

# THE CASKET.

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A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

The late Senator McMillan of Michigan, popularly known as "the greatest man in the State," was one of the many bright Canadian boys who have distinguished themselves in the United States.

Reviewing a new history of Medieval Rome, by William Miller, the *Independent* once more refers to the much-maligned daughter of a more-maligned father:

We see Mr. Miller adopts Victor Hugo's *Lucretia Borgia* as the real *Lucretia*. To do so is to turn history into a travesty. *Lucretia* was neither angel nor demon. She took her tints from her environment, and whatever her life may have been in Rome, in the purer atmosphere of Ferrara it was blameless.

King Edward's coronation gift to Westminster Abbey is a gold crucifix with figures of Our Lady and St. John at the sides. It is safe to say that such a gift would have aroused a storm of indignation at the time of Queen Victoria's accession, and would have provided the Ulster Orangemen with an additional reason for kicking the Queen's crown into the Boyne. To-day it will cause a violent shock to no one except John Kensit and his followers.

A year ago scandals about Bellevue Hospital for the Insane, New York, were being investigated. This year it is the State of Asylum at Illinois, Kankakee. Cruelty was the principal charge against the attendants in the one case; immorality and cruelty in the other. After a time the public will come to believe that nothing can safely be entrusted with the care of the insane except Christian charity. And this is not the qualification required in political appointments.

If the horrible affair at St. John, where a boy of fifteen killed another desperado aged sixteen, does not bring our lawmakers to believe that the selling of the dime or five cent novel to children should be made a misdemeanor punishable with a heavy fine, we shall simply have to wait until a carnival of crime opens people's eyes to the gravity of the situation. Everyone acknowledges how mischievous it is to send boys to prison where they must associate with hardened criminals; but few seem to realize that association with similar characters in a book may do almost if not quite as much harm.

The treatment which the Boer generals visiting London have received from "the man in the street" has surprised our American cousins. They never gave John Bull credit for so much magnanimity. Yet this is not the first time he has displayed it. When Marshal Soult went to England as special envoy of Louis XVIII., the London mob cheered him as they have now been cheering "Good old DeWet." And Dr. Richard Hurley who has lived long in the metropolis of the Empire assures us that "Good old" is the Cockney's strongest expression of admiration. Put up a good fight

against an Englishman, but finally acknowledge yourself beaten, and he will be the best friend you can have. Beat him, or refuse to acknowledge that he has beaten you, and he will remain your enemy forever. That is why John Bull hates Ireland and will never cease to hate her.

The spirit of the present French government is shown by the speech delivered a few Sundays ago by Camille Pelletan, Minister of Marine, at the unveiling of a statue to General Hoche, on the peninsula of Quiberon. One of Hoche's feats, — we are indebted to the Marquise de Fontenoy for the painful facts, — was the corralling in this narrow tongue of land of a number of royalists, including bishops, priests and nobles. On promise of quarter, they surrendered to one of Hoche's subordinates; immediately, this ruffian, Tallien by name, had them shot down in cold blood. And the present Minister of Marine, speaking in a part of Brittany whose every family, perhaps, had furnished a victim to this tragedy, recalls it and glorifies it. The conclusion is easily drawn. Premier Combes and his party would, if they dared, shoot down like dogs every one opposing their atheistic school legislation.

Two notable Catholic laymen died during August, one in Germany and one in France. On Aug. 4, Frederick Pustet departed this life at Regensburg in Bavaria. He was the head of the firm of Frederick Pustet & Co., which turns out missals, breviaries, pontificals and rituals unsurpassed by any other publishing house. The firm's headquarters were at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, with branch houses in Rome, New York and Cincinnati. Mr. Pustet himself was a man of magnificent charity. On Aug. 9 died Jean Joseph Jacques Tissot, a trip to the Holy Land to collect materials for a series of pictures on the life of Christ, from being merely an artist's journey became a religious pilgrimage; and Tissot was changed from an indifferent Catholic into a devotee. His pictures were intensely admired and intensely disliked. They probably have more genuine local colour than those of any other modern painter; but Tissot's conception of Our Lord is almost abhorrent to many who prefer to think of Him as drawn by Hoffman.

A recent number of that high-class literary journal, the *London Athenaeum*, contains an article very much in harmony with what we wrote some time ago on the intolerable despotism of love in the novels of the period. The *Athenaeum* declares that it is now "high time to investigate the influence of literature in life, for we believe that it is now immeasurably greater than the influences of life in literature." It considers the revolution wrought by literature in the case of love to be of such a destructive nature that the transformation is tragical. And it concludes with the remarkable words:

This tragical transformation is a menace to humanity. In order to escape from it, mankind at some remote period may be compelled to burn its books and make literature a capital crime.

The *Sacred Heart Review*, to which we are indebted for the *Athenaeum's* article, makes the appropriate comment:

The time is surely coming when men will see the wisdom of the Catholic Church in proclaiming to her children that the books we read or write are as much a matter of conscience for us as the company we choose to associate with or the words we decide to speak or hear.

The young republic of Cuba stands face to face with ruin. In the province of Matanzas alone,

20,000 men are out of work. Nothing can save the island but reciprocity with the United States, or the floating of a \$35,000,000 loan. Uncle Sam is not willing to grant the one; nor, by virtue of the control which the Platt amendment gives him, is he inclined to permit the other. The result will be that which was foreseen from the beginning of the Spanish-American war; Cuba will be starved into the Union. There are many American statesmen and journalists, including the President, who regard this as a shameful piece of business; but there are others who do not, and it is to be feared that they are in the majority. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, the stoutest supporter of the administration among the newspapers of the country, says that the United States has no duty towards Cuba. "The rebellion was on the point of collapse," it says, "when the United States had not stepped in at that time, Spanish authority would have been restored all over Cuba within ten or twelve months." We hear no more of the humanitarianism which went to war with Spain because of that nation's incompetence to subdue the Cuban rebellion.

Dr. Starbuck, in one of his recent articles in the *Sacred Heart Review*, says the startling news has come to his ears that in the Baptist University of Chicago lectures are given maintaining the blasphemous proposition of Gambetta, that "the Church must render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and that everything is Caesar's." "These lectures of a Christian University," Dr. Starbuck is informed, "declare that the citizen must hold himself absolutely submissive to the State in everything concerning religion, morals, marriage, education, the life and death of innocent or guilty. He must, as commanded by the civil power, profess Christianity or Atheism; adore Christ or revile Him; marry one wife or twenty; maintain his children or destroy them; cherish the weak or poison them. We have here," says Dr. Starbuck, "the ancient paganism re-introduced in a shape of malignity and effrontery unknown to any school of heathenism." This is not novel doctrine, however. It was taught by old Thomas Hobbes in his "Leviathan" when Charles the Second was King. The King did not merely rule by divine right, he was the only divinity to whom his subjects could lawfully pay homage. To-day, in France, the divinity is a plural one, an oligarchy,—miscalled a democracy,—instead of a king. It would seem that the Chicago professors look for the same thing in the United States.

Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., preaching on the feast of St. Dominic, at Oyster Bay, Long Island,—President Roosevelt's summer home,—took occasion of the Dominicans' being one of the orders which the Katipunan and many American editors say "must go," to deal with the charges against them. Father Campbell pointed out that the charge of immorality was made against the English monks in the time of Henry VIII., but even the non-Catholic historians of the present day acknowledge that this charge had no foundation; the same was probably the case in the Philippines. As to the charge of disloyalty, the friars are bound by their very religious vows to be loyal to the government under which they live. The answer to the charge of being racketeers we shall give in Father Campbell's own words:

They are land owners. Such a cry flung out recklessly in times of excitement and meant to create prejudice is

little short of dangerous socialism. They are lords of 400,000 acres, it is true, but acres that were reclaimed from the swamp and the forest, and every penny of whose revenues is devoted to charitable and educational projects. It is not held to the detriment of the people, as is estimated; for there are in those islands 70,000,000 unoccupied acres at the government's disposal.

The preacher might have added that the value of this property is far less than that of the property held by Trinity Church Corporation in the heart of New York city. Yet there is no talk of compelling Trinity to sell its lands.

The *Sacred Heart Review*, in an article on the friar question in the Philippines, scores a very good point. Whenever the anti-imperialists protest against the holding of the islands by the United States, on the ground that it is a violation of the American principle, "Government by consent of the governed," the reply is made that the Filipinos as a body are not opposed to an American government, and that if they do not express themselves very emphatically on the subject it is because they are overawed by a handful of insurgents. But when the question of the friars is discussed, this argument, equally good in their case, is ruled out of court, and we are told that it is not merely the Katipunan but the whole Filipino population who declare that "the friars must go." The Vatican, however, is not yet persuaded that the religious orders are so hateful to the bulk of the islanders; and its incredulity is justified by something that lately occurred in Manila. On July 25, a despatch from that city gave the alarming intelligence that a monster demonstration against the friars was to be held in that city two days later, and that the authorities might not be able to control it. On July 27, the news from the same source was that the demonstration had proved a fizzle, consisting merely of the gathering and speech-making in a theatre of a small body of natives representing nobody but themselves. It would be well to read all the church news from the Philippines in the light of these two despatches, neither of them sent by a Catholic press agent.

Chicago University is not the only one in America which gives anti-Christian teaching to its students. Yale was founded as a Congregational school, but one of its professors of political economy, William G. Sumner, answers the question: "What do social classes owe each other?" with an emphatic: "Nothing." Christ Our Lord taught: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and thy neighbor as thyself," one of his Apostles said: "If a man love not his neighbor whom he sees, how shall he love God whom he does not see?" But these doctrines are regarded as antiquated by twentieth-century professors who boast of teaching something up-to-date. Yet there are probably as many Catholic students at Yale as there are in any Catholic college in New England. How can Catholic parents square this with their conscience?

Another professor of political economy, holding this chair in an American State University, lost his wife the other day. Being offered condolences by a priest with the usual formula, "God does all things for the best," he blurted out, "God has nothing to do with it. We bring all those things on ourselves." Our American cousins grow indignant if we call the schools godless. Yet what else can they be when taught by men like this who cannot even restrain their infidel tongues when common courtesy bids them do it?

