry VIII.
 P. Meiner, Modern Scientific Views.
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 Oliphant, Memoirs of Montalembert.
 Parsons, Studies on History.
 " Lies and Errors of History.
 O'Meara, Life of Ozanam.
 " Queen by Right Divine.
 Pastor, Lives of the Popes.
 Ryder, Catholic Controversy.
 Some Popular Fallacies Examined.
 Spalding, History of the Reformation.
 " Miscellanea.
 " Essays and Reviews.
 Stephenson, Truth about Wycliff.
 Thein, Christian Anthaopology.
 Vaughan, Science and Religion.
 Wiseman, Doctrines of the Catholic Church.
 Wiseman, Essays.
 Young, Catholic and Protestant Countries.
 Zahm, Bible, Science and Faith.
 The Novels and Stories of M. F. Egan.
 Fr. Finn and Christian Reid.
 But the best Collection of books would be a full set of the *Dublin Review* from the beginning.
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On Religious Persecution.

The title, "Romanism and the Republic," we are informed, is borrowed from M. Bouland. As this gentleman has since returned to the Catholic Church, the title is under obligations to Mr. Lansing for having adopted it. It would otherwise look a little forlorn in the world. He has made very effective use of it. It expresses, not only for him, but almost all his American associates, exactly the ground which they profess to occupy. Here and there, it is true, some one makes no concealment, but openly declares that he wishes to see Roman Catholicism forbidden and suppressed as a religion. This position, however, is taken by few. It would shock both the age and the nation too much. The end may be laudable, these worthy people reflect, but it must be veiled behind a patriotic display of the American flag. Accordingly they almost all declare that they have no quarrel, at least no public quarrel, with Catholicism as a religion, but only as a menace to civil order. Mr. Lansing, in particular, who in this as in everything else is a typical representative of the confederacy, ostentatiously and vehemently and repeatedly proclaims that with Roman Catholicism as a religion he has no controversy whatever. He is assailing it, he declares, only as a civil danger. How far he makes good his profession, we shall see? This is his profession, however, and that of this whole numerous body of men. Whether the women would subscribe to it unanimously, I do not know, as the zeal of the gentle sex is more easily inflamed than restrained. It was a woman, and a very amiable one, that set up the Spanish Inquisition, and if we ever have its Protestant counterpart established among us for roasting the Papists, its most execrable judges and familiars will easily be supplied out of the same sex.

Taking the men, however, this, for the most part, is their platform. Like Hood's maid-servant and her Catholic admirer, they declare: "My objections to you is strictly irreligious," as to which, indeed, I am very much disposed to agree with them. Only here is the question. If it is lawful to persecute a religion on account of its asserted civil dangerousness, why do they make such an outcry against the anti-heretical legislation of the Middle Ages? It requires no contortions of argument and distortions of fact to make out that most of the medieval heresies were civilly dangerous. The Albigenses, as it is futile to deny, and as such high authorities as Paul Sabatier and Bishop Creighton affirm, undermined the whole foundation of Christian, indeed of general human society. They denied that the world has been created by the good God; they taught their disciples to abhor all the relations of life, from marriage to government; they did not suffer their clergy to have anything to do with society, and barely tolerated this in their laity; to those that were tempted to live like other men they commended suicide as an eminent Christian virtue. Most other medieval sects, on the contrary, taught that a justified man can not sin, and that the unrestrained indulgence of all his appetites in no way affects his acceptance with God. Even the Waldenses, as we learn from their distinguished historian, Doctor Emil Cumba, only gradually worked themselves clear of the Albigensian contagion, and even then, as is shown by the Baptist scholar, Doctor Newman, they continued to entertain very elastic opinions as to the liberty of divorce.

