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 31, 1899.

NO. 35

CASKET

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. 50 Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear-ages thereon are paid. subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, - SEXTY 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.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

One of the worst of the many evil features of United States Expansionism is the blasphemous readiness of its advocates to put the responsibility for its existence upon the Almignty. For this offence a blatant and vacuous Jingo from Maine is when he says : thus neatly rebuked by Goldwin Smith :

"God opened the door, pushed us in, and closed it. No man on earth or angel in heaven can now take us out." So says Senator Frye in arguing for the retention of the Philippines. So might say any burglar who had succeeded in entering a house. If Providence has pushed in the American invaders and closed the door upon them, it has also emptied its buckets upon them, dranched them with rain, caused their expeditions to stick in the mud, sent a good many of them to the hospital, supplied their enemies with ammunition, and at last taught the Filipinos to shoot low. A heathen poet found out that men often take their own desires for divine inspiration.

Those persons, of the earth, earthy, who fancy it an evidence of breadth of mind to maintain that the See of Peter should transform itself into an Anglo-Saxon institution, are egregiously mistaken, even on this point. They are conspicuously lacking in that breadth of view which enabled Macaulay to foresee the broken arches of London Bridge,which showed him that history teaches no more certain lesson than that kingdoms and empires have their day. If the prisoner of the Vatican, which Dr. Barry declares is antiquated and obsolete, were to adopt the worldly-wise views of his voluntary counsellor from England and to bothink him of where he should erect a new domicile in accordance therewith, he might well hesitate long between London and St. Petersburg. But the Successor of the Fisherman, who has seen the rise and fall of dynasties and empires, has print his view of the South African queshappily other guidance than that of a man dazzled by a little worldly glory.

In his recent work, Are Roma Immorlalis, which, by the way, is written with more of dramatic power than fidelity to historic truth, Mr. Francis Marion Urawford says, apropos of the wicked Mes-

In the eyes of the historian and of the people of her time her greatest misdeed was that while her husband Claudius, the Emperor, was alive she publicly celebrated her marriage with the handsome Silius, using all outward legal forms. Our modern laws of divorce have so far accustomed our minds to such deeds that, although we miss the legal formalities which would necessarily precede such an act in our lime, we secretly wonder at the effect it produced upon the men of that day, and are inclined to smile at the epithets of 'impious' and 'sacrilegious' which it alled down upon Messalina, whose many er frightful crimes had elicited much more moderate condemnation.

This was, be it remembered, in the days of Rome's decadence, long centuries after the chaste Lucretia had set an eximple for all time to Roman matrons. The old Romans were ennobled by the Possession of many natural virtues. In their abhorrence of divorce and concubinage they showed their high regard for that great law of nature which safeguards the family, and to which our Blessed Lord appeals against the Jews when He | much better than its rightful owner but; | buked by our correspondent, who knows from the beginning. It remained for the bury and all other imperialists and ex- the rank injustice to which Catholics are pretended reformers of Christianity not pansionists, between nations and govern- continually subjected in its country. itself in the very teeth of Christ's solemn of the one as of the other. As Goldwin non-Catholic readers will bear in mind enterprise. It is feared that his failure Prohibition. Protestantism can no more Smith says in the extract which we print that neither there nor here do Catholics will have a disastrous effect.

ern unbelief.

The Rev. J. F. Meifuss, a constant con-French and Catholic interests in the East we had occasion to comment upon some months ago, has naturally a great love for the language and institutions of what is, we believe, his native land. He has, howviews of the extremists among those speaking foreign languages on this continent, who declare that the maintenance of their own language by the coming generations is essential to their adherence to the faith. Referring to the gradual disuse of French and German among the children of those who speak these languages in the Western States, he shows a wise disposition to look an absolutely inevitable fact fairly and hopefully, if somewhat regretfully (as is only natural) in the face,

English is in the air and nothing will check its ultimate triumph over all its competititors. And there is no need for the eagerness of certain Americanists, who can not wait for the day when, by natural process, that transition will be completed.

Nor is it true what certain "ultras" among the Germans as well as the French have axiomatically stated time and again, that with the loss of the language the faith is likewise lost. Granting it in part for adults, we deny it for the rising generation. Sufficiently instructed, the children will love their religion and, in many cases, be better Christians than the parents who had received but a superficial instruction in their mother tongue.

It is to be hoped that his sane view may be generally adopted by the French and German people of the United States. Nothing but evil can come of the belief on the part of the descendants of those people that they cannot be Catholics if they adopt the language of the country they live in; for they will be pretty sure to act upon that belief when the time comes for that adoption, as come it inevitably will. As well pour a pail of fresh water into the middle of the Atlantic and hope to find it there pure and sweet a year afterwards, as hope to maintain a thousand little reproductions of France and Germany scattered over the length and breadth of that all-absorbing country, the United States.

We accede to the request of a man who

has helped to bear abroad the British flag, and whose ardent admiration for that emblem we share to no small degree, to tion in to-day's CASKET. We do so benear akin to that expressed with more frankness than delicacy by Lord Salisbury when he classified last year the nations of the world, on the basis of purely material resources, as fiving and dying nations, and declared that the former must devour the latter. We are quite sensible of the blessings of stable government and security of life, liberty and property that generally accompany the flag of Great Britain, but we by no means over-estimate them; nor do we for an instant imagine, with the writer, that the motive that has carried it abroad has been the desire to save the world to Christianity. British trade, not the Christian religion, has been the moving principle in its progress. And if the blessings it bears with it were ten-fold greater than they are, there is a basic law implied in the words mean and tunn which it may not over-ride even for the purpose of diffusing those blessings. The millionaire may not seize and demolish scriber," complained last week. Truth the dingy hovel of his poor neighbour for to tell, the fault our correspondent centhe purpose of rearing a marble palace, sures is one into which The Ace Maria however well-ordered and beautiful, on falls more seldom, perhaps, than any other its site. Doubtless the owner of many Catholic publication in the United States. flocks would have justified his seizure of It has within the past year or two develthe poor man's single ewe lamb on the oped some peculiarities we decidedly plea that he could treat the creature so dislike, one of which is effectually retells them that, although Moses granted no court even pretending to dispense jus- more about Italian Catholics than it does them a bill of divorce because of the tice would listen to such a plea. There but we take off our hat to it as generally hardness of their hearts, it was not so is justice and right, despite Lord Salis- a fearless and outspoken protestor against aly to override this law of nature but ments as well as between individuals; and Every vertebrate Catholic will read the to dissolve the bond of Christian marriage there is a God who avenges the wrongs following with intense pleasure, and its

r'd itself of responsibility for the modern on the same page as the contribution redivorce court than it can purge itself of ferred to, and which forms so apt an willing and anxious to see conceded to error or withstand the rising tide of mod- answer thereto : "The idea that the every other religious body : earth is given by Heaven to the Anglohands on anything that he chooses for the tributor to the St. Louis Review, whose extension of his peculiar civilization, may sentiments regarding the identification of perhaps have lost something of its charm since we have seen the caricature of it over the wry."

The evils of present-day journalism affect us in many ways, even in these more ever, too much good sense to share the retired regions. It is not only that our metropolitan daily press has of late shown an increased tendency to run to seed in ensationalism, but that some of our local weeklies are equally objectionable in that respect, not infrequently overstepping the bounds of decency. Then we have one channel of these evils which is an absolute abomination,-the "ready prints" upon which some of the smaller and weaker papers appear. Ready print matter is at best a survival of primitive methods which ought long since to have been abolished. It is even worse than the often odious "boiler plate," inasmuch as the publisher who uses it surrenders all control over his columns-or the columns that are supposed to be his. And generally he surrenders it to a vile, brainless sensationalist whose scissors are ever in search of the weird, the unwholesome, and the suggestive.

> The character of the ready-print matter appearing in the papers in these parts that use that stuff is wretched in the extreme. If those responsible for the souls of the young would only acquaint themselves with the nature of the matter thus finding its way unsuspected into their homes, we cannot believe they would be silent about it: Sandwiched in among the sensational and the vacuous you encounter frequently a covert attack upon faith. For instance, in a recent number we came across an article on "Brain Cells and Insanity," purporting to give the discoveries of an alleged distinguished specialist. This materialistic sciolist or his interpreter, who mentions certain "facts" bearing upon his theory of the close alliance between genius and insanity, has these among them :

"Jeanne d'Arc had visions."

Milton was of a morbid temperament, nearly approaching insanity. Modern ideas as to hell are formed on the descriptions evolved by his diseased imagination.

Any one who realizes the almost indelible character of the impressions made upon the susceptible mind of childhood will readily perceive the danger of such cause it is a view very widely held. It is ignorant statements as these. The unsophisticated child, to whom every printed sentence is an unquestioned truth, draws the conclusion from the first that visions, no matter by whom seen, are simply delusions of a diseased imagination. The seed thus sown, growing and bearing fruit in his mind, will choke out from it in time all belief in the supernatural. Why, he will ask, should not the vision of St. John in Patmos be an hallucination as well as those of Joan of Arc? Indeed, he will triumphantly ask, what else could it be? And from the second of the profound observations above quoted he will derive the comfortable doctrine that the torments of hell are equally the figments of a disordered brain. Parents and pastors should not be blind to these dangers.

> The following remarks of The Ave Maria should go far to atone for the lack of indignation of which an esteemed correspondent, who signed himself "Sub-

The German Catholic societies of Chi-Saxon, and that he has a right to lay his cago have formed a union for the purpose bands on anything that he chooses for the defending church institutions. We take off our hats to our German brethren, and beg them not to desist till they have shamed Catholics of other nationalities into the same manly action. There will be prudent men,-let us call them by their right name -there will be cowards in plenty to say that a Centre Party is not desirable in this country; that to organize Catholics into a listinct force would be to alienate from us the sympathies of our non-Catholic fellowcitizens, to arouse latent bigotry, etc., etc There is just one service that the cowards can render the Church in this country, and that is to stay out of such organizations as the German societies of Chicago have formed. Caution has too often been our counsellor; courage too seldom. Not a week passes but the Catholic press sends up a faint protest against injustice, oppression or insult from some quarter; but the guilty persons neither hear or heed the The number of public men who set justice above policy can be counted on the thumbs of one hand; the rest can be influenced only by votes, not by arguments, and the pressure of votes has never been brought to bear upon them. And the natural and reasonable conclusion is that Catholics deserve persecution, since they take it with such faint protest. From our heart we thank Heaven that our German brethren in this country have turned their superb fighting qualities in the right direction.

> Here is another protest, from the Cleveland Catholic Universe, which we would fain hope might benefit the silly people of the Summer School (we pity that institution if ever the traditional fool-killer should pay it a visit) for whose special benefit it was intended:

It was proper of course for the audience at the Summer School to overaddence at the Summer School to over-flow with enthusiasm at the reception of the President of the United States: "All authority is from God and those that are ordained of God." But when that duty is fulfilled, how little reason there really is tor Catholics going into ecstasy over the goings-out and comings-in of Mr. McKin-ley. He is general inchief of an experley. He is general-in-chief of an army that has glorified itself by ransacking churches and trampling upon the Sacred Host, that has scattered the bones of the dead and looted their graves, that robs women of articles of devotion and pursues s crilege like demons. He is the chief executive who has sent one commission after another to meet Catholic peoples and deal with religious and Catholic conditions, and has failed in every instance to make choice of a single Catholic commissioner to interpret and safeguard Catholic rights. It is about time for Catholics to put on a little manhood and lift themselves to the dignity of the children of God. This thing of being cuffed about, insulted in numberless ways, double taxed and mulcted on the principle of force is getting times on the successory of the tiresome for even the successors of the martyrs. Give us more of our rights and less flag-waving and buncombe. How many generations of cowardly and sycophant would degenerate into a tramp. I atholics will come and beget a race that will call a halt on tomfoolery and insist on their rights? It is high time to stop the lullaby of selfadulation and put on the "helmet of right died and he became the dependant of a judgment and the breastplate of justice and resent every encroachment that

tramples on Catholic rights. Ladies and gentlemen, members of summer schools and winter schools, Catholics high and low, big and little, bestir yourselves for the glory of God and His Church, and sell your stock in jingoism.

The impression appears now to be general that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal will take place; though Cecil Rhodes is reported to have declared that President Kruger will yield at the last moment. The latter has announced his determination not to go beyond his latest offers of concessions, which are supposed to be a five years' franchise and increased representation for the Uitlanders, though the precise terms of the offer have not yet been made public. The British Government declares these to be inadequate. The Transvaul is vigorously preparing for hostilities. The Orange Free State, which is acting in concert with her neighbour, is importing large quantities of arms and ammunition by way of the Cape, and the Cape Government, charged with being in sympathy with the Boers, refuse to interfere, on the ground that until war is declared treaty obligations prevent the stopping of these importations. The Portuguese colony of Delagoa Bay, now virtually owned by England, has stopped large quantities of munitions of war on the way to the Transvaal.

failure of M. Von lerweise, a prominent If you are disposed to take things easy Russian capitalist, supposed to be worth from fifty to sixty million roubles, whose funds were invested in railways and other

Written for THE CASKET. The Do-Nothing.

