

# THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1899.

NO. 32

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

Subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS. second, TWENTY CENTS. Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion. Changes in Contract advertising must be in on Monday.

Marriage and Death Notices inserted free. Obituary Poetry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

The pandering of British officialdom to American lust for territory, under the transparent guise of humanitarian motives, has caused our United States cousins to love us—almost as dearly as that disinterested devotion deserves. Besides the ardent manifestation of that love furnished by the Alaskan boundary incident, we had another evidence of it in New York a few days ago, when a howling mob burned William Waldrof Astor in effigy for having become a British subject. The millionaire set of New York is not, upon the whole, a class which we should feel proud to annex; but, irrespective of this, we are interested in the evidence of good-feeling afforded by the incident. Hundreds of our people renounce their allegiance every year for that of the United States, and we have never heard as much as a comment upon their action. But it must be admitted that there is this difference in the cases—that those who go out from us become part of a nation which, however grave and glaring its faults, has self-respect enough to keep it from fawning upon any other on earth.

We have no God to serve or fear,  
No hell to shun. —Ingersoll.

What a comfortable doctrine for the swindler, the thief, the adulterer, the murderer,—in short for all who desire to lead a life of villainy! With "no God to serve or fear, no hell to shun," why should they not follow to the fullest extent the promptings of their basest passions? Take away God and His law, and no reason remains for avoiding the most heinous crimes, so long as they can be committed without detection. We remember having once heard a man who boasted of his agnosticism telling stories of the rascality he had seen in Western mining regions, where a poor miner at work upon his claim would be shot by ghosts for the purpose of possessing themselves of his property. He was speaking on this occasion with no reference to his irreligious views, but some one remarked, after hearing his harrowing stories of crime, "And yet you believe there is no hell!" The disciple of Ingersoll was completely taken aback, and was forced to admit that "in some cases it did seem as if there ought to be one."

The redoubtable editor of the *Western Watchman* is allowing unwarranted liberties with his editorial paragraphs. Not long ago we remarked upon the contumacy of the foreman in fixing their relative position in a particular instance. Now, the presiding genius of the counting room has seceded himself in the editorial chair long enough to produce the following, of the authorship of which Father Phelan's dearest foe would readily acquit him:

Our Educational numbers will be out Aug. 17th and 20th. It will be a safe guide to parents wishing to place their children in up-to-date institutions the coming scholastic year. There has been a wonderful progress made in educational methods of late, and most of our Catholic institutions are striving to keep abreast of the times.

Aside from its peculiar elegance, this has the earmarks of the business office in its obvious moral—Take an "ad." in our "educational" numbers and be abreast of the times. It is essentially the plan of the enterprising Ontario publishing house which a few years ago brought out a voluminous collection of biograph-

ical sketches of distinguished Canadians—the touchstone of distinction being the payment of a forty-dollar subscription to the work, which, needless to say, was a great success. The late Mr. Barnum's business theory is still unrefuted.

An esteemed correspondent sets us right upon the point of the religious views of the father of the dead agnostic, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. We print what our correspondent says of the early religious impressions of the future blasphemer, remarking that it is, we believe, the truth, and that we were misled as to the facts by the published sketch of the infidel Colonel which we had reason to believe trustworthy:

The son of a Presbyterian minister, he yet seems to have been from a boy an unbeliever. The God he had been taught to know in childhood was the God of Calvin—a stern, cruel and relentless Deity who foredoomed men to hell for doing what they couldn't help doing and for not doing what they were powerless to do. Against this argument of Calvin's gruesome fancy the whole nature of the wilful and passionate child rose in revolt. He hated the God of Calvin from the first. He knew no other God, sought to know no other, and grew up to manhood with the hatred of God in his heart and blasphemy upon his lips. The infidelity of the day among English-speaking peoples is, beyond doubt, in the main, the logical outgrowth of the reaction and revolt from Calvinism.

On this subject the reader is also referred to the remarks, reprinted elsewhere, of the man who did more than any other in the world to burst the bubble reputation of the bold blasphemer, in the heyday of his popularity—the Rev. Louis A. Lambert, D. D. Doctor Lambert's observations on the character of the man who had such a wholesome fear of him in life are as magnanimous and charitable as they are cogent and true.

The spectacle of the two political parties at Ottawa falling over each other, metaphorically speaking, in their eagerness to uphold the hands of the Imperial Government in its South African policy may be very inspiring from a patriotic point of view, but it suggests a question as to how far that patriotic unanimity is based upon an intelligent understanding of the real merits of the case, and how far, on the other hand, it is a manifestation of that modern cult which might be termed patriolatry, and whose fundamental tenet is: "Our country, right or wrong!" We do not doubt that the Canadian Parliament contains some men who are familiar with the case in controversy between England and the Transvaal; but it would not tax one's credulity to believe that their number could very easily be counted. And some of the arguments employed would point to the inference that that number is even less than one might very reasonably suppose. Great Britain's suzerainty was urged as a justification for her interference in the internal affairs of the South African Republic, while that suzerainty is in point of fact expressly limited to the foreign relations of that State. If the view which certain distinguished gentlemen in the House of Commons at Ottawa appear to entertain were correct, the obvious solution of the difficulty respecting the electoral franchise in the Transvaal would be an Act of the Imperial Parliament to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders.

Not that we have any special sympathy with President Paul Kruger. It would be asking a little more than human nature is capable of, to expect such sympathy of the co-religionists of the Catholics in his country who are the victims of his antiquated bigotry. But there is an adage which prescribes justice to even a worse and wiler potentate than "Oom Paul"; and we have very serious doubts as to whether either the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain or the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes cares a desiccated fig for the rights of the Transvaal Catholics or the civil rights of the Uitlanders, apart from the question of British supremacy in South Africa, which Rhodes and his associates are promoting for their own interests and by methods not always laudable. In any case these resolutions come with questionable grace from a Government and Parliament which

failed to protect the sacred rights of a people much nearer home.

In a recent article in *The Independent* John R. Rogers, Governor of Washington, while maintaining the legality of trusts, and the impossibility, under the Constitution of the United States, of preventing their formation, is very outspoken upon the moral aspect of the question. "The problem presented by the trusts," he remarks, "is not a new one, is only a new phase of a very old one—to wit, God and Mammon; the God-given rights of humanity, against which are pitted, in apparently unequal struggle, the power of money." This struggle he calls "The fight of the Almighty Dollar against Almighty God." And, in the overwhelming majority of cases, that is what the trust is; for it is nearly always a combination for the artificial increase of some one or other of the necessities of life—a plan of robbery not a whit less immoral than the more direct methods of the armed and mounted cavalier who took to the road in the good old days gone by. But is it not worthy of comment to find the antagonism of God and Mammon so plainly recognized in the pages of an "Evangelical" periodical? Time was (and is it yet completely past?) when our Evangelical friends had so little belief in the Divinely-declared impossibility of serving both these masters that they invariably regarded the successful service of the latter as a mark of the special predilection of the Most High—of Him who solemnly declared that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. The argument continually upon their lips was: "Look at our prosperity! look at our national wealth! See what 'an open Bible' has done for us! What more convincing proof could there be that our religion is the true one, and that we enjoy the special favour of Almighty God?"

Here is a picture of the "civilization" which the American troops are introducing into the Philippines. It is drawn by one of themselves—a soldier who is known to the editor of *The Catholic Standard and Times*, of Philadelphia, which vouches for his thorough trustworthiness:

"Women walking along the streets had bad scapulars, rosaries, crucifixes, and so on—which, by the way, are all worn exposed—torn from their necks. Prisoners of war have been shot to save the trouble of bringing them to camp—and this by volunteer soldiers, without authority from any one. The Tennessee regiment had taken over fifty prisoners; when the detachment reached camp the question was asked as to where were the prisoners. 'They're on the road'—in fact, the natives had been used as targets for the amusement of our nineteenth century 'evangelists.' No wonder we see native priests leading men in battle against our men. The churches have been the object of spoliation unheard of. Chasubles, stoles, chalices—everything of value and consecrated articles of all kinds are shown as trophies of victory.

"There is not one particle of exaggeration in these statements. Indeed, the motive of attack on certain places has been to rob the churches and plunder the natives. Our soldiers teach children on the streets unnamable filth and obscenity, and then another will come along and whip the child for its progress in infamy. Young girls have been ruined by the thousand, and to-day 'Marguerites,' God save the world! are seen publicly on the street—something unknown before Dewey accomplished his 'great victory' over a handful of washubs that were in the shed for repairs. Daily occurrences are something appalling."

Bad as this is our contemporary asserts that the same letter tells of outrages more revolting still,—so unspeakable, in fact, that it could not print them. Commenting upon these disclosures *The Sacred Heart Review* remarks:

A nation that allows such abominable crimes as those told above to be done in its name, or which does not bring the perpetrators and permittees of them to condign justice, can not expect to escape punishment itself. And inasmuch as the Administration appears to ignore, if it does not tacitly sanction, these monstrous attacks upon our Catholic colonists, their faith and their Church, it is high time that the twelve millions of Catholics in this country took some steps to bring the Federal authorities to their senses.

Twelve millions of sheep! They bring the Federal authorities to their senses! The thought is enough to make the very types used to convey it to paper laugh with scorn. Why, they are too busy

contemplating their own ineffable perfections as models for the Catholics of all other lands on earth to bother their heads about such trifles as those recounted by the correspondent of the *Standard and Times*. The other day a leading priest in Iowa celebrated his Silver Jubilee, and at the banquet concluding the celebration a Catholic professional man, presumably of some standing in the State, was invited to respond to the toast of "The Catholic Layman." He got upon his feet, and after some preliminary observations entered upon his subject in this wise: "I can candidly say that I speak for the grandest, noblest and most patriotic laymen the Church has ever seen in any age or in any country;" and again and again he eulogized the American people—the people in whose name and by whose authority these things are being done in the Philippines—as "the grandest, noblest and most liberal race upon God's earth today." And a Catholic paper of great pretensions gives up a column and a half of its most prominent space to the unmitigated fustian nonsense of this speaker, which from first to last contains not one single thought worthy of a moment's attention! What is to be expected from a body of Catholics fed on such stuff as this?

Pshaw! the Administration knows perfectly well the character of the twelve million Catholics it has to deal with. It is as much afraid of them as if they were an equal number of the courageous quadrupeds to which we have ventured to compare them. When it sends a commission to the Philippines, to Cuba, to Porto Rico, all Catholic countries, think you that it would condescend to put one of those twelve millions upon any one of those commissions? Not it. On the contrary it makes a point of nominating one or more rabid bigots to each of these commissions, to revile the co-religionists of those meek twelve millions and make scandalous recommendations concerning the best means of dealing with their "superstition." It is not for us to throw stones at our fellow-Catholics of the United States: there is too much glass in our own house for that. We allowed a helpless minority of our faith in one of our own provinces to be trampled upon in their most sacred rights. But then we do not hold ourselves up to the gaze of an admiring (or amused) world as "the grandest, noblest and most patriotic laymen the Church has ever seen in any age or in any country." Oh, if the outrages perpetrated with impunity upon the Catholics of the United States and even of Canada were only attempted upon those of Germany!

### New Publication.

An abridged edition of "A Protestant Converted to Catholicity by her Bible and Prayer book" will be published shortly from THE CASKET office. The author is Mrs. F. M. Pittar. In a preface to this edition Bishop McNeil of St. George's Newfoundland, says:

"Many years ago there appeared in Dublin a little book in which Mrs. Pittar gave an account of her conversion to the Catholic Church. Despite obvious literary defects it has had an enduring influence for good, because it reflects the beauty of a holy life and because the story is in itself very interesting. It tells of one of these movements which the grace of God is ever starting in the direction of the Catholic Church. The Oxford Movement is only one of many. Some are more public and have a wider sweep than others, but the onward flow of life in the Church is always causing currents and eddies round about her. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people who are Catholics to-day in consequence of the events narrated by Mrs. Pittar. In the second edition she was induced to prefix a long introduction giving many details of personal interest. In this abridgment of her book both parts are combined, and the purely controversial parts are nearly all omitted."

The price will be 25 cents per copy.

The stove manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces have, it is reported, decided to advance the price of stoves 5 per cent. in consequence of the advance in the price of iron.

### Catholic Notes.

Twenty-eight Irish girls arrived at New York on the steamer *Tautonic* a week ago yesterday to enter convents in various parts of the United States, most of them in Texas.

The tenth annual meeting of the Central Council of the Dutch Catholic League of the People was recently held at Gonda, Holland, and it was decided thereat to convene a Congress of Catholic Workmen of the kingdom at either Amsterdam or Utrecht next year.

Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has, it is stated, sent a letter to the Pope through the Patriarch of the Copts, announcing his intention of visiting the Holy Father next year. It is hoped that the visit may lead to the reconciliation of the schismatic Christians of Abyssinia to the Holy See.

Preparations are making for the next decennial presentation of the Passion Play at Oberammergau in 1900. A large iron theatre has been constructed, so that the performances will not hereafter take place in the open air. The characters have not yet been assigned, but it is said that Meyer, who has for many times past won praise for his personation of the Saviour, will not likely again attempt the part. His beard is now quite gray, and he has been greatly saddened by the death of his wife, which occurred a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Bessie L. Cooper, widow of a British naval officer who was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a niece, by her mother, of the famous Confederate general, Robert E. Lee, has entered a Carmelite convent in Rome, and her daughter, who is said to be a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, will become a Sister of Charity in London in October next. Mrs. Cooper was the daughter of Judge Collins, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, Md., forty years ago.

The Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, Bishop of Savannah, and a distinguished convert to the Catholic Church, died on the 29th of July. He was a ripe scholar, a gifted writer, and withal a most zealous and indefatigable prelate, who was the means, under God, of bringing many sheep from the outside wilderness into the Fold where he himself had found rest and peace. He was an alumnus of the College of the Propaganda, where he was ordained priest in 1859. He was made Bishop of Wilmington in 1868 and transferred to Savannah in 1886.—*R. I. P.*

Besides the remarkable cures at the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre mentioned in a recent number of THE CASKET, numerous others have taken place at that favoured shrine during the past month. In all, it is stated, eight persons whose maladies had been pronounced incurable by physicians were restored to perfect health. Among these, according to a correspondent of *The True Witness*, of Montreal, were Sister Mary Gertrude, a Sister of Mercy from Harbour Grace, Nfld., who was a chronic invalid from epilepsy and paralysis, and a lady, Mrs. Hartley, of No. 1, Warwick Street, New Bedford, Mass., who suffered from an internal ailment which had baffled the best surgical skill.

It is probably yours, says *The Tablet*, since the Holy See received such astounding and at the same time such gratifying news as that contained in a brief letter from Mgr. Altmayer, O. P., Archbishop of Baghdad, and Delegate-Apostolic of Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and Asia Minor, addressed to Pope Leo XIII. It was as follows: "Holy Father, I am happy to be able to offer your Holiness the first news of an event which will fill you with joy and for which your Holiness will join with us in loudly thanking the Divine goodness. The mission which two sons of St. Dominic from Mossul have been carrying on for the last three months in the midst of the Nestorian population, at the price of great fatigues, has won from heaven the most consoling results, which will soon be made known to your Holiness by authentic documents. Fifty thousand Nestorian Christians have given their adhesion to the Catholic faith into the hands of these gallant missionaries, Fathers Rhotore and de Franco, of the residence of Van; whilst in the region near this city, thirty thousand Gregorian Armenians have, thanks to the missionaries, also embraced Catholicism." Such is this really remarkable event: "and there were added in that day"—not three thousand—but "eighty thousand souls." These conversions are all the more remarkable when we remember how the Nestorians particularly have been vacillating for years between their inclination to Catholicity on the one hand, and on the other the powerful attractions of the Russian Church, the Baptist mission, and the now defunct "Archbishop of Canterbury's mission."

Farm Notes.

One of the Institute speakers told us, says The Northwest Farmer, that while at Emerson they learned that there was a man near there with a clean farm. The delegation visited the farm, went over it carefully, and found that there were no weeds on it. The neighbors call this man a crank. Through years of patient, determined labour he has cleaned his farm and is trying now to keep it clean. But when his neighbors will not keep their farms clean, how is this man to succeed in keeping his land clean, without a great deal of extra labour? This man is getting from seven to ten bushels an acre more than his neighbors, which surely pays him for being a weed crank. We wish there were hundreds of such cranks in Manitoba.

A Michigan farmer gives the following method for killing Canada thistles: About this time of the year, or a little later, when the thistle is in bud and before it is out of blossom, thoroughly apply strong brine to the plants. Make a brine of salt and water as strong as can be made, and in order to be sure add more salt than can be dissolved in the water. I then choose a clear, dry day and after the dew is off the thistles take a pail of the strong brine with a handful or two of salt added, keeping the brine constantly agitated, and with my hand sprinkle the thistles until they are quite wet; look as though there had been quite a shower upon them. If there should be particles of salt adhering to the plants, so much the better. The dryer the day the better, as a rainy day would reduce the strength of the brine and perhaps result in failure. Should there appear a new growth of thistles do not say the treatment is a failure, for the root has eyes from which new thistles grow, and when they come again give a second treatment, and continue as long as new plants make their appearance.

Pay Your Debts.

The Postmaster of this city has publicly notified all employes under him that they must pay their debts; and that a failure to do so will constitute, during his administration, good cause for removal. The chief of police has done the same thing. The chief of the fire department has issued a similar notification. Policemen, firemen and letter-carriers will henceforward pay as they go; or they will go without pay from the people's purse. A butcher holding membership in one of our Protestant churches this week, in a public meeting of the congregation, surrendered his membership because one of the pillars owed him a bill of \$94 and refused to pay it. This brings before the public mind a subject that calls for quick and radical treatment. We have a small army of policemen drawing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year from the city treasury, the sole purpose of its creation and maintenance being the supposed necessity of protecting the public from thieves. Now there are a thousand dollars stolen by dishonest honest people in this city for every one stolen by a professional thief. The unpaid debts incurred in this city during the past twelve months would run this city government and leave a good balance for the support of our charities. It is simply appalling. There is not a merchant in this city who has not been robbed; and so systematic is this thievery that all business men now make a calculation for bad bills and charge their good customers to make up the deficiency. This thieving is done by the wealthier classes of our people more than by the poorer classes. One reason is they get more credit, and another is, they are more inclined to live beyond their means. The retail trade of this city dreads the West End. These people drive up in carriages and order their purchases delivered with the assurance of a Gould or a Rothschild, and, after they have run up a bill of several hundreds of dollars, silently steal away to other parts, leaving behind them mortgaged furniture and mortgaged horses and carriages. Poor tradespeople are taken in. They fear to refuse credit in the beginning and fear to make the loss doubly sure by cutting it off in the end.

It would be a splendid thing for our churches to follow the example of those lay administrators of our large civic interests, such as the police force, the fire department and the post office. No man should be allowed to disgrace a church by the thievery of fraudulent credit. We are sorry to say that while clearly excelling in most branches of morality, our Catholics do not shine forth as models of honesty. We have often heard it said that Catholics are more dishonest than other people. The reason for this false conclusion is, the vast majority of Catholics are poor and belong to the debtor class; and the Catholic poor make very public demonstration of their Catholicity. In a city of 100,000 inhabitants, 500 might be convicted of theft who profess no religion; and because 20 Catholics have gone to jail people will wonder why it is that Catholics are so dishonest. But it is a shame that there should be any Catholics who are dishonest. They go on confession and never make their debts a

matter of self-accusation. Many ignorant Catholics think they are entitled to all the credit they can get. Going into debt is just as honest as paying as you go. As long as you do not get the goods upon false pretenses, you are entitled to them, and if you cannot pay for them that constitutes the sellers' risk. Now, every instructed Catholic knows that to ask for credit when you have not a reasonable ground for believing that you can pay, is theft; nothing more and nothing less. Instructed Catholics sometimes make their debt a matter of confession, but after ten or more acknowledgments of the delinquency they banish the subject from their minds and it is good-by creditor forever. They should know that to keep what belongs to another without his permission is the very essence of theft. To steal \$10 is a mortal sin. To keep \$10 that belongs to another for a notable time without his permission and presumably against his wish, is also a mortal sin. Those men who secure money which they can pay and which they neglect to pay are guilty of sin in withholding payment, and guilty of still greater sin in frequenting the sacraments. Priests know very well what keeps people away from the sacraments. In youth it is lust; in mature years it is dishonesty. The Church is no refuge for thieves. The first terrible chastisement inflicted by the Church was for the crime of dishonesty. For their dishonesty Annas and Saphira fell dead at the feet of St. Peter. Dishonest people cannot enter heaven; they should have no place in the Church.—Western Watchman.

The Sale of the Lakes of Killarney.

A recent cablegram announced that A. G. Peck, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., who is now living in London, had purchased the Muckross estate and the Lakes of Killarney. It seems, however, that Mr. Peck was only a figurehead in the deal, which he engineered on behalf of Mrs. Edward McConkey, a niece of Samuel J. Tilden, who for many years resided at Greystone, the estate in Westchester County, New York, formerly owned by Mr. Tilden. Mrs. McConkey is the wife of a rich Baltimore engineer, who is now residing in London.

Mrs. McConkey enlisted the aid of a famous Irish peer on the one side and of Richard Croker on the other, in the deal; and though the purchase was made by her alone, both of these gentlemen gave her assurances of their aid. Her idea was to create around the Killarney Lakes an aristocratic settlement on the Tuxedo plan, but without a clubhouse, and so practical was her project that she already would have been able, had she so desired, to dispose of the property at twice or thrice the original purchase price.

Mr. Croker was in London last week engaged with his solicitor in preparing the deed for the purchase of the principal site adjoining Muckross House. For the site alone he stipulated to pay £20,000, and is required by the terms of the sale to put a proportionate amount in a residence and he agrees to employ at least fifty Irish servants on the grounds. The Irish peer will secure the adjoining tract, where an equally beautiful building will be erected. Muckross House will remain in the possession of the Herbert family in perpetuity, but the rest of the estate will be put on the market, under strict stipulations as to minimum values of the residences to be erected. The picturesque caves of Colleen Bawn will be preserved and a large modern hotel is to be erected there.

One of the objects of the scheme is to help the residents about Killarney by building up tourist travel, which it is hoped, will benefit the whole island in its political aspect.—The Pilot.

The Future of the Klondike.

The future of the Klondike district depends, says a correspondent of The Chicago Times-Herald, upon the discovery of gold bearing quartz ledges that can be worked at a profit. So far none has been discovered, notwithstanding the sensational reports that from time to time find their way outside. Unless some new and startling discovery of rich placer ground is made, a very few years, three at the utmost, will see the present placer claims, creek and bench, entirely worked out, and the camp a "dead one," except as a trading post for the big companies. It is no country for a poor man; wages are very low, and bid fair to be lower—75 cents an hour, without board, and plenty of good men are working, among them miners, carpenters, cooks, etc., for \$60 a month and "grub." In a case recently referred to the court, the court decided that while sugar was a necessity, milk, butter and fresh meat were not necessarily to be included where men were given their board. Now, in the middle of the busy season of the year, during the seven weeks of the wash up, wages have not gone up, and for every man working there are twenty able strong and willing to take his place. Hundreds of these men are camped upon the hillsides, and traipse up and down the creeks, asking and ever asking for work, so as to save just enough money to take them out of the country.

The Ontario Election Frauds.

Week after week, and month after month have gone by, and still the Ontario Government has made no move to round up the gang of bribers, personators and ballot manipulators who operator in South Ontario and West Egin. The activity of the Government could hardly have been less if our laws had provided that those committing acts of bribery and fraud on behalf of the Liberal party should be exempt from punishment.

The punishment of bribery and fraud is not, and should not be made, a party question. It is a question upon which honest men of all parties and opinions are united. That the laws of Ontario should be enforced with undeviating force and faithfulness is far more important to the people of this Province than the existence of any Government whether Conservative or Liberal.

We do not desire to add a word calculated to prejudice the case of any one charged with complicity in the frauds. But we must say that the circumstances surrounding one of the cases instituted by a private prosecutor at St. Thomas seem to be such that it should be pressed vigorously to a conclusion. The frequent adjournments of the case, the continued absence of the Clerk of the Legislature, who is a material witness at the trial; the refusal of the Attorney-General to insist on the pushing of the prosecution; and the release of the party charged without being required to furnish bail, other than his own recognizance—these are matters which the public men would like to see cleared up. The good name of the Province has been disgraced by the commission of the acts. It is to be disgraced by the method of proceeding against the guilty parties?

Mr. Whitney urges the Lieutenant-Governor to act if the Attorney-General does not take steps to discover the band of criminals and bring them to justice. The scandal of inaction is great, but it would be a dangerous precedent if the Lieutenant-Governor, who is in no way responsible to the people, were to take the enforcement of the law into his own hands. If he were to exercise such power in this instance he or his successors might use it to the public detriment on some other occasion. The safest course would seem to be to leave the responsibility with the Executive.—Toronto Sun.

Bibles Made into Fire-Crackers.

A writer in Frank Leslie's assures his readers that most of the Bibles sent out to China by missionary societies return in the form of fire-crackers for the Fourth of July. It appears that the festive fire-cracker is made by the Chinese in their own homes, the contractor supplying the powder and the workman the paper. Paper is not a cheap commodity in China; hence the average Celestial hires himself to the good missionary and gets himself converted as early and as often as possible, and at each conversion he gets a Bible. The demand for the Holy Scriptures among the Chinese caused unfeigned rejoicing in one particular case until it was discovered that a special shipment of 84,000 Bibles went up in smoke. "If the London Mission Board," says this writer, "would send London directories instead of Bibles, it would reap an abundant harvest of converts." The directory of the English metropolis is doubtless a bulkier book than the Bible, and the Chinese "convert" goes to the sect that gives him the most paper.

We are not in sympathy with those who sneer at any form of religious effort; we print these words in the hope that our separated brethren will catch both the humour and the moral of them.—The Ace Maria.

Expansion and the Negro.

The assassination of the President of San Domingo is likely to plunge that hapless travesty of a republic once more into its normal state of confusion. At once the eyes of the expansionist party in the United States are turned eagerly in that direction, and the Government is exhorted to send a fleet ostensibly to protect American interests. When General Grant was President, San Domingo threw herself into the lap of the United States, and was shaken out again. Grant earnestly desired the annexation, and tried to bring it about by what were denounced at the time as unconstitutional means. But the people would have none of it. They were then too wise to wish to incorporate barbarism in their commonwealth. What they will do now, being launched in the career of tropical and barbarian expansion, is not so certain. From Cuba and Porto Rico it is an easy step to San Domingo. From San Domingo it is an easy step to other islands. The people of the United States have come to the parting of the ways, and at their head is a man no more capable of shaping their course or his own than a she-p that has fallen into a pit.