The French Law of Associations is not supposed to apply to religious communities only, but to secular societies as well. Its purpose, as stated by the statesmen who framed it, was to keep these societies from acquiring too much property and growing unduly wealthy. In order to be registered, each society has to give the government an exact account of its assets and its income. Now, the society of Free Masons is the strongest in France to-day. Yet it is not required to register nor to give an account of what it owns. It may receive the largest legacies with impunity. How independent it is may be judged from the fact that the rulers of France do not even pretend to apply the Law of Associations to it. Why should they? This very law, as M. de Marcere, a Liberal, lately told them in the Senate, had its origin in Freemasonry; while M. Aynard, also a Liberal, and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, declared in the Chamber that the hidden power exercised by the Lodges upon the Government was "a demonstrated fact." A monster petition, denouncing Freemasonry as a secret society and illegal association enjoying exceptional immunity, drawn up by Jules Lemaître,—not a cleric, very far from it indeed,—and signed by 80,000 citizens, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and a committee has been appointed to consider it. A "whitewash report" will be the result. Nothing can disturb the Masons until the men of France gather themselves together and give them a crushing defeat at the polls. However, it is a hopeful sign when even 80,000 can be found to petition against the dark lantern society. Eighteen years ago, when Leo XIII. described Freemasonry as it really is, there were many who thought his words exaggerated who do not think so to-day. The following extract from the encyclical *Humanum Genus* of 1884 is interesting reading in view of recent events:

An enduring personification of revolutionary principles, it (Freemasonry) constitutes a kind of inverted society, whose object is to exercise a hidden suzerainty over recognized society, and the very reason of whose being is nothing else than to urge war against God and against the Church. Embracing as it does in its vast net almost all the nations, and allying itself with other sects, which it sets in motion by means of hidden strings, first attracting and keeping its hold on its members by means of the advantages which it secures to them, bending governments to its purposes, now by promises, now by threats, this sect has succeeded in permeating all classes of society. It forms a kind of invisible and irresponsible state within the legitimate state.

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The *London Daily Mail* says there is reason to believe that the British government scheme for meeting the Morgan combine is now complete. The details of the scheme are not known, but the broad principle will be the protection of freights carried in British vessels against any attempt to corner trade.

The commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington on 28th August received a telegram from Senator Rawlins, of Utah, saying that 6,000 Indians on the Navajo reservation in southern Utah were starving. The secretary of the interior authorized the immediate expenditure of \$3,000, and relief will be sent at once. The destitution is due to a drought.

The Worries of the Rich.

If you are poor, with constant anxieties and makeshift to make ends meet; if you are the happy possessor of comfortable means, with an occasional envious thought of your plutocratic neighbor; at least, after you have read what a New York paper has to say about the strains and the cares of the millionaire, be thankful for what you have escaped, and realize that your limitations of means are probably your best blessings.

This secular journal is moved to philosophize on the subject by the death of John Mackay.

John W. Mackay, like William Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, was killed by overwork. The cares of his millions, growing with the lapse of years, became too heavy and shortened what was reckoned a year ago a robust life. French and English and American physicians who were called in from time to time to dismiss slight ailments were astonished at the vitality of the man. After an examination in 1900 a distinguished London surgeon said Mr. Mackay would live to be ninety. Yet he is cut down a little past seventy. He was of large frame and great strength and of correct habits. These attributes carried him through the exciting life he led in passing from a penniless miner to an international figure in the financial world; from poverty to the ownership of \$65,000,000.

Men like Mackay with increasing and exacting burdens make no allowance for the flight of time. They think they are as well fitted at sixty or seventy to carry staggering loads as at twenty or thirty. A little reflection would show them such a condition is impossible. Even if proven, they would not abide by the conviction. Greed has assumed the mastery and money-getting and money holding are the consuming passions. The other pleasures are set aside for these all-absorbing ones. To be the richest man, or to be included with the wealthiest of the universe, is the ambition before which every noble aspiration must be sacrificed. Thousands find this the mainspring of existence and in its pursuit are cheating themselves as well as those near to them. Instead of enjoying their wealth in a philosophical way they become its slave and thereby evolve only the meaner traits of the human kind.

"Jay Gould used to say that he would give millions of dollars to the man who would take his place in his vast railroad system, but no such personage could be found. He wanted the freedom and pleasure his riches entitled him to, but they were beyond his reach and he went to a premature grave overburdened and worried by his unsupportable load.

"John W. Mackay, while riding in France, envied the dweller in the ivy-covered cottage, happy in the cultivation of his green acres. When the hot spell overtook him in London he could not afford to relax his efforts, for vast enterprises hinged upon his labor. The man with the modest income could find refuge from the heat in the English capital but the Californian with vast possessions could not. The laborer whose pay for a day was less than that of a second of Mr. Mackay's time could afford to keep in the shade, but the cable, bank and mining king could not. He was a slave to his money and failed to enjoy it as a wise man should. He was shortsighted, too, for, if he had been prudent, he would have lived many years to direct the enterprises that today are poorer because their creator has passed to eternity.

"Great riches very generally crush out the lives of those who command them. The knowledge that they wreck mind and body will not deter those following in the footsteps of Vanderbilt, Gould and Mackay. They, too, will learn when too late that great wealth carries responsibilities and worries out of all proportion to its benefits and that a man is a fool to allow life to be crushed out of him in the vain endeavor to overreach his wealthier neighbor."

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The Decline of Protestantism.

The Rev. Robert Morris Raab, in an article in the Homiletic Review, takes a very pessimistic view of the outlook of Protestantism in America. "The present policy of Protestantism in this country, if persisted in," he says broadly "must wreck it as a system."

The first count in his indictment is the reaction against dogmatic teachings during the last decade. "To some this may appear to be clear gain for Protestantism. Without arguing this point in detail, two facts show that this loss of dogmatic teaching is a sign of declension rather than of gain. The first fact is this; all faiths, false as well as true, that have received wide currency among men, have been propagated through dogmatic teaching.

The other fact is this; the doctrine concerning which Protestants speak with equivocation are basic doctrines in their system." Another point of weakness is a substitution of a faith in the material for faith in the supernatural. "Protestants never, in all their previous history, set such high value on money as the one essential, as they do to-day. The ministry itself is so gaged by money that one of the first questions asked, on the formation of a new pastoral relation, is, 'How much does he get?' The money-getting ability of a preacher is, with many, a far more important question than his soul-winning ability. And the lack of appreciation of the humble and untutored, with an enlarged appreciation of the wealthy, is a growing weakness among Protestants."

The old distinction between the church and the world is growing dim. "It is a growing reproach to Protestantism that it is treating as religious men who are not religious and are known to be the opposite. This is a surrender of the fundamental doctrine of Protestantism, that religion is a matter of personal choice and experience, and can never be ascribed to a man who persists in badness. Greed, oppression, unscriptural divorce, widespread indifference to alcoholism, political corruption, exposure of the human form beyond the limits of modesty (as at the theatre), Sabbath desecration, are tolerated and sometimes

indulged in by members of Protestant churches."

Radical attacks on the Bible under the guise of scientific investigation are being tolerated. "It is a fact, too patent to require proof, that Protestantism is doomed, if the Bible is untrustworthy. The defence of protestantism can never proceed on the ground of speculation; for speculation is often more atheistic than theistic. The whole right of Protestantism to exist as a system of doctrine is derived from the Bible and defended by the Bible. Now for Protestants to support men in attacking the Scripture is to lend aid to their own overthrow." (Mr. Raab evidently overlooks the fact that the Bible, in declaring that unity is an essential mark of the true Church, and in perpetuating the promise of Christ that the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, would remain with the Church forever, instead of defending, emphatically condemns Protestantism and its whole system.—Ed.) He goes on to say that the Protestant Church stands in great need of a "thorough-going reformation." "A worldly, half-paralyzed church, led by ministers who do not know what to preach, will fall short of changing the moral complexion of the world. The weakened condition of the ministry is quite as pathetic as that of the churches. We may really indulge the hope that men will so sicken of this surface trickery in the name of religion as to hasten a strong reaction in favor of religious certainty and depth. Our times are morally very weak; there is much breaking-down in the best of us. But the nerveless resistance, which has withstood the declension of American religious life, will be forced into the path of positive reform."—Transcript.

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"I can honestly say that I would not be living to-day if it had not been for your wonderful medicine. For a long time I suffered terribly from nervousness, sleeplessness, head and stomach troubles, and never received much benefit from ordinary medical treatment. I heard of your Paine's Celery Compound, and I have good reason to thank God that I used it. I can now eat well and sleep soundly, and my nervousness is a thing of the past. I now feel perfectly rested after a night's sleep, which was never the case before using the Compound. My neighbors are surprised at the grand cure made by your medicine, and some are using it now. I thank you sincerely for the honest results given by Paine's Celery Compound."



WOOL WANTED. We have made arrangements with some large manufacturers of woollen goods and are prepared to handle all the good white, washed wool in Eastern Nova Scotia. Farmers having wool to dispose of will find many advantages in trading with us, as our large, general stock affords the best selections at exactly the same prices as if paid in cash. CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO., Antigonish, N. S.

NOTICE! All persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the undersigned at James River Mountain in the County of Antigonish, as the law will be put in force to the fullest extent against any one doing so. J. C. FRASER, M. D. East Weymouth, Mass. May 5th, 1902.

STOMACH and Bowel Troubles. Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness, speedily cured by McGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS. They are safe and prompt, free from Calomel or any Mercurial preparations; can be taken at any time and in any climate. They are prepared with a concentrated Extract made from the Butternut and scientifically combined with other vegetable principles that make them without doubt one of the best Liver, Stomach and Bowel Pills now before the public. For sale everywhere, 25c per box, or by mail on receipt of price. STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF. A family remedy for internal and external use. Cures Rheumatism, Colic, Sprains, Neuralgia. For sale everywhere, price 25 cents per bottle. Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Highest Price Paid for Wool IN EXCHANGE FOR TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRUGGETS, We pay the Freight. Write for Samples if you have Wool for Sale. We will save you money. D. G. Whidden & Co. ANTIGONISH WOOLEN MILLS, ANTIGONISH, N. S. TRY AN INVESTMENT OF \$100.00 IN A British Columbia Coal Co. Write for a prospectus. GEO. H. MAURER & CO., Rooms 40 and 41 Royal Ins. Building, MONTREAL. WHAT ABOUT A POSITION? When you have completed your course? We do not guarantee positions, but we assist worthy students. Read the record of the '01-'02 CLASS AT THE MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S. In attendance June 30 62 Not heard from since leaving 34 Graduates in positions 34 Under-graduates in positions 153 Average salary of 100 students (graduates and under-graduates, per month) \$37.43 Applications annually for help, over 250 Classes resume work September 2nd. Free Calendar on Application to KAULBACH & SCHURMAN Chartered Accountants.