Now whatever may be charged upon Roman Catholicism, it is essentially combined with Christian society and civil order. If then it deserves to be legislated against only because it proposes to substitute one form of Christian order for another (which it can only do by converting us), how can Mr. Lansing and his confederates complain of the medieval Catholics for taking vigorous measures against sects whose prevalence would have petrified society into insane austerity, or dissolved it into universal licentiousness? It was not the priesthood, but the priesthood and laity in common, that passed the enactments against heresy. The great emperor Frederick Barbarossa wared relentlessly against the Pope, yet he concurred with the Pope in warring relentlessly against the Cathari. His famous grandson, Frederick II., a man of absolutely secular temper, and commonly (though I think unjustly) reputed an unbeliever, went hand in hand with his stern enemy, Gregory IX., in guarding European order by inexorable legislation against subterranean forces which menaced a universal explosion. Indeed, Llorente makes the Emperor to have anticipated the Pope, though Bishop Hefele shows that this is a chronological mistake. To contend, therefore, for disabling legislation or proscriptive policy against modern Catholicism and yet to bewail and condemn legislation which alone has left us a Christendom to contend in, is indeed eminently worthy of malignant zealotry, but in no way worthy of people who claim to be in the possession of their right rea-

They will tell us, however, that all the repressive legislation which they propose is a mere nothing compared with the cruelties of the Middle Ages. True. And it is equally true that all the repressive legislation which Protestants that are not quite out of their heads imagine as likely to result from a recovery of Catholic ascendancy in any country is a mere nothing compared with the severities of the Middle Ages. The mildness of modern penal procedure as compared with the harshness of medieval, is not a specific peculiarity or result of Protestantism, or of Catholicism. It does not mark doctrinal revolution, but ethical advance. The two jarring divisions of Western Christendom, religiously, have been profoundly at variance, but the ethical difference, though by no means trifling, has been essentially less. Advance on this line, in the mitigation of harshness especially, has been easily communicated from any one European country to another, whether religiously united or not. That death with torture is henceforth inadmissible is marked by Isaac Taylor as one of the nine ethical discoveries of modern Christendom. It is neither included nor excluded in the Canons of Trent, or the Augsburg Confession, or the Thirty-nine Articles, or the Westminster Confession. It has not been a dogmatical, but a civil discovery, not first made by theologians, but rather by jurists.

So, also, with the convictions that judicial torture to extort evidence is essentially absurd, and therefore wicked. It seems passing strange that it took the wisest and best men so many ages to learn this, but such is the fact. By a happy instinct of English jurisprudence, torture was disused in England from about 1620, but even there, by no theory of its wrongfulness. Death under revolting cruelties was a part of English law down almost to 1820. It was only the slow ripening of the juridical sense that established the theory rejecting torture in trials as if by a sudden illumination, I believe somewhere about 1750. Torture had not been inflicted in the name of Catholicism, but as a usual judicial process, nor was it discontinued in the name of Protestantism. The conviction, once established, spread, with an enlightening flash, all over the continent, and was accepted by all the courts, from the Baltic to Gibraltar. According to Llorente, the Spanish Inquisition accepted the new position as promptly as any other tribunal. Writing about 1800, the former secretary and bitter enemy of the Holy Office remarked that for a long time back (about half a century) the Inquisition had not used torture in its trials. The very memory of it had died out among the Spaniards, as DeMaistre found to his surprise in 1803. The notion that Catholic orthodoxy required the torture of a suspected offender who would not confess, or the burning alive of one convicted, found no lodgment in any Spanish or Italian head. Even as early as 1481, those eminent Spaniards who opposed altogether the punishment of heresy with death, remained in perfectly good standing in the Church. And when, in 1538, the Emperor Charles V. exempted the many millions of American Indians altogether from the jurisdiction of the Inquisition, this brought him into no trouble with the religious authorities.

It is true, the Popes, for several generations, until fairly wearied out by the slow persistency of the Spanish tribunal, kept up incessant volleys of complaints against the harshness of its methods. Yet even then, as the great Protestant encyclopaedia of Herzog-Plitt remarks, its administration was less severe than that of most civil courts of the continent. Catholic and Protestant alike. The opposite impression resulted mainly from the sombre solemnities of the autos-da-fe, with their hundreds of penitents, often without a single capital infliction. Moreover, as Llorente testifies, its procedure grew rapidly milder (doubtless with an occasional relapse into rigor) from the time of Torquemada till its last seventy-five years of existence, during which, as he shows, it had given up torture entirely, and the infliction of capital punishment almost entirely. Its most deleterious effects in Spain seem to have been far less the results of cruelty than of its suspicious watchfulness, diffusing timorousness and mutual mistrust throughout cultivated society, and at last inducing intellectual stagnation. The Spaniards, somehow, seem to have had an impression that they were better Catholics than the Pope, and orthodoxy that is so straight as to lean backward seems to be but another name for heterodoxy. Spain, in this respect, appears to have been a good deal like Scotland. Had Scotland remained independent, the Presbyterian General Assembly might have been a good deal such an incubus on her as the Holy Office was on the Peninsula. United with Episcopalian England, it took a far happier turn. Had Spain been for a few generations under the more genial influence of an immediate control by the Holy See it might have been a good deal to her religious advantage. However, according to Blanco White—who is one of Mr. Lansing's great