Not in South Carolina, but in Massachusetts, a hotel refuses to serve the black domestics of Col. Ingersoll even with a glass of water. Is it possible, in

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED, A Well-known Canadian Notary Public Suffered for 35 Years—Permanently Cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Kamloops, writes: "I had suffered for at least 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma and shortness of breath. I had during these years consulted many physicians and tried all the remedies, until the doctor told me I might get temporary relief, but I would be always troubled. I tried Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, and after taking the first bottle I became greatly relieved, and three bottles have completely cured me. I can now breathe as naturally as ever, and asthma does not trouble me in the least. I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the marvelous effect this remedy has had in my case, and would urge all suffering from this disease to try Clarke's Kola Compound. As only those who have suffered all their lives as I have can appreciate what a blessing this remedy must prove to sufferers from asthma." Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are guaranteed to cure. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with asthma. Address: The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, and Vancouver, B. C., solely Canadian agents. Sold by all druggists. When writing for sample mention this paper.

Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma; it is now successfully used throughout the leading hospitals in England and Canada.

SOLD BY FOSTER BROS.

face of multiplied facts of this kind, to doubt that the negro question is one of antipathy of race? Are negroes given to rape in Massachusetts? Are they given to rape anywhere, except in the land where antipathy of race wants a pretext for venting itself in the murder of negroes? Now we have a case in the South of a negro shot down by what is confessed to have been a mistake, he having been only a harmless lunatic who had escaped from an asylum. This was sheer murder, and, as evidence is never taken, who can say how many more cases there have been of the same kind? Day after day these things are recorded in American newspapers, usually without a word of reprobation or even of comment. Is it that the Americans are too much occupied in civilizing Filipinos to spare a thought for their own civilization? Or is it that the problem is too desperate to be faced? In the latter case, what is the outlook for the Southern States and for the Union of which they are a part?—Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.

Benedictine Salve

(Made by the Benedictine Monks of Buckfast Abbey, Devon.) Cures Boils, Carbuncles, Tumours, Ulcers, Abscesses, Whitlows, Scrofulous Sores, and other similar diseases. The ingredients and preparation of this salve are, and have been for centuries, a secret with the Benedictine Monks of France. Its healing properties have been effectually proved. Specific Anti-bilious Pills are also supplied. Salve and Pills are sold in Boxes, 40c. each—postpaid. Sent by Postal Note, which costs only one cent. Sold only by THE BENEDICTINE MEDICINE CO., 56 Wellington St., West, Toronto.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Grand Concert

By Mr. Axon Saxon, Operatic Baritone.

Mlle. Virginie Cheron, Prima Donna Soprano, (Direct from London, Eng.)

And MRS. E. KEARNEY, Pianiste and Accompaniste.

MCDONALD'S HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31ST, Plan of Hall and Reserved Seat Tickets at Foster's Drug Store.

Note.—Mr. Saxon and Mlle. Cheron (Mrs. Saxon) are rated among the finest singers in London.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the well known and desirable farm situated at the Lower West River, 31 miles from Antigonish Town, 200 acres, more or less; 69 acres intervals, cutting a large quantity of timothy hay; 20 acres upland under cultivation; the rest is excellent pasture. A good house and barn. No waste land, all in good condition.

For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER CAMERON, Lower West River, Antigonish.

SCOTTISH CHIEF.

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

YOUNG WILKES

Also for service that Handsome Jet Black Stallion, "Young Wilkes," five years old, weight over 1400 pounds, whose sire is John E. Wilkes and dam an "Island Boy" Mare. His excellent pedigree of this horse should be a sufficient recommendation to all those desiring stock for carriage or general purpose. Will be in Antigonish every Friday and Saturday during the season. For further information apply to A. B. McDONALD, Antigonish.

COMMENCING JULY 1st. Bi-Weekly Services. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, the largest and most magnificent coastwise passenger steamer ever built in the United States, over 500 feet long, 300 tons, will sail from Hawkesbury every Tuesday at 8 p. m. and from Halifax for Boston, every Wednesday at 4 p. m. (5 p. m. Halifax time), arriving in Boston Tuesday afternoon. Returning leave Boston Saturday, at 4 p. m. SS. "HALIFAX," so well known to the travelling public, will leave Hawkesbury every Friday at 8 p. m. and from Halifax for Boston every Saturday at midnight,—from Boston Tuesdays at noon. From P. E. Island and Cape Breton From Charlottetown Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. From Hawkesbury, for Charlottetown SS. HALIFAX, Thursdays at 10 a. m. For all information apply to H. L. CHIPMAN, Can. Agent, Plant Wharf, Halifax.

Parents! did you ever try Knott's Worm Tablets for your children? You will find them the best that money can buy. Simple safe and sure. If your druggist does not keep them, send 10 cents to the Knott Remedies Co., Merigomish, N. S., and get a package mailed free.

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.

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

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS, WORSTEDS and OVERCOATINGS for Spring is now complete with PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. I feel in a position to solicit orders from all who want PERFECT FITTING CLOTHES at reasonable prices. THOMAS SOMERS. March 21, 1899.

Ask your Grocer for EDDY'S EAGLE Parlor Flat ches 200'S " " " 100'S VICTORIA " " 65'S Little Comet " " The Finest in the World. No Brimstone. E. B. EDDY CO. Limited, Hull, P. Q.

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

Valedictory.

(Delivered at the closing exercises of the New Bedford High School, June, 1899, by John B. Sullivan.)

Oh, ninety-nine! why so much gloom
Around thy brow to-day?
The thorns appear where whitest bloom
Should banish shades away...

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.)

CHAPTER IV.

From that day I resumed my former habits, and, except the liveliness of my childhood, which had disappeared never to return, I became almost the same as before.

I had not seen my brother (the elder of the two children by my father's first marriage) since my illness. When I went to the supper table for the first time, he was not there.

Hitherto my life had been surrounded by, and so to speak, permeated with a mother's love; and when I was suddenly deprived of this light and warmth, an overpowering grief, as has been related, took possession of my soul, which at first seemed impossible I could survive.

poor little fish drawn out of the water and left on the shore in the heat of the sun. I seemed to be like them: my heart and soul were out of their element and deprived of their necessary food.

In this state, Ottavia and my kind sister Livia were the only persons in the house who afforded me any comfort. I always sought shelter beside them: for the sight of my father increased my depression, and I was afraid of my brother's stern and penetrating eye.

Mario, at this time, was twenty-seven years of age. He was remarkable handsome at first sight but his stern, gloomy face, seldom expressive of kindness, and never of affection, greatly modified this first impression, and it was nearly impossible to feel entirely at ease with him.

At the time of Fabrizio del Monti's second marriage, Mario, then only twelve years old, had manifested so great a repugnance to it, and so much ill-will towards her who was about to take his mother's place at their fireside, that Fabrizio decided to send him away; and for several years Mario lived away from home, only returning from time to time for an occasional visit.

On the 15th of July—the day that ended so fatally—Mario was absent. He had left home the evening before, and, when he returned, he learned, at the same time, the calamity that had occurred and that which so speedily threatened to follow.

At the end of our gloomy repast, my sister was informed that there were several visitors in the drawing-room. It was the hour when my father received his friends and the clients he had not been able to see in the morning.

It was strange! but when I thought of my mother, no remorse was mingled with so affecting a remembrance. I felt as if a constant communication was maintained between her soul and mine; that she saw my repentance, was aware of my resolutions, and, to sum up my impressions—childish, perhaps, but so lively and profound that they have never been effaced—that peace had been made between us.

The next day I was alone in my chamber, collecting my books in order to resume my studies, as if my mother were still alive to direct me, when my sister came in breathless, as if from running. She stopped to take breath, and looked the door before speaking.

brother. She was not hands me; but her form was noble and graceful, her eyes were strikingly beautiful, and her smile, though somewhat sad, was incomparably sweet. But a nose somewhat too long, a chin a little too short, and thick hair parted on a forehead a little too low, made her rather unattractive at the first glance, and perhaps caused the absurd notion I shall soon have occasion to refer to. But all who knew Livia regarded her as an angel of goodness, and forgot the defects of her face.

"Gina!" she hurriedly exclaimed, as soon as she could speak, "my dear little Gina! Mario has returned, and is coming up to see you. Listen to me," embracing me as she continued. "I think that he means to tell you something that will distress you—something I wish you could remain forever ignorant of. But it is useless. He is determined you shall know it, and after all, it may be as well. Only *carina*, promise to be calm. If he scold you, or speaks in his usual severe way do not answer him. Control yourself. Let him go on. Gina mia! I beg of you. No matter if he distresses you for a moment; he will soon go away, and I will console you."

I had no time to answer these incoherent supplications, for at that very instant I heard my brother's steps in the gallery. He stopped at my door, and, finding it fastened, gave a low knock.

"You need not worry," I whispered to Livia. "Remain here, and I will do as you wish, I assure you."

Livia embraced me once more, and then opened the door. Mario entered. I advanced to greet him, and then stopped with surprise at seeing him so pale and altered. He looked as if he had been ill also. Neither of us spoke for a moment, for he likewise seemed to be astonished at my appearance. He must, indeed, have found me greatly changed since he last saw me. I had grown so tall during my illness that my face was nearly on a level with his, and the long black dress I wore made me appear even taller than I really was. I had lost the freshness of my complexion. The thick, fair hair of which I had been so proud no longer shaded my face but was drawn back from my forehead, and confined under a black net. He had no reason now to chide me for too much attention to my appearance. He could not make any cutting jests about my hair, as he used to when I arranged it like a crown on my brow, or left it in long curls at the caprice of the wind, according to the whim of my vanity. He had left me a child—a child wilful and full of freaks, whom he only noticed in order to correct for some fault. He found me a young lady, whose sad, distressed, and somewhat austere look seemed the very reverse of the picture left in his memory. He seemed affected to find me so changed, and held out his hand with a cordiality much more affectionate than usual. Then, after a moment's silence, he said with a kindness he had never before manifested:

"You have passed through a great trial, my poor Ginevra. I have felt for you, and participated in your grief, I assure you."

I was touched by these words, and was about to reply, when he resumed:

"Yes, you have suffered, I see; but it seems also to have been a great benefit to you."

My heart was ready to burst, and I at once drew myself up: "Benefit! to lose my mother! Oh Mario! how can you say so?"

He frowned. "I do not mean in that sense, Ginevra, as you must be aware. But perhaps I am mistaken," he continued, resuming his ordinary tone, which I only remembered too well. "It may be you have only changed exteriorly. I hope it is otherwise, my dear sister, and that your childish vanity and foolish coquetry..."

"Mario!" murmured Livia in a beseeching tone, scarcely raising her eyes from her work. This exclamation escaped her almost involuntarily; for she knew better than any one else that the least reply only acted as a stimulant when he was inclined to be ill-humoured or angry. Therefore this slight interruption only served to make him continue in a louder tone.

"Yes, it is possible her coquettish disposition may not be overcome, and it would not be right to spare it. I am only acting as a friend by speaking plainly about the misfortunes it has caused."

O merciful heavens!... Did he know my fearful secret, and was he about to tell me what I dreaded more than anything else in the world to hear? My heart throbbed violently, but, I breathed once more when he added:

"Thank God, Ginevra, in the midst of your tears, for having taken your mother out of the world without the least suspicion of your behaviour."

Though these words allayed my chief anxiety, they seemed far more insulting than I merited. A flush rose to my cheeks, and I haughtily drew up my head, as I replied: "I never concealed anything in my life from my mother, Mario. And now she is gone, who alone had the right

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

to admonish me, it belongs to my father, and not to you, I beg you to remember, my dear brother."

I sat down and leaned my head against my hat, that he might not perceive the heart-felt anguish he had caused me. I was by no means prepared for what followed.

"You are mistaken, my charming little sister," he said in a cool, ironical tone, "and it is well to tell you, as you seem to be ignorant of it, that when young ladies play a game that endangers their reputation and the honour of the name they bear, they often oblige their brothers to take a part in it."

Notwithstanding my folly and defects, I was really nothing but a child at the time, and his words conveyed no definite meaning to my mind. I turned around and looked him in the face with an air of surprise that showed that I did not comprehend him. The eyes that met mine were no longer full of mockery, but sad and stern.

"Look at that sister," he said in a grave tone, throwing on the table a small paper package that was sealed. "The contents of that paper may recall a circumstance you seem to have forgotten, and perhaps make you understand my meaning."

I hesitated a moment, I was afraid without knowing why. But finally I took up the paper, and tore open the wrapper. A withered flower fell out, which I gazed at with surprise, but without the slightest recollection.

"Do you not recognize it?"

I shook my head.

"Nevertheless, that flower came from your hands."

I shuddered. He continued in the bitterest tone:

"It is true it was then red. . . . red as the blood that had to be shed to restore it to you."

The horror with which I was filled at these words struck me dumb. I clasped my icy hands, and turned deadly pale, without the power of uttering a word! Livia sprang from her seat.

(To be continued.)

Smokeless Powder Detected.

As a result of the experiments at the Army Medical Museum by Colonel Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, it is found that the use of violet glass in an ordinary fieldglass will reveal the vapor of smokeless powder. To determine the effect of the different colored glasses, Col. Smart secured samples of smokeless powder extracted from Mauser cartridges. These were lighted and he observed the rising of the vapor through these glasses. A piece of ordinary violet colored glass was then held against the eye and the powder lighted. He immediately noticed a thin, yellowish white vapor rising in the air. It was streaked with tinges of green and stood out in bold relief against the shaded light. It was proposed to use ordinary violet glass now in the service, but with the addition of a shade of violet glass, which can be used when needed to locate the position of the enemy by the vapor rising from their guns.—Baltimore Sun.

Life and Health Fully Protected in August.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Sick People Well.

If you are still enduring the tortures and agonies of disease in this almost unbearable hot weather, your position is one of extreme danger. The enervating effects of the heated term, that test even the strength and endurance of the robust and healthy, must bring you to the very brink of the grave, unless you take the care and precaution that thousands are now exercising.

At this time your safety and life depend upon the use of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that is giving new life and vigor to the weakly, nervous and broken down, and that is rescuing from death rheumatic sufferers and those afflicted with blood diseases and liver and kidney complaints.