One of the characters that has the least claim to our charity or our kind consideration is the do-nothing. We all know him. He is to be found in every community, be it small or great. He was born tired. He is constitutionally indisposed to work, and life appears to have been thrown at him. That he has never got a very firm hold of it is shown by his listless behaviour. Dickens describes one of his characters as having an air of conquered languor. The donothing does not have even this. He has never time to overcome his natural indolence and moves about like one who has no vital concern in the affairs of life. He finds it hard to amuse himself. Existence is a bore to him. Like Sir Charles Coldstream, who was blase from too much indulgence in pleasure, he can see nothing in it. Everybody and everything tires him, and he is a burden to himself and to all upon whom he inflicts his company. He may excite some passing interest In the mind of the student of human nature, but to the generality of people he is an undeveloped specimen of mankind hardly worth consid-

The do-nothing in our cities and towns is usually found loafing round the billiard and pool rooms. He never takes a cue in the game. He is too lazy even to do that, but gazes at the players in a halfhearted manner that shows his flabby consciousness is never stirred by any display of skill. Now, I am far from encouraging young men to play either pool or billiards to excess-though there can be no harm in an occasional game of either amid proper surroundings-but the fellows who spend more time than they should in attempting to make successful shots on the green cloth show at least some sign of human activity, though it may not be the best. They keep their blood in brisk circulation, and that is more than can be said of the do-nothing who, through his almost criminal apathy, approaches a state

I know that some are born with more native energy than others; but I also know that with a little mental effort one may overcome natural indolence and acquire sadustrious habits. The mind controls the body to a great extent, and one need not be a loafer while he has free will and understanding. The do-nothing to whom I refer is usually well dressed and moves in respectable society-if he can be said to move at all. He has some one on whom he leans for support-a hardworking father, a self-denying mother or sister, or an unselfish brother. If he did not have a prop of this description he knew a do-nothing once who became something worse than this. The relatives on whose earnings he had long existed successful thief. He never became a member of the light-fingered fraternity himself, but he was no better on that account if there is any truth in the old saying which says that the receiver is an bad as the thief.

When a man in good health has not self-respect enough to support himself he is a poor, contemptible object, on whom the humblest wage-earner may justly look down. The do-nothing may have the semblance of a man, but there is nothing manly about him, for he is usually finding fault in an effeminate manner with his industrious neighbours and even with those who put the bread into his mouth. His dult mind is only alert enough to retain all the scandal that he hears and he lives to pour it into the ears of those who will listen to his filthy yarns. It is then that he shows the only mental afertness that he seems to possess. He is a vile sink from which nothing pours but nastiness. How can he be otherwise when he personifies Sloth, one of the seven deadly sins.

The lazy man is a vicious man in his inactive way. He has no high ideals. All that he cares for is to creep through existence with as little exertion as possible, and he cares not who may suffer through his indolence. There can be no heaven for such a man, for he is too slothful to consider his eternal salvation. Look at him, young man! Without energy, without proper pride, without ambition, is the do-A St. Petersburg despatch reports the nothing a figure to contemplate with envy? remember that you are on ithe high road to loaferdom, and resolve to assume the virtue of industry, if you have it not. Develop a desire for work. Nothing else will bring you happiness. Don't belong to BENEDICT BRALL

Farm Notes.

Where wood is plentiful charcoal can be made. Cut into four-foot lengths, stand an end around a tile of shavings or kindling until you have a cord or two. Cover with leaves or straw, then cover with dirt to a depth of three inches, making small openings around the bottom. Drop some coals of fire down into the shavings. Wait until the fire starts to burn, then done the hole at the top. Be careful not to allow any new holes to form around he sites or on top until it is nicely charred. Then uncover and pile on one side, being care ut of swine should positively have a supply but once or twice a week.

The statement made by Professor Russell of the Wisconsin Experiment Station that he had put warm milk in the vicinity of several substances having strong odors and that at blood heat it absorbed any odors more rapidly than did cold milk, is of itself a sufficient reason for removing the milk from the stable as soon as the milking is completed for each cow and putting it where it will have pure air, taking it at once to the dairy room. But it shows quite as strongly the reed of having pure sir free from bad odor in the stables while the milking is being done. The stream as it passes from the teat exposes much of its surface to the sir, and it is ready even in that short pass from

To watch the heas on a range, they seem to be eating during the whole day, and the supposition is that they get more than they should. It is true that they can secure more than enough on a range where everything is growing, but they also expend a great deal of energy in so doing. On the rang the hous get a little at a time, perhaps a worm here, a seed there, or some delicacy in the shape of green food somewhere else, has they are over moving from place to place, en are as busy as possible. It is a different matter when they are fed by the owner. H: throws down the food and they fi i their crops full at once. Having done so they are satisfied and "wax and grow fut." There is a lesson to learn from the natural mode of feeding by the hens. Give them their food in a all quantities, if they must be fed, and not all at nuce. When the crop is overloaded, too much food le passed into the gizzard to be triturated and the digestive organs overtaxed, but when the food is eaten gradually and slowly, digestion is also gradual av l the system is invigorated by the exercise of securing the food. The study of how best to feed will assist in avoiding mistakes and enable one to feed at the lowest cost.

Alleged Wonderful Discovery.

The following from an exchange is given as an item of information "interesting if true." as to which we venture no opin-

Swedish chemist at Washington, and, like accident.

gold, silver and many other metals, making | hours. them soft, pliable and ductile as a piece of putty and quite as easily and safely handled.

"He has named the new chemical agent tauric acid, because it is obtained from tauric moss, a peculiar lichen, or fungus, which grows upon rocks and the roots of trees in the country, but has never before been the subject of chemical investigation. The new acid has been tested by many eminent chemists who pronounced Mr. Olan's discovery to be one of the wonders of the world of chemistry.

"Mr. Olan says that while making some experiments with tauric moss in his laboratory, he found the bottom of the metal dish he was using became soft. At first he supposed the dish had been partially decomposed by other acids and he fully satisfied bimself that the change was caused by tauric acid, and this led him to | ter have to look to the English for goods." making experiments which verified his James Grantham of London, a representaopinion,

aluminum or lead in this acid I found they | coast, is authority for the foregoing statebecame soft as dough, so that they might become worked with the hands into any shape or form. Although steel softens Comparatively recent investments of Engreadily when placed in a vessel containing lish capital in Cuba and Porto Rico are tauric acid, strange to say the acid has no in precious metals. Designs may be moulded or beaten to the required shape without heat being used at all."

"The process of making the acid is simple and inexpensive. Mr. Olan describes it: 'My plan for bringing out the acid from time on transactions, and also show layer of chloride of lime, then a layer of rule, demand at least part payment in adtaurie moss, to (h) depth of two inches, | vance."

nd then a layer of chloride of potash of about the same thickness. Tois is saturared with water until the lime is slacked away. After the fice has gone out of the lime the liquid is drawn off. After this, creosore of tar is a ble i until a saturated solution results. The solution is precipitated with a solution of sulphorie acid; one part in 10. After promoutation the supernatent liquid is decented, and the residue is found to consist of pure tabric acid."

Wonderful in His Saints.

One of the most remarkable anstances conferred on the hodies of sawny saints is all the time. It need not be fed carelessly, that presented in the case of St. Catherine within which her body r-sis is thus described by a priest, in the Bomboy Catholic

"I reached Bulogen by dibgene on a Sunday in rining; and when a fellowtr velor by the same conv. cance declared his intention of going to see the Marionettes, I started off with my cassock over my arm, hoping t say Mass in the Chapel of St. Catherine I went up to the first min I saw in the piezzi, and asked him where I could find Santa Caterina di Bologne. . La Santa!' he called out, seemingly indignant that in ter own city she should require to be in refully named. I followed his directions, made my way into the church, and, nontrol of the lesson I test to pall to pick up all the odors, bag- had received in the prozze, I asked in the terial germs and dust with which at cokins sacristry whether I might say Mass at the altar of La Santa. The vestments were given me, and I toliam of the extrer into the church, until he brought me to a transept altar. I did not know in the least what to expect, and fully thought that St. Catherine was reposing at full-length beneath the altar, and that after Mass I should be allowed to see her. I was arnoticed that above the altar-ward was a large oval opening or winder, barred with gilt iron bars. As it cought my eve I heard the curtain rings two back, and there I stood face to face with the incorrupt body of St. Catherine.

"I have sellow been more efertled, and it certainly was not without reason. In the room beyond the transport, exactly opposite to the altar and facing toward it. St. Catherine was sitting up in her chairthe only deal bidy I er r saw not "lying at full-length. It was a very moving thing, to say Mass there, and, whenever I raised my eyes, to see the calm figure of the The Saint is said to be sitting up in her chair without support, not leaning back. Her hand is perfectly fl xible. That I can testify; for they said to me: 'You are a priest, take her hand in yours.' I did so and raised it reverently to my lips. It was perfectly flexible, like a living memb t."

Items of Interest.

Electricity has been applied to the manufacture of glass. Formerly difficulties Another discovery is announced that bids | were experienced in melting the ingredients fair to give as important results in the oxing to particles of coal and cinders enworld of science as any that has been made | tering the crucible, to the injury of the in many years. It is the results of experi- product. These are now eliminated by ments carried on by Theodore Olan, a employing an electric are within a carbon crucible to fuse the logredients. Great many others, it was found by the merest economy results, as but 40 per cent. of the R. Filcoal formerly used i- required. A pot of "Mr. Olan's discovery consists in finding | glass can be melted in fifteen minutes that a new element which will soften steel, by the old process would require thirty

> The total stock of wheat in the granaries of Great Britain was recently less than 7,200,000 bushels, a quantity equal to eleven days' supply, and the stock held by millers and bakers was about the same. This fact forms the basis of a scare article in a recent number of an English newspaper. Two thirds of the wheat supply of Great Britain comes from Mossia and the United States. "Were the combined wheat speculators of America and Russia," says the newspaper in question, " to withhold supplies for three months we should be a fac ine-stricken people."

" More than \$10,000,000 of English capital has been invested in Cuban tobacco plantations. English firms control the Cuban tobacco market, and American importers of Havana tobacco will hereaftive of English capitalists, who was in Chi-"He says: 'By placing gold, silver, steel | cago Monday on his way to the Pacific ment. He has been for some time in Cuba, and has just returned from there. estimated by him at about \$30,000,000. effect upon iron. Tauric scid will be of He said: "It is only a matter of a few great value to jewellers in making designs years till English capital will absolutely control the Cuban and Porto Rican commercial centres. The Cubans prefer to trade with the English to any other nationplity, because they speak Spanish, and the English houses grant from 60 to 90 days' the tauric moss is to put in a deep vessel a samples of goods. American houses, as a The Author of "Spoopendyke."

Fourteen years after his death the writings of the late Stanley Huntley have been resurrected from their newspaper tomb and presented anew to the world between book covers. Stanley Huntley was as original a character as his Spooperdyke. He was a lawyer in New York in the sixties, a reporter, newspaper correspendent and editor in Chicago and Dakota in the seventies, and a humourist on the leading paper in his native city in the eighties. He gave to Bismarck, Daketa, its only fame by editing The Bribune of to suppress all signs of fire. All feeders, of the supernatural pitt of incorruption that place, and he found and interviewed Sitting Bull for the Chicago Tribune, in his hiding-place in British America, after of Bologna. A visit paid to the chapel the Custer massacre. His entrance to journalism is worthy of record :

Huntley had tired of law, and sought employment upon the New York Tribune early in 1870. His first assignment was to report a meeting to discuss a proposed insurance law. As Huntley was an authority on insurance law, he made a good story out of it, and the next day he saw it on the first page of the paper. His second assignment was to cover a meeting of the Farmers' Club which, then as now, met in Cooper Union. As a rale, the club, which comprised several professional gentlemen who knew even less of agriculture than they did of other things, discussed optical matadies in early potatoes, and aural afflictions in late corn, and such peaceful topics, but on this occasion temper was aroused and the meeting ended in a

Huntley wrote a vivid and elequent account of the affair, sparing no one. When he finished writing, the city editor being absent, he thrust the copy into a chate and sent it whirring to the printers. Then he went home. Early the next morning he found the story on the first page without the alteration of a letter. To say that he was proud feebly expresses his ennesit. He even showed it when he went down to the office at noon. Before he had been there long the city editor called to

"Mr. Huntley, Mr. Greeley wants to see

Thereupon Huntley walked out of the room with a conscious strut, while the other and wiser reporters smiled. Mr. Greeley was in his paper-intered den on the floor below, and the door was ajar. Within sat the old man in his shirt sleeves, deep in an editorial. Huntley knocked

"Come in," called out Mr. Greeley in his high, equeaky voice. Huntley wen

"Well, sir! Well, sir! Who the devil are you?" asked the chief impatiently. " I'm Huntley, sir," said the reporter.

straightening up. "Oh!" answered the old editor, nodding his head "So you're the infernal idiot

that wrote that Farmers' Club story?" Huntley flushed, as he said that he was. "What did you do with your copy ?"