authorities—the Spanish Jesuits were a happy counterpoise to the Inquisition, a very beneficent influence for Spain, intellectually, morally and spiritually. Somehow or other Mr. Lansing has forgotten to mention this testimony of White, which is adduced by Canon Mozley. Perhaps he would say, with Froude: "I had no use for it."

However, farther on we shall have ample opportunity to consider some of Llorente's astonishing transformations of facts, in very superfluous disparagement of the Inquisition, and then some of Mr. Lansing's astounding transformations of Llorente.

The common trick of contrasting the mildness of church trials in the nineteenth century, in all Christian countries alike, with the harshness of all sorts of trials in the Middle Ages, as if the former were the fruit of some Protestant doctrine, working mysteriously even where Protestantism is rejected, and the latter the fruit of some doctrine of Catholicism, as if Catholicism created the barbarians whom it slowly civilized, is one of the most widely prevailing and injurious artifices of religious controversy. Are we no true Protestants because we no longer burn Unitarians and Baptists, as Cranmer did, and no longer applaud assassination, as Beza and Knox and Melancthon did, and no longer preach mocking sermons to a man writhing in the flames, as Hugh Latimer did, and no longer burn decrepit old women in tar-barrels, as Scottish Presbyterians did down to 1715? Our disuse of these things shows us to be the better Protestants, and the Catholic disuse of similar things show them to be the better Catholics. Few men did so much to shatter the witchcraft delusion and its cruelties as the Jesuit Frederick Spee. What belongs to the Catholic faith Catholics believe and practise now as ever with equal fervor, but on the whole with more enlightenment. What appertains to the harshness of harsh ages, they, no less than we, have left behind, as it becomes the Christian generations, retaining the faith of their forefathers, ever to surpass them in spirituality of methods. Such an immutability as precludes the Church from a continually nearer approach to the temper of Christ is, I will venture to say, an immutability which she would reject with horror. A perpetual advance in the assimilation of the faith, involving of necessity a continually more searching application of the faith to every department of the individual and general life, is something which the Vatican Fathers enjoin on the faithful to strive after more and more.—Charles C. Starbuck, in Sacred Heart Review.

Public Library Aids to Religious Knowledge.

A representative of *The Sacred Heart Review* has been examining the public libraries and their catalogues in Boston and other places in Massachusetts, and as instances of the aid they furnish towards giving readers the Catholic view of important religious subjects he gives the names of the authors whose works treated thereof are all that the catalogue offers under the several headings. Thus under the heading of "Christ": Hy. Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks, James Freeman Clarke, J. W. Chadwick, M. A. Dodge, F. W. Farrar, Cunningham Geikie, I. Hughes, C. H. Ingraham; Joseph Parker Benan, E. H. Sears, J. R. Sealey, H. B. Stowe, Thomas A. Kempis, J. P. Thompson, and H. Ware. On the "Pope," the "Papacy," the "Roman Catholic Church," the catalogue has "The Great Red Dragon," Nevins' "Thoughts on Popery," Dollinger's "Fables Respecting the Popes," Villetain's "Life of Gregory VII.," Gladstone's "Vaticanism," and the only work on the Catholic side, Manning's rather ineffectual "Vatican Decrees." Other aids to correct religious knowledge, found, or anyhow housed and handled at public expense were such gems as these, "The Pope of Rome a drama,"

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by Boucaualt, "The Mystery of Iniquity Unveiled," "Thrilling and Instructive Developments: an Experience of 15 years as Roman Catholic Clergyman and Priest," by M. B. Czechowski, "Auricular Confession and Popish Nunneries," W. Hogan, and Edith O'Gorman's book on Convents. What is to be done in such a state of things. First to stop producing and buying the useless stuff of our American pub-

lishing houses. Second, to select the books setting forth the Catholic side—they are nearly all published in England—ask for them at the libraries till they are got and put at the public service. REV. MARTIN MAHONEY.