The testimonials sent in weekly by happy and grateful people saved from suffering and disease are the strongest proofs of the marvellous health-giving virtues of the great medicine. A trial of one bottle in this season of danger will convince the sick that there is life and health in each drop of Paine's Celery Compound.

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

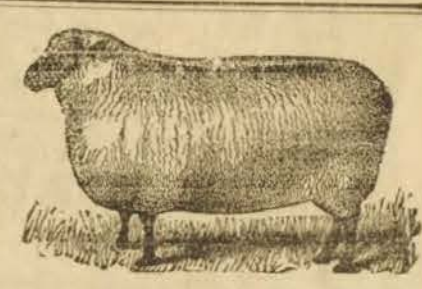
Francis Drake's Beverages,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

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

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

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



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

BICYCLES!!
Wholesale and Retail.
New and Second Hand. A large stock of leading makes always on hand.
SUPPLIES: Tires, Rims, Spokes, Balls, Rubber, Patch Clips, Toe Clips, Hand and Foot Pumps, Handle-bars, Grips, Pedals, Saddles, Cyclometers, Chains, Valves, Etc. Everything for the Wheel.
Acetylene Gas Lamps, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, mailed on receipt of price.
Repairing and Overhauling.
Mail orders promptly attended to.
Acme Bicycle Agency, J. B. JOHNSON, Manager. Box 234, New Glasgow, N. S.

PHOTOS
of all kinds finished in Up-to-Date Style.
CHILDREN AND FAMILY GROUPS
Our Specialty.
Copying and Enlarging in all its Branches.
Views of Residences Etc.
—STUDIO OPEN—
Afternoon of August 1st to noon of August 5th.
WALDREN, Gregory's Building, Antigonish.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people...

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

A BAPTIST VIEW OF IT.

The Watchman, of Boston, is, we believe, the leading Baptist periodical in America. It is conducted with ability and good sense...

The question is suggested to the writer by the growing indifference which he sees among Protestants with regard to the support of denominational academies and institutes...

Casting about for the cause of this growing indifference, he mentions the explanation, suggested by some, that it is due to the belief that the public schools have so far improved as to render denominational ones no longer necessary...

Others tell us that the denominational feeling is cooling down, or even that religious sentiment is being divorced from education. If this is true, it is true only of Protestants...

Catholic young people in increasing numbers attend our High School. That is their privilege. It is worth noting that at the recent High School graduating exercises in Burlington, the programme opened with orchestra and went immediately to the essays...

This is sensible talk. It is the view of a man who believes that his religious belief is something worth transmitting to his children; who can see no good reason why his fellow-Protestants should not agree with him on this point...

The use of the offensive term "Romanist" is sufficient indication that this conviction of the writer is due to no leaning toward Catholicism on his part; and the publication of his views without any indication of dissent by The Watchman affords reasonable ground for the inference that they have the approval of that paper...

Rambles in Inverness.

GLENDALE TO JUDIQUE—GEOLOGY—BRICK-MAKING.

John McKenzie, away back in the forties, laid out the principal Cape Breton main roads in the situation they occupy unchanged ever since. He was the eldest of a Barney's River family of survivors, the youngest of whom, Hugh R., a noted ventriloquist also in his earliest days, still survives, a venerable and respected old gentleman in Sydney...

Geologically, the eastern end of the road lies in a pre-cambrian formation, indicating lime, marble, and a fertile soil, whence the agricultural success evident at River Dennis Mountain; the middle is metamorphic, the only formation in which Nova Scotian gold has yet been discovered...

I do not profess to know anything of scientific geology myself. What I do not know about the subject would fill more books than could be totted up by a bank clerk in a week. What I do know is a quantity that possibly could be viewed through a microscope, but the statements I have made rest on good authority notwithstanding...

Mr. A. McLellan, an old friend and first-class man every way, drove me from the border of Glendale mission to the shore, where when we arrived a young couple had at the same time come to the church to be married...

Joseph W. Macdougall, barrister, of the office of Messrs. McMaster, McLennan & Hickson, Montreal, has arrived in Town, and looks well.

RETIRES OF THE CLERGY.—The reverend clergy of the diocese, to the number of sixty, including the two deacons about to be ordained, are on retreat at the College. Rev. E. P. Wallace, P. P., of Campbelltown, in the diocese of Chatham, is also making his retreat here...

The city treasurer of Glasgow, Scotland—James Colquhoun, LL. D.—has been arrested for embezzlement. It is said that he has appropriated £160,000 of the city's funds, besides £3,000 belonging to Glasgow University, and a smaller amount from a church...

Inverness Notes.

Hill, dale and meadow merrily sing these days to the music of the mower. The weather, too, has been of a character to elicit a cordial Deo Gratias.

The good clergy being this week on retreat, the widowed parishes seem lonely.

Of the applicants for Grade B who attended the Port Hood Academy—eight in all—two were successful, viz., Lella Smyth, of Port Hood, aggregating 632, with first rank M. P. Q., and Annie Campbell, Margaree Forks, aggregate 625, and M. P. Q., second rank. Of the remaining six, three made over the required aggregate, but failed in one branch viz.: Smyth Campbell, 466; Hugh Gillis, 465; Malcolm Smyth, 430. These obtained C, and so did the remaining three—Malcolm Smyth obtaining second rank M. P. Q.

A very popular appointment has just been made, in that of Mr. Archibald McDonald, Mull River, as preventive officer for the Island of Cape Breton. Mr. McDonald is eminently the right man in the right place.

Inverness just now is becoming distinct with the strongest sentiment for municipal reform—lock, stock, and barrel. Official extravagance, if not worse, is freely charged. At all events, the county indebtedness has alarmingly increased—\$30,000 is just now the figure. The sum of \$10,000 has lately been borrowed, and early next year some seven thousand more must be borrowed to pay off an old bill for oats. For the past few years, both parties in the Municipal Council have set a bankrupting pace, and the taxpayers are alarmed, especially in view of the other heavy taxes soon to be paid for the railway bonus and free rights of way. As things look, it would seem that a dead set is made all round on the taxpayer; he is mercilessly bled or about to be bled by conscienceless municipal officials and a soulless railway corporation. Eternal vigilance and resistance to wrongs must henceforth be the Inverness taxpayers' motto. Mere party politics must be eliminated, at least for the nonce, and I am pretty sure, shall be, in order successfully to right wrongs and to repel unjust and tyrannical encroachments, come whence they may. At the very best, our fight—for in the nature of things it cannot be anything else, it being the invariable history of gigantic railway companies and the people everywhere—must be unequal, the advantages being overwhelmingly on the side of the company. In saying this, let no one imagine for a moment I am hostile to the railway company; not at all; for I consider it a better one than the C. P. R. or any other we have in Canada. That is not the point all. I am only for the good old-fashioned precaution of "good, high fences between neighbours." The railway company has already shown its hand; and to tell the truth, we like it none too well. For instance, labourers with the pick and shovel ("shovelers") are still only paid one dollar. Well, such a thing as "sentiment" we do not expect to find loose about corporations; law and "the bond" are the only things they respect. Now, one word more: The railway company may not heed the warning, may make as light of it, as they did before with respect to the bootless meeting of the council and the strike; but just as sure as they continue to act unfairly, so surely shall they repent it.

In some future notes, I propose to pay attention to "the wards of the nation," the poor Indians of the Province, who, I fear, are neglected in ways that it behoves a Christian people to look to.

I have much interesting matter with respect to our coal mines and harbour; but it will keep.

Joseph W. Macdougall, barrister, of the office of Messrs. McMaster, McLennan & Hickson, Montreal, has arrived in Town, and looks well.

Acknowledgments.

- A. J. McDonald, Sesside, \$1.00
Angus R. MacDonald, Sesside, 1.00
Jessie B. Livingstone, Little Judique, 1.00
John A. McDonald, Judique Intervale, 2.00
Duncan McMaster, Creignish, 1.00
John McLellan, 3.75
John D. McDougall, Low Point, 1.00
Murdoch Isaac, Hastings, 2.00
Angus Boyln, Strathborne, 1.00
Archibald Kennedy, Willow Bank, 1.00
Rev. A. L. McDonald, B. C. Chapel, 1.00
Rev. F. J. Chisholm, " " 1.00
J. D. McLellan, " " 25
D. McEwen, " " 3.00
John D. McEachen, " " 1.00
James A. Gillis, " " 1.00
John A. McLellan, " " 2.00
Duncan McLellan, S. W. Margaree, 1.00
John S. McDonald, " " 1.00
John E. McDougall, " " 1.00
Mrs. Annie Gillis, " " 1.00
Angus Gillis, " " 1.00
D. M. Cameron, " " 1.00
Jas. J. McDonald, " " 1.00
Peter W. Coady, " " 1.00
D. D. McFarlane, " " 1.00
Donald McLeod, Dunvegan, 2.00
John McLeod, " " 1.00
Alex McLeod, " " 1.00
A. W. Chisholm, mer. Margaree Forks, 1.00
Peter J. Coady, " " 2.00
John J. Coady, " " 1.00
A. W. Chisholm, M. D., " " 1.00
Hugh Gillis, " " 1.00
Lizzie A. Campbell, " " 1.00
Dorothy Campbell, " " 1.00
J. P. McFarlane, Margaree Harbor, 2.00
M. A. Dunn, " " 1.00
Lancelin McKinnon, " " 1.00
Archibald McDonald, McPherson's P. O., 1.00
I. C. Chisholm, Bisbee, Arizona, 2.00
Ronald McDonald, Mattau, 25

(See page 6)

The city treasurer of Glasgow, Scotland—James Colquhoun, LL. D.—has been arrested for embezzlement.

It is said that he has appropriated £160,000 of the city's funds, besides £3,000 belonging to Glasgow University, and a smaller amount from a church. He is believed to have gambled at Continental resorts.

A clause debarring women from election as municipal councillors or aldermen of London was added to the new Bill for the municipal government of that city in the House of Lords recently by a vote of 180 to 68. The Premier, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several others of the English bishops voted with the minority. The attendance at the debate was the largest since the defeat of the Home Rule Bill.

Highest Class Goods.

A. KIRK & CO., DRESS GOODS.

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

Prices from 25c to \$1.50 per yard



SUMMER CORSETS.

White Net, celebrated D & A make, all sizes, at 35, 45, 60, 85, \$1.

Shirt Waists

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

Ladies' White and Knitted Underwear.

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

Ladies' Nightrobes

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

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

Corset Covers,

15, 18, 25, 35, 40, 60, 85c.

White Skirts,

50, 60, 75, 90c.

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

Ladies' Knitted Underwear.

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

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

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

GLOVES.

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

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

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

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

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL, - - \$700,000. RESERVE FUND, \$220,000.

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Eastern Nova Scotia Agencies:

CANSO, N.S. PORT HOOD, C.B.

A general banking business conducted. Collections made and drafts on all banks bought and sold. Highest Rate of Interest paid on deposits.

E. G. COOMBS, R. H. MACDONALD, Agent, Canso, N. S. Port Hood, C. B.

Lowest Possible Prices.

Umbrellas and Sunshades.

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

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

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

Ladies' Taffeta Umbrellas, 1.00, 1.25, 1.60, 1.80

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, \$2.00, 2.60, 3.00, 4.00

Men's Underwear.

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

Men's Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 30, 40, 50, 60

Men's Fine Wool Underwear, Heine Brand, made of the finest pure wool, warranted unshrinkable, in white, pink and natural colors, \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75 per set

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

Men's Neglige Shirts, 75, 90, \$1.10, \$1.50

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, 50, 60, \$1.10, \$1.50

FELT HATS.

Our Felt Hats are selling showing that we have the latest styles at the right prices.

\$1.00 buys a really good hat or Brown Felt Hat

Tweeds and Worsteds

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

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

General News.

Parliament at Ottawa was expected to prorogue yesterday or to-day.

The works of the Portland Cement Company at Glen Falls, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Monday, entailing a loss of about \$250,000.

Four women bandits have been captured near Benevento, Italy. They are charged with a murder, several attempted assassinations, and many robberies.

An uprising of the Yaki Indians in Mexico, who are attacking and killing white miners, threatens to give rise to a prolonged Indian war.

The Libre Parole, of Paris, says that Algiers is on the verge of revolution and that thousands of rifles have been smuggled into the country from the United States.

The second court-martial of Dreyfus opened at Rennes early Monday morning. There was no excitement among the populace, and but few people were around.

The excessive drought in the west and south of India continues. No rain has fallen, the despatches say, for over forty days, and famine is feared in consequence.

The scarcity of water in London is becoming serious, and it is feared that, unless rain comes very soon, an actual water famine on a large scale will be upon the city.

It is reported that a conference is soon to take place between the leading countries of South America with a view to effecting an alliance among themselves against the United States.

It is said that the juice of the raspberry has been found to possess highly valuable dyeing properties, and that speculators in England have bought up the entire crop in one district at \$325 a ton for the manufacture of dyes.

A Gloucester fishing schooner, the Otis F. Lord, was run into and sunk by the Annie, a coasting schooner, between Yarmouth and Liverpool, a few days ago. The latter took on board the crew of the fisherman, who had lost everything.

A furious storm at Elizabeth, N. J., on August 2, uprooted enormous oaks of great age in a cemetery where many heroes of the Revolution were buried, exposing their bones to view. Buildings in the city suffered to the extent of \$100,000.

A Seattle paper publishes a report, claimed to have been obtained from official records in Manila, of the deaths in the United States forces in the Philippines. It places the number at 736-23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilians attached to the army.

The new racing yacht Shamrock, built for Sir Thomas Lipton to contest for the American Cup, sailed from Fairlie, near Glasgow, for New York on Thursday last. She is commanded by Capt. Archie Hogarth, and it is expected she will make the voyage in four weeks.