D. G. Whidden & Co. ANTIGONISH WOOLEN MILLS, ANTIGONISH, N. S. TRY AN INVESTMENT OF \$100.00 IN A British Columbia Coal Co. Write for a prospectus. GEO. H. MAURER & CO., Rooms 40 and 41 Royal Ins. Building, MONTREAL. WHAT ABOUT A POSITION? When you have completed your course? We do not guarantee positions, but we assist worthy students. Read the record of the '01-'02 CLASS AT THE MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S. In attendance June 30 62 Not heard from since leaving 34 Graduates in positions 34 Under-graduates in positions 153 Average salary of 100 students (graduates and under-graduates, per month) \$37.43 Applications annually for help, over 250 Classes resume work September 2nd. Free Calendar on Application to KAULBACH & SCHURMAN Chartered Accountants.

N. S. Provincial Exhibition. HALIFAX, SEPT. 10 TO 18. Generous Prize List. Great Specialty Performance. Exciting Horse Races. Brilliant Night Show. The biggest and best show—in its prize list; in the quality and quantity of its exhibits; in the splendor and its special attractions. \$17,000 --- PRIZE LIST --- \$17,000 No other Maritime prize list comes within \$5,000 of this, and it has been arranged so as to give increased encouragement for grade cattle, and be better all round than ever before. SIX - DAYS - HORSE - RACING \$3,000 --- the biggest aggregate of purses ever offered for trotters and pacers in the Maritime Provinces --- will be divided into purses at the greatest race meet of Eastern Canada. "SEIGE - OF - ALEXANDRIA." All previous night spectacular performances will be eclipsed this year, and the variety show from the grand stand will be far superior to the past in every respect. IMPROVEMENT - ON - GROUNDS Ample seats have been provided for those viewing the expert judging of the animals and for those hearing the lectures in the ring. Low excursions will be in force on all lines. Apply for Prize List and all information to J. E. WOOD, Manager and Secretary

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"WONDERFUL!" Says London, Ontario. MR. JOHN H. BARNSTEAD, HALIFAX, N. S. Dear Sir,— I was afflicted with Rheumatism in my hand, and tried a bottle of your Oil with surprising results. The first application relieved the pain at once, and before I had used the bottle my hand was entirely cured. I consider your Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil a wonderful preparation, and shall certainly recommend it to all my friends. Yours truly, G. F. ALLISON, With the London Ptg. & Litho. Co., June 25th, 1900. London, Ont.

PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE — TO — BOSTON And All Points in United States. Sailings Commencing June 20. HALIFAX to BOSTON, S. S. "Olivette," Wednesdays, at 3 p. m., S. S. "Halifax," Saturdays, at 12 midnight. From Hawkesbury, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9 p. m. From BOSTON Tuesdays and Saturdays at Noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax, Hawkesbury, and Charlottetown. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager

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JUST RECEIVED ONE CARLOAD CARRIAGES. Nova Scotia Carriage Co. ONE CARLOAD CARRIAGES. Canada Carriage Co. These are the two leading Carriage factories to-day in Canada and are noted for the quality and reliability of their goods. F. R. TROTTER, Antigonish, N. S.

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West-End Grocery, —AND— Provision Store. Now in Stock: BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES. GOOD FAMILY and PASTRY FLOUR. ROLLED OATS AND CORN MEAL. KILN - DRIED CORN-CHOP FEED. MIDDINGS and BRAN. C. B. WHIDDEN & SON ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Fine Monumental Work. J. H. McDougall, Dealer in Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application all work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Box 474. New Glasgow.

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

THE GREAT OBERLAND EMERALD.

My wife and I were travelling in northern Europe at the time of the consolidation of the German Empire.

During the fulfillment of my various diplomatic offices at different courts of Europe I had become acquainted with Baron Zweimarsch, the ex-Premier of Oberland, an acquaintance which circumstances and a mutual personal liking speedily cemented into a deep, sincere friendship.

So, when a letter arrived from the ex-Premier inviting us to visit him and the Baroness, my wife and I gladly altered our route so as to embrace the Oberland capital and our friend's hospitality.

We passed a most delightful ten days at Castle Holm, the residence of Baron Zweimarsch, about fifty miles from the capital. In spite of the recent capitulation to Prince Bismark, the whole small country appeared in a state of placid, serene peace.

My wife and the Baroness subsided into a strictly feminine discourse and presently went off to inspect wardrobes or jam-closets. Then, for the first time during our visit, my host introduced the melancholy topic of the nation's surrender.

But upon the last evening of our visit we dined alone. The dinner was as elaborate and ceremonious as usual, but afterward, instead of retiring to the large state drawing-room, we adjourned to a small library to which a piano with music scattered upon the rack, a large round table strewn with literature of the day and a bright log fire lent an air of homelike coziness.

My wife and the Baroness subsided into a strictly feminine discourse and presently went off to inspect wardrobes or jam-closets. Then, for the first time during our visit, my host introduced the melancholy topic of the nation's surrender.

"They are being guarded by trustworthy persons in London," the Baron concluded, "and nearly all of the jewels, in spite of Bismark's rigid inspection of customs, have been cleverly and successfully smuggled out of the country."

He paused, stopped, regarded his cigar absently until it went out and coughed hesitatingly over the relighting. I saw that he had something further to say and waited curiously.

"There remains only one set of jewels to be disposed of," he said at length, with an abruptness that carried its own meaning.

I looked up quickly, caught his eye and understood. The Baron nodded and waited for my reply.

"You mean"—I began.

"Exactly," he interrupted quickly, as a tap sounded on the door.

A servant entered, placed a tray of liqueurs and glasses upon the table and quitted the room, closing the door noiselessly behind. The Baron waited until the servant's footsteps died out of hearing, and then, crossing to one side of the room, he unlocked a small safe, built unsuspectingly behind the rose-colored hangings and took out a small chamois leather bag.

Loosening the cords, he emptied the contents of the bag carefully upon the table. A brilliant, rainbow mass of jewels rattled down and lay sparkling in exquisite charm upon the polished oak. I gave a low cry of surprised delight and gazed at the little heap of diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds in admiration. The gems were all of unusual size, magnificently cut and, as far as I could judge, of the first water.

They were all unset and glittered like a pile of colored hailstones. Among them lay a tiny chamois packet.

Opening this, the Baron revealed to my astonished gaze the largest, most exquisite emerald that I had ever seen. It was fully the size of a lump of cut loaf sugar and nearly as cubic in shape.

"These are the personal jewels of the Queen of Oberland," my host explained briefly. "They are the very cream of the Court gems and worth an enormous price. But this one jewel, as you may imagine, would buy all the rest a thousand-fold over. Indeed, it is priceless."

"And I have been entrusted with the security of this collection," he added, after a moment.

"Of course that stone is well known to the German Government," I said, signifying the unique emerald.

"That is exactly where the difficulty comes in," he admitted. Any one claiming ownership to the remainder of the collection could not be denied, as there are no distinctive marks. But, as you may guess, there is only one such emerald in the world."

"And you want them conveyed to London," I observed, presently, well knowing his wishes, yet hesitating to accept so great a responsibility. "You think I shall not be suspected and searched, having paid you this visit?" "The jewels are believed to be still

in the capital. Only those leaving there are regarded with suspicion. As your plan is to go direct to the frontier, I thought—I know it is a very great favor to ask, even of an intimate friend, but—"

"I'll do it," I said, quietly. I could not very well refuse his plea for help, and I was flattered by the trust thus reposed in me. A great light of relief swept over the Baron's face, and he quickly restored the precious stones to their bag.

"I knew you would do it!" he exclaimed, gratefully. "You will win the lifelong obligation, not only of my humble self but of the royal family of Oberland. Her Majesty holds that emerald in almost superstitious regard."

We discussed the matter at length, and when I rose to say good-night the precious packet reposed in my inner waistcoat pocket and a certain London address was jotted on the margin of my Cook's ticket-book.

"I shall have to tell my wife," I said briefly, turning to the door. "I should be unwilling to incur any risk, however slight, of which she was unaware."

The Baron bowed graciously. "I have every confidence in madame's discretion," he replied, cordially.

Next day, the flurry of leave-taking over and ourselves sumptuously ensconced in a reserved compartment, surrounded by the parting floral tributes of our hosts and rolling smoothly seaward, I told my wife of the task I had undertaken. Her feminine wit and love of romance accepted the adventure delightedly.

"I wish they would search us," she declared, merrily, as I exhibited the precious bagful. "The jewels are unset and with no distinctive marks, you say. I should claim them all, as a mere bagatelle of my jewel-case."

She waved one hand with an assumption of scorn as if to relegate the whole glittering mass of gems to an unimportance not to be considered.

"And we could easily prove our words, too," she added, with inspiration. "Where are the receipts for those stones you sent Henry? Blessed brother for his notion of jewel collecting, though we found it a nuisance at the time!"

A wealthy brother of my wife's had, indeed, taken up the costly but pleasurable fad of jewel collecting, and we had sent him up from time to time rare stones picked up at a bargain. His letters acknowledging the stones and checks of reimbursement for my outlay I had long since respectively destroyed and cashed, but the receipt of their sale I had kept among a lot of other miscellaneous papers—paid hotel bills and the like.

At my wife's suggestion I now sorted out these receipts and placed them in a separate package, to display in justification of my claim to the Oberland jewels, in case we were searched at the frontier an unlikely chance, however.

"But," I said, holding up the huge emerald in its chamois casing, "how are we going to account for this?"

My wife's face grew serious instantly. She had been gloating over the jewels with a true woman's love of the beautiful and had been indulging in the delightful dream of fancying them her own.