"I didn't copy it. I wrote it all my-"Young man," put in the editor in a

softened voice, "how long have you been

"Forty-eight hours, sir; and that article is true-every word of it, and if they deny

"No, you won't. They haven't denied it. They are the blamedest lot of idiots alive. But you shouldn't have said it in this paper, sir. Indeed, you really should not. I am the President of that Club."-Soturday Reening Posts

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of Buckfast Abbey, Devon).

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Gregory's Building, Antigonish. ******

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JAPANESE CATARRH CURE Cures in a Single Night.

Catarrh of the head usually starts with a cold in the head, and if left unchecked in this climate ravely gets well itself. Another cold is usually added, and before it gets well insulated and before it gets well insulated and search fresh cold is contracted the disc use gradually becomes worse, until hearing, sease of taste and smell are gone, and finally incurable inog trouble is the result. If you have a cold in the head don't need to it. Japanese Catarrh Cure relieves cold in the head in a few minutes, and will cure in a single night. Mr. Alex, McRae, the well-known tailor of New Westminster, B.C. writes: "I was for some weeks suffering from a cold in the head, which was apparently developing into catarrh. I purchased a box of Japanese Catarrh Cure, and in less than two days the trouble entirely disappeared. I can highly recommend it; the first application refieved."

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Bieved."

Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. Six boxes, guaranteed to cure, for \$2.50. A free sample sent to any sufferer from catarrh. E close 5 cents in stamps. Address, The Griffit & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toron

SOLD BY FOSTER BROS.

"How did you and mamma come to get married, anyhow?" asked Johnnie Chaffie of his father.

"Ask your mamma. She knows more about it than I do," was the raply.

Willie-I say, auntie, what did Uncie Bob marry you for? Aunt-Why, for love, of course

Willie-Love will make a man do almost anything, won't it auntie?

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 Head. I also warrant that four bottles will permanently core the most obstinate case of Constination. Satisfaction or up pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

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

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

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COMMENCING JULY 1st. Bi-Weekly Services.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, the largest and most magnificent constwise passenger steamer ever built in the United States, over 409 feet long, 5000 tons, will sail from Hawkesbury every Tuesday at 8 p. m., and from Hallfax for Boston, every Wednesday at 4 p. m., day afternoon. Heturning leave Boston Satardays, at 4 p. m.

SS, "HALIFAX," so well known to the trav-elling public, will leave Hawkesbury every Friday at 8 p. m. and from Halifax for Rostor every Saturday at midnight, from Buston

From P. E. Island and Cape Breton.

From Charlottetown Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. From Hawkesbury, for Charlottetown 88, HALIFAX, Thursdays at 10 a. m.

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for Spring is now complete with PRICES LOWER THAN EVER, I feel in a position to solicit orders from all who want

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THOMAS

March 21, 1899. *******

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S STREET

An Idol of Clay.

What did she give for her wedding ring H that a woman may What did the gifts to the giver bring? Only an idol of clay. All the swift dreams of her girlhood years All that a heart could hold. All of her hopes and all of her fears, All of her smiles and all of her tears, For one little circle of gold.

Told she the world of the bitter cheat? Ah, no! With a smiling face She clothed her idol from head to feet With the graments of her grace. And no one knew of the tears she wept; Her griefs they were never guessed, For hid in her heart of hearts she kept Her thorns of woe. And so she slept With her hands across her breast. -Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.) Continued.

CHAPTER VII. Lorenzo, Duca di Valenzano, belonged Italy; but his mother was a native of his possession, which would be considerably increased if an important lawsuit (the usual accompaniment of a Sicilian inheritance), which brought a great part of it into litigation, should terminate successfully. His object in coming to see my father was to place this business in his hands; and, after his first visit, he usually came once or twice a week. At first he merely bowed to me as he passed, or, at most, addressed me a few words on leaving the room. The remainder of the time was spent in looking over voluminous documents with my father. Nevertheless, these visits soon became a little incident in my monotonous life, and I began to look forward to them with a certain impatience.

The duke, at this time, was scarcely more than thirty years of age; but he by no means seemed young in my eyes. A few premature wrinkles and an observant, thoughtful look imparted a gravity to his face which was not, however, its prevailing expression; for it was frequently ironical and sarcastic to the last degree, and so mobile that it was not always easy to decide on the impression it left. His general appearance, however, was noble and striking, as well as the tone of his voice, which involuntarily commanded attention to all

Several weeks elapsed without any other variety than the few moments, more or less prolonged, which he passed at my table at the end of each visit. He generally made some unimportant remarks respecting my lessons, my bird, or my flowers, which he noticed I cultivated with a care somewhat unusual in our clime, In fact, he only spoke to me as he would to a child-I replied in a corresponding tone, and, very soon, not only without embarrassment, but with a pleasure I made no attempt to conceal. I had begun to be devoured by ennui in so inactive and solitary a life, and I eagerly welcomed any diversion that came in my way. My father, at such times, remained silent and grave, and seemed somewhat impatient when these brief conversations were prolonged a little more than they rose and resumed the way to the

One day, when the duke approached my table as ususi, I had a large atlas open bean unusually good scholar. The duke effort). But Livia, who had more penebad caused a sensation.

On this Secasion, seeing my interest region, which I sometimes interrupted by after a preamble which I scarcely comprequestions that appeared to surprise him. The facility with which I was endowed prepare me for what I was about to hear, mule me really superior in many respects | he informed me that the Duca di Valenzano to most girls of my age; and as for infor- had asked for my hand. I remained mation, I might have been considered a stupefied with astonishment, and my father phenomenon in my own country.

suggestion, he was forced to accompany reply." him, not, however, without giving me, as

irritation and grief, as I hurried with long steps through the extensive gallery, exclaiming aloud against the undue sternness and severity of my father. . . . He did become his wife? . . not see that he was thus rendering the seclusion he had imposed upon me beyond would have been transformed by one word of affection or sympathy, or even kindness. Instead, of this did he not even appear to be annoyed that I should receive any from this stranger.

It was impossible for me to resume my studies. I had an hour to wait before Ottavia would come, as she did every day, to accompany me to the garden - as if I to wander at my own pleasure till sunset. Hitherto I had endured everything humbly; but my patience was now exhausted, and I felt a disposition to revolt which I only repressed with difficulty. Was this merely against a regime of such excessive severity, or was it the result of a slight return of to one of the noblest families of upper confidence in myself inspired by the interest, and almost deference, which this Sicily, and it was from her he inherited stranger had just manifested? It was his title as well as the fortune already in doubtless both; and the consequence was, I felt an agitation I could not subdue, and an irrepressible longing for any change whatever in a mode of life that had become insupportable. Tired of walking up and down, I at last took a seat by the window, where I could, at a distance, see my father and his client. I watched them with an attention that soon diverted my thoughts and ended by wholly absorbing

I at once noticed that, instead of proceeding to the end of the garden to see the ruin my father had spoken of, they had stopped in a broad alley leading from the house to a white marble basin, in the form of a vase, which stood in the centre. This alley, bordered with a clipped hedge of box, extended beyond the basin to a small grove of olive-trees leading to the hill it was necessary to ascend in order to see the ruin. They seemed to have wholly lost sight of the proposed object of their walk; for when I first saw them, they had scarcely reached the basin, and were now slowly returning towards the house. The duke appeared to be listening to my father, every now and then striking the hedge they were passing with a stick he held in his hand. All at once he stopped, and, passing his arm through my father's, he led him to a bench, on which they both sat down. I could see them disanctly, and, without hearing what they said, could distinguish the sound of their voices. It was the doke's I now heard. At first he spoke with his head bent down, as if with some hesitation, but by degrees with more animation and fire, and finally with clasped hands, as if pleading some cause or asking some favour. . . Once he raised his eyes towards the window where I was, though he could not see me. Was he speaking of me? . . . I looked at my father anxiously. His face expressed the greatest surprise as well as extreme dissatisfaction, but it gradually changed. He became very attentive; and when at last the duke extended his hand, he took it in his, and seemed to be making some promise. Then house, but by a shady path where my eves could no longer follow them.

That day our dinner was less gloomy fore me, and he noticed that I was ex- than usual. My father conversed with amining the map of Asia. I was studying | Mario as he had not done for a long time. without any effort, and yet with a certain and the latter, with satisfaction, attributed interest resulting from curlosity which, to himself this change (which, to do him added to an excellent memory, made me justice, had been the object of persevering all a mere falsehood." looked at the map a moment, and, after tration, saw there was some other reason; some observation that excited my interest, for she speedily observed that this change he pointed to a place near the Himalaya | was especially evident towards me. In mountains, and remarked: " One year fact, for the first time since the fatal day that ago to day I was there." I knew his seemed like a dividing line in my young extensive travels had rendered him life, I once more saw in my father's eyes celebrated, as well as his success as a the food look I-was formerly accustomed sculptor, doubly suprising in a man of his to; and this paternal and almost forgotten tank and so enterprising an explorer. I expression gave me new life and a sensation had acquired this information from con- of joy and happiness that made me raise versations respecting the duke since his | my head as a flower beaten down by the arrival at Messina, where his presence storm looks up at the first return of the SUI.

The explanation was not long delayed. strongly excited, he seemed to take plea- The next day my father sent for me at an sure in giving an account of that remote | earlier hour than I generally went to him, hended, and which by no means served to continued: "It was impossible to expect a The conversation bat day might have proposal like this for one of my daughters; been indefinitely prolonged had not my but however brilliant it may be, I should father found a pretext for abridging it by | nobesitatingly decline it were not the duke suddenly proposing to take the duke to the personally worthy of love and esteem. As further end of the garden, in o der to to this I am satisfied from all I hear examine some ruins and a Greek portico | respecting him. But it is for you to decide on a height from which there was an al- about accepting his hand. I will not mirable view. The duke looked at me, impose my will on you. Consider the as If he wished I could join in the walk; subject, Ginevra. The Duca di Valenzano but my father not seconding this mute will come this evening to receive your

My father might have said much more he left the room, a look that seemed to without my thinking of interrupting him. express compassion, interest, and respect. I was in such a state of utter amazement As soon as I was alone, I abruptly that I could hardly realize what he said, closed my atlas, rose from my seat, and | and the perspective thus suddenly opened | could be."

abandoned myself to a violent fit of before me conveyed no definite idea to my mind. It was easier to believe that he was jesting with me than to suppose such a man as the duke would propose for me to

I returned to my chamber extremely agitated, and this feeling was not diminishmy strength to bear - a seclusion that ed by witnessing my sister's emotions and Ottavia's noisy demonstrations of joy when I told them of the proposal that had just been communicated to me. The Duca di Valenzano was not only a person of high rank, but he was thought to possess every accomplishment, and it was evident that every one looked upon my consent as a matter of course.

Un komme accompli? Before going any were a mere child, instead of being allowed | further, I cannot help stopping to remark here to what a degree the world, generally so severe, shows itself indulgent in certain cases; and how often this indulgences is shared even by those who try to think they are not influenced by external circumstances! Assuredly neither my father, my sister, nor the simple Ottavia attributed the favourable impression produced on their minds to the brilliant position of this unexpected suitor, or the special merit he had acquired in their eyes, to the mere fact of his having thought of sharing his lot with me.

It would have been difficult for me to express my own feelings, for I hardly understood their nature. I was flattered; I was touched; I was even very grateful, for it was evident that the duke had begun by pleading my cause with my father, and hitherto he had been by no means unpleasing to me. Why, then, could I not think of him now without a kind of repugnance, fear, and aversion? And why did I feel as if I should prefer never to see him again? I asked myself these questions, at first silently, and then aloud, as was often my habit when with Livis and Ottavia, who, though so different from each other, were nevertheless so alikelin their affection

"That was quiet natural, carina," replied Livia. "You scarcely know the Duca di Valenzano, and the very word marriage is one of serious import, and even fearful, when it falls for the first time on the ears of a young girl. But this will pass away."

" Do you think so? "

"Oh! yes. I am sure of it. When you know him better, and especially when he, in his turn, comprehends the qualities of your mind, and heart, and soul, he will conceive such an affection for my dear Ginevra that she will soan love him in return, and not a little, I imagine."

"I think so, too," said Ottavia, laughing. "They ray he is very captivating, to say nothing of his being one of the greatest and wealthiest noblemen of Italy. Ah! ah! what a different tone those wicked people will assume who say. . . ."

Livia looked at Ottavia, who stopped

"Livia! do not stop her,' I exclaimed. "Go on, Ottavia; I insist upon it. I wish to know what wicked people you refer to, and what they say."