An engine of a new design on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, England, made the trip from Liverpool to Southport at an average speed of eighty miles an hour, and is said to have developed, during part of the journey, a speed of about a hundred miles to the hour.

The African Methodist Episcopal elders of Georgia and Alabama, assembled at Birmingham last week, appointed a committee to lay before Congress the deplorable condition of the negroes of the South and to ask for a large appropriation to establish a line of steamships to Africa to enable them to emigrate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the concurrence of the Archbishop of York, has given a decision to the effect that lights and incense are not allowable in the service of the Church of England. They can be used only for illuminating or de-odorising purposes. His Grace pleads with the clergy to give them up for the sake of peace. It is stated that the Ritualists will refuse to obey the ruling.

A London despatch says: "The report of the commissioners of lunacy, just published, points out the marked increase in insanity. The actual increase of the insane of England and Wales during 1898 was 3,114, the largest yearly increase on record. The number of lunatics is steadily rising, from 1859, when it stood 36,716, to the present time, when it has reached a total of 105,086. Experts believe that within an appreciable time the rate will have risen until one in every 1,000 English people is shut up in an insane asylum."

Two terrible catastrophes happened in the United States on Sunday. A street car crowded with passengers went over a bridge near Bridgeport, Conn., falling fifty feet into the bed of a drained stream below, killing thirty people outright and fatally wounding four others, besides injuring a great many more. It was a new line, opened the previous Thursday, and most of the passengers were taking a pleasure trip. At Mount Desert, Maine, a gangway leading to a ferry steamer gave way under a crowd of 200 people, who formed part of a train load of excursionists on their way to Bar Harbour to see Sampson's fleet. Twenty persons were drowned and about fifty hurt.

Personals.

C. F. McIsaac, M. P., is expected home on Saturday.

Mrs. Thoma O'Connor, of Guysboro, is visiting in Town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGilivray arrived home yesterday from their wedding tour.

Mr. D. J. McGilivray returns to Boston to-day, after spending his vacation at his old home at William's Point.

Mr. E. W. Knowles, of Toronto, was in Town a few days recently, and very kindly aided in the musical portion of the Sunday evening service at St. James' Church. His solo, we are informed, was finely rendered, and highly appreciated.

Mr. A. C. Chisholm, builder, of Dorchester, Mass., who with Mrs. Chisholm has been spending a few weeks at his former home at Linwood, this county, is

at present in Town. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm leave in a few days for Halifax, where they will pass a week before returning to Boston.

Father Albert, O. M. Oap., again occupied the pulpit of St. Ninian's at High Mass last Sunday, and despite the fact that he had preached four sermons a day to the Sisters during the preceding week, and had already given two of the sermons that morning, delivered a masterly and, in the strictest sense of the word, eloquent sermon on the forgiveness of sin, taking for text the words of the Prodigal Son: "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee." On Monday Father Albert went to the Monastery at Tracadie, where he will spend a week or more making his own retreat for the year.

People of Prominence.

Sir Charles Tupper left for England last Thursday.

Premier Murray and Mrs. Murray arrived home from their visit to the Old Country on Monday.

H. C. McDonald, Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed County Court Judge of Queen's County.

Thomas Bain, M. P. for Wentworth, Ont., has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons at Ottawa in place of the late Hon. Sir James Edgar.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, and chief commissioner of the United Kingdom at the unsuccessful Peace Conference, has been raised to the Peerage. He returns to Washington in October and will retire

from the service early next year. M. Delessat, the French Foreign Minister, left suddenly last week for St. Petersburg; and the Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts, upon the authority, as he avers, of "a friend through whom he has been able on other occasions to announce important projects which have become accomplished facts," that the object of his hurried visit is to dissuade the Czar from a fixed determination to abdicate his throne. The story goes on to say that Nicholas is disappointed and disgusted with his position, and has retained the crown only in the hope, thrice frustrated, of having a son, and the unwillingness, up to the recent death of his brother George, of leaving it to one whose tenure would necessarily be so brief. He is especially, the report declares, disappointed over the result of the Peace Conference, the calling of which was his doing.

DIED

McDONALD.—At Arisaig, July 2nd ult. Mrs. McDonald, daughter of the late Alexander McDonald, (Hollen). She was in the 61st year of her age and bore a lingering illness with exemplary Christian patience.—R. I. P.

McPHEE.—At Little Judique, on the 2nd August, of consumption, in the 16th year of her age, Katie Ann McPhee, daughter of her agos, Katie Ann McPhee, and the third daughter of the family who has passed away within the past few years. Gentle and virtuous, this girl like an early flower had no sooner "blowed than faded"; yet such was her faith and assurance of beatific bliss that no account would she seek or desire to recover. May her soul rest in peace!

WE HAVE MOVED

into our large Store, lately occupied by Trotter Bros. The old and well known stand all remodelled and refitted making it an elegant Grocery and Provision Store, large, roomy, clean and convenient, with one of the finest store Meat and Fish Refrigerators in the Province Having such large floor and shelf room, we will endeavor to have all our Stock in departments although not partitioned.

DEPARTMENTS.

MEAT AND FISH.

All Fresh Meats, all Salt Meats, Fresh and Salt Fish, Hams and Bacon, also Butter, Eggs, Lard, Etc.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Peas, Beans, Barley, Etc.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea—"Saxon Blend in Bulk, whole, half, quarter chests and one pound packages, Blue Ribbon in 1 lb. packages—every lb. of both guaranteed—Free Samples. Coffee in Bulk and package from 25 to 50 cents per pound.

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY

This is a department to which we will pay special attention. We have engaged a young lady to attend to it alone. We will carry 30 different lines of Plain and Fancy Biscuits with an assortment of Confectionery second to none—Mixtures, Chocolates, Penny Goods, Etc., wholesale and retail.

CANNED GOODS.

As fine an assortment of Canned Goods as you could wish for. Canned Vegetables—Peas, Beans, Corn, Tomatoes, Etc. Fruits—Peaches, Pears, Plums, Pineapples, Strawberries, Etc. Meats—Beef, Tongue, Chopped Beef, Potted Ham, Chicken, Turkey, Etc., and Canned Soups. Fish—Salmon, Mackerel, Cod, Halibut, Lobster Shrimp, Scallop, Sardines, Etc.

ESSENCES AND SPICES.

Essences, all flavors, Vanilla, Lemon, Raspberry, Almond, Etc. Spices—Mace, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves, Etc. Also Gelatines, Icings and Jelly in packages, all flavors.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pickles, all brands, from 12c. per bottle to 35c. Sauces and Catsups—Worcestershire, Mushroom, Tomato, Etc.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

This is another special line with us. We have 18 different brands of Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking. Cigars—we have ten thousand of the leading brands. When you want a box drop us a card or call in. Wholesale at Factory Prices, from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per box.

BOTTLED BEVERAGES.

We are wholesale agents for Gingerale, Lemon Soda and nine other flavors of pop, seven flavors of Fruit Syrups, Lime Juice, Lemon Sour, Etc., in quarts and pints. To picnic committees at this season of the year we say, that they can save from 10 to 20 per cent by giving us their full order.

FRUIT.

We will handle largely—Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Plums, Etc. I cannot enumerate all the lines carried but everything you would expect at a high-class Grocery and Provision Store you can get from us.

TO THE FARMER.

We solicit his trade and will take his Butter, Eggs, Wool, Oats, Lambs, Potatoes, Cattle, or anything we can handle, and give him the Highest Market Price.

TO THE COUNTRY MERCHANT.

I can take his Produce and give him goods satisfactory in quality and price.

I thank my large circle of customers for their kind patronage in the old stand and assure them and all new ones that our best efforts will be used to serve their wants satisfactory at

The Leading T. J. BONNER Grocery,

McCURDY & CO., ANTIGONISH.

AUGUST SPECIALS. SUMMER IS GOING FAST.



The Selling season is far advanced, and all dealers resort to Price Cutting to get rid of their remaining Stocks, and this store is no exception. But when we cut price of Summer Stock we use a bigger axe and cut much DEEPER than others. Come and look at our Bargains for August Buyers, or send your order by mail, and we will guarantee you best satisfaction.

All Our SUMMER MUSLINS And LIGHT PRINTS

Reduced 20 PER CENT.

Some Beautiful Patterns among them. We tell you there is no such Value as our

FIVE CENT PRINTS

STYLISH SHIRT WAISTS

Left over, and all have to go this Month at Sweeping Reductions.

SUMMER CAPE

These also have to go during August before our autumn goods arrive.

REMNANTS! Now is the time to buy some Remnants of Summer Dress Goods. You will be astonished at prices.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS. About 100 Ladies' Summer Umbrellas and Sunshades left over. Now who

wants to get the first pick? They are beautiful Handles and Fine Stock, this year's Goods, and will be sold at a Bargain.

Ladies' Summer Gloves.

A Lot of 15, 20, and 25 cent Gloves, all in a basket and marked down to 10 cts.

Summer Millinery

Here you will find special knock down prices in all trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Boys' Linen Suits and Blouses

At prices which are bound to make them go.

Men's Summer Underwear.

The balance of our stock of Men's Summer Underwear we will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices

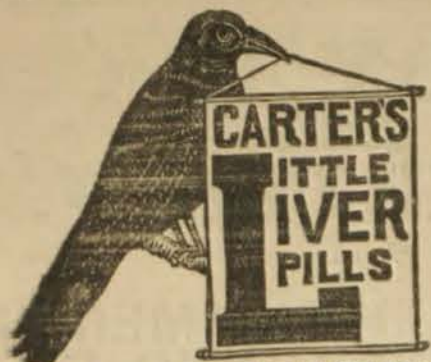
as we do not wish to carry anything over to another season.

Men's Low Shoes

in Black and Tan, all must go at the cut price.

Don't Miss this great sale as every line we offer is a money saver.

McCURDY & CO.'Y



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty 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.



Fine Monumental Work. J. H. McDougall, Dealer in Red and Gray Granite, Marble and Freestone Monumental Designs and prices sent on application all work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Main Street, Antigonish.

GARRIAGES!

Just received, in a car-load of these Handsome, Serviceable and Durable Carriages, Manufactured by the celebrated McLaughlin Carriage Co.'y, Oshawa, Ont.

D. McISAAC, Extension of College St.

James Dunphy,

HOT AIR AND HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE, KITCHEN HARDWARE, IRON SINKS, LEAD and IRON PIPE and FITTINGS.

At the Lowest Prices. Estimates for Plumbing and Heating furnished promptly on application.

ANTIGONISH N. S.

British American Hotel

BEDFORD ROW (Opp. John Tobin & Co.) Halifax, N.S. M. BROUSSARD, Prop'rs. La on parle Français.

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, '99.

The Dead Agnostic.

For some years before his death Robert G. Ingersoll had been falling away from public attention. He was growing old, and took a less conspicuous part in politics and other public affairs. This is a busy world, society lives fast and requires variety and novelty in its stimulants. The idol of today is apt to be relegated to the lumber-heap to-morrow. It requires a great man to attract general public attention by his ability; a greater, in good or evil, to hold it long, and a still greater to hold it permanently and pass his name down to posterity as a landmark in the rapid current of time.

After his lecture on Moses, and one or two others, the public became familiar with Ingersoll's whole range of thought on philosophy and theology. It was a narrow range, and his subsequent lectures and magazine articles were a repetition of Moses, ghosts, etc. Passing events gave occasion for variety in the way of digression, but on the whole Ingersoll's lectures for the last few years were a repetition of the first two or three that brought him to public notice. Had it not been for his great oratorical powers, his wit that amused and his gift of story-telling—so dear to an American audience—he would years ago have suffered the fate of forgotten actors, poets and novelists.

He was not an original thinker, not a profound thinker on the thoughts of others. There are artists in Rome and other centres of Europe who confine themselves to making copies of the masterpieces of great painters. By reason of their vividness and freshness these copies are preferred by superficial picture-buyers to the originals, somewhat dimmed by age and dust and smoke. What these copyists are to the great masters, the orator of agnosticism was to the infidel and atheistic writers of the eighteenth century. Their writings were his storehouse of argument and misinformation. His wit and rhetoric clothed their arguments in more modern dress and made them more attractive to the superficial by their freshness and piquancy. But the new paint added no element of strength to the originals.

It is a question whether Ingersoll ever had a clear idea of what he believed. His lectures and writings are almost exclusively devoted to telling what he did not believe. Instead of seeking something positive and permanent to hold to, he was forever ferreting to find defects in what others held as positive and permanent.

His trend of mind was to destroy rather than to construct. To destroy one needs not to know the nature or constituents of the thing one destroys. The child with a match can destroy a palace, but cannot build a hut where the palace stood. A man can destroy a watch without knowing its intricate machinery, but without such knowledge he cannot construct it. Because of this mental trend, it is a question whether Ingersoll comprehended any system of philosophy as a whole, even that of agnosticism—if it can be called a system—which he professed. His mental eye saw systems of philosophy and systems of religion as one sees objects in a broken or distorted mirror—in a fragmentary or distorted state. He lacked that faculty by which systems and things are seen in their totality and in their due and proper relation to the universal whole.

Owing to this inability to grasp philosophical systems in their totality and see that they must stand or fall as a whole, Ingersoll had no philosophical system. He took a principle from one system and another principle from another system, and failed to see that the two principles are contradictory of each other. Many instances of this indiscriminate selection of principles are to be found in his lectures. If there is anything he insisted on and reiterated more than another it is liberty, freedom of thought, freedom of will. No one has spoken more eloquently on this subject than he. But he did not see that another principle of his destroyed utterly liberty, freedom of thought and of will. We quote from his lecture on "The Gods" this doctrine of his that makes liberty of thought or action an impossibility: "In the phenomena of mind we find the same endless chain of efficient causes. The same mechanical necessity. Every thought must have had an efficient cause. Every motive, every desire, every fear, hope and dream must have been necessarily produced. The facts and forces governing thought are as absolute as those governing the motions of the planets. A poem is produced by the forces of nature, and is as necessarily and naturally produced as mountains and seas. Every mental operation is the necessary result of certain facts and conditions."