"I don't know," she exclaimed, blankly. "Of course it's a marked stone."

We discussed the matter exhaustively, but could come to no better conclusion than that I should keep the bag of jewels, but that my wife would better take charge of the emerald, concealing it upon her person, in the hope that, should we be stopped and questioned by the customs officials, she would be spared an examination.

"And, after all, we are only borrowing trouble," she said, lightly. "The customs officials will probably not bother their heads about two regulation American tourists."

The train pulled into the small coast town and we alighted with our luggage in a healthful, spicy atmosphere of tar and salt water. The little ship that was to carry us to England would not start for two hours, so after seeing our traps put aboard we set out to explore the tiny fishing village.

We returned to the boat after an hour, however, as my wife had some rearrangements to make of her personal belongings. We had accumulated various souvenirs which were not properly packed, according to her orderly mind.

I unstrapped and opened the various valises and satchels and then reclined lazily upon the stateroom couch and looked on while my wife flitted from one receptacle to another, changing and readjusting their contents until I groaned at the prospect of hunting out my own toothbrush at bedtime.

"This," she exclaimed, regretfully, holding up a large bottle, "is the last of my toilet water. For that reason, if for no other, I shall be glad to get back to America."

The bottle was a tall, slim necked one bearing the name of a well-known American firm. It was half filled with a clear, sparkling, bright green liquid, and when my wife removed the stopper, gave out a ravishing odor of freshly gathered violets. My wife was wedded to the use of this particular brand of toilet water. Neither the colognes nor essences of all the European cities had shaken her loyalty, and she had written back to America for a new supply not long before.

"You must have been taking baths in it," I hazarded, remembering the size of her last order.

"No, I've not been quite so lavish with it as that," she replied, gayly. "But the Baroness took such a fancy to it that I gave her the last two bottles I had on hand. I knew that this would see me home—or nearly."

She turned to replace the bottle in her valise and paused. "I really don't see the use of packing such a big bottle when it's half empty," she observed, thoughtfully. "It's going to crush things awfully. There's

the very bottle for it in your dressing-case."

I smiled. That dressing-case, with its magnificent equipment of silver-topped bottles, cases and general toilet articles, had been an extravagance insisted upon by my wife because "it would be so useful to you, dear." It now carried my wife's best bodices, having proved the exact size, her veils, laces and other accessories of a perishable nature. The bottles and things were well filled with her toilet preparations, while I still packed my shaving soap and razors in an old gingham sponge bag.

Investigation of the dressing-case proved one bottle still unfilled. It was a tall, thin and straight one, the silver screw-top being reinforced by a tightly-fitted glass one beneath. The absence of a neck suggested its intended use as a toothbrush holder. This I hinted, remembering how mine was lying, wrapped in tissue paper, secreted beneath various odds and ends in another bag. But my wife declared it the very thing for the toilet water and proceeded accordingly to fill it with the fragrant green mixture.

Just at this juncture there came a tap at the door, and a steward announced that three gentlemen were waiting to see me on the Emperor's business!

A guilty flush rose to my wife's cheek and one hand instinctively sought her bodice, within which the huge Oberland emerald was concealed. I rose slowly, feeling as if I had been roused from a bed of violets to face the Inquisition. I bade the steward say that I should attend at once and looked appealingly at my wife.

"There can be no doubt about what they have come for," she whispered courageously, "but put a bold face upon the matter. Claim the jewels and show your receipts in such a matter-of-fact, take-it-for-granted manner that they will have to believe you. Keep them from having me searched if you possibly can. In the meantime, I'll try to find a better hiding-place for the emerald."

As she spoke the last words her face lighted up as though an idea had occurred to her. I could not help feeling encouraged as I went into the cabin, little as I relished the threatened danger of becoming involved in a political row with the German Empire.

I was searched and searched thoroughly by the three gentlemen but faithful officers of the German law. They could not deny the genuineness of the diamond merchant's receipts, nor could they give any reason for not believing the chamois bag of jewels to be mine. But their suspicions were far from lulled. They consulted together aside and then pronounced the dreaded verdict.

"Madame, your wife, she must be searched as well. We are very sorry to subject you to this annoyance, but we have our orders and it must be done."

I refused, I pleaded, I stormed, I insulted, but all to no avail. They bowed, frowned, gnawed their mustaches and repeated their demand. A stewardess was summoned, instructed, and an officer accompanied her to the door of our stateroom. I was not even permitted to go ahead and warn my wife of the coming fate.

Confident now that everything was lost, I stood aside in the quiet dejection of despair. The officers mistook my attitude for resentment and tried to make amends in polite speeches. The search made by the stewardess was evidently most exhaustive, for it took so long. Indeed, it was almost time for the boat to sail when the three officers and I were finally summoned to the stateroom.

The tiny cabin was in the greatest confusion, but my wife stood calmly beside the lounge, trifling with the sil-

ver top of the toilet bottle which she had been in the act of filling when I left her. The air was still redolent with the perfume. Her serene complacency confirmed the stewardess' brief German gutturals of "nothing found."

The three officers showed every sign of incredulity and chagrin, but there was nothing more to do. They bowed themselves reluctantly out with profuse, flowery speeches of apology, and I held the door open for them, concealing my curiosity by a stare of haughty tolerance.

What in the world had my wife done with the emerald? Where had she concealed it? I could not control my surprise and wonder, and the moment the door closed upon our unwelcome visitors I turned to her with curiosity blazing out in eye and gesture.

But my wife checked the question upon my tongue with an imperative sign, nor would she speak at all until she had assured herself that the three officers had been put safe ashore. She insisted upon my accompanying her upon deck to witness the start of the small steamer, and I stood leaning over the rail, tingling with impatience and fretting for fear that she had done herself some bodily harm. For, to tell the truth, the only disposal I could think of that my wife could have made of the emerald to prevent its discovery was to have swallowed it!

I was fast growing into a panic and was laying my plans for obtaining the advice of the best specialist in London upon appendicitis and its earliest symptoms, when at last, with a foolish, pretentious puffing and blowing, the ridiculous little steamer churned away from the wharf and we swung out into the sparkling waves, headed for England.

My wife laid a hand on my sleeve. My heart leaped to my throat in the fear that she was about to confess the first pains of the dread disease, I believed to be pending. But she was smiling.

"I know you're just dying to know where it is," she said, sweetly. "I was afraid that these old Hessians might have spies aboard. Come down to the stateroom with me."

In a state of curious, bewildered wonder, I followed her obediently down to the already tipping stairs. Locking the door of our cabin behind her, my wife took the silver-stopped bottle from my dressing-case and proceeded carefully to transpose its contents back to their original bottle.

I frowned at this trifling irrelevancy. "Tell me," I began, irritably, when she held the empty bottle triumphantly aloft. There, shining and gleaming in its depth, lay the great Oberland emerald!

"You see it just matched," said my wife, gleefully, holding up the perfume alongside. "I never could have got it down the neck of the other bottle, but this one has saved our lives! The Baron must have had a spy in his household, for that woman had been told positively that the stone was on one of us. She was disappointed when she didn't find it anywhere about me, and was furious. I think she'd have liked to peel my skin off."

I silently embraced my clever wife, mentally blessing her solicitude for my comfort in the way of convenient travelling bags, and resolved in future to indulge her every whim.—Helen Sherman Griffith in Short Stories.

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makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.

GUARANTEED PURE.

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There'll be lots of it now the discount season is at hand, the season when windy announcements of Big Discounts on Clothing appear. These "spasms" always come two or three times a year. Our discount season lasts the whole year. We have built up our business

Selling at Lower Prices than Other Stores.

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PRICES ARE FROM \$1.00 TO \$3.00 LOWER ON THE SAME QUALITY.

We know that this is the Best Method for Building and Holding Business.

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50 cents to \$1 on Hats and Furnishing Goods.

We always sell at less price than elsewhere. So reader it is up to you now. We have done our duty. Save your money before it's too late.

SEE OUR BARGAIN SHOE TABLE. EVERY SUMMER SHOE MUST GO AT ONCE.

The Palace Clothing Co.'y

Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.



Agricultural Warehouse!

The best is always considered the cheapest in the end. The people say that the

Deering Agricultural Implements ARE THE BEST.

Some other leading farmers and by no means a few, say that Frost & Wood are the Best. A carload of

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direct from Deering Harvester Works, Chicago, and also a carload from Frost & Wood, South Falls, Ont., just received at our warehouse. If one is not the Best the other is.

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CURED WHEN HOSPITAL TREATMENT FAILED.

BLACK RIVER, July 4, 1902.

MESSRS. C. GATES, SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S.

DEAR SIR:—Not long ago I had a severe sore on my leg, which became so troublesome that I was obliged to go to the Hospital at St. John. After remaining some time, however, I left no better, notwithstanding the careful treatment there received. Your agent here, Mr. R. Power, then asked me to try Gates' Medicine. I began a course of your Bitters and Syrup to purify my blood and made external applications of your Nerve Ointment and Acadian Liniment to the sore. When I had used 6 bottles Syrup, 6 boxes of Ointment, and two bottles of Liniment the sore had entirely disappeared from my leg, which was completely healed except a very small spot. I feel very grateful for the wonderful cure this effected, and I certainly think your medicines "can't be beat."

Yours truly, JAMES SCRIBNER.

If you wish to have pure blood, which is the basis of good health, take Gates' Medicines. Sold everywhere.

MANUFACTURED BY C. GATES, SON & COMPANY, Middleton, N. S.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between C. R. Whidden and C. E. Whidden is dissolved by the death of his senior partner, C. R. Whidden. The business will be carried on by the subscriber under the style of C. E. Whidden & Son, to whom all debts due the firm are payable, and by whom all accounts owing by the firm will be paid.

I have to thank my many friends for their liberal patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

C. EDGAR WHIDDEN.

Referring to the above, we beg to give notice that it is necessary that all accounts due, should be at once settled by cash or note of hand. All indebted to us will kindly call at our office without delay and arrange a settlement of their accounts.

And greatly obliged, C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Antigonish, June 30th, 1902.

1902. SESSION. 1903.

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O. L. HORNE, Principal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1900, B. No. 968, IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT NO. 6.