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Between D. GRANT KIRK, Plaintiff; AND HUGH McDONALD, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

Tuesday, the 5th Day of July, A.D. 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the above-named defendant at the time of the registration of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of us, to or against all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being at South Side Antigonish Harbor, in said County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards the north-west by the waters of Antigonish Harbor; towards the north-east by lands of Donald McDonald; towards the south-east by lands of Peter Landry; and towards the south-west by lands of John McDonald and lands of Frank DeYoung (Cyprus), containing 30 acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances. The same having been levied upon under a writ of execution issued on a judgment herein, duly recorded for upwards of one year. Terms: Twenty per cent. deposit at sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Plaintiff's Solicitor on Execution.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., May 31st, A. D. 1898.

FEED! FEED!

NOW IN STOCK: :

- 5 Tons No. 1 Chop
5 Tons Middlings,
3 Tons Bran,
200 Bushels
Choice White Oats.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of Main St., Antigonish.

HERMANVILLE, YORKSHIRE and DUROC JERSEY RED PIGS.

Pure bred or grades. World renowned hogs for lean bacon and hams. Write for particulars and prices.

HERMANVILLE FARM, P. O. on the farm. P. E. Island. Can ship from Souris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Summer Goods—McCurly & Co.
 Ginger Ale, etc.—T. J. Bonner.
 Sash and Door Factory—John McDonald.
 Organ for Sale—A. T. McDonald.
 Soda Fountain, etc.—Mrs. McNeil.
 Farm for Sale—Mrs. Velade.
 Picnic at Maryvale.
 Picnic at Port Hood.
 House To Let—John McDonald.
 Sheriff's Sale—D. D. Chisholm.
 Wool Wanted—McCurly & Co.

Local Items.

My potatoes are going fast, but I still have a nice lot left. T. J. Bonner.—adv.
 Just received another large lot of the famous tea, Saxon blend. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

ANY ONE having occasion for the services of Dr. Townsend, V. S., New Glasgow, will please leave their orders with Mr. F. H. Randall, Antigonish.—adv.

GOOD LAMBS will be received by me every Monday, and the highest cash price therefor will be paid. My rakes, mowers, etc., advertisement will appear next week. F. R. Trotter.—adv.

THE DOMINION EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION will hold its meeting in Halifax this year from the 2nd to the 5th of August. The Superintendent of Education notifies teachers and others concerned that those who attend the meeting will, by order of the Council, be allowed an extra week upon appending to their semi-annual returns in February next a certificate of attendance.

THE Anglican congregation of St. Paul's, in this town, are about to erect a new church on the site of the old building on Church Street, which has been sold to Mr. R. D. Kirk and is now being removed by him. Messrs. McDonald and Gillis, contractors, of the town, have the contract for the new building, which will be somewhat larger than the old. It is understood that the material of the latter will be used by Mr. Kirk in the erection of a house near the East End.

CASKET AGENTS.—H. D. Barry, of Glassburn, Ant. Co., theological student, is visiting Boston and vicinity during the vacation, and will in the meantime act as agent for THE CASKET. Dan. McPherson of Sydney Mines, and A. W. Miller, of Margaree Forks, two of this year's graduates at St. F. X. College, will also represent THE CASKET, the former in the County of Cape Breton, the latter in the districts of Inverness County. Our friends in these parts will kindly favor us by paying their subscriptions to these young men, who will give receipts for amounts entrusted to them.

BELL BLESSED.—The new bell of St. Thomas's Church, Salmon River, was blessed on Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. McDonald officiating. Despite the unpromising state of the weather in the morning, the church was full. Several teams drove out from Guysboro, a distance of fifteen miles. Immediately after the ceremony of blessing the bell, which began about 10 a. m., High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Doyle, of Lochaber. Rev. Dr. McDonald preached the sermon. The music was furnished in excellent style by the choir of St. Ann's Church, Guysboro. At the close of the service, Father Tompkins, the well-beloved pastor, took up a collection, which, though not announced until the moment when it was taken up, will help materially to defray the cost of the new bell.