This doctrine, uttered so dogmatically, is of course the death of all liberty. And yet he who proclaimed it believed himself to be a champion of liberty of thought and condemned Christianity as an enemy of free thought. "Christianity," he said, "certainly has not been the advocate of free thought; and what is free thought, and what is freedom worth if the mind be enslaved?" This is an instance where Ingersoll took a doctrine from a system of

philosophy that advocates free thought and then took a contrary doctrine from another system that denies the possibility of free thought or freedom of any kind. How the same mind could hold these two essentially antagonistic doctrines at the same time as true is a very interesting psychological question.

Such inconsistencies are enough to show why Ingersoll, in the role of a philosophical teacher, was ceasing to be a man of interest to the general public. He was equally inconsistent in his opposition to Christianity. He did not understand it as a whole. It may be that he was not conscious of his many inconsistencies, just as a man who is colour-blind is not conscious of the fact and persists in calling a red object blue, because, by reason of his defective vision, he cannot see it otherwise. There is such a thing as intellectual colour blindness. His antipathy to Christianity did not arise from his intellectual perceptions, but from his imagination, emotions and sentiment. These had been wounded to an insufferable degree by a false presentation of Christianity in his early youth. Puritan extremism that gave a false philosophy of life and a false idea of the beneficent Creator, gave his young imagination and emotional nature a shock that it never recovered from, a shock that left no alternative but despair or revolt, and he chose the latter. The Christianity he hated was not true Christianity as it is, but the Christianity that had been burned and sealed into his consciousness and memory. His feverish animosity to the Christianity of his imagination—the only Christianity he knew—was the result of pain from the wound that had cicatrized his very soul. This animosity grew with his growth and increased until it became the monomania of his life. This monomania accounts for much that he has said that will not stand the cold test of calm reason and common sense. Instead of being a curb his intellect became the slave of his emotions and his imagination, which accounts for its fitfulness and inconsistencies and for its perverted vision of truth and facts.

What of his responsibility for the evil he has done? God alone knows, for He alone knows whether the early shock to his faculties left him that liberty of soul which is essential to accountability. He alone knows how far he was free, and therefore how far he was responsible, and will judge him with infinite justice. It is because no man has or can have all the data to the problem of another man's life, and because no man can put himself in another man's place, that God has said "judge not." He has reserved judgment to Himself, because His knowledge is infinite and therefore adequate. God alone knows whether Ingersoll's intellectual colour-blindness was great enough to free him from responsibility. — New York Freeman's Journal.

The Outcome of the Peace Conference

When a number of prominent men were brought together at the Hague to accomplish what the world was told would be a great work for humanity, we might be sure that they would not like to part without having some fruit of their meeting to show. The only tangible fruit, apparently, will be a permanent board of arbitration, which we are told, is a price-less boon to mankind. Curiously enough, its merits appear to be most eloquently proclaimed by the Ambassador of the United States, a power which, in forcing war upon Spain when she had tendered arbitration in the case of the Maine, has most flagrantly trampled on the principle, and being bent on grasping its prey, would not have been deterred by the existence of an international board. Arbitration has been happily making its way by spontaneous adoption, wherever there was honest belief in the validity of a claim combined with a desire of avoiding war. It is doubtful whether any attempt to render it formally obligatory will really conduce to its propagation. Nor does it seem certain that the increase of inducements to appeal to arbitration, supposing that to be the result of the institution of a standing board, will be altogether favorable to the cause of peace. Arbitration, after all, is litigation, and litigation is not amity, as the feeling left behind by the awards of arbitrators has too often shown. Settlement by ordinary negotiation between Governments is amicable, and where feasible is to be preferred. When international litigation is encouraged, groundless claims may be put forward. A nation cannot be expected to submit to arbitration its title to a territory of which it has had long and undisputed possession. Where the claim is palpably baseless, submission to the tribunal will be refused. There will then be a quarrel and possibly war. Already a question has been suggested for arbitration about the temporal rights of the Papacy, which if really mooted might set Europe by the ears.

The American representatives in signing the report of the Conference, entered a caveat in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and against any liability of the United States to be entangled in the affairs of any continents other than their own. They

can hardly think that the Philippines are in their continent, or that their Government does not, by taking part in a European conference, entangle itself in European affairs. Their caveat may be taken as a faint tribute to the principles and traditions which their Government is deserting. It still remains to be seen, however, whether the people, as well as the Government, having been nourished on the Washingtonian and Jeffersonian traditions, will be thus changed in the twinkling of an eye. The wealthier classes are in constant intercourse with Europe; many of them pass one-half of their lives there; and they are largely European in sentiment and interest. This is not the case with the masses. The masses, especially in the fervid west, are carried away with the excitement of war; but, the war over, ingrained sentiment and tradition may regain their power. — Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.

Acknowledgments.

Table listing names and amounts for acknowledgments, including John McNeil, Alex McNeil, John J. McNeil, Angus Bonfield, Malcolm McKinnon, Michael S. Campbell, Old Bridgeport, John Doolin, Thomas Day, John J. McLellan, Malcolm McPherson, Martin Daley, James Hall, Wm. Rogers, Joseph Marsh, Michael McPherson, Edward Rogers, James Baxter, Archy Cameron, John Crowdie, Michael A. McMillan, Lerway Mines, Alan McEachern, John J. McNeill, George Legere, Andrew Livingstone, Dan M. McMillan, John Kelly, John A. McNeil, Michael A. McMillan, John S. McNeil, Angus J. McDonald, Mrs. T. Rogers, Peter Currie, James McElroy, Donald McDonald, James C. Anderson, Hugh McDonald, John Johnson, Jas. O'Toole, David Hill, Alexander McLean, Michael P. McNeil, Rod McNeil, R. S., Mrs. Margaret Husher, Victoria Mines, Mary Shanahan, Thomas Spraghan, John B. McGillivray, D. D. Livingstone, Bernard Sullivan, Miss E. Mullins, Peter Burke, George Brown, Angus D. Gillis, Lauchlin Cameron, Whitney Pier, John Kehoe, Peter Cardin, D. Campbell, Sarah McNeill, No. 2, Bridgeport, Sarah McNeill, Alex. Cameron, No. 2, James McNeill, No. 1, Rev. C. W. McDonald, Daniel Graham, Michael Deneroff, R. B. Crosby, Marcus Dodd, Isaac R. McNeil, James Morrison, Joseph Campbell, Wm. Hamilton, Daniel Cameron, Lauchlin McDonald, Lewis A. McGlashen, Duncan McEachern, Wm. Nearing, James Fortune, Daniel McNeil, Engineer, Ned J. McDonald, Michael L. Gillis, James Collins, Merchant, North Sydney, M. J. McNeil, Richard Logue, George Edwards, M. Lebetter, A. G. Hamilton, James McPhie, A. Gannon, Councillor, Dan Desmond, M. Batherson, M. A. McNeil, Miss T. E. Phoran, Mrs. B. Collins, Dr. R. C. McLeod, Mrs. J. D. McDonald, Sisters of Charity, Wm. Hines, Patrick Cogan, Mrs. H. B. McPherson, M. J. Phoran, James McLeod, John McKinnon, Tailor, Sydney, John McIntyre, Wm. Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. Finlay, Simon Fraser, Joseph Bonfield, Dr. McDonald, J. A. Gillis, Barrister, E. C. Hanrahan, Michael Bates, Dan. R. McNeil, John McNamara, John Gillis, D. M. Curry, Wm. McGillivray, A. D. Gillis, Merchant, Cape Breck, McNeil, Nicholas Young, R. McDonald, Customs, Alex. McIntyre, Sylvester Shanahan, South Bar, Vincent Mullins, M. McNeil, Patrick Galtivan, Rev. Martin Carroll, Bermuda, Angus Brown, Worcester, David G. Pelrine, Larry's River, Duncan Chisholm, Harbor Head, Dr. McKinnon, Antigonish, Mary A. McPherson, Malden, Will Chisholm, Gardner, Mass., Laurence Murrans, Halifax, M. N. Doyle, William Delaney, Jos. P. Purcell, Mrs. A. Power, Swampscott, Mass., Mrs. Daniel McDougall, Judique Intervalo, Barbara McInnis, Hawkesbury, Rev. Mgr. Gillis, Indian River, P. E. I., Rev. R. Robinson, Denver, Colorado, Mary Emma Morrison, Darnley, P. E. I., Angus McDonald, Cambridgeport, James Nichols, Hartford, Conn., John McPherson, Highlands, Nfld., Alexander Kennedy, Lunenburg, Jeremiah Sullivan, Lakeland, Allan McLean, Morristown, Angus Cameron, Painter, Mahou, John McDonald, Angus Ingle, Angus McLean, Merchant, Port Hood, John R. McDonald, R. McNeil, B. S., A. G. McLellan, Merchant, McRay House, Hugh McDonald, Sheriff, Norman Gillis, Mines, Alex. McDonald, Barrister, D. D. McLellan, Glenville.

Uneasy Passenger (on an ocean steamship) — Doesn't the vessel tip frightfully? Dignified Steward — The vessel, mum, is trying to set a good example to the passenger.

Professional Cards

Dr. Mary Leila Randall, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence of Edward Randall, Bayfield. J. A. BOYD, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. ANTIGONISH, N. S. Office: Church Street, next to Kirk's Block. GREGORY & O'DONOGHUE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. C. ERNEST GREGORY, LL.B. RICHARD O'DONOGHUE, LL.B. Gregory's Building, Antigonish. E. LAVIN GIRON, LL.B. Barrister & Solicitor. OFFICE: GREGORY'S BUILDING ANTIGONISH, N. S. DAN C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. OFFICE: ONE DOOR WEST DOWN KIRK'S GROCERY STORE. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S. Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Lancashire Fire Assurance Co. OFFICE: GREGORY'S BUILDING ANTIGONISH, N. S. Wm. F. McPHIE, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public. Office in W. U. Telegraph Building ANTIGONISH, N. S. McNeil, McNeil & Tennant Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. METROPOLE BUILDING. 193 HORTON ST. Halifax, N. S. P. O. Box 292. DANIEL McNEIL, ALEX. McNEIL, LL.B. GERALD B. TERNAN, LL.B. GEO. TOWNSEND VETERINARY SURGEON, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Calls left with F. H. RANDALL, Antigonish. UNDERTAKING. I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF COFFINS and CASKETS from \$10 to \$50. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining and all Orders by telegram receive immediate attention. Antigonish, May 17th, 1899. J. R. HELLYER Practical Watchmaker. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Antigonish, N. S. EAST END PLANING MILL Turning, Planing, Mounting, Matching, Kiln Drying, Etc. Done at Short Notice. FURNITURE of all kinds substantially made and carefully repaired. Personal Attention given all orders. A. M. FALT, Proprietor. For Crosiers, Best St. Anthony's Medals, Little Cross St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Agency write to Agency Bethlehem School, 153 Shaw Street, Montreal.

"The Sun" on the Irish Catholic University Question.

The No Popery wave which is sweeping over England in consequence of the agitation against the ritualists, is, doubtless, chargeable with the indefinite postponement of a grant from the Imperial Exchequer for an Irish Catholic university. During a recent debate in the House of Commons, Mr. John Dillon expressed the hope that the promised concession would be no longer delayed, but Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, who is heartily in favour of the measure, acknowledged that his colleagues in the Cabinet took a different view of it, and that, therefore, he can see no prospect of gratifying the wishes of the Irish Catholics.

There are both general and special grounds for describing this educational concession to the majority of the Irish people as promised on the part of the Unionists. During the campaign which preceded the last general election, that of 1895, both the Conservatives proper and the Dissident Liberals based their appeal to the voters on the comprehensive assurance that they were willing to give Ireland everything except legislative independence. That pledge has been kept, so far as local government is concerned, all the machinery of local administration in rural districts having been transferred from the hands of the large landowners to those of the tenant farmers. That was a change which was regarded with the utmost bitterness and alarm by the territorial aristocracy; nevertheless, it was sanctioned by the House of Lords; having swallowed a camel, it was scarcely expected that the Unionist Government would strain at a gnat and shrink from making an annual allotment of the few hundred thousand dollars needed to maintain a Catholic university in Ireland. The demand for such an institution has been pressed since 1873, and the reasonableness of it has been since emphasized by the fact that Parliament has recognized the denominational principle in the primary and secondary systems of national education. Then, again, to what are known as the industrial and reformatory schools of Ireland about half a million dollars a year are devoted, without any of the restrictions imposed in the so-called conscience clause of the acts regulating primary and secondary schools. The instruction given in the Irish industrial and reformatory schools is Roman Catholic denominational education, pure and simple. Nevertheless, neither Anglicans nor Non-conformists in that country have ever raised a word of protest against it. Neither has any outcry been excited by the circumstance that, of the funds allotted to the so-called Royal University in Ireland, a good many thousands of pounds go undisguisedly to the support of the Roman Catholic college in St. Stephen's Green. In this Royal University, by the way, which, like the London University, is a mere examining board, the Catholics are represented in the governing body in the proportion of 15 to 19. In view of the facts here recited, it seems impossible to attribute to anything but sectarian prejudice the refusal to crown the Irish educational system by founding a university which shall do for Irish Catholics what Trinity College, Dublin, does for their Protestant fellow countrymen. The vehement opposition of ultra-Protestants to the creation of such an institution seems the more irrational because Mr. Balfour, when outlining the scheme of a Catholic university, proposed to exclude from any share of the public grant the professorships of theology, philosophy and modern history, which were to be supported exclusively by private contributions. The truth is that the opposition to the project is less than five months old, and is manifestly, as we have said, an outgrowth of the anti-ritualistic movement. Last of January, Mr. Balfour, in a letter to one of his constituents, expressed the conviction that an Irish Catholic university would be founded in the near future, and he said not a word about a disagreement of the Cabinet on the question. The announcement was received by the newspapers with a close approach to unanimity of approval, even the London Times intimating that, if the conditions laid down by Mr. Balfour were accepted by the Roman Catholics, the time for making the grant had come. Meanwhile, however, the agitation against ritualism in the Church of England had gained force, and, on March 4, a statement appeared in the Standard that, while the support of leading men on both sides might have been secured for Mr. Balfour's scheme, it would be impossible to gain for it the votes of the rank and file of either of the great parties. This statement was followed, on March 16, by a speech of the Duke of Devonshire, in which he said that he "should be extremely surprised if, during the existence of the present Government, any practical measure dealing with this subject was brought forward." He added, with but a scant exhibition of courtesy toward his colleague, that he "had never regarded the question as one of immediate practical importance." Thus, abandoned by his fellow Ministers, Mr. Balfour was compelled to say during

the recent debates that, until a change should take place in public opinion, the Irish Catholic university could not be made a Government question. This acknowledgment is accepted by the London Spectator, which has been a zealous advocate of the proposed educational concession, as conclusive proof that the time is no longer propitious for it.—New York Sun.