Between DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, assignee of John E. Boyd, Plaintiff; and DANIEL McDOUGALL, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

To be sold at public auction by the undersigned, Coroner in and for the County of Antigonish, at the Court House, Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon:

ALL THE ESTATE, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above named defendant, at the time of the recording of the judgment hereto, or at any time since, of, in, or against all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being at Glebe Road, near Georgeville in the County of Antigonish bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Towards the North by lands of Donald McNeil, towards the East by lands of Neil McIsaac, towards the South by lands of John Jefferson and towards the West by lands of Angus McDonald, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to an order of this Honourable Court warranted hereto, on a judgment recovered hereto, which was duly recorded for upwards of one year.

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

WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, A Coroner for Antigonish.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated, Antigonish, N. S., Aug. 16th A. D. 1902

ESTABLISHED, 1852.

THE CASKET,

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

(M. DONOVAN, Manager)

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

LIGHT ON THE ANTI-FRIAR "EVIL-DENCE."

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing on the subject of the Philippine Friars, makes some very good points. He points out that no testimony worthy of credence was given before the Taft Commission, as to the immorality of the friars. One writer declared himself the son of a friar, which made him at once a witness to be suspected, as men do not publish such facts if they can help it; another declared he was managing the estate of a deceased friar for the benefit of the latter's children,—this was a barefaced lie, as no friar could acquire lands as his own property, transmissible to his heirs. On the other hand, a great deal of testimony was given by men of high standing as to the immorality of the native priests. Yet, strange to say, Uncle Sam, so anxious about the morality of the Philippine clergy, proposes to retain all the native priests with the verdict of "Guilty" against them, and exile the friars of whom the very worst that can be said is "Not Proven." Does it not almost give ground for the suspicion that the active Protestant agents in the Philippines are desirous that the immoral native priests may remain, because they see in these just the proper material to start a Philippine church in opposition to Rome. For proper material they certainly are; just as proper as Martin Luther! This, however, is our own suggestion, not that of the correspondent referred to. The New York Sun having made the statement about the friars: "That they are at present, as a class, bitterly hated by the Filipinos, almost all agree," this correspondent quotes from the Washington Post as follows:

The evidence thus given was very general in its nature, lacking the specific detail which would be required to substantiate facts in this country, and everything which could be used to the disadvantage of the friars was emphasized, while everything in their favor was minimized or ignored.

Thus a few isolated cases of priestly immorality were exaggerated into a universal condition, while the natural discontent felt by a few Filipino tenants against friar landlords was heralded far and wide as a hatred which premeated all classes. On the contrary, the statement made in Manila that the great bulk of the Filipino parishioners are friendly to the friars is said in Washington to be the truth.

Finally the correspondent says:

Let me give you, in conclusion, a sample of the way in which "evidence" is manufactured against the friars. A young physician—whose name and address are at your disposal if required—who has just returned from the Philippines, happened to be present in a Manila court-room when some native priests were on trial for an alleged offence. Next day the Manila Times gave an account of the trial, saying that the culprits were friars. Our young American called the editor's attention to the mistake and suggested a correction, but the latter merely smiled, as he said: "That is not our policy." And no correction was made. The Manila editor has evidently been studying American journalism.

THE SYDNEY INCIDENTS.

"A scandalous libel." "quite unworthy of THE CASKET or of any decent paper," "wanton untruthful, deliberately unfair and altogether beneath contempt"—these are the mild terms applied by our esteemed contemporary the Morning Chronicle to our protest against a serious libel upon one of the best Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia perpetrated in its columns by its Sydney correspondent (and therefore by itself), in asserting that he had "for some unknown reason" ordered a barrister arguing before him to sit down—a statement highly derogatory to that Judge's reputation, wholly untrue and without a shadow of justification.

The epithets our contemporary applies to us are quite unjust. They are such as would justify considerable warmth of resentment in reply; yet we shall use none. The words were written in passion. We can excuse and forgive them—not only for the sake of the many kind words the Chronicle has said of ourselves, but

especially for the respect we have for its editor as a man who tries to be fair and honest, who in general succeeds extremely well in the attempt, and who, even in the heat of his resentment, is fair enough to quote in full the passage to which he objects. Having done that, we care not how many epithets he applies to our remarks, for his readers are in a position to judge whether they are deserved.

We have not one word of these remarks to take back, except to say that we regret having mentioned the Chronicle by name, when our protest would have been equally effective without it. But we too wrote with warmth,—the difference between that warmth and our contemporary's being that ours was excited by a wrong done to another—a blow struck at the honor of the Bench in the person of a Judge whose unblemished integrity adorns it—struck at a time when he was the special object of attack by people who should instead have been apologizing for their own gross ill-manners; while our contemporary's warmth is caused by what it considers a wrong done to itself.

We acknowledge the truth of its remark that its report of the other incidents in Sydney was a less objectionable one than others that appeared. At the same time it was, as our contemporary impliedly admits, "The Board of Trade Side." We give its management due credit for the reporter's call on the Judge for a statement "at the earliest opportunity." It is regrettable that this was twenty-four hours after he had sent the Board of Trade side to his paper.

As for the imputation of our statement of the facts of the Board of Trade incidents by the Sydney Post, we have only to say that that statement was made from the testimony of the most trustworthy eye-witnesses, carefully collected and compared, and we have not the slightest reason to doubt its substantial correctness in any particular. When we are referred to the list of names of the occupants of the Court House steps as proof that the persons there were above reproach, we simply answer: We don't care what names that list contains: a Judge of the Supreme Court was first put to inconvenience by, and then insulted from the ranks of those who bore those names; no word of apology or regret has yet been offered for either the inconvenience or the insult; on the contrary those persons applauded and approved a further insult for which—we repeat, in face of the Post's denial, an unconditional apology was offered by the offender and accepted by the offended. That list of names is therefore no roll of honour.

The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

To the Editor of The Casket.

DEAR SIR:—Have you enquired, or do you know why the people of Bedford gave Mr. DeWolfe a reception on his return from Sydney, where he had been placed under arrest for interference with one of our Supreme Court Judges?

I have been trying to solve the problem, and several answers suggest themselves, but I am not sure which is the right one.

The people of Bedford may have been rejoicing because Mr. DeWolfe was released from arrest. They may have rejoiced that he was not kept under arrest longer. They may have been glad that he had sense enough to apologize for his behaviour in Sydney, or they may have been in ecstasy over the knowledge that he had been taught a lesson in behaviour. All of these possible solutions present themselves, but which is the correct one? That I am unable to decide. And again, the question is complicated, because I notice the reports state the band played "See the conquering hero comes." What did Mr. DeWolfe conquer? Was it the board of trade? Was it the Sheriff? It was certainly not the Judge, because you will remember he apologized to the Judge, and begged off. Then what did he conquer? I think I have the answer. It must have been his own bad temper, and if so, one can understand how proud he must have been, as he stood up in his carriage, and with uncovered head bowed to the Bedford multitude while the band played "See the conquering hero comes." Yours,

JOHN BROWN.

Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Five of them were dashed to pieces and all the members of their crews were lost. Two tugs are also reported to have foundered, and a score of lighters are ashore. It is feared that there has been a great loss of life.

C. M. B. A.

Grand President Hackett and officers of the C. M. B. A. of Canada were given a magnificent reception in Sydney on 29th Aug. In the morning at 10 o'clock a party, accompanied by Rev. Father Macdonald, of Glace Bay, grand deputy; Father McAdam of Sydney, and delegates from various branches of the C. M. B. A. in Cape Breton, were driven to the steel works, where they were shown around the various departments. In the afternoon the party enjoyed an excursion on the harbor, taking a splendid view of the steel works and coal mines. In the evening the members of eight societies of the county to the number of 500, with Sydney and Sydney Mines bands, formed a procession and marched to Roslyn theatre, where addresses were delivered by President Hackett and other grand officers of the society. The theatre was crowded with a large representative audience, and the strong eloquent speeches of the orators were received with great enthusiasm. The C. M. B. A. has now 800 members in the county and is rapidly increasing. Chancellor Curry presented the officers with an illuminated address at the opening of the meeting.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket:

Dear Sir:—I have read with much interest the editorial in yesterday's Morning Chronicle relating to the incident in the Court House in which a prominent barrister of our town, Mr. Joseph A. Gillies, K.C., was concerned. I have also read the editorial in the Sydney Daily Post which, in referring to this incident characterizes it as "A monstrous, unjustifiable, tyrannical and high-handed exercise of judicial power."

I was the Counsel opposed to Mr. Gillies in the action during the time this incident occurred and I think in all fairness a correct report should be published by me.

The action which Judge Meagher was trying related to a cargo of lumber, which the plaintiff, Fulton, for whom my firm was acting, claimed was sold to him by one Bonnell in April, 1901. Messrs. Andrews Bros. & Boutillier, the defendants, for whom Mr. Gillies and his associate counsel, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, was acting, claimed the lumber under a sale to them by one Kennedy, who purchased from Bonnell in May of the same year. Defendants also endeavored to prove a partnership between Bonnell and the plaintiff. In his direct examination on the witness stand by Mr. Gillies, Bonnell, who appeared strongly biased on behalf of defendants, had contradicted two of the witnesses for the plaintiff and denied that he had sold the lumber to plaintiff. During his cross-examination, Bonnell admitted going to see a magistrate before making the sale to Kennedy, and in the hope of catching him off guard, a question was submitted to him as to whether he had consulted a magistrate partly to find out if his sale to the plaintiff was legal. He replied to this question in the affirmative, and it was at this juncture that Mr. Gillies interrupted my cross-examination, and the witness then immediately corrected himself and stated that he never made any sale of lumber to plaintiff. Mr. Gillies then demanded that Judge Meagher should not take down on his minutes an affirmative answer by the witness to my question, as Mr. Gillies contended the witness had not answered it in the affirmative. The learned Judge stated that he had heard the answer of the witness and had it down on his minutes. Mr. Gillies still insisted and Judge Meagher then directed him to take his seat and not interrupt the examination. Mr. Gillies started to leave the court room, when Judge Meagher called him back and again directed him to take his seat which the learned counsel did after some more expostulation, and the examination of the witness continued. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Gillies left the court room, and his associate counsel, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, concluded the case in his behalf.