Ottavia once more regretted her precipitation, and would rather have remained silent; but I continued to question her till she acknowledged some people had taken the liberty of saying I should never marry on account of "what had taken place.'

"What a vague, cruel way of speaking!" exclaimed Livia indiguantly. . Everybody knows now there was nothing, absolutely nothing at all, in that gossip; that it was

"Everybody?" . . . I said with sudden emotion. "But has not my father continued to treat me as if I were culpable?" Then after a moment's sileuce, I added: "Do you think these falsehoods have come to the ears of the Duca di Valen-

"How can I tell?" replied Livia. " And of what consequence is it?" His proposal shows that he is sure, as well as we, that you have nothing stall to reproach yourself for."

I made no reply. A new thought struck me, and I felt the necessity of being alone, in order to reflect on what had been suggested by her words. I therefore teft my two companions abruptly, and took a seat at the end of a terrace on a little parapet that looked on the sea, and there I remained nearly au hour.

That night, when the Duca di Valenzano returned, my father, at my solicitation, told him that, before coming to any decision, I wished to have some private conversation with him. It was not without difficulty I induced my father to convey this message; but the duke immediately assented, and with so much eagerness that it might have been supposed my request had only anticipated a wish of his own.

(To be continued .)

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "the baby is trying to talk again. It's wonderful how he takes after you." " What was he talking about? "

"I think it must have been politics. He started very calmly, but in a few minutes he was as angry and red in the face as

A Stickler for Utility.

The expert gardening that has made the city of Washington blossom like the rose has all been done under the direction of three elderly Scotsman, who have long been in the employ of the National Government. William R. Smith, who is the senior in point of service, went to Washington during the Administration of Millard Fillmore and assumed charge of the Botanic Gardens, a position which he

The Botanic Gardens have never been the pet of Cangress, and their Superintendent has been comp ded to fight more than one stubborn battle in their behalf. This straightforward Scotsman has little patience with those who think that nothing save what is wellite let mas any right to exist. It is conorded that on one occasion, when a party of Congressmen were making a tour of the gardens, Mr. Smith's Sciti temper came very near getting the better of him.

"What is the use of it all?" asked one of them. "Why should Congress spend the people's money for things that are only

"My dear sir," was Mr. Smith's quick response, "if the Great Architect of the universe had thought of utility when He made you. He would have put you on four legs and fed you on hay."-Saturday Evening Post.

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be confidence of the public to a greater extent OHN B. BAND, North Waterford, Mc., Jan., 1891.

As a family remedy it has been used and indorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother should have it in the house for many common ailments, Internal as much as External. Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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The subscriber ofters for sale the well-known and desirable farm situated at the Lower West River, 31 miles from Antigonish Town, 206 acres, more or less; 60 ecres intervale, more or less, 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.

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The Maritime Business College,

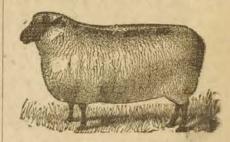
In affiliation with the Business Edu-cators' Association of Canada, will be open for enrollment of Students,

AUGUST 15th.

Lectures Commence Sept. 5th.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

CAPITAL AND VERDANCY.

Says THE CASKET: "Withdraw the foreign capital invested in the United States and widespread disaster and starvation would quickly follow."

Such a vivid imagination in the cold climate of Nova Scotia is phenomenal. How could we starve when we have millions of bushels of wheat to send to Europe to keep the propie there from starving? We believe it would be a great blessing to this country if every dollar of European capital were withdrawn; for every dollar of it is drawing big interest and thus bleeding the people. Living in so cold a climate, we do not believe you are so verdant as to think that European capitalists are inspired by motives of benevolence in leaving their capital here to keep us from starving .- New York

We would entreat our valued New York contemporary, in the classical language of the period, not to "get gay." Much as it grieves us to say it, we feel constrained to observe that its ideas of the use of capital are as distorted as its notions of the climate of Nova Scotia.

How could you starve with your millions of bushels of wheat! Well, now, dear Freeman, just tell us what was the matter with that wheat in 1893, when your country, which enables its labour to workshops were closed and hundreds of receive employment, would be withdrawn, thousands of people in the great cities of the Union were idle and in want. Cause temporary, but to the consternation of our verdancy to ripen in the sunshine of every manufacturer and artisan within the your superior economic lore by enlighten- borders of the United States. ing us as to the good which that wheat, locked up in the farmer's bin or the miller's storehouse, would do the artisan out of a job and unable to procure the means of transferring a little of its product to his pantry. We would gladly, here in this region of apocryphal frigidity (where fewer persons, by the way, snifered from the cold of the past winter than did in the Sinte of New York), take every dollar of the European capital that our contemporary is so eager to pack off to its owners, with possessed by its owners may be abused. nineteenth-century industrialism. But it is here, and we have to accommodate ourselves to it. Our valued contemporary used somewhat unnecessarily to remind us, golden age of the world's history, that we live in the nincteenth century, not the whether we like it or not, is one of the incidents of this century; and capital and labour, each impotent without the other, are the twin pillars upon which the edifice of that system rests.

We in Nova Scotia have an objectlesson in the benefits of abundant capital right before our eyes at the present hour. In the island of Cape Breton, which is part of our Province, there is abundance of labour. Down in Northern Newfoundland there are mountains of iron ore. The ore and the labour have co-existed for many years, and might co-exist for ages yet and no one be the better. For any benefit to the Cape Breton labourer, even had it lain at his door, the iron might as well have been the enormous possibilities of a combin- world. ation between the Newfoundland ore and the Cape Breton Coal, limestone and tremes in their reliance upon human labour, and by interesting capitalists, an- mesns of advancing God's interests, -in so xious to make their money earn for them, supplies the electric spark that effects the combination, and without which | mere matter of the weight of artillery,all these elements would continue to lie we are constrained to disapprove of their side by side dead to each other for ages. More than a thousand men are already, immense field for the legitimate use of after the lapse of only a few weeks, human means in advancing the Kingdom directly reaping the benefit of this great of God; and the zeal of those men for the investment. Thousands more will do so ere long; while tens of thousands will in- therein challenges our unbounded admiradirectly receive remunerative employment tion. No unprejudiced person impugns through it.

"inspired by motives of benevolence" may have mistaken notions of relative toward the people of Cape Breton, as our | values in the spiritual order; their estimate contemporary sarcastically asks us of the of the respective worth of the contempla-European investors in its country? Not tion of Mary and the service of Martha he. He is simply pursuing wealth, as is may differ from that of Him who was the every man who has invested in the enter- object of both; they may exalt the cup of prise in reliance upon his ability to make cold water at the expense of the alabaster us-that our Catholic interests, educational it pay. Not only that, but he and they box of precious cintment; they may, in a and journalistic, shall greatly profit by the may yet use the enormous power they will word, exhibit many signs of a lack of developments already fairly in train.

is to make their capital productive. He Catholic denies them the merit of good of Victor, Colorado, near Cripple Creek. has already done it in connection with intentions or refuses them the honour due was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last another enterprise in the same place; and to their zeal for the things of God. for our own part we think that the grand ovations which the people of Sydney are giving him might, on the principle of Let us not leave the good works wholly in praising a fair day at night, be left for the | the hands of those known to be inclined to future. But these possible dangers are Liberal opinions. No greater misfortune evils incident to the system by which industry is carried on to-day. We can only be identified in the public mind with arguard against them as best we may They cannot oppress us unless our legislatore, whose masters are the people, are venal and corrupt. There is danger in the fire solutely speaking, he has need of no man. that warms us (alike in New York and Nova Scotia), in the electric current that lights our streets and dwellings, and in the | He chose once to declare His need of even steam that we harness to our railway a humble beast of burden. carriages to convey us swiftly and comfortably from place to place. But we do not on this account forego their benefits wise as serpents while simple as doves. O or condemn their proper use.

What has this to do with the money question? Our contemporary says:

of one man or nation is the capital of another man or nation. European capital in this country is mostly in the form of bonds, representing individual or national debts to European capitalists.

And how, pray, did those capitalists get the bonds? How, but by giving money for them! And what are the bonds but for its use? Now if there were prospect that the United States should by law enable the borrower there to repay his bond(with something which was worth, say, just one- half as much to the European investor as the money which the latter lent him, upon the faith of the then existing law, what effect would this have upon the bonds? Obviously they would every one of them be thrown on the market as soon as such a danger became apparent. That is to say, the foreign capital in the to the delight of our New York con-

TWO EXTREMES.

There can be no reasonable doubt that La Verite, of Quebec, hits the nail on the head when it declares the essence of "Americanism," so called, to consist in an undue reliance upon purely human means -upon the powers of man, -to the disregard of means that are supernatural. This worldly way of looking at the affairs of God- this tacit assumption that the interscant realization of the disaster that the ests of the Most High can best be served transportation would bring upon the in- by the means suited to the work of a great dustries of its country. We are quite governmental department or a successful alive to the dangers it would bring in its campaign organizer, is seen in the wall of train. We know how seriously the power | a well-meaning churchman over the misfortune to the Church of the defection of We are no worshipper at the shrine of | England from the faith. It is seen still more plainly and unpleasantly-so un- it that aforetime, the Island Chief, Bacalpleasantly, indeed, as happily to be very fikely to cause a recoil-in the thoroughly worldly theories of the Rev. Dr. William with much sententiousness and apparently rather scaut appreciation of a really and attach itself to Anglo-Saxondom (when across the Strait—some of the missiles. we might have a chance of seeing realized. the famous desideratum of "an American thirteenth. Well, its industrial system, Pope walking down Broadway in a stovepipe hat"). Catholics smiled at this theory when enunciated by the worldly-wise Mr. Stead a few years ago; they little thought then that they should ever see it adopted by a disciple and admirer of the great English Cardinal who in " Difficulties of Anglicans" so lucidly explained to the English people the essential difference in the aims and methods of the city of the world and the City of God. If it were not that some men can be so very inconsistent with themselves - that principles utterly incompatible with each other may keep the peace in their minds for a life-time-one should wonder what Dr. Barry thought of the choice of the weak and the lowly things of the earth to confound the great and the in the moon. But along comes a man wise, -of the selection of twelve rude men

In so far, then, as these men go to exfar as they seem to agree with a certain great warrior in regarding His favour as a views. But there is, nevertheless, an enlistment of the efforts of all Catholics their motives. They have a burning zeal Is, then, the man who has effected this for the advancement of religion. They

ESTABLISHED, 1852 possess to oppress the people whose labour spiritual discernment: but no fair-minded

of that real by those of sounder views. ants. could occur than that these should come to dour and energy, and their opponents with sloth and the fatal policy of laissez faire. There is much to be done for God. Ab-But He has chosen to have need of us, and to have us do His work. While on earth,

Those whom He sent to establish His Kingdom on earth He commanded to be that they would always display that farsighted wisdom in working for Him,that they would have the spirit of the You must not confound capital with money . . . The money of one man is never the capital of another, but the debt deplored the fact that the children of this in order to win souls to Christ! Our Lord deplored the fact that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. To take a lesson from a man without faith-we have often thought of the remark of a writer whose name has been mentioned above, who when he heard the story of a man in Chicago who made friends with a little Italian child promises to repay this money, with interest | years in advance that he might afterwards use her to bring the votes of her countrymen to the Democratic party, expressed the wish that those who work for God should display the same far-sighted zealthe same serpentine wisdom.

Nothing, in our belief, could, humanly speaking, more effectually contribute to the final and complete triumph of the principles upheld in the Holy Father's recent Letter to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Baitimore than that those who espouse them should enter with a holy enthusiasm into all such really good and commendable works as the diffusion of religious knowledge through the printed word; the enlightdarknesss outside the Church; and the suppression among our own people of a vice that is one of the most serious stumbling-blocks in the way of those other sheep that are not of this fold, and one of the greatest hindrances to the spread of God's Kingdom.

Inverness Notes.