The Proposed Tunnel from Ireland to England.

Money is ready and plans are laid for a tunnel that will make all tunnels dug hitherto seem rather insignificant, and that incidentally will bring the United States and Europe several hours nearer, says Curtis Brown in a letter from London to the Washington Star. It is believed that it will begin a new era for Ireland and will advance Belfast many steps in the scale of importance.

It is proposed to perform all of these wonders by drilling a \$50,000,000 hole thirty-five miles through the rock, under the northern part of the Irish Sea, through which passengers could be whisked by train, and could thus travel from London to Galway or Queenstown without changing cars.

All that the plan waits for now is a guarantee from the British Government of 3 per cent. on the capital invested from the time that the tunnel is in working order. A big meeting was held the other day in a committee room of the House of Commons, presided over by the Marquis of Londonderry, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which the enterprise was boomed vigorously by Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, and many another important personage. A deputation was sent to the first lord of the treasury to talk persuasively to him about the 3 per cent. part of the business, and the Government is considering the question.

If the Government guarantees the interest, the preliminary work will begin at once, and it is expected that the tunnel will be completed in about ten years from the time the first sod is turned.

Lord Londonderry, in an interview on the subject, said:

"The tunnel will be a great saving of time. It takes six hours to get from London to Carlisle. By means of the tunnel it would be possible to go from Carlisle to Belfast in from two to three hours. With the improvements that are to be expected in ten years, it should be possible to get from Belfast to Galway in three hours. That makes eleven or twelve hours from London to Galway."

"But why do you mention Galway? That isn't especially noted, as a seaport, is it?"

"It is likely to be if the tunnel is built. It is the most convenient port to New York and it is in the central part of Ireland. It is the natural stopping-place of the trans-Atlantic steamers, and may become a port of great importance. It would cut several hours off the time of passage if the steamers were to stop there instead of going to Queenstown."

"But that programme is rather disastrous to Queenstown, isn't it?"

"Yes, rather."

"And Queenstown is going to be heard from on the subject, isn't she?"

"No doubt; but it is the voice of Belfast that will carry weight, for that is the city most directly interested in the tunnel. It is the chief city of Ireland, and does much the larger part of her business."

"If the Government refuses to guarantee the 3 per cent. interest, will the plan fall through for the present?"

"I can't say, but it seems hardly likely that the Government will refuse. At the House of Commons meeting, over which I had the honour of presiding, one of the strongest supporters of the plan was my opponent at the polls, and Lord Rosebery wrote that he had long believed there were few more pressing objects of policy, not only from the Irish point of view, but also from the British and Imperial viewpoints. He said he believed that £10,000,000 was cheap, considering the advantage to be gained."

This tunnel plan is not new. Fifteen years ago it was seriously discussed, and later the Chamber of Commerce took it up, and asked for Government assistance in getting preliminary soundings, and also for a guarantee of interest on the capital invested. But the enterprise looked bigger than it does now, and £10,000,000 sounded like more money than it does now, and the Government was afraid to go into it.

About the only danger now, from an engineering viewpoint, is the possibility of fissures in the rock. With the route as at present laid out, it is estimated that the tunnel at its deepest point would be 500 feet under the surface of the sea, and that the steepest gradient will be one in seventy-five, which is nothing extraordinary.

The Pope's Vitality.

A passage from the following article of the celebrated English medical journal, the London Lancet, was widely quoted at the time it appeared a few months ago. The whole is a bit of happy writing well

worthy of reproduction:

"Plain living and high thinking have 'scored' again, and the nonsensical Pontiff, after an illness followed by an operation which within twenty-four hours brought ten thousand telegrams of inquiry to the Vatican, has been allowed to leave his bed, and seated in his armchair by the now historic window, to look out on the world from which he has been excluded for more than twenty-one years. His case in all incidents and surroundings is a memorable one. Other Pontiffs, indeed, have shown a marvellous vitality, though out of the total of 261, sixteen only have seen their 81st year. His immediate predecessor, Pius IX., lived until he was 90 years old, and some of all the Popes 'surpassed the years of Peter' (25) on the Papal throne. Clement XI. died in his 93rd year. Paul IV., elected at 89 years of age, lived four years afterward; and Gregory IX. died all but a centenarian. But none of these Popes, except Pius Nono for a few years, was a 'prisoner' confined to a 'palace and a garden' as Leo XIII. has been since February, 1878. They could all leave the Vatican for the Quirinal, and both these palaces during the dog days for Castel Gaiolfo, that superb villa overhanging the Alban Lake, well high two thousand feet above the sea level. Change of air and change of scene were open to them.

"But Leo XIII. has never stirred beyond that Mons Vaticanus which retains the insubribe character given it by Martial. None of them, moreover, in their ninetieth year had to undergo the enucleation of an eyelid or the amputation of a quarter of a century's standing and all this amid the cares of a spiritual empire infinitely greater in number and complexity than the busiest of them ever knew. Of course in the present case the 'personal equation' counts for much. Leo XIII. comes of the ancient stock of the Peccis, mountaineers of the Larian and Neapolitan frontier. From his youth up an indefatigable scholar, he relieved the sedation of the study with open air exercise, and during the years he was Archbishop of Perugia indulged in field sports, mainly with his gun. Then, again, he was happily gifted with the 'mens aequa' of his favorite poet, conducing to that even flow of the circulation which is marked by 'the pulse of longevity.' Over and above this constitutional characteristic he has always had the 'will to live' which in the physical sphere is the counterpart of what the greatest of American Psychologists has in the religious life called the 'will to believe.' This effort of volition, conscious or unconscious, is quite compatible, as in Leo's case, with absolute courage in the face of death.

"Indeed, before and after the operation the Pontiff's cheerfulness almost rose to gaiety, expressing itself in pleasant sallies, doubly pleasant for his consultants to hear; it may or may not be truly stated that he congratulated himself, as a hopeful element in the prognosis, on his 'having youth on his side.' But he certainly spoke and acted as if he had—as if, indeed, he fully shared Professor Mazzoni's belief that after the operation he had at least as many years in store as would suffice to falsify the words whispered into his ear on coronation: 'Non videbis annos Petri.' His example adds another to the many instances of patriarchal years attained by hard-working men, professional and other, in whom mind and soul according well, with a physique unbroken by excess and braced by manly exercise, have resulted in that 'old age' immortalized by Wordsworth as 'beautiful and free.' That poet himself and his official successor, Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Wellington and Emperor William I. are typical examples of that serene 'sunset of life' which, succeeding its 'fitful fever' shed so rich an afterglow on their decline."

A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. I also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

C. M. HENRY, Druggist, Antigonish, N. S.

Penny-a-Liners.

Cornhill has an article headed, "The Byways of Journalism," in which some amusing particulars are given of the penny-a-liner and his doings. Penny-a-lining is a system of journalism by which men are not regularly attached to any newspaper send items of news—odds and ends of all kinds, which they may chance to pick up—to several journals which are paid for, if published, at the rate of a penny or more a line. These liners, we read are always on the prowl after accidents, fires, burglaries and murder; they haunt the hospitals, police stations and stations of the fire brigade. Among the liners with which Fleet street is swarming, says the writer, will be found "more

sad failures, more ruined reputations, more crushed ambitions than in any other walk of life."

Stories are told of these journalists which aptly illustrate their common habit of regarding every event from the standpoint of their own special work. One of them, coming home one night, discovered a man insensible at his threshold, and without losing a moment, he called out to his wife, "Quick, my dear, bring me a light; here's a paragraph lying on the doorstep!" As another "liner" was walking along the quays of Dublin a man rushed past him and jumped over the wall into the Liffey. The journalist immediately looked at his watch. "How provoking!" he exclaimed. "It is 6 o'clock, and I'm too late for the last edition of the Evening Mail," and, addressing the suicide struggling in the water, he added: "All right, my boy; I'll give you a good paragraph in the morning papers."

Occasionally the "liner" produces a gem of unconscious humour. "The murderer," wrote one "liner," "was evidently in quest of money, but, luckily, lost nothing but his life." Another "liner"



YOUR EYE-SIGHT

Is too precious to neglect. When you experience the first symptoms of eye-trouble this is the time to have your eyes examined.

PROPERLY FITTED GLASSES

If used in time will always prevent any further trouble with your sight.

EYES TESTED FREE.

B. A. Pratt,

Graduate Optician, West End Main Street, Antigonish

It has been Proved

beyond all reasonable doubt that the best thing for a young man of business ambitions to do is to take a course at Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College. Send for circulars to

Whiston & Frazee,

Halifax, N. S.

Are You Bilious THEN TRY Parsons' Pills

and get relief, and you will never use any other medicine to cure Sick Headaches and Bowel Complaints. They expel impurities from the blood. Best Liver Pill Made to cure biliousness is what physicians say of Parsons' Pills. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, postpaid for 25 cents. Full particulars sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

describing a street accident, wrote: "The Mr. Dumas had deposited all his funds in the bank the day before, so that he had unfortunate victim was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he now lies progressing favourably, although he is sedulously attended by Dr. Robinson, the resident surgeon, and some of the leading members of the medical staff." In a report in a Glasgow newspaper of a shipwreck off the coast of Ayr this appeared: "The captain swam ashore, and succeeded in saving the life of his wife. She was insured in the Northern Marine Insurance Company for £5,000, and carried a full cargo of cement."—The National Advertiser.

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.s

It Has Been Our Aim,

Object, and design always to give the best Tea it is possible to buy for the prices asked.

All grocers. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, and 60c per pound.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

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

In Your Later Years

it will be a nice thing to have a

Guaranteed Annuity.

The Confederation Life policies will provide you with one in the easiest way obtainable. The Co. makes a specialty of Annuity Bonds, which are issued fortnightly to persons in middle or advanced years at particularly attractive rates. Assets, \$6,237,000.

Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, F. W. GREEN, Manager.

E. T. McKEEN, General Agent, Sydney.

E. L. GIBRIOR, Local Agent, Antigonish.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale—Angus McDonald. Canadian Teachers Wanted. Notice—Chisholm Bros. Teachers Wanted—H.C. Teachers' Bureau. Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College. Business College—Kaulbach & Schurman. Highland Games. Notice—T. Harrison. Wanted—Alex. Beaton. August Bargains—McCarthy & Co. Organist Wanted—Rev. D. Chisholm, P. P.

Local Items.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS will be found partly on page 4 and partly on page 6 of this issue.

I TAKE LAMBS in any number every day for either cash or trade. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

FOUND, on Harbour Road, last June, a bag of flour. Owner will please apply to J. W. McDonald, Harbour Road.—adv.

DO NOT MISS McCurdy & Co.'s great mid-summer clearance sale: all lines of summer goods marked away down.—adv.

McCURDY & Co. are offering all lines of summer goods at immense reductions during the month of August.—adv.

A PARCEL of glassware left in McCurdy & Co.'s yard a few weeks ago can be had by the owner at the Casket office.

I received to-day 10 quintals No. 1 dry cod and 20 quintals hake, also 5 barrels fat P. E. Island pork and 5 barrels choice hams and bacon. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

A RETURN GAME of baseball, between the Antigonish team and the Truro nine who recently defeated them, will be played on the Athletic grounds here on Friday the 18th inst.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC in aid of the new Catholic Church at Bridgport was held there on the first and second days of this month. The amount realized was over \$1800.

KILLED AT SYDNEY.—William Jefferson, of North-West Arm, Sydney, was killed by falling from a load of hay last Thursday. His neck was broken, and he died almost instantly.

COLLISION IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The coal steamer Torret, Crown from Sydney for Montreal collided in the St. Lawrence on Saturday with the Bedford Line steamer Ramillies, damaging the latter so badly that she had to be beached.

STILL ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Colin Chisholm, a young boy, son of Mrs. Chisholm, Main Street, (widow of the late Alex. Chisholm, Guysboro) had both bones of his forearm broken while unloading salt at T. D. Kirk's store last Thursday, by the falling of one of the bags upon him.

FISHING FLEET AT CANSO.—A large number of Gloucester and Lunenburg fishing vessels arrived at Canso on Sunday and Monday, where they took bait, and afterwards sailed for the Banks. Large quantities of squid were taken near Canso on Monday.