The decision in the case was recently filed by Judge Meagher, and the following in an extract therefrom:—"I find that Bonnell, who was the owner of the lumber sued for, sold and delivered it to the plaintiff, in full settlement of the latter's account against him, some weeks before the alleged sale by Bonnell to Kennedy. The plaintiff, with Bonnell's knowledge, left Mr. Cassels in charge of it."

"I find that a partnership was not formed and did not exist between the plaintiff, by Davidson, by Cassels, and is in conflict with himself and to some extent, if not directly, with Kennedy in relation to the matter of who became liable to Kennedy for the plaintiff's board. While the plaintiff was under examination by Mr. Burchell, his counsel, Bonnell, whom I at the time took to be one of the defendants, arose and addressed the plaintiff and sought to interfere with his evidence and in other ways manifested considerable feeling in the matter. The fact of the sale and delivery by Bonnell was contested throughout and when the senior counsel for the defence, in a very improper manner, made a suggestion to him that he had not made a statement which he had in fact just then made, he readily accepted the hint and at once contradicted what he had already said as to whether he had gone to consult a magistrate to find out if his sale of the same lumber to plaintiff was good or not.

Yours truly,  
CHARLES J. BURCHELL.

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FOR

Wreathes, Cut Flowers, Etc.

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HENRY'S DRUG STORE.



Grand Millinery

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SALE

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A. Kirk & Co.'s

The balance of our Spring and Summer Millinery Stock to be sold at sacrifice prices. A good opportunity to purchase anything in the Millinery line.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats,  
Ladies' Sailor, in White, Black and  
Mixed Straw Hats.

Ladies' Sun Hats. Ladies' Bonnets.  
Ladies' Walking Hats.

Trimmings, Flowers, Laces, Chiffons, &c.

At this season of the year we are offering to our customers at tremendous reductions an accumulation of

Ends Dress Goods, Print Cottons, Muslins,  
Ducks, Piques, &c., &c.

Splendid Bargains in Ladies' Wrappers,  
Shirt Waists, Capes, Coats, Etc.

Don't miss this opportunity of procuring a good bargain.

A. KIRK & CO.,  
ANTIGONISH.

General News.

The Halifax and Southwestern Railway has ordered 25,000 tons of rails.

A young man, name given as Mills, shot himself in Point Pleasant Park, Halifax on 28th Aug.

R. L. Borden, M. P., Conservative leader, and several other members are going on a tour through the west.

The Speckles sugar refinery people are going to build a \$6,000,000 sugar refinery in Montreal.

Robert Bryant, of Pictou, was run over and horribly mangled by an I. C. R. train at Pictou last Saturday night.

Reports are current that a paper combine is to be formed in Canada, with capital of £5,000,000.

An unknown woman jumped from the Dominion Atlantic Express, near Kentville, on 28th Aug., and now lies in a precarious state at the Hospital at Halifax.

It is stated that \$15,000,000 has changed hands in gambling during the present season at Saratoga, N. Y., \$800,000 was raised in one night.

Sir William Mulock sailed for Canada on the Campania on Saturday, Borden, Fielding and Paterson sail on September 11 by the Tunisian, for Montreal.

An effort is being made to get the government of P. E. Island to repeal the commercial travellers' tax. It is said that its constitutionality will be tested in the courts if it is not repealed.

Alderman Patrick Dowd, the labor candidate, was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sept. 1st. Timothy C. Harrington, the retiring Lord Mayor, was a candidate for a third term, but was defeated.

It is said that an English nobleman telegraphed to Lord Kitchener:—"Please send my son home at once; urgent family affairs." Kitchener replied: "Your son cannot return at all; urgent military affairs."

According to returns which have been received by the fisheries department the salmon pack on the Fraser River for the present season is the smallest, numbering only 262,000 cases. Last year's pack was 900,252.

Dr. Jameson made his first speech in two years to the Cape House of Assembly Aug. 30. He said the raid was a bad blunder, but penance had been done and he thought the affair might now be forgotten by fair-minded men.

Labor Day was particularly well celebrated in all the cities of Canada this year. The chief features of the day being parades by workmen, and field sports. At Montreal there were 10,000 men in the procession. The Knights of Labor association had the most successful parade at Halifax.

Hon. James Sutherland has appointed a commission of enquiry to make a thorough investigation into the wrecks which recently occurred on the St. Lawrence route. Commander Spain will be Chairman, and associated with him are Captain Bernier, of Quebec, and Captain Tift, of Montreal.

The Propaganda has decided to recommend the Pope to appoint Rt. Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., the auxiliary bishop of New York, as archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, and Rt. Rev. George Montgomery, bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as coadjutor to the Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, archbishop of San Francisco.

George Jacques fell from the topmast head of the schooner F. W. Wade at Halifax the other day, a distance of ninety-one feet, struck a shroud which broke his fall somewhat, then struck the deck on his head and arm. He was so little injured that he was soon able to resume work. His escape was very wonderful.

A. Sheuch, special policeman in the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, was assaulted and stabbed on the outskirts of the city while trying to rescue his son William, a non-union workman, from a mob of about 3,000 strikers, who had gathered from all parts of Hazelton region to frustrate the plans of the company for a partial resumption of operation, with a non-union force of 250 hands.

According to advices which have been received at the department of agriculture the medical authorities in the United States are getting the upper hand of the smallpox epidemic. From June 28th to August 22nd the number of cases reported was 5,021, as compared with 8,258 for the same period last year. It is significant, however, that the prevailing cases are of a more malignant character, the number of deaths having increased from 204 in two months last year to 317 this year.

St. Joseph's, Reserve Mines, Consecrated

As announced, the new and exceptionally beautiful Church, St. Joseph's, at the Reserve, was solemnly consecrated Sunday, 31st August. Very Rev. A. MacDonal, D. D., V. G., performed the ceremony. The new church is an extremely beautiful edifice, and what reflects infinite credit on pastor and flock, whose zeal and generosity admittedly challenged universal admiration, lies in the fact that it is practically paid for.

The most favorable circumstances attended the ceremony throughout—ideally perfect weather, well-prepared grounds, excellent arrangements, each carried out successfully and with a fine and generously hospitable presbytery. Sharp at 10 a. m. the Vicar-General in cope, Rev. C. McKinnon and Rev. C. Brady, as deacon and sub-deacon in dolmatics, with Rev. A. F. McGillivray, as chanter, Rev. R. L. Macdonald, Master of Ceremonies, Cross-bearer and acolytes with highlighted tapers, and the body of the clergy present, in surplices, performed the solemn and august rite of consecration, a vast assemblage, numbering anywhere from 1500 to 2000, witnessing it. The clergy present besides those already named, were in order of seniority, Rev. A. MacKenzie, Victoria Mines, Rev. J. Chisholm, Mainadieu, Rev. M. A. McPherson, L. Brasd'or, Rev. A. F. McInnis, P. Hood, Rev. A. F. McGillivray, Boisdale, Rev. Michael McKenzie, E. Bay, Rev. D. P. McDonald, Ingonish, Rev. J. C. Chisholm, St. Joseph's Ant. Co., Rev. R. Macdonald, Glace Bay, Rev. J. M. McMaster, Mabou, Rev. J. Kiely, and Rev. C. Macdonald, Bridgeport.

The consecration over, solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. consecrator, who also preached, after the first Gospel, one of his singularly powerful and eloquent sermons. With rarest felicity, he, as is his wont, treated of the Catholic Church. The learned Doctor's discourses are always such beautiful gems that regarded merely as literature, it is a public loss that he never permits their publication; for without publication, a due or adequate appreciation is simply impossible.

Rev. Father McGillivray's resonant voice in chanting the litanies was much admired. The choir was unexceptionable; the accomplished organist, Miss Minnie McVey, strongly supported by a number of trained voices, rendered most acceptable service. In fact, each feature of the day's service was above criticism.

Well and deservedly may Rev. Father MacInnis and his brave, self-sacrificing and devoted people be congratulated on their triumphant and conspicuous achievement for God and immortal souls at the Reserve Mines. But a few short years ago, and the place to-day so prosperous and promising—crowned by an exquisitely fine architectural ornament—was a grimy, ill-favored moor, barren of religion and educational appliances. The parish of Reserve is one of the most up-to-date in the diocese. A superb new church; and when furnished with its grand altar and peal of bells, both already ordered; a fine convent school, a residence for the good Sisters about to be commenced,—all these will easily constitute it a model parish. To be sure, this condition of things has cost thought, energy and heroic sacrifice—all great and glorious achievements do.

A description of the new church—its style of architecture and its appointments will appear soon. Enough to say to-day, that it reflects the very highest credit on one of the ablest, most honest, and most satisfactory architects in Eastern Nova Scotia—Mr. R. Gillis of Sydney.

C. N. B. A.

The following Resolution of Condolence was unanimously passed at the regular meeting of the local branch.

Whereas,—The all-wise God has taken from this world Mr. James Cameron, Saltspings, father of our worthy brother, Dr. Cameron.

Resolved,—That while humbly submitting to the Divine Will, we, the members of this Branch, tender to Bro. Cameron and the members of the greatly bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss, and pray that the merciful God will vouchsafe unto the soul of deceased eternal rest.

Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Cameron, entered on our minutes, and a copy sent to THE CASKET for publication.

R. D. CHISHOLM, President. M. DONOVAN, Secretary.

DEATHS

At Marshy Hope, on August 23th, while visiting friends, ELIZA, widow of the late JOSEPH DEWAR, of Antigonish, in her 76th year.

At Addington Forks Aug. 31, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian patience to the Divine will, SARAH MARY, daughter of MARY and the late DONALD MACDONALD. The gentle manners and amiable disposition of deceased endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. May she rest in peace.

At the residence of her uncle Daniel Burns, Sonora, Guysboro Co. on the 29th ult., of consumption, LADRA KATE, beloved daughter of Roderick McKay, Truro, aged 17 years and five months. R. I. P.

At Stellarton, Pictou Co., August 15th, 1902, after a lingering illness, borne with patience

and Christian resignation to the Divine will, CATHERINE ANN McDONALD, wife of HUGH GILLIS, beloved daughter of Angus and Mary McDonald, leaving an affectionate sister and brother, a sorrowful father and mother, and two young children to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At Desceusse, on Aug. 14th, consoled and strengthened by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, ANNE MACNEIL, aged sixty-seven years. The deceased, who was widely known and highly esteemed by all his acquaintances, was a native of Cape George, Antigonish County. He held for many years the position of High Sheriff of Richmond County. He leaves a disconsolate widow to mourn the loss of a kind and Christian husband. May his soul rest in peace.