As intimated last week, your correspondent recently enjoyed a trip north on the M. L. Cann. The sail 'long shore, from Port Hood, with its sentinel isles, past Mabou Highlands and Beinn Vireach, is intensely interesting. We steamed close enough to the latter to be able to trace with the naked eye the errie roadway which seams its unbidding brow, and which with its scars and crowsfeet reminded me of the shell-scarred face of Basil Duke of Kentucky, the famous guerilla of Morgan's band who had half his face torn off by at exploding shell. Anon we descried the outlines of Broad Cove's " Man of the Sea" - ever contemplating that sinister-looking bluff, Margarez Island. Many a grotesque Indian tegend have been woven since time immemorial, apparently to account for them. One, for instance, has nos, had quarrelled with his brother chief of the mainland (name unknown); that the casus belli was the former's antipathy to trade in or import porcupines and such as Margaree Island and Port Hooislands falling short, stuck where they are while others were hurled clean across th Gut, forming Cape Porcupine - a very significant monument. Leaving Micmac mythology, I could not help falling int speculations as to who was the first white man whose eye gazed on the coast and on this island bluff; did Eric, Cabot, or Car-tier descry it? What did the French think of it? Who was the first Britisher to set foot upon it? Or did Captain Kidd or any other "minion of the main" seek shelter or bury treasure there? gives us not an available foothold whereon to build aught solider than fiction. such, with such aids as we may get from the "Relations of the Jesuits" and our own provincial archives, it may offer fair field for literary developement of certain kind, but not the kind that is i demand. Something more modern, o living interest, is wanted. Well then, if the American Longfellow sought and found the material for his temple of fame, "Evangeline" on Grand Pre, if Victor with a genius for organizing industry, sees of Judea to convert a proud and cultured Hugo came from Belle France and Rud-yard Kipling from "farther Ind" and found in our midst, on the Banks of Newfound land, their brightest literary jewels-"Oatre-Mer' and " Captain Courageous" -why should not we, who are to the Manor born? Is it as in other thingslack of intellectual capital. It is at all events worth finding out .-

The devolopments going on in this county and in the Sydneys are, and must be, of great interest to us Catholics who are as yet in the majority in the districts affected; and it goes unsaid that the clear duty of the moment is to continue to be so. It is necessary therefore to be keen and alive to know, to take a hold, and to make the most of an advantage when it comes the way. The coming ten years are going to enormously effect us, ecclesiastically, educationally, and industrially. There is no doubt at all about it. Meanwhile, it is the material sile that presses most and naturally enough first; but the day is not far hence when those who have Catholic inter-ests at heart must redouble their efforts to keep pace with the times. It may only be a vision of mine, but I am willing to entertain the hope that materially at least, the Church is about to progress greatly among

The entire business portion of the city week. The loss is placed at about \$2,000 .-The great desideratum is the emulation | 000. The city has about 10,000 inhabit-

> In connection with the great boom in the iron and steel industry, it is asserted that large quantities of steel are actually being bought in Great Britain and on the Conthent for export to the United States. Builders and manufacturers there are unable to secure steel, though the works producing it are running night and day.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer competent to manage and FARMER,

care of The Casket. Antigenish

Bicycle Repairing,

giving special attention to mail orders. Wheel may be left at the office of the Antigonial Woolen Mills Co.

PERCY F. BRINE. Antigonish, N. S., July 12, '99,

Autumn Goods are being daily opened up and our assortment in all the different departments will be very complete within the next few weeks.

Clothing Department.

We have just received about Five Hundred Suits of Men's and Boys' Clothing direct from the leading manufacturers in Canada Real good Stylish Suits that fit as well as if made to order and cost about half as much. Compare our Clothing with the cheap sort usually sold and you'll not fail to note the difference. Here are three special lines.

Men's Fine Black and Blue Tweed Suits.

Single and Double-Breasted, made of good beavy Canadian Tweed in small check patterns.

Price, \$4.50

Men's Suits,

Made of all-wool tweed, in blue, brown, and dark green mixture, double-breasted, a good serviceable suit for fall and winter.

Price, \$7.50

Men's Suits,

Navy Blue and Black imported English Serges, fast dye, well made and finished, single and double-breasted, two qualities.

\$8.00 and \$10.50

Boot and Shoe Department

Last week we received fifteen hundred pairs of Boots and Shoes from a leading manufacturer. Although there has been an advance of about ten per cent. in the price of Footwear, large cash purchases have enabled us to sell at our former prices. Some grand values in this lot, for instance,

Men's Fine Dongola Boots,

Laced or Congress, neat shape, and easy fitting, Per Pair, \$1.75

Men's Heavy Laced Boots,

Solid Grain Lesther, Per Pair, \$1.35

Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxford Shoes, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Ladies' Pebble Laced Boots.

Neat and \$1.25, 1.40, 1.50

Ladies' Buff Laced Boots. Good, Strong 85c, \$1.00, 1.20

Boys' Misses' and Children's Shoes, A Large Stock, and a full range of Prices.

Men's Furnishings.

An ideal stock to select from, because qualities are the best Assortment complete and Prices the Lowest.

Men's White and Colored Dress Shirts, 50, 60, 750 Men's Flannelette Top Shirts, 20, 25, 406. Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 75c. per Sail. Men's Linea Collars, in all the popular styles, 2 for 20c.

New Neckwear.

We are showing the very latest in Ladies' and Gentlema's Stylish Neckwear, in all the newest effects and shapes

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

KIRK & CO., KIRK'S BLOCK,

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General News.

Monday, September 4th, is Labour day.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax is about to open a branch in Ottawa, taking over the branch of the suspended Jacques Cartier Bank.

plague in Oporto, Portugal, and the city R. L. P. has been isolated. About fifty cases of the disease have occurred.

A big Liberal political meeting will be held in Hallfax about the 6 h of September, Fielding, Blair and Sifton.

Four soldiers of a United States regiment at Cebu in the Philippines were ambushed by natives in the hills a few days ago and three of them killed.

mn between Halifax and Porto Rico, making monthly trips, for each of which she the needy. R. L. P. receives \$1000 subsidy from the Dominion Government.

A big Liberal political meeting will be held in Halifax about the 6th of September at which the speakers will be Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Sifton.

It is stated that General Otto, the United States commander in the Philippines, has usued a proclamation extending the anti-Chinese laws of the United States to those islands.

Paris was the scene of wild rioting and sacrilege by Anarchists on Sunday, 20th. They gathered in force in a public square and, infemed by the harangues of their leaders rushed to several of the churches and began to demolish them. The churches of St. Joseph, St. Maur and St. Nicholas were the ones attacked. The first named was completely wreeked, the Blessed Sacrament was ontraged; the crucifix and statues were smashed; and the church set on fire. The police extinguished the flames. Some fifty arrests were made including the leaders. Many of the police were seriously injured, one impector being mortally wounded.

Personals.

Miss Lena Grant, of Hallfax, is visiting her uncle, Mr. D. J. Grant, Antigonish.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Beck are spending their holidays in Antigonish.

Mr. Allan Gillis went to Lower L'ardoise on Monday to repair the church at that

Miss Cassie McLean left on Monday to spend a few weeks' vacation at Halifux.

Dr. John Somers, of North Cambridge, Mass., arrived in Town on Saturday to spend a few weeks at his native home

Rev. M. A. McPherson, P. P., Little Brasd'Or, will, it is stated, visit Europe shortly. It is supposed that his proposed visit is in connection with the sale of his iron property at George's River.

Prof. A. G. Macdonald of the Normal Prof. A. G. Macdonald of the Normal School, Truro, on his way home from a boliday trip to Cape Breton, spent several days in Antigonish during the past and the present week, the guest of Judge McIsasc.

Howard Macdonald has been appointed organist at St. Ninian's Cathedral in place of Miss Macdonald, who resigned some weeks ago. Mr. Macdonald has been in British Columbia for the last year and a half, and is at present in Vancouver. He will return home as soon as possible to enter upon his new duties.

Our Readers will readily admit we have never devoted much space to "blow-ag our own horn" regarding the value of ME CASKET as an advertising medium. Our reason for not following the example most periodicals in this respect is the act that THE CASKET is everywhere recinized as probably the best country newsenjoys the largest circulation of any ablication in these Provinces outside of te cities of Halifax and St. John. Hence to value to the general advertiser tonceded as unequalled. We have many testimonials to this effect from advertisers throughout the Dominion who have used our columns, and we give the following few instances that recently ame under our notice which will tend to confirm our claims. Mr. D. Mc-hase carriage dealer, Antigonish, in-sected a small notice of his business, and among the many sales effected was one to a subscriber of ours in the Magdalen Islands. In response to an advertisement Stering for sale hatching eggs from choice rends of hens, Mr. James H. Stewart, Antigonish, received orders from western parts of the Province as well as from Cape Breton districts. Last week Mr. W. F. dauphie advertised a cloak lost, and a few agra after the paper appeared the article as restored to him. Another case last cek was the recovery of a lost pocket-nok, containing two hundred dollars, by a coman at Ashdale, this County. We might to on recording from memory cases of this nature sufficient to fill a page of our space, but we fancy the foregoing few instances will amply demonstrate that practical results. sults are achieved by using our columns for any purpose of communication with the People not only of this County but of East-

Obituary.

On Wednesday, Aug. 2, William Dig-

had been ailing for about five years. Within the last year he was several times stricken with paralysis and it was a stroke of this disease that was the cause of d-ath. He received the last rites of the Church and died full of confidence in the mercies artier Bank.

There is an outbreak of the bubonic of God, his Judge. He leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters to whom the community extends its heartfelt sympathy.

On Wednesday evening, August 16th, 12 the person of Alexander Rankin, of Sight Point, a sincere and practical Christian, strengthened by the last rites of the Catholie Church, finished the journey of life at which the speakers will be Hon. Messrs. and went to his eternal reward. Mr. Rankin was born in Lochaber, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the fall of 1815 thus nearly completing his 84th year. At the age of five, he immigrated with his parents to Nova Scotia and settled at Mabou liarbour. On attaining his maturity he left the old homestead and settled at Commencing in October a steamer will Sight Point, where his house was always open to the wayfarer and the stranger, and his hand always generous to the poor and

> The death occurred at New Glagsow, on the 23rd inst., of Mary, beloved wife of Angus K. Chisholm, formerly of Briley Brook, Antigonish County. The deceased, who was the youngest daughter of the late Duncan McDonald (Bao), was in her thirty-fifth year, and her death has been the first in the large family of eleven children. Her kind, cheerful, and Christian disposi-Her kind, cheerful, and Christian disposi-tion endeared her to a large circle of triends | Cove, Antigonish Co. Consoled by the who will learn with deep regret of her last rites of the Catholic Church, of which early death. After a Requiem High Mass at St. John the Baptist Church, New Glasgow, her remains were followed to the depot by a large number of mourners, and thence conveyed to Antigonish, where a large number of former friends and acquaintances assembled to pay their last respects to the departed by following her remains to their final resting place in St.

> > BONNER'S

C. B. Deceased was in his 58th year and Ninian's cemetery. Besides a sorrowing husband and four young children, she leaves eight brothers and two sisters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate christian wife and mother, and loving sister. Consoled by the last rites of Holy Church she went hopefully to her reward. May her soul rest in peace!

DIED

McDonald.-At Ayer, Mass., on the 15th August, after an illness of a few days, John Lewis, son of Atlan and Amelia Mc-Donald, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.

McGrellvnay .- At Caledonia Mills, Aut. Co., on the 21st inst., after a few days' illness of croup, John Lauchy, aged 13 months and 15 days, son of Maggie and Angus Mc-Gillivray, Esq. A very bright child he will be much missed by the bousehold.

McDougant .- At Ballantyne's Cove, on Aug. 28rd, of erysipelas, in the 10th year of her age, Christy Ann, beloved child of Alexander and Mary McDougall. Deceased was always of virtuous and winning dis-position and will be greatly missed. Consoled by all the rites of Holy Mother Church, she caimly passed away to dwell in that Better Land beyond the grave. After a Requiem High Mass by Father Shaw, P. P., her remains were tenderly laid to rest in the new cemetery. R. I. P.

McNeil.-Bt Barra Head, Richmond Co., C. B., after a short and painful illness of heart failure, on the 17th inst., Michael he was always a devoted member, he calmly passed away in his 66th year of his age. He leaves a sorrowing widow, five sons, two daughters and one sister to mourn the loss of a kind husband and s affectionate father and brother. After Requiem High Mass by Rev. J. J. Fraser, P. P., he was laid to rest in Salmon River cemetery. May his soul rest in peace

McCURDY & CO., ANTIGONISH.

AUGUST



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

FIVE CENT PRINTS 0000000000000000

a Lot of

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

0000000000000000

You will never get such a good chance to buy a

SUMMER CAPE

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

0000000000000000000000

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

Summer Umbrellan and Sunshades left

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 10 cts.

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 earry 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

Our New Store.

The New Advertisement

Essentativation of the properties of the contraction of the contractio

BISCUITS

We have as fine an assortment of fancy and plain Biscuits as can be found in any store in the Province. We enumerate a few lines, viz: Cream Sodas, 1 lb. boxes, 3 lb. boxes, 10 lb. boxes, 20 lb, boxes, and in bulk. Boston Pilot, Boston Butter, Graham Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Cottage Mixed, Jersey Cream, Tourist, Etc. Our line in all comprises 42 different kinds - in bulk, paper, tin, and wood boxes.

We think we lead in Confectionery, both Wholesale and Retail, in quantity, quality, variety and price. Try us and you will

TEA, "Saxon Blend."

To be brief and convince you that our leader Saxon Blend suits the people, our sales last year was 4 1-2 Tons, think of the quantity and judge for yourselves. Wholesale in Chests and Half Chests - Retail in Bulk and Packages.