TO CALL AT SYDNEY.—The Furness Line steamer St. John City, instead of coming direct to Halifax from London, will call at Sydney to land 1000 tons of cement for the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. The succeeding west-bound steamer of the line will also call at the same port with one thousand tons more.

STOCKS of wheat and oats of unusual height are shown by farmers in various districts this season. This week we have received a stem of wheat from Ronald Cameron, L. S. River, measuring 5 feet 3 1/2 inches, stocks of both wheat and oats from Dan McGillivray, Briley Brook, all measuring 5 feet 7 inches, and of banner oats, seven weeks sown, 57 inches high, from Hugh Smith, Pleasant Valley. THE FOLLOWING is from the Moncton Daily Times, August 3rd, 1899:

Mr. Rod F. McDonald, foreman of the storage system of I. C. R. Electrical Department, left yesterday on the C. P. R. for an extended trip, embracing Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. Mr. McDonald will visit the large electrical departments of those cities. He will be absent three or four weeks and will merit the vacation.

Mr. McDonald is a native of Antigonish county and for a number of years a faithful employee of the I. C. R. electrical department. While in the neighboring republic he will gather some of the latest ideas of charging storage batteries, which information he will apply to the perfecting of the I. C. Railway's already first-class service. It is Mr. McDonald's intention on his return to visit his old home at Bailey's Brook, where his family are spending the summer months.

FOR THE HORN-FLY.—An exchange gives the following as the means adopted at the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., for fighting the troublesome horn-fly: "The practice there is to mix four table-spoonfuls of crude carbolic acid with a gallon of seal oil and apply that mixture with a cloth. One gallon will serve thirty cows, and the cost is in the neighbourhood of fifty cents. The material can be obtained anywhere, and the person using it can mix it for himself."

NEW RESIDENCE.—Mr. D. C. McDonald, representative in the Maritime Provinces of James Robinson & Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, formerly a

resident of Antigonish and also of Port Hood, has purchased the building lot on Hawthorne street owned by Mr. W. E. Cunningham, and will erect thereon this fall a residence for himself. The plans are already prepared, and are awaiting Mr. McDonald's arrival here, which is expected daily, when tenders for the work will be asked. The building will be about 25 x 30 feet, 15 foot post, with ell.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following pupils of Mount St. Bernard's Ladies' College have succeeded in passing the Grade A (partial) examination, with the very creditable aggregates set opposite their names:

M. L. Fraser, Sydney, 11 subjects, 711  
Cassie Macdonald, West Harbour, 10 subjects, 692  
Pauline Macdonald, Port Hood, 10 subjects, 650

The Grade B candidates received their returns on Saturday last. THE CASKET has learned of the following successful ones:

James Wall, Glen Alpine, College, aggregate 674, 2nd rank M. P. Q.  
John McAnis, Antigonish, College, aggregate 629  
John J. Cameron, Heatherton, College, aggregate 561  
James F. McNeil, Antigonish, College, aggregate 551  
Joseph DeCoste, Harbour au Bouche, Har. au B. school, aggregate 534  
John J. MacInnes, Antigonish, College, aggregate 476, 2nd rank M. P. Q.  
Andrew McGillivray, Ant. Harbour, aggregate 477.

Others of the above may have passed the M. P. Q., but of this we have not been informed.

MEASURES McMANUS, Low & McMANUS have secured the contract for all preliminary operations, stone, grading, concreting, etc., in connection with the Dominion Iron & Steel Co.'s works. Mr. J. B. McManus, the senior partner, is a native of Memramcook, N. B., Mr. Low comes from Halifax, and the junior, Mr. S. E. McManus, hails from North Sydney—all men of snap and judgment. The amount of the tender, so far as can be ascertained, will vary from \$175,000 to \$200,000, which will, if the various material can be supplied from that source—although, from the enormous extent of the work, we are inclined to doubt it—be circulated among the people of this county and island. Within a week the busy hum will have well begun, and 500 men will be actively engaged in laying the first foundations of that huge enterprise which is to bring to this centre a long deferred and welcome prosperity. At a conservative calculation, at least 1,000 workmen will be necessary to enable the contractors to complete their project within the time specified. The operations will have to be continued night and day, an electric plant for lighting purposes will have to be erected, if a connection cannot be secured from the town or vicinity.—Sydney Daily Record.

HIGHLAND GAMES.—The Highland Society of Antigonish will hold their annual sports on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, on the grounds of the Athletic Association. Special efforts are put forth to make this a "red letter day" in the history of the Society. Field and track will be thronged with athletes, fleet of foot and strong of arm; and lovers of Celtic sports may expect a keen competition in the numerous events on the programme. A liberal measure of gold and silver in coin and medal will be awarded to professionals and amateurs. D. C. Fraser, M. P., for

Organist Wanted. The position of Organist at St. Ninian's Cathedral being about to become vacant through the resignation of Miss McDonald, the undersigned will receive applications therefor up to 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 15. D. CHISHOLM, P. P. Antigonish, August 9, 1899.

NOTICE. BOOTS and SHOES made to order and repairs promptly attended to at T. HARRISON'S (Next door to T. Downie Kirk's store) MAIN ST. ANTIGONISH.

WANTED. A Grade C male teacher for Monk's Head School. ALEX. BEATON, Secretary. Monk's Head, July 7th, 1899.

Farm for Sale. That well-known farm at Williams Point, distant from Town about 2 1/2 miles, formerly owned by the late Donald McKinnon, consisting of 125 Acres of Excellent Land, yielding largely of Hay and other crops. Will be sold at a very reasonable figure. Apply to THOMAS F. WALSH, Williams' Point. Aug. 8, 1899.—3mo

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED. More vacancies than teachers. POSITIONS GUARANTEED. Placed 200 Canadian teachers in U. S. last term. UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE. All bills due Chisholm Bros. and not paid before Monday, September 4th, will be collected without further notice. CHISHOLM BROS., Antigonish.

Teachers Wanted. Teachers of all grades are wanted immediately to fill vacancies in parts of the Province. Apply at once to HALIFAX TEACHERS' BUREAU, P. O. Box 27, Halifax, N. S. Aug. 10-21

Teacher Wanted. Wanted by the Trustees of Arisalg School Scotton, a grade C teacher. A. G. McDONALD, Secy

Guysboro, and C. Ernest Gregory, barrister, both fluent and felicitous speakers, have kindly consented to give the opening and closing addresses respectively. Among the noted athletes who are already booked may be mentioned R. J. Macdonald, the famous marathon runner, whose prowess on the track has taken the sporting world by surprise. This young man is now visiting this, his native county, and will, by special permission of his trainers give an exhibition before the Highland Society and several thousands of his friends and admirers who are anxious to meet the world's champion. He shortly returns to the United States to train for the International Races to be held at Paris, and this may be his last appearance on the field in his native Province.

Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College will be reopened in all departments, and with a full teaching staff, on Monday, August 14th, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. We are not able to supply the demand for young men who are stenographers and typewriters.

Whiston & Frazee, HIGHLAND GAMES AND BICYCLE MEET AT Antigonish, Aug. 22, 1899.

The Highland Society will hold their Annual Sports on TUESDAY, August 22nd, on the beautiful grounds of the Athletic Association, and the fastest track in the Province. Cent Mile Fiddle is extended to all Scots and a cordial invitation to every body else. OPENING ADDRESS by D. C. Fraser, M. P., Guysboro, a genuine highlander of rare wit and humor. A grand feature of the day will be the Two-Mile Exhibition by R. J. MACDONALD, the long-distance champion of the world, who will run with a galaxy of swift athletes taking on a fresh man every quarter-mile. Macdonald belongs to the Boston College Club, and wears the colors of his College, Maroon and Old Gold, which he has so often carried to victory. He leaves his native county a few days later, and patriotic Nova Scotians should avail themselves of the only chance of witnessing the performance of the World's strongest and fleetest runner.

Prize List. PROFESSIONAL. 1st. 2nd. 1. Throwing Hammer, \$5 \$3 2. Putting Shot, 5 3 3. Pipe Music, 5 3 4. Sword Dance, 5 3 5. Highland Fling, 5 3 6. Running High Jump, 4 4 7. Running Broad Jump, 4 4 8. Quarter-Mile Run, 4 4 9. Hurdle Race, 4 4 10. Vaulting, 4 4 AMATEUR. Under sanction C. W. A. & M. P. A. A. 1. Two-Mile Run (exhibition). 2. One Mile Bicycle (scratch). 3. 440 Yards Run (handicap). 4. Two-Mile Bicycle Race (handicap). 5. 100 Yards Dash. 6. Three-Mile Bicycle Race (handicap). Handsome Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded. Sports begin at 12:30 sharp. Closing Address by C. Ernest Gregory, LL. B. Temperate drinks, refreshments and amusements on the grounds. Each lad and lass may drink legither and dance awa' w' ae anither. The Citizens Band will be in attendance. EXCURSION RATES from Halifax, Sydney and intermediate points. All entries must be made to the Secretary on or before the 19th inst. ANGUS D. CHISHOLM, A. T. MACDONALD, Secretary.

The Maritime Business College, in affiliation with the Business Educators' Association of Canada, will be open for enrollment of Students, AUGUST 15th. Lectures Commence Sept. 5th. For further information, apply to KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Wright's Marble Building, HALIFAX, N. S. FOR SALE. A part of the well-known Walsh Farm at Fairmont, owned by the undersigned, containing 30 Acres. About one-third cleared, the balance well-wooded with hard and soft wood; 10 acres of good Marsh; excellent pasturage; good water. Terms reasonable. THOMAS F. WALSH, 33 Goldsmith Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. For further information regarding this property, apply to W. J. WALSH, Fairmont, Ant. August 1st, 1899.

LAMBS. The Subscriber will buy good Lambs delivered at his Farm, Beaver Meadow, on Mondays and Tuesdays of every week until further notice. Highest market price paid in cash. ROD. D. CHISHOLM, July 29, '99.

Teacher Wanted. A good "C" or "D" male teacher wanted for school section No. 17, Bay St. Lawrence, C. B. EDWARD McNEIL, Secretary.

Teacher Wanted. Wanted by the Trustees of Arisalg School Scotton, a grade C teacher. A. G. McDONALD, Secy

THE PALACE CLOTHING CO. Great Midsummer Clearance Sale of READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING, Gent's Furnishings, Boots Shoes and Rubbers At Record Breaking Prices. A chance of a lifetime for the keenest of Buyers.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits. Odd Pants, Coats and Vests, Rain Coats, Umbrellas, Canes, Trunks, Valises, Men's Fine Furnishings, that should effect a clearance to the first customers. Shirts, White and Colored, Laundered and unlaundered. Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Night Shirts, Felt, Crash and Straw Hats, Caps, all the latest shapes and colors. Golf Stockings, Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Hosiery, Etc. Don't Forget the Lynn Shoes the most fashionable, the most perfect of comfort, the best line of shoes ever shown in Antigonish, for \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50 Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Other Shoes, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75.

Call and be convinced that this is a bona fide mark down and not a fake. The Up-to-Date Men's Outfitter, Main Street, Antigonish, N.S.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL. Notice to Certified Male Teachers. The undersigned will receive applications for two vacancies as Teachers in the English and Commercial Department of the Catholic High School, Montreal. None but those holding certificates as having passed the qualifying examinations, and as of moral character, need apply. Applications, stating age, length of experience, and salary expected, etc., may be addressed until 15th August next to REV. J. QUINLIVAN, P. P., St. Patrick's, Montreal. Montreal, 21st July, 1899.

Mowing Machines and Rakes of the celebrated Massey-Harris Manufacture, with the improved Roller-Bearing features. These Machines are well-known and are admitted by all who have used them to be the Best Machines on the Market. Call and inspect before purchasing. D. McISAAC, College St. Extension. P. S.—I have also the famous Massey-Harris Binder and the Rain Waggon.—D. McIsaac.

MEN WANTED. 1,000 MEN AND 200 TEAMS. Wanted to work on the Inverness and Richmond Railway, Cape Breton. Wages for Men from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per day. Board, \$3 per week. Horses and Carts, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per pair. Extra Heavy Plough Teams, \$3.50 per day. Apply at work or at Port Hastings. MacKENZIE, MANN & CO.'Y.

Bicycle Repairing. I have procured a complete Bicycle Repairing outfit and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at reasonable prices, giving special attention to mail orders. Washings may be left at the office of the Antigonish Woolen Mills Co. PERCY F. BRINE, Antigonish, N. S., July 12, '99.

Summer Goods at the People's Store. Buy now before the hot wave sets in. We have a large stock, carefully selected, and you will find our prices as Low and in some cases lower than our competitors. Dress Goods. A complete assortment, all colors and prices ranging from 15 to \$1.50 per yd. all double fold. Dress Muslins 12, 15, 18, 20, 24 cts. Print Cottons 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 cts. per yd. Good Strong Shirting, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, cts. per yd. Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, 7, 10, 12, 15c per pair. Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery, 20, 25, 30 cts. per pair. Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50 cts. per pair.

Ladies' Summer Undervests, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40 cts. Ladies' White Pique Shirts, \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50. Ladies' Crash Skirts, \$1.40, 2.00. Ladies' Blouses, 50, 60, 75, \$1.00 up to 2.50. Curtain Poles complete with wood ends, 25 cts. Spring Roller Blinds 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 cts. Wall Paper from 3 cents up. Men's Summer Underwear. A nice suit for 45 cents. Better ones at 60, 75, \$1.00. Men's Linen Hats 45, 60, 75 cts.

A full Line of Gent's Furnishings, Cretones, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Groceries, Etc. Farmers, bring in your Eggs, Wool and Butter or anything you have to sell, we will give you the highest market prices and will not charge you more for your goods than if it was cash you were paying.

McGillivray & McIntosh