AN ANTI-GONISH MAN DIES ON HIS WAY TO KLONDIKE.—Sad indeed was the message that was conveyed to Mr. Hugh McGillivray, of South River, on the 18th inst., announcing the death of his brother Angus, which sorrowful event occurred on the 26th of May last at Lake Linderman on one of the Klondike trails, after an illness of ten days. A little over a year ago, the deceased, accompanied by his brother Angus H., left his home at Fraser's Mills, for Juneau, Alaska, where another brother was employed for several years. In January last he proceeded to Dyea, and on being joined by his brothers in the spring all three started for the Klondike. The deceased was a young man of exemplary character, sober, industrious, and charitable. The news of his death was received with deep sorrow by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The sympathy of the community goes out to his brothers and sister in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest in peace!—Com.

WEDDING BELLS.—Brook Village was the scene of a joyous event on Tuesday of this week, when Hugh McMaster and Mary Maggie Meagher, two of its most popular young persons, were joined in wedlock, Fr. McDonald officiating. After nuptial Mass the newly-wedded couple drove to the residence of the bridegroom where a sumptuous dinner was served. After entertaining their guests the happy couple left the same evening for the Sydneys on a wedding tour followed by the good wishes of a host of friends.—Com.

Another of those pleasing events occurred at St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrews, on Thursday 23rd inst., when Mr. Lauchlin McEachern and Miss Florence McGillivray, both of St. Andrews, were united in wedlock by Rev. Fr. Fraser, P. P. Miss Maggie McDonnell was

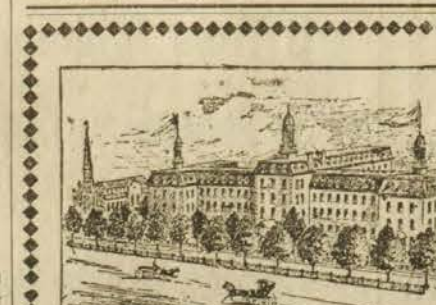
bridesmaid, and Lauchlin McMillan attended the groom. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to their residence, where a large number of invited guests had assembled to offer their congratulations, and to participate in the festivities common on such occasions. After a most enjoyable evening was spent, the guests took their departure, wishing Mr. and Mrs. McEachern a long and happy life.—Com.

AT SYDNEY.—As announced in THE CASKET two weeks ago, the Rev. Angus R. McDonald, who had charge of the parish of Sydney during Father Quinan's absence, has been appointed parish priest of Georgeville, in this County. While at Sydney—his first charge since his ordination, which took place only last Christmas—Father McDonald conducted the affairs of that populous urban parish with a zeal and prudence that won for him the respect and affection of those under his care; and these feelings were given warm expression a few evenings ago in a very neat and appropriate address which was presented to him by a committee on behalf of the congregation, accompanied by a generous gift. The address complimented the Rev. Father highly upon the very satisfactory manner in which he, inexperienced in the world as he was, had filled the place of their wise, prudent and venerable pastor, and assured him that he bore with him to his new sphere of labour the respect and love of both pastor and flock without a single exception. Father McDonald, in a few well-chosen words, replied, expressing his warm thanks for the encouraging address, the generous gift, and the un-failing kindness which he had experienced throughout from the pastor and people of Sydney, and assuring his hearers that his first spiritual charge would ever have a warm place in his heart.