It is impossible to enumerate all goods that the above includes in a First-Class Grocery, but suffice it to say, that you will not find a store that carries a more "Select and High-Class Stock" of everything in Canned Goods, Bottled Goods, Package Goods, and Bulk Goods than we have. Call and look at our shelves and you will think so.

No store can be better fitted to carry on a meat and fish business than ours. Fine Refrigerator, separate meat department for cutting, large glass case to hang cuts from flies, etc., and all other up-to-date requirements.

A Word to the Farmer

I Take Lambs Every Day.

I Want 5000 Lamb and Sheep Pelts.

I Want all the Hides, Oats, Butter, Etc.,

I can get, in a word I want your trade, and will give you Highest Market Price for your produce.

I RECEIVED LAST WEEK

5 Bbls. Heavy Fat Pork. 2,500 Lbs. Nice New Hake. 1,500 " " "

55 Half Barrels Choice July Herring.

The Leading Grocery,



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 Dose. Small Pill. 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.



J. H. McDougall,

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

Main Street, Antigonish.

CARRIAGES

Handsome, Serviceable and Durable Carriages, Manufactured by the celebrated

McLaughlin Carriage Co.'y, Oshawa, Ont.

Call and see them

D. McISAAC, Extension of

-DEALER IN-

HOT AIR AND HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, FURNACES, STOVES and TIN-WARE, KITCHEN HARDWARE, RON SINKS, LEAD and IRON IPE and FITTINGS.

rane Line of CREAMERS, MILK BUCKETS, STRAINERS, STRAINER PAILS, ETC.

Estimates for Plumbing and Heating our nished Promptly on application. Call and isspect Some

ANTIGONISH N. S.

British American Hotel

BEDFORD ROW Onn, John Tobin & Co.

Halifax, N. S.

IM. BROUSSARD, Prop'ss.

Ici on parle Francois,

QUEEN HOTEL. ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly Tenovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., installed, and is now thoroughly equipped for the satisfactory became deller of both transfert 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, 110 Antigonish, June 8, '98.

Freemasonry and the Church in Latin America.

In connection with the Latin-American Council at Rome, a few details regarding those countries will not be out of place. Affare now republics, all are Catholic The masses are everywhere full of faith; but Masonry, transplanted from Europe, has poisoned the minds of the ruting classes. No aducated Catholic of our time can be ignorant of the anti-Christian character of Masonry, for it has completely throw off the mask. It has no great objection to a nominal, well diluted Christianity; but its hatred of the Catholic Church is perfectly saturic. All its efforts are directed against Catholic populations, among whom it strives to abolish Christian marriage, Christian education, Christian burial, Christian festivals, and even the Christian Sabbath, Organized into opposite camps, Latin-American Masons are constantly planning new revolutions, in which all interests suffer, but most of all the Church. If European Masonry be satanic, its offspring, Latin-American Masonry, is often, if possible, still more satanic. The material and moral conditions are so similar in all those countries that a description of one will do for all. We shall, therefore, select the greatest and newest of these republics, Brazil.

lo 1874 a cablegram from Rio startled us with the news that the Bishops of Para and Olin ia had been condemned to four years' imprisonment, with bard labour. Little more was heard of it in the general press, and, of course, most people wondered how any Christian country could have Fine Monumental such criminals for pastors. It is one of the devices of masonry to flash such news, and then leave it to settle in the public mind. As the details of this transaction shed a flood of light on the spirit of Masonry in those countries, I here insert a memorandum drawn up for me, in 1895, by a Brazilian gentleman of rank, who writes English :-

"At the time-1872 1875-that this queston arose, Masonry had spread far and wide among the ruling classes in Brazil. The Grand Master of one section, the Italian, Viscount de Rio Branco, being Prime Minister, it is no wonder that the lodges enjoyed unparalleled control in the country. Under the pretence that the object of their society was beneficence and mutual assistance, and, the efore, not at variance with religious purposes, they had not the slightest hindrance in taking part in the administration of churches, brotherhoods, seminaries, and all sorts of Catholic institutions. It thus came to pass that, far from making any display of heretic doctrines, or in any way attacking the Roman Catholic creed, they as yet profess ed to be in favour of religion, and even succeeded in alluring some Catholic priests into their community. On one of those festivals they used to celebrate ever and anon it happened that a Catholic priest took a prominent part, and in a most ostentatious way delivered a vohement speech in the Masonic style; and this he had published afterwards. The then Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, Dom Lacerda, felt bound to call him to the path of discipline, and, after some admonitions, suspended The Masons, considering themselves offended by this, met in council, and after this time a rebellion broke out in the a warm debate decided to attack the Bishop's set in the Press, which they actually did, not sparing, in the heat of the fray, even the doctrines of Catholicism in their purity and integrity. Owing to the was taken in Rio de Janeiro to prevent Masonry from interfering in Catholic affairs, and their influence, as before, continued to make itself felt in the very precincts of the churches. It lies beyond our scope to dilate on the virulence of the articles published in the Press then sop ported by the lodges; be it enough to say, that all control of decent language was 'est. The Papacy itself did not escape their roughest invectives, and the dogmas stablished by the Church, they maintained were nothing but sheer impostures. Such was the position of the Church in Brazil when Bish p Dom Vital took charge of the diocese of Olinda (Pernambues), on the 24th of May, 1872. Soon after his arrival the Masons started a Masonic jes, & ..." paper, A Verdade (' The Truth'), the language of which, of course, was very far from reverential to Catholicism The Bishop was an intelligent, uncompromising young minister of Christ, and, perhaps to , alive to the fact that Messary had been gonds much by the Hoty Sec. The misons having announced the eviebration of a Soloma Mass for St. Pe er's Day-to commemorate the foundation of their associations, the clergy were prohibited from how? taking part in the service. As may be easily imagined, Masonry was too strong and irritable to endure the blow in silence. An outburst of resentment was not long in making itself f. lt, in the form of most violent articles in the papers. Led by the

invectives as to disrespect our Holy Father

Pius IX., and positively deny the dogma

too much for Dom Vital, who immediately ordered an act of reparation to be performed in the churches, which, to his great satisfaction, had the effect of winning to him the enthusiasm and confidence of his flock. The storm was then inevitable; nothing could longer avert it. A decisive challenge was made by the Masons, inasmuch as they published the names of the influential members of Catholic brotherhoods who belonged to their organization, and ended by conjuring the Bishop to fulfil his duty. The gauntlet was taken up. As regards the Masons in the brotherhoods, the Bishop did his best to induce them to abjure, and after a second and third admonition laid their churches under interdict. The Masons appealed to the Crown, and Lucens, President of Pernambuco, himself a Mason, ordered the Bishop, but, of course, all in vain, to prohibit any preaching against Masonry.

.. Whilst such was the state of affairs at Pernambuco, the Pishop of Para, Dom Antonia da Costa, was undauntedly facing similar circumstances. The question being now before a Masonic Government, little doubt could be entertained as to the result. The appeal was decided in favour of the Masons, and the Bishops were commanded to raise the interdicts. Three motives were alleged for this decision-1 The non-religious character of Masonry

2. The want of approval (placet) by Government of the bulls against Masonry. The twofold nature, civil and religious, of the brotherhoods. The bishops refused to carry the order into effect, and a judge was appointed to raise the interdicts. This step proved a complete failure, as no priest could be compelled to officiate in the interdicted churches. Exasperated by the firmness of the clergy, the Masons, in conjunction with some unscrupulous politicians, assembled in a riotous meeting, on May 14, 1873, the result of which was the assault on the college and chapel of the Jesuits, and the firing of the press where the Uniad, the organ of Catholicism in Pernambuco, was printed. It was only when the mob shaped their course towards the Bishop's Palace and the college of the Sisters of Charity, the Government inter-It was thought of the utmost importance to hasten the denouement, and the Government sent Baron de Penedo to Rome to ask the Pope to compil the bishops to acknowledge the rights of the Yet, instead of suspending the criminal processes that had been started before the courts, the Government urged them forward, and when least expected sent the Bishops to prison. The trials of the Bishops of Para and Olioda, which took place some time after, were such solemn and touching events as never to be erased from the memory of the Brazilian people when the sentences condemning them to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour, were read out before a great throng, held a painful suspense, many a heart throbbe i with in xpressible anguish, many a careworn face was bedewed with tears. The emperor soon commuted the sentence to four years' simple imprison-The successors (Vicar Generals) of the bishops in the administration of the diocese kept the interdicts in force, and would have shared in the same fare only for the fallowing occurrence: - Just a northern provinces-Pernambuco, Ceara, &c .- against some new taxes. The Ministry seized on the opportunity, asorib d it to the Jesuits, imprisoned some priests of the Order, and expelled the rest from Bishop's prudence, or weakness, no step the country. But owing to the overincreasing discontent of the country, the Cabinet fell, on the 22nd June, 1875. Yielding to the general feeling the new Cabinet decreed the liberty of the bishops, without any conditions whatever. The only benefits gathered from the strife were the cohesion of the true Catholics then and after, and the unmasking of the real foes of Catholicism. As to the rest, we only see losses. Masoary, a little subdued for a time by the extensive cans made in its ranks owing to the desertion of a great many whose belief in its aims had been destroyen, som grose snew, and was able to chieve such changes as the republic, the separation of Church and State, sivil murriages, the secularization of cometer-

This calm unaderned narrative places before us, in a concrete form, the true spirit of Masonry. Untruthfulness and irreligion, hypocrisy and ftyranny, are so blended that one can hardly tell which predominates - Rev. Philip Burton, C. M. in Irish Ecclesiastical Record.

Blunt - Who reads your poetry, any-

Billets - Why, my dear sir, all the prominent magazine editors of the country and many of the lesser lights on the daily and weekly papers.

A. (to his friend, who is just leaving incitement of unrestrained passion, the the resa urant) -Hold on! You're taking sacrilege committed by American soldiers Bishop's adversaries went so far in their my hat.

B .- Oh, no! This is mine! of the Immaculate Conception. That was my own hat! I thought it was yours!

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

It is with no pleasure, but rather with sincere regret, that we feel compelled from a conscientious sense of duty to continue to remind our readers of the fact that the present administration of our Government is thoroughly anti-Catholic, and loses no favourable opportunity of furthering the Protestant cause wherever it may be presented. This it does in spite of the fact that many Catholics, some of them distinguished and influential in the Church, are members of the party in power. President McKinley, whatever his professions, is not officially impartial and fair. He seems to feel that he has a great duty to perform in extending the area of Protes-

Now, we repeat with emphasis what we have so often asserted, that the Government of this country has no more right to interfere with the religious convictions or practices of Catholics, no matter where they are, than Catholics have to interfere wich those of Protestants. It is not only wrong; it is also bad policy for the Pres dent to appoint exclusively Protestant agents and commissioners to deal with Catholic peoples. With their Protestant training and prejudices it is impossible for such men to appreciate the views and feel ings of Catholics. The summary and violent way in which those agents and commissioners, civil and military, have ridden roughshod over the most sacred principles and convictions of Catholies in our new dependencies, is as much opposed to good policy as it is to the dictates of reason, justice and common-sense.

The latest, most absurd and ridiculous, and, at the same time, most outrageous violation of justice and propriety, was the recommendation of the Porto Rico Commission that priests and all other persons in Porto Rico who have bound themselves by solemn vows before God to live lives of celibacy and chastity, be dispensed from those vows by the United States government and permitted to marry. The ignorance and absurdity of that recommendation are only exceeded by its presumption. And that is the character of the men chosen by this administration to do-shall we say? -its dirty anti-Catholic work among a Catholic people.

We insist upon it, for it is an obvious truth, that the altempt to force a porely Protestant civil zation upon the Catholic peoples of our lepen lencies is nothing less than a violation of the rights of conscience and an odious exercise of spiritual tyranoy. Protestants would never submit to similar treatment on the part of Catholics. They would wage an eternal war of protest against it. But the old Protestant tradition that this is a Protestant country, that Protestantism is the true religion, that Catholiciam is corrupt and abominable, and that vis the duty of all good Protestants to cripple, crush out and dest-oy it whenever possible, still survives, notwith tanding the progress of light and the spread of more liberal views; and as the great majority in the country are Protestant the leaders of the administration seem to feel perfectly justified in contributing to the propagation of their into erant religion wherever the opportunity offers.

Suppose that in consequence of unfavourable circum-tauces, the condition of the people in our new dependencies is not all that could be desired, we insist that it is not Protestantizing them that is going to improve them. All experience proves that you can not improve the condition of a Catholi - people by trying to make them Protestants. We are not aware, by the way, that the mural condition of our own hoasted hand of liberty can be unqualifiedly. recommended as an example to over nations. You can a-velop the acquisitive faculties of such people; in that way you may make them keen traders, sharp it a pargain and apt to look out for number one and the main chance without much referonce to the law of meum and tunm. You may introduce divorce and a general licens to do as they please. But as for the qualities which go to make good, sober, steady, law-abiding, morel of tzens, who recognize the obligations of justice and charity; who re unselfish, polite, courteous and hospitable, as the citizens of Citholic countries generally are - the history of the last three hundred years proves conclusively that we can not expect that style of citizenship from Protestant civilization.