At Highfield, in this County, on the 28th ult., JOHN MCGILLIVRAY, aged 73 years. The deceased was the youngest son of "Iain Piv-baire," as his father was familiarly known. He possessed some of the genius of his father—the piper to Glenaladale and one of our excellent Gaelic poets. He bore his illness of more than a year with patience and resignation to the Divine will. The sincere sympathy of the community is with his bereaved widow and two daughters who survive him. May he rest in peace.

At Antigonish Harbor, on the 24th Aug., after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, and consoled by the frequent reception of the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, of which she was ever a devout member, ISABELLA, beloved wife of DONALD A. CHISHOLM, in the 63rd year of her age. She leaves a sorrowful husband, three sons and four daughters and numerous relatives to mourn the loss of a model Christian woman. She was highly respected by all who knew her. Her remains were attended to their last resting place by a large number of mourning friends. May she rest in peace.

Acknowledgments.

(See inside page for additional list. Many acknowledgments still held over.)

- Alex McDougall, Shunacadie, \$2 00
John J McGillivray, St Andrews, 1 00
Lily McKenzie, Addington Forks, 1 00
Dan D Fraser, Meltonia Mills, 1 00
Hector McKenzie, Lourdes, 1 00
John Doyce, 1 00
Dan Desmond, Granton, 1 00
Dan Stewart, Pine Tree, 1 00
E O'Reilly, Stellarton, 1 00
Donald McDougall, Bailey's Brook, 1 00
Kate McDonald, Boston, 1 00
Angus McDonald, North Grant, 1 00
Angus McLean, D's son, Morvan, 1 00
Peter F Webb, Harbor au Bouche, 1 00
Annie E Manning, Lexington, 1 00
Patrick Mahoney, Westville, 1 00
John Mahoney, 1 00
Angus J McGillivray, Lakevale, 1 00
Edmond Puroell, Trenton, 50
Wm Leary, West Quoddy, 2 00
Angus McLean, Mabou Harbor, 1 00
Rout E Mullins, S Side Harbor, 3 00
Angus McIsaac, Providence, R I, 1 00
S Donohue, Antigonish, 1 00
Simon Bonneau, Barrios Beach, 2 00
Jonathan Tory, Sydney, 1 00
Chas Kelly, Lakeport, P E I, 3 00
Chas C McDonald, Blooming Point, PEI, 1 00
Joe McNeil, Westmorland, N B, 25
John McKinnon, W Merrigomish, 1 00
J T McNeil, Rivr Bourgeois, 1 00
James White, Sydney, 2 00
James J Wall, New Glasgow, 25
Mrs D C McGillivray, Antigonish, 1 00
Dougal McGillivray, Antigonish, 1 00
John Joseph, Goldboro, 1 00
John Dwyer, Antigonish, 1 00
Daniel McPherson, Black Avon, 1 00
Myles B McDaniel, Saranac Lake, 25
Rev W A McPherson, Johnston, 1 00
John McNeil, Middle Cape, 1 00
J A Beaton, Vancouver, 1 00
Lauchlin McGillivray, Dawson City, 1 00
Peter De Young, Monk's Head, 50
Colla F McDonald, Trenton, 50
John McDonald, Charlestown, 1 00
G W McCormack, St Georges, 1 00
Rev J M O'Flaherty, St Andrews, NB, 1 00
Mrs Annie Mace, Eureka, 2 00
Duncan McKinnon, Lismore, 2 00
C A Chisholm, Hannibal, 25
D W Chisholm, Bayfield, 1 00
Dan A McDonald, Lakevale, 1 00
James Kell, Jam's River Station, 1 00
Mrs Hugh Dunn, S Side Harbor, 4 50
E Mable Locke, Cambridge, 1 00
M McLean, McPherson P O, 1 00
Mrs McDonald, Malden, 1 00
Duncan A Chisholm, North Grant, 2 25
Prof A G McDonald, Antigonish, 1 00
Mrs Henry Boyle, Afton, 1 00
Will C McIntosh, Gloucester, 1 00
Arlissie McIntosh, New York, 2 00
Mrs Peter Joyce, Desceusse, 1 00
John McEachern, Teacher, Cape George, 1 00
Wm Grant, Black Avon, 3 00
Angus Gillis, Teacher, Linwood, 1 00
Rev J A McDonald, Carrington, 2 00
Donald McDonald, Barnaby River, 1 00
Peter Goutard, Bridgeport, 2 00
Alex Cameron, Lower South River, 1 00

GOOD-BYE TO WHISKERS on your pots and pans, if you use PORT HOOD COAL. The Coal that makes a hot fire quickly and lasts well. The cleanest Coal on the market.

BANNERS, BADGES, PINS, BUTTONS, For Religious Societies, Fraternal Organisations, Social Entertainments, Etc. Sacred Heart Pins, Charms and Badges, Religious Photo Buttons, Souvenirs for First Holy Communion.

T. P. TANSEY Manufacturer Association Supplies, 14 DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL. Antigonish, July 24th, 1902.

BICYCLE BARGAINS. We have a number of Wheels Ladies' and Gents' still in stock that we are offering at BARGAIN Prices. Write for prices if you need one. SUNDRIES. REPAIRING. Mail Orders Receive Special Attention. ACME BICYCLE AGENCY, New Glasgow, N. S.

WEST END WAREHOUSE.

Midsummer Sale

A great opportunity to get Bargains. For ONE MONTH ONLY, beginning to-day, we will offer the balance of our

Summer Goods AND Millinery

At greatly reduced prices. You will find it to your advantage to call and inspect our prices. Following are some of the lines and prices we are offering:

Ladies' Summer Costumes

In black, navy, and grey, \$7.00, 7.25, 7.50, sale price, \$ 4.95
In black, navy, and grey, 11.00, 11.50, 12.25, sale price, 9.00
Some better ones, 15.25, 16.75, 17.50 to, clear at 12.00

Ladies' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Umbrellas, 75c., 80c., 90c., and 95c., your choice, .69
" " 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, reduced to 1.10
" " 2.00, 2.25, extra value, now 1.65

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' Black and Colored Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, 25c., 27c., and 30c., for .20
A lot of Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves. Prices 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c., to clear at HALF PRICE.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, at 12c., sale price, .09
" " " " at 15c., " .10
" " " " at 18c., " .12
" " Cashmere Hose, 25c., " .20
" " " " 30c., " .22
" " " " 40c., " .30
" " " " 45c., " .32

Millinery.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at 40 per cent. discount. Ladies' Sailor Hats in black and white, to clear PRICES CUT IN TWO. Misses' Straw Hats and Misses' and Children's Muslin and Lawn Hats. Children's Embroidered Hats and Hoods. Also Children's Linen and Duck Caps at half price as we do not wish to carry any over to next season.

A FEW REMNANTS OF :

Dress Goods Muslins, Prints, Etc.

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In the domestic art of laundering, "Once well done is twice done." Because we give our work extra care, it lasts twice as long before needing to be laundered again.

Nothing is more trying than to have your fine linens spotted in the wash. If they are to be laundered, bring them to us. We will attend to the rest.

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## Good Health.

This is the season for cleansing the blood. We have just received a large stock of

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### The Exiled Religious

The resistance of the heroic women of France has caused the government to relax from its persecution. M. Combes found that he had misjudged his people. The fact is, the Radicals are conscious of their weakness, and feel that something must be done to make them secure in their position. When they find that measures of repression will not do, they are ready to adopt other tactics.

The London *Spectator*, which cannot be charged with too much of a leaning towards the religious orders says:

"It seems not unlikely that one of the results of the general elections in France may be a still further development in the anti-religious policy inaugurated by the recent law against associations. To say nothing of the wickedness of this policy, it is surely a short-sighted one. As the *Spectator* pointed out the other day in a powerful article, a campaign of this kind, whether in France, or Spain, or Germany, always produces the same result, and doubles the force of the resisting side. There never were more clerically-minded officers in the army, in the magistracy, in the civil executive, than just before Dreyfus was arrested, after thirty years of more or less bitter and persevering anti-clerical legislation. Even the law which forced candidates for the priesthood into the army had broken down, the candidates making the conscripts 'clerical' instead of themselves becoming 'men of the world.' The real fact is, of course, that the French Radicals are afraid of the Church with a terror which is nothing less than panic. As our contemporary says: 'French Radicals think they cannot be safe unless the Church is bound hand and foot. If she is free she will gather strength, she will multiply disciples and then at no long distance of time, she will crush, and it may be extirpate, themselves. They dread her as the Terrorists dreaded the counter-revolution. They have no reliance on their own strength, no confidence in ultimate victory of their own ideas, no belief in the weakness of the power they so often affect to despise.'"

When France forced the monks and nuns to exile, they were at a loss where to seek an asylum. They were said to be a drain upon the resources of the country, and it was expedient that they should go. England, or at least anti-Catholic England, pretended to fear them. The Catholic countries of the Continent thought they had enough of their own. It could not be said that the nations were holding out their arms to embrace the exiles. Some came to America. Others found homes where they could in Europe. It goes without saying that the devoted religious, who are called upon to suffer so much for the cause, are a source of blessing rather than a menace to the places where they find a home.

In the current issue of the *Living Church*, we find an evidence of the good wrought by the exiles. The testimony is from a non-Catholic pen, and will not be questioned on the ground of favoritism. The correspondent writes: "I have just had an opportunity of visiting Apuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, where the Benedictines from Solesmes are established. Their whole force amounts to eighty persons. Of these, eighteen are peres. It is an ideal place for a monastery, two miles from Ventnor, situated on the slope of a well wooded hill, surrounded by a park of magnificent old trees. I believe the property was Lord Yarborough's once, but it much reduced in size. Till the monks took it, it had been an academy or school for young gentlemen. It seems now to have found very fitting use.

"A suite of rooms on the ground floor has been converted into the chapel for the principal offices; a further room is arranged with two or three altars as side chapels.