NORTH SYDNEY.—The deepest regret is felt by all classes and creeds at North Sydney over the fact that the needs of the Diocese have called for the departure of the Rev. Father McIntosh from the parish where he has laboured with such zeal and such marked success for the past twenty years, and where a few days ago he celebrated, amid the rejoicing of his flock, the Silver Jubilee of his priesthood. This regret found expression in a very numerous signed petition from the parishioners praying for his retention, which was presented to his Lordship by a delegation of the leading Catholics of the town on Tuesday of last week. It was accompanied also by a similar petition from Father McIntosh's Protestant fellow-citizens. His Lordship received the delegation most kindly, and explained to those upon it that under the present circumstances of the Diocese Father McIntosh's services were imperatively needed at Descoussé, from which the Rev. L. J. Macpherson's health rendered his removal necessary. Father McIntosh will long hold a warm place in the affections of the people of North Sydney. His twenty years' services in the parish have been fruitful in good for religion. A church which is one of the gems of the Diocese, a well adapted though unostentatious glebe-house, and a flourishing convent school are among the things that the parish owes to his administration. He has established and maintained in a healthy condition the usual religious associations of a well-ordered parish, including a branch of the League of the Cross for the promotion of temperance—a virtue which he has done much to cultivate in North Sydney. While the Cath-

FOR SALE.

To be sold at public auction, at the house of the late Michael McDonald, Merland, the land property of the late Michael McDonald, containing about seventy-five acres. Sale will take place on Tuesday, 12th July, prox., at 10 a. m. Terms: One-third to be paid on day of sale; terms for remainder will be agreed upon on day of sale. The undersigned will hold deed till all the purchase money will be paid.
 MICHAEL LAFFIN, P. P.,
 Tracadie, June 17th, '98. Administrator.



Catholic University of Ottawa,
 CANADA.
 Under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.
 DEGREES IN ARTS, PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY.
 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.
 Complete Commercial Course. Private Rooms for Senior Students.
 Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department.
 Send for Calendar.
 REV. J. M. MCGUCKIN, O. M. I., Rector.

olics of that town lose in him a model pastor, whose departure they cannot but regret, it will be a source of great gratification to them to know that in the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, ex-Rector of the College, they receive one who will be a most worthy successor to him, and who will zealously continue the good work for souls that has been carried on in the parish for the past twenty years.

Acknowledgments.

Rev. D. F. McDonald, Souris, P. E. I.,	\$1.00
Rev. J. Althoff, Victoria, B. C.,	1.00
Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty, St. Andrews, N. B.,	1.00
Rev. D. O'Sullivan, New Ross,	1.00
Very Rev. J. R. Ouellet, Quebec,	1.00
Rev. Wm. Vardilly, Bathurst Village,	1.00
Rev. F. L. Carney, Debec, N. B.,	1.00
Rev. A. E. McDonald, Georgeville,	1.00
Rev. Andrew Sears, Bay of Islands, Nfld.,	1.00
John Condon, Aghadoc,	1.00
Alex. Chisholm, S. S. Harbor,	3.00
John H. McDonald, Ashdale,	2.00
Angus R. Boyd, Morristown,	1.00
John J. Campbell, Red Point,	1.00
R. Gillis, Architect, Sydney,	1.00
W. H. DeKarter, Tracadie,	1.00
Mary Grant, Boston,	1.00
Alex. McPherson, Strathmore,	1.00
Colin McPherson, Kokomo, Col.,	1.00
John McGillivray, Morristown,	1.00
Cornelius Crowley, Street Ridge,	1.00
John DeBasso, Salt Springs,	2.00
Archibald McDonald, McPherson's P. O.,	1.00
D. J. Chisholm, Malignant Cove,	1.00
John A. McLean, Rear Riv Dennis Station,	1.00
Frank Mitchell, North Grant,	1.00
Thomas Gorman, A. Hon.,	1.00
A. J. Chisholm, Port Hastings,	3.30

Our Soda Fountain

has arrived. After annoying delay, for which we are not responsible, it came to us yesterday, too late for us to say much about it to-day, except that we feel sure it will prove satisfactory. We will have it in operation this evening.

To say that our Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc., sell like "hot cakes" is putting it very mild.

MRS. McNEIL,
 Main Street.
 One door East of T. V. Sears' Grocery.

FARM FOR SALE

THE FARM situated at Salt Springs, 2 1/2 miles from Antigonish Town, and known as the Fennell Farm, containing 150 acres of land, a portion of which is well wooded. The premises must be sold within six weeks, and the purchaser will secure a good bargain. Apply on the premises.
 MRS. VELADE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD ESTEY ORGAN of excellent tone and an IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE, good as new.
 For further particulars apply to
 A. T. MACDONALD, Antigonish.
 June 28, '98.