The barbarous vandalism and the awful were broken into and looted, the images St. Anthony and Cancelled Posts A-(Jumping up)-Then I'm sitting on destroyed, the consecrated Hosts scattered write to Agency Bethicket on the floor, and the sacred vestments worn Schoo', 153 Shaw Sirect, Mon

What are You Going to Do About It? in derision by the soldiers, were certain not calculated to give the F.lipinos a verhigh idea of the civilization of the count from which those soldiers came. The fault, after all, was not so much in a nation as it was in the authorities who Protestant proclivities led them to treatment matter leniently rather than with the shar and severe punishment which the aggrave ed nature of the offence required .- Same Heart Review.

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View of the South African Ques-

A few remarks on Southern Africa and Transvanl may be a useful contribution the public intelligence from one who as served 5 years in Indian campai ns nd also visited the Cap+ and spent two inters before Sevustopol in the trenches ed spent 6 mouths in active mining coperation with General Gordon of Kartoum

The imperfect and limited resources califies it for dealing with questions of ach magnitude as the development of the triesn continent, and Powers already eith a view to those ends; involving vast esponsibilities; and measuring the danng in save the world to Christianity by e might of its strong arm, well directed complish the work. Slavery has prowhere been crushed and the exhibiworld, gives it the highest claims to he admiration and support and gratitude fall calightened Christians, philanthropists and scientists. If its work has been noneer work, it is pioneer work that many might conceive, but non- give practical effect as the British people have done. What ever,therefore, the wisdom of the national Councils and Government of Britain may feremine on in these matters - believing it the hearthur can be done -we pray that God msy sustain. It must be remembered that nodern progr se in arts, science, arms and olities affording such increased familities for the acquisition of power by all the sage and semi-savage races of Africa ad the world, Christian or European ollization is in danger of being overthelmed. In the light of these facts the

considered as a threatening danger to

The civilization of the world in presence

en of this possibility, depending for the

me world's civilization.

totection of its life and liberty upon the ollity and wisdom of the only powers competent to safeguard the matters inolved, should naturally feel deeply concerned in the elevation to power of those alions which besides possessing all thnuterial and intellectual energies and resarder necessary to deal effectually with e threatening dangers, have also the acheal experience of centuries in dealing with the barbarians of Africa and Asia. concious of these dangers. English genius and enterprise have already largely enaged in the development and occupation fall the most important strategic points -creating a safe base of supplies in view threatened dangers. It must be obvious the most obtuse understanding that any mpt to establish republican govern sents on any large scale on the African minent is worse than absurd - strong litary governments, on constitutional the builde . The large ideals associated the great African Continent can only be verful nation in possession of a well. ciplined mind, well proved energies, and I furnished resources, such as England. escope for her great enterprises in the

test of human progress. is no doubt owing to her superior ad stration, government and judgment of the borders; and the independent Appent of the Transvanl would never us happily inspired the powerful savage and for more I berties than the Boers schwould be very likely to lead to the request of Southern Africa by the elevated aciples of the Transvasl would soon, h the tlements of disunion natural to the open chimney place. espublics, fall an easy prey to the eledge of arts and military weapons.

the Christian civilization of the white and having more or less Indian blood and edu-European races.

In view of the lights thrown on the question by the ablest English statesmen and the leading organs of public opinion and national sentiment, I merely offer my views of the question as speculative opinion. Two things are obviously necessary to South African progress. First, that the enlightened and enterprising Christian subjects of Her Majesty's Government should have all the civil and religious liberties that British subjects the Transvaal - naturally circumscribing | bave a right to claim under their flag-and wides of men and measures totally dis- enjoy all over the world where that flag is sovereign under the British Enpire ;that the Boer Government should frame its constitution to concede those rights mapying positio s of strat gi: importance | and that adequate military power should be mails a permanent presence over all South Africa when the rights of British ers all ost single-handed, with an almost subjects are in contention. 2 id. That the perhuman clearness of vision, endeavor. Imperial and Local Governments should ensure tol-ration and protection to all Christian Churches and schools and rey an all-wise Providence, must be left to quire that text books in schools should contain sound religious and political doctrines opposed to all forms of a archy of energy lately exhibited all over in Church or State, knowing that misgovhe continent of Africa, as well as over the erament in either is practical blasphemy, considering all that G ad has done to have it o herwise

The Transvast Republic favouring principles dangerous to the white races, should consent to receive a British resident commissioner or Governor with constitutional rights and powers to prevent dangerous deve opments. WILLIAM JOSEPH GARVEY CASHIN HAVES

Hudson Bay Fur Hunters.

The virtual monopoly of the Canadian for trade main ained by the Hudson Bay Company and the adventurous life and experiences of many of its employees in the far north of the American confinent are as full of romantic interest to-lay as when R. M. Ballanty ne and the present Lord Strathcons and Mount Royal entered the service wibility and even probability of these of the company as clerks in what is still os overwhelming the white races has to the great lonely land of Eskimos and Indien trappers and of the Hudson Bay Company's bardy voyageurs. Much of this vast territory is still a weird land, wrapped in mist and plamour, and just once a year the few white residents of Mouse Fort on James' Bay are gladened by the sicht of a ship from the great outside world or civilization. Though such of the Hudson Bay Company's furs as are taken in the country bordering upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence or in other localities adjam no to the settled portions of Canada are shipped to England by way of Montreal or New York, the bulk of the skins taken in the far north go by the vessel that makes an unnual voyage from London to Huason Bay. The Dominion of Canada forwards no mail matter to her most northern subjects, and even the Bishop of Moosonee is dependent upon the courtesy of the Hudson Bay Company for his occa-tonal supply of letters and newspapers.

Furs are not now, as a rule, so plentiful as in former times, yet in the far north there are still immense quantities of furbearing animals. To their increase ! rarity ristian bases - with a limited Chris it upon portions of the Labrador coast are tauchise are absolutely necessary to the accountable such tragedies as that of last No fewer than twenty Nascapes built not the house vain is the work Indians were starved to death while endeavouring to reach Davis Inlet in search the education, control and elevation of food. Some of them had resorted to cannabalism. The reports of the missionbetween and successfully achieved by a sries to these Indians show that cases of cannabalism have frequently occurred among them. Other than Indians, however, have been driven to this method of she is certainly well entitled to the warding off starvation. Rare instances sumation of the world in demanding have occurred where, through accident, supplies have not reached to far out posts for which they were intended until the company's officials there have died of starvation. Out of a York boat's crew that Southern Africa was not long since was taking the annual supplies for a fort fwhelmed with the millions of the black | far up the Rocky mountains on a brach of the Mackenzie River, two or three men were drowned, and the ice beginning to bibly exist but for the wholesome fear take, the bost was obliged to put back to he white man with which the British the district beadquarters. The three men at the outpost were left for some weeks surrounding. In few of these facts without the supplies, and when, after one cannot forego or surrender their winter had set in, and it became possible ms to due consideration for th ir de- to reach them with dog trains, provisions were at length sent to them, two were isposed to grant. The surrender of found to be dead at the post, while the Capa by the British government to the | third man was living by himself in a small hut some distance from the fort buildings. The explanation he gave was that he had races. Many elements of strength removed to where there was a chance of old be found defective in the Dutch rule | keeping himself alive by snaring rabbits, ch to eminently qualify England for its which were more plentiful there than at the undertakings and successful standing. | post; but a suggestion of caunibalism surrepublies animated with the iteal rounded the affair, for only the bones of his comrades were found, and they were in

In the very early days, when unmarried draces, coming into the possession and white women were rarely to be met with in the country, most of the company's men, hern Africa to develop successfully including officers, married Indian women. ilization, must become thoroughly im- From these siliances a considerable popuwith the priociples of wisdom involved lation of half-breeds sprang up, skilled to English Constitution-respect for a moderate degree in civilized arts and 28, Lords and Commons, Christian and | manners of life, and from this class the alle education and institutions. No servants of the company were later largely reivilization is likely to elevate the accustomed to choose their wives. At the ican races on lines ensuring safety to | present day numbers of their descendants, cated in Great Britain or Canada, occupy prominent positions in social, professio al and business life. The late John Norqusy, Premier of Manitobs, was of this class. He was an elequent speaker and politician.

The prices paid to the hunters for their furs at the present time are, of course, much higher than they were fifty years ago, when the trader stood a common gun, worth perhaps \$10, upright, and the purchaser was required to pile beaver skins Sir, beside ir, until they rose even with the muzzl. When an Indian had not sufficient skins to pay in full, the company's officer file I s notch at that point upon the barrel of the gun to which his pile of skins reached, and the hunter made up the shortage from his next hunt. Nowadays a beaver skin is worth from \$6 to \$15, and days an ordinary coloured cotton handkerchief paid for a marten skip, the value of which was \$3. In those times buffalo pemmican constituted the chief food of the voyageur; now dried moose and caribou meat have taken its place.

the company's officers and clerks is bunting. The staff at a post often go off and camp for a week, and a hundred and more geese and double that number of ducks load the boats on the return. The ptermigan, brown in summer and white in winter. is a good game bird, and in some localities pinnated grouse or prairie chickens are very numerous. At York Factory and other points on Hudson Bay, will geese are to plenutul before the ine takes that they are salved and issued as rations to the servants. The partridge is nowhere more frequently at home to the huster than in these northern britishes, and he is often Indian will walk up to the tree upon which he is sitting and slip a none fixed to the end of a pole over his head. After the first snow in the fall, rabbit shooting is good sport, and in seasons when they are pleutiful fifty or sixty to the credit of a single huntsman in an afternoon is not an uncommon score. Then there is the large game, such as moose and deer, while now and then a stupid bear pokes his nose in dangerous proximity to the fort, the staff turns out, and he is shot for his fatal inquisitiveness.

The quantity and value of the furs which so Indian may scenre as the result of his spring bunt vary, or course, very much, but in a good year from \$200 to \$300 may be taken as a fair average of the value. He may have eight or ten bears, a dozen beavers, four or five otters, a number of lynxes, martens and minks and several hundred muskrats. A comparative statement of the number of skins secured by the Hudson Bay Company for several years past shows that, though the supply of peavers has falle 1 off ne-rly one-half in recent years, almost all other kinds of for have about held their own. During the last ten years the company have paid out on an average from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,-000 a year for the purchase of skins alone, apart from the cost of supplies and the salarles and wages of officers and men .-Quebec correspondence N. Y. Sun.

England and the Transvaal.

A rough community of farmers in the dutch language Boors, went forth with axe on shoulder into the wilderness to make a home for themselves and enjoy their own perhaps rude institutions. We have no more moral right to deprive them of their independence than the Americans had a right to deprive of their independence the

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Letter From Miss A. L.

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I suffered a long time from general debility. Moderate exercise, remedies, good care of all kind, nothing seema silver fox from \$50 to \$300. In the old first dose showed me the superior in case of indisposition or sudden value of this excellent tonic. I con- illness. tinued to take it for several weeks until it restored my health completely much to my joy and happiness. Since then, I have remained strong The main recreation of the majority of and vigorous, fearing neither work and accept no substitute for it. nor fatigue. My digestion is splen-

did and my blood and nerves are full of vigor.

I constantly recommend it to all persons suffering as I did, from general debility. It relieves imed to restore my strength. I was mediately and cures completely in a advised by a friend to try Broma. short time. We always keep a bottle I at once bought a bottle. The of this excellent tonic in the house

Miss A. L.

L'Ausea Gilles, P. Q.

Always insist upon getting Broma

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she would draw no tribate from the Trans-

United Empire Loyalist exiles who settled here. This is the fundamental fact: and combined with it is the fact that the real object of those who are pashing the Empire to extreme measures is control of the Johannesburg wold. If the Boars have violated treaty engagements, let the engagements be enforced. If, as is now alleged, they miltreat the native cribes, let the native tribes be protected, thoughit may be delicately hinted that our own punitive expeditions are not exactly missions of morey. Allow ance must also be made for the natural un willingness of these farmers to be swamp d by attengold seekers and finan ciers in the home wines they have made for themselves. We may, at any rate, without breach or loyalty to the Empire desire that in the conduct of this matter the spirit of Lord Salisonry on o pr vail over that of Mr. 'h mberlaid, and that we may not without a clear cause have the blood of the Boers on our he ds. The idea that the earth is given by Heaven to the Anglo-Sax m, and that he bas a right to lay his hands on anything that he choses the exension his peculiar civiliz ation may perhaps bave lost something of its since we have seen the caricature of it

Great Britsin, it is said, is disinterested;

Her detrectors are sometimes surprised at her great that she does not draw nor has she over drawn a cent of tribute from any of her dependencies. All other imperial powers have drawn tribute; Great British has drawn none. What is more, it is expemely doubtful wh-th-r the commercial advantages which she has derived from any one of them, even from India. has repaid the cost of acquisition and reference. In the case of India it is difficult to strike the balance, but the Crimean war, the virtual object of which was organized the approach to India must be a tolera on the wrong side of the account. From the annexation of the Transpara there will be profit; but it will an to Misers. Coul Rhodes & Co. Great Britain will be ert with a dependcannot be exterminated, will teem with the seeds of future trouble. Some day this gem , grand thouse it may be, is worth the candle. In Australasia a our Northwest there is abundant In Australasia and in for the surolus papalation of Great Britain which, there h ing no financial profit, is expansion - Goldwin Smith, in Torouto Sun.