Pic-Nic at Maryvale.

A Grand Pic-Nic in aid of the School Section will be held at Maryvale, on TUESDAY, 5th of JULY, next. Dinner, Tea, Temperate Drinks and all the amusements usually found on such occasions will be provided. Charges moderate.
 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
 Maryvale, June, 28th, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1898, A. No. 403.
 IN THE SUPREME COURT:
 Between
 WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, Plaintiff,
 and
 THOMAS FLINN, Defendant.
 To be Sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on
Tuesday, the 2nd Day of August, A. D. 1898
 at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon,
 pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein the 23rd day of June, instant, unless before the date of sale the amount due to the plaintiff and costs be paid to him or to his solicitor.
 All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above-named defendant at the time of the making of the mortgage, herein foreclosed, and of all persons claiming from, through or under him, of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being at Afton, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows: bounded on the north by lands of Angus McNeil and lands of John McNeil; on the east by lands of Patrick Torrey; on the south by lands of James M. Hall; and on the west by lands of David Gavin, containing 200 acres more or less, and being the lot of land devised to the said Thomas Flinn by Edmund Flinn by his last will and testament, dated September 11th, A. D. 1880, together with the privileges and appurtenances.
 TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of deed.
 DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
 High Sheriff.
 WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
 Plaintiff's Solicitor.
 Dated Sheriff's Office, June 27th, 1898.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE,
 7cts. per pair.
 4 pairs for 25c.

HOT WEATHER ANNOUNCEMENT
 AT The People's Store

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS AND SEPARATE SKIRTS

LADIES' BLOUSES.
 During the hot weather will sell the balance of our stock at specially reduced prices. We have them all prices from 25c up to \$2.25.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
 Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 45c, 60c, 80c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00

MEN'S TOP SHIRTS.
 Men's Flannelette Shirts, 35c
 Men's Flannelette Shirts, 50c
 Men's Oxford Shirts, 35c, 50c, 75c
 Men's laundried shirts, detachable collars, 70c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.25

LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
 Ladies' Vests, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c
 Ladies' Vests, 15c, 20c, 25c, up
 Children's Vests from 5c up.

MEN'S SWEATERS.
 Men's White Cotton Sweaters, 35c
 Men's Colored Sweaters, 35c
 Men's all wool Sweaters, 50c
 Boy's White Cotton Sweaters, 35c
 Boy's Colored Sweaters, 35c
 Boys' all wool Sweaters, 75c

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.
 Ladies' Night Dresses, 50c, 60c, 75c
 Ladies' Night Dresses, 90c, \$1.10, up to 2 25
 Ladies' White Skirts, 60c, 75c, 90c
 Ladies' White Skirts, 1.00, 1.25, 1.75
 Ladies' Corset Covers, 15c up to 90c
 A full line of Misses' and Children's whitewear, all sizes.

MEN'S GOLF HOSE, 50c, 60c

SUMMER CORSETS, 50c, 60c, 75c.
 Latest Styles in Ladies' Collars and Ties.

All our Fancy Dress Muslins reduced during this special sale.
 Men's and Boys' Straw Hats in great variety.

The above are only a few of the many lines we are offering during this hot weather sale. If you are open to buy for cash, you will find us at least 15 to 20 per cent. lower than other stores. We pay the highest price for all kinds of country produce.

McDonald & McGillivray.

Custom Tailoring.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF
ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS,
 BLACK, NAVY BLUE and FANCY WORSTEDS, SERGES, etc., etc.,
 is now complete, and we would solicit your orders for clothing : : : : :
FIT and WORK GUARANTEED. PRICES LOW and WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

THOMAS SOMERS.

: : HEADQUARTERS FOR : :

Carriage Goods.
 JUST ARRIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
 Carriage Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Spring and Axles, Savern Wheels, Buggy Tops, Seats and Trimmings.

Carriage Gears.
 Leather Dashers, Rails, Whip Sockets, Etc.

Paints, Oils, and Varnishes.
 Rubber Carriage Aprons, Fancy Dusters, Harnesses, Whips, Etc.

Harness Dressing, Soap, and Oils of all Kinds.
 Mail Orders receive Special Attention.

D. G. KIRK, Kirk's Block.