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Commercial College,

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will reopen in both departments on TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1899.

The undersigned will be at the rooms in Black's Block, inglis St., on and after Tresday, August 29th, for the enrollment of Students, and other preparations for the opening as above. Our new catalog will soon be ready, and will be sent to all who ask for it.

J. C. P. FRAZEE, Principal.



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Shop to Let—Somers & Co. Cash for Cattle—C. C. Gregory, Notice—Dan, Chisholm the—A. Kirk & Co.
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Bistos—Miss C. J. McDonald.

Son agees—D. G. Kirk.

Local Items.

List or acknowledgments crowded out. Two DYNAMOS for the Antigonish Electric Light Co. arrived last Friday, and were installed this week.

THE FRENCH Cruisers Islay and Troude returned to Sydney last week from the Newfoundland coast.

The contract for the errection of Mr. D. C. McDoneld's new house, on Hawthorne Street, has been awarded to Mr. John McDonald, builder.

DR. GEO. H. Cox. of New Glasgow, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat elli be in Antigonish Monday Sept. 4th, and may be consulted at the Central House .- adv.

F. R. TROTTER, will commence buying lambs on Monday, Sept 4th, and continue every Monday untill further notice. As these lambs are for export to U. S. markets, none under 65 lbs can be taken.

ELECTION PRELIMINARIES .- The Conservatives of Antigonish County will hold a convention, in McDonald's Hall, on the 27th Septembet, at 11 a. m., to choose a candidate for the party at the Dominion

THE CAPE BRETON BOOM, - There are now upwards of twelve hundred man employed on the site of the proposed iron and steel works near Sydney, and work goes on day and night. Fifteen bundred men this company and the builders of the of the Bay. Inverness railway.

FRUIT .- As the fruit crop here is a fallure, I am getting a weekly shipment from Ontario every Tuesday for the next 4 weeks of 50 3-gallon baskets of plums, also pears, tomatoes, peaches, and grapes. Leave your orders early to insure them being filled, as the crop will soon be picked -the price is low. T. J. Bonner .- adv.

MESSES. GEORGE AND WALTERS, of the well-known Knott's Remedies Co. of Merigomish, are now giving their enterments in Guysboro County. This is their third trip and they are doing a large business. At Goldenville, Sherbrooke and Wine Harbour large crowds turned out to see them, although an admission fee was pharged every night.

Owing to the heavy travel over the Plant Line the bi-weekly service to Boston will be continued later than originally intended. " The S. S. " La Grande Duchesse" will continue her present sailings until the end of September from Halifax every Wednesday at 4 p. m. and the S. S. "Halifax" every Saturday at midnight.

RUMOURED CHANGES. - The Cape Breton Advocate, which has come out under new management and is greatly improved, says:

It is rumoured that the Dominion Coal to Sydney next year, or earlier, and that the workshops at Glace Bay will also be removed here. It is to be a policy of centralization, which means the smallest possible working staff and a minimum Grade C with the aggregate given.

CONDENSED MILE .- A number of American capitalists are endeavouring to secure control of the milk condensing factories of the country. Recently representatives of these capitalists visited Antigonish, and have bonded the factory here, and, we anderstand, have also obtained an option on the Truro factory. If they decide on purchasing the Antigonish factory, condictions of the sale will, we believe, ensure its operation.

New Stones .- Mr. Dan Chisholm, an old and experienced merchant of Antigonish, who retired a few years ago from business, has again opened up with a nice stock of staple groceries and many lines usually carried in a general store; see advertisement in another column. Sears & Co. is the name of a new firm which will open up for business in the grocery line next week. It will be conducted by T. V. Sears, and in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Sears.

SERIOUS INJURY .- We regret to say that A. H. McGillivray, Esq., Q. C., barrister, of Guysboro, was severely injured on Saturday last. He fell from a scaffold in his barn to the floor and was found unconscious, with his head cut and covered with blood. He remained unconscious until Monday, and his recovery was despaired of. He has since, however, been progressing favourably, and is thought to be out of danger.

CROPS -Alex. McDougail, of Big Beach, near Christmas Island, sends samples of oats grown on his farm, one SI stalks, 5 feet 5 inches long, from one seed, yielding 2,800 grains; the other 18 stalks, longest 6 feet 41/2 inches, from one seed, bearing 1950 grains. Mr. McDougail says these are fair samples of the growth of the field. The tallest cut stalk yet comes from Angus McDonald, Merchant, S. W. Margaree-6

feet 7 inches. A M. Somers, Briley Brook, produces wheat measuring 5 feet 4 inches

AGRICULT URAL MEETINGS .- Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental farm, is announced to address meetings as below with a view of creating interest in poultry raising in Eastern Nova Scotia :

Caledonia, September 9th. Baddeck, Mabou. Grand Biver, 23rd.

THE BOARD of School Commissoners, at a meeting held last Thursday evening, re-considered the appointment of a principal for Main Street school. J. H. an Antigonish audience before and is McDougali, principal last year, was re- pleasantly remembered. On Saturday appointed at a meeting held in July, but has since withdrawn his application in ex- illustrated Excursion entitled the " W orld pectation of a position as assistant editor | City of London" and the "Busy Tnames" of the Halifax Chronicle under new management. Arch. McIntyre, barrister, of Antigonish, and D. McK Gillis, teacher, store. Arrang, were the only qualified applicants, and the former was appointed. Mr. Mc-Intyre has had considerable experience at teaching, and is highly recommended.

STONE FOR THE INVENESS RAILWAY .-Mr. Allan R. Macdonell, of the firm of Ryan & Macdonell, of Ontario, sub-contractors for the building of the Inverness & Richmond Railway, was here over Sunday with Mr. S. () Donoghue. They visited Moristown with a view of securiog sufficient suitable stone for the culverts, abutments, bridges, etc., of the new vail-Mr. Macionell was satisfied the stone at the shore near the Cribben's Point Wharf was suitable, and will immediately put men to work quarrying. On Tuesday he went to Plotou to engage a tug-boat and are advertised for in St. John's Nfld., by barge to carry the stone to the other side

> THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at MC-Donald's Hall this evening is expected to be of a very high order. The company are being greeted on their tour through Nova Scotia with large audiences. Mr. Saxon is a native of Windsor, and early displayed musical talent and an exceptionally good voice, and was advised to study. He took lessons of the best, masters, and soon attracted the notice of concert and operatic managers. His perfect phrasing, pronounciation and sympathetic voice endears him to his hearers. Mdlle. Virginie Cheron has a delightful soprano voice, and both in concert and opera has enraptured audiences in the great European cities.

EXAMINATIONS .- The following pupils of Mount St. Bernard's bave secured Grade D scholarships: Jennie Chisbolm, Port Hastings, aggregate 535; Marcella Mc-Donald, Glen Road, 479.

Miss Mabel McCurdy, of Onslow, a pupil of the Normal School, visiting at her uncle's, Mr. H. H. McCordy's, obtained Grade A classical, and the very creditable aggregate of 1276.

Other successful candidates learned of are Alfred Renault, West Arichat, C. 442 in 12 subjects; Michael D. McIntyre, Boisdale school, D. 485, and Bella Mc-Company will remove their Boston office Keough, Linwood school, 458. Allena the MS. sent our office being torn, received

Cash for Cattle.

Wanted immediately, twenty-five good sized steers, two or three years old; need not be fat. Cash paid down. C. C. GREGORY,

Antigonish, August 31, '99.

TO LET.

THE SHOP on Main Street, formerly occupied by Wm. Thompson, and known as the Farmers' Resturant. Apply to SOMERS & CO.

Antigonish, Aug. 30, 1899.

New, Fresh Groceries

and well selected stock of

BOOTS and ShOES, CROCKERYWARE, FLOUR, ETC. www

I wish to inform the Public that I have re-opened lusiness at the old stand, and an prepared to sell goods with the chemest. A full and complete line of all the Stank Granates. all the Staple Greceries, also many of the lines usually kept in a general store.

Everything New and Fresh.

www

DAN. CHISHOLM Main Street.

AN EXCUSSION CONCERT to that historic and most romantic country, Scotland will be given at McDonald's Hall to-morrow evening. The wild pictures que scenery, the weird story and the thrillings ongs of the land of the heather will be placed before the delighted eyes and ears of all who attend by Mr. Melville Morris, the well-known lecturer and elecutionist, and Mr. J. A. Robertson, the famous and most pophisr Scotch-Gaelie Vocalist in New England, aided by 150 magnificent illustrated views. The excursion will leave New York harbor, and the many historic scenes for which Scotland is so noted in war and poetry will be visited. Mr. Robertson entertained evening Mr. Morris will present his new from Gravesend to Cliveden. Reserved seat tickets for sale at Copeland's drug

COLLEGE EXTENSION. - Another large wing, 93 by 49 feet, is to be added to the buildings of St. Francis Xavi r's College. It will be of brick, with limestone founda-tion, and will extend north and south from the eastern portion of the wing built in 1805. The excavation, which was done by Mr. O'Donoghue, is already completed; all the available brick have been purchased. and men are now at work querrying the stone. The building is intended to contain well-equipped physical and chemical labor-atories, as well as to serve the other general purposes of the College. The work done in the physical sciences in the institution is to be materially strengthened. The Rev. Hugh McPherson, D. D., who has completed his course with very marked distinction in the College of the Propagands, Rome, and who has already made a special study of chemistry, will speed the coming year in Paris in preparing himself to take the chair of that subject upon his return. Besides the addition to the build-ing, it is understood a change in the heating system of the College is in contempla-

Half Barrels Choice No. 1 July Herring,

For Sale by

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON.

Plums, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas at

> C. B. WHIDDEN & SON'S.

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ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Grand Concert Mr. Avon Saxon,

M^{III} 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 Scat Tickets at Foster's Drug Store.

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

1.000 MEN AND 200 TEAMS

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

Apply at work or at Port Hastings.

Mackenzie, Mann & Co.'Y. CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED.

More vacancies than teachers. Positions GUARANTEED. Placed 763 Canadian teachers in U. S. last term. UNION TRACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

D. G. KIRK.

: Is Headquarters for : :

My Stock of the above is now complete and we are ready to supply you with anything in this line at Lowest Prices.

Cooking and Heating Stoves

Of All Descriptions.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Hollow Ware,

Fry Pans, Bread Pans, Coal Hods, Fire Shovels, Fire Irons, Stove Pipes,

All kinds of Furnace Work done at Moderate Rates. Call and inspect Stock.

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have opened, and for all

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

TEXT BOOKS, including all prescribed by the Board of Public Instruction,

SCRIBBLING BOOKS, EXERCISE BOOKS, COPYING BOOKS, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, PAPERS, SLATES, ETC., ETC.

In fact for everything needed by the tot just entering school, or for the Candidate for an A scholarship, go to

Corner Main and College Streets,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Lost between Trotter Bros. yard on Haw-norne St. and McCurdy & Co.'s store, a wallet ontaining a small som of money. Finder will lease leave it at McCurdy & Co.'s store.

Girl Wanted.

A girl wanted for general housework in a MRS. R. M. GHAY.

Ladies' Summer Undervests,

Ladies' White Pique Shirts,

Ladies' Crash Skirts,

Ladies' Blouses,

Curtain Poles

5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40 cb.

50, 60, 75, \$1,00 up to \$1

25, 30, 35, 40, 50,

A nice suit for to Better ones at 60, 75,

complete with wood ends, 200

Wall Paper from 3 cents up

Men's Summer Underwell

Spring Roller Blinds

81.50, 2.00, 7

Summer Goods & 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 15 to \$1.50 per yd. all double fold.

Dress Wuslins 12, 15, 18, 20, 24 cts.

Print Cottons 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 ets. per yd.

Good Strong Shirting, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, ets. per yd.

Ladies' Cotton Hosiery. 7, 10, 12, 15c per pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery 20, 25, 30 ets. per pair.

Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery,

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

Men's Linen Hats

A full Line of Gent's Furnishings, Cretonnes, Boots and Shart-Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Groceries, Etc.

Farmers, bring in your Eggs, Wool and Butter or anything you bare sell, we will give you the highest market prices and will not charge I more for your goods then if it was each you were paying.

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