"The Refectory is at right angles with these, on the same floor. Above are dormitories and other accommodation needed for the brethren.

"The Prior received me and a brother priest who was with me, most courteously, and I was agreeably surprised to find in him the same Dom Maque-reau whom I had visited five years ago at Solesmes, now promoted to be Prior of the Order. It appears that they had been obliged, on leaving Solesmes, to send all the appliances for their printing work into Belgium, as it was too cumbersome to bring to England. Now the work of editing is carried on at Apuldurcombe, and when ready for the press, copy is forwarded to Belgium. The work had, of course, been interrupted for a time, the Prior went on to say, but had by no means been stopped. Their beautiful Abbey at Solesmes is at present in the charge of two

gendarmes; it will be confiscated by the government of France, and sold. But there is no sadness amongst the monks. They look forward. They are simply applying the oft-verified saying, 'Sanguis martyrum semen ecclesiae.'

"A good deal has been said of the repugnance felt at the 'invasion,' as it was termed, of Roman monastic bodies into England. Last year the Channel Islands passed special laws to prevent their localizing themselves at Jersey. I took the opportunity of enquiring amongst the villagers how their advent to Apuldurcombe was considered. 'Considered!' was the reply, 'I only hope they may stop forever. They help every one, assist all the poor and charitable societies, employ all the labor of the country side, and are looked upon as our best friends.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'that is natural for Roman Catholics.'

"'Catholics!' was the response, 'there are only two here; it is all—and Protestants indifferently, that they help.'

"'Are their services attended by the people?' I asked.

"'Crowded; never any room for Catholics who may come from a distance or come late. I hope they will stay forever,' was the conclusion.

"'All their offices are carried on in the same quiet and matter-of-fact manners as at Solesmes.'

### Catholics in English Universities.

There was recently held in London a very interesting meeting of the Board organized a few years ago to provide for the religious interests of the Catholic students of Oxford and Cambridge. Mons. Kennard, the Catholic chaplain in Oxford, spoke of the influence of Oxford as tending to establish men in the faith. The University authorities have been, he said, very ready to assist him. The Catholic graduates there have now an Athletic club of their own, and want to throw themselves strenuously into the life of the University. Father Edmund Nolan, chaplain at Cambridge, similarly expressed extreme gratitude to the authorities there. Cardinal Vaughan said the Report of the Chaplain was very encouraging. The special lecture given to the Catholic students he had always heard spoken of in the highest terms, these that had been printed deserved to be read a second time. The Bishop of Emmons said that at first he was opposed to sending Catholics to the Universities, but he must now acknowledge himself a convert to the scheme.

In either University there are given to the Catholic student eight special lectures during each of the three Terms of the academic year. At Oxford, last year the Easter, or Summer Term lectures were given by Father Peckaby, S. J.; this is the syllabus:—1. Why Should I not Call Myself a Liberal Catholic? 2. What brought J. H. Newman into the Catholic Church? 3. Do Catholics lead better lives than other men? 4. The Scripture name of God—"I am Who Am." 5. Freewill the Centre of Controversy. 6. Sectarian and Anti-Sectarian. 7. A School of Catholic Thoughts at Oxford. 8. Intercessory Prayer. In Michaelmas Term the Bishop of Newport lectured on the Holy Eucharist, the Institution, Penal Penance, Transubstantiation, the Mass as Scripture and as Liturgy, Holy Communion, the Cultus of the Blessed Sacrament. In the recent Lent term the Rev. F. A. Finley's course was: 1. Universe as Judged by Conscience. 2. The Judgments of Conscience. 3. The Trustworthiness of Conscience. 4. Conscience as Guide and Authority. 5. Conscience the King to the Problem of Life. 6. Conscience and Sin. 7. Forgiveness of Sin. 8. Expiation and Atonement.

At Cambridge the corresponding courses were by the late Bishop of Clifton on "The Early Christian Apologist," Father Pickaby, S. J., on "Morality and Religion" and Father John Gerard, S. J., on the "Beatitudes."

The number of Catholic undergraduates in medicine averaged 47 at Oxford and 35 at Cambridge. The attendance at the lectures has been very satisfactory, and already exceeds the capacities of the quarters provided. The authorities and leading men continue to be very cordial and helpful. The maintenance of chaplains devoted to the Catholic students and of a scheme of special lectures for them, is proving itself a most effective means of safeguarding the Catholic spirit of the young men who there enjoy meantime the inestimable advantage of university training. Indeed it is felt that they are likely to become more steady in faith, more united and more influential in the Universities year by year. The movement if zealously forwarded

must prove of an incalculable efficacy in promoting the culture, the strength, and the influence of Catholicity. Has it no suggestion for the Catholics of the United States?  
M. MAHONEY.

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### Grow Wise.

We all wish to grow intelligent and be well informed men; it is for this we have learned to read; but to succeed in our ambition we must not only know how to read, but how to make use of what we read. The writings of all the men in the world could not make us any wiser if our minds were not made to think, reason and remember.

After reading an article, give two or three minutes' quiet thought on the subject; see how much of it you can remember, if there were any new ideas or instructive facts that attracted your attention; force yourself to recall them. It may be a little troublesome at first, but so much the deeper will the facts engrave themselves on the memory; it will exercise the mental faculties and strengthen the memory; you will soon learn to think and reason intelligently, and to distinguish profitable reading from the unprofitable or harmful.

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A Farm of 40 acres, situated in one of the most prosperous fishing villages in the County, two miles from the line of the Cape Breton Railway. Sea manure in large quantities can be obtained on the premises at almost any season. Good, modern buildings.

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St. Peter's, C. B.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until 11:00 AM ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD OCTOBER, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between

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from the 1st of January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Aspen and James River Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 15th August, 1902.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
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On and after Sunday June 15th, 1902, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows

LEAVE ANTIGONISH.	
No. 56 Accommodation for N. Glasgow and Truro.	8.30
" 20 Express for Halifax.	15.45
" 85 Express for Sydney.	17.21
" 55 Accommodation for Mulgrave.	15.50
" 86 Express for Truro.	15.00
" 19 Express for Sydney.	13.05

All trains run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.  
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entirely discountenance them. On the contrary, we must in a certain degree uphold them. For on them we must rely for the preservation of our lives and property should critical times occur." In some respects the Orange society differs from other secret political societies in Europe. For the Orangeman is a religious fanatic first and a politician afterwards. Everything is subordinated by him to maintaining Protestant ascendancy, and to prevent the spread of the power and influence of Roman Catholics not only in Ireland but also in all English speaking countries. Even the loyalty of the Orangeman to the throne is conditional to its being occupied by a Protestant, the affirmation which he solemnly makes on joining his lodge binding him "to support the laws and constitution of the kingdom and the succession to the throne of his majesty's illustrious house being Protestant." No person who has at any time been a Roman Catholic, or married to one, is eligible for election to the Orange society, and the organization, such as it is, still opposes with all its might and power the appointment of Roman Catholics to any government office, judicial post, or seat in parliament. So far as is known, the Orange society is the only secret political organization of any importance that can boast of having had a prince of the blood as its grand master. True, there are quite a number of others, that have had royal and imperial personages in their ranks, but never as the moving spirit of the association. Indeed, these illustrious personages have as a general rule been the slaves rather than the masters of the bodies in question, and some of them have found the servitude almost beyond human endurance. Thus Napoleon III. remained throughout his reign submissively subject to Mazzini, the grand master of the Italian Order of the Carbonari, which he had joined while residing with his mother at Rome as a young man. When he became emperor of the French he at first imagined himself to be powerful enough to be able to turn a deaf ear to the commands of the Carbonari and to be in a position to sever all further intercourse with them. But they had no intention of permitting him to become thus unfaithful to his vows of fealty to the order, and after they had instigated several attempts to assassinate him, one of which, known as the Orsini bomb outrage, resulted in the death of a large number of bystanders, and in the destruction of the imperial equipage on its way to the opera at Paris, he abandoned all further idea of resistance. Napoleon readily obeyed when he received orders from Mazzini to declare the preposterous war of 1859 against Austria, which, while it profited Italy a great deal, brought little or nothing to France, except the ill will of the Austrians, who would otherwise have come to her rescue in 1870. In 1866 again Emperor Napoleon took advantage of the struggle between Austria and Prussia to exact from the latter territorial compensation along the Rhine, threatening otherwise to march to the assistance of Austria, which had just inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italians at Custozza. Bismarck was on the point of yielding to the pretension of Napoleon, Prussia, exhausted by her conflict with Austria, being not at that time in a position to resist a French invasion. But suddenly the demands of France were withdrawn, and Napoleon contented himself with requesting that the surrender of Venice by Austria to Italy, which Prussia had insisted on, should be made through him. Only after Napoleon's death did the people become aware that his inexplicable withdrawal of demands, which were about to be conceded to the advantage of France, was solely due to the threats and commands which had reached him from his Carbonari associates in Italy. Indeed, much that is otherwise incomprehensible in the eighteen years' reign of Napoleon, who was a man of remarkable cleverness, becomes clear as day when it is pointed out that he was constantly forced by the Italian Carbonari to embark upon enterprises and to adopt measures disadvantageous in every respect to France, but destined to benefit Italy. Czar Alexander I. belonged to that celebrated secret society known as the Ethniké Hetairia, which was formed more than 100 years ago for the purpose of emancipating Greece from Ottoman rule. The emperor joined in with the idea of making use of the organization for the furtherance of his aims on Constantinople, and of adding not only Greece itself but likewise all the

other Christian provinces of the sublime porte to the Russian empire. But instead of his bending the Hetairia to his wishes, it was he who became the slave of the organization, and there are some grounds for believing the story, according to which the Hetairia became so exacting in its demands, that in sheer despair he abandoned his throne to his brother Nicholas, causing his own death to be proclaimed and a mock funeral to be organized, after which he retired to the famous monastery of St. Sergius, where, under the guise of a monk, he survived until 1864. Neither King George nor yet any of his sons have ever, so far as known, become members of the Hetairia. But they are obliged to countenance it to such an extent that the standard of the society is still preserved at the royal palace at Athens. They were compelled by it to make war upon Turkey in 1896, sorely against their will. King George's invasion of Turkish territory in Crete without any previous declaration of war was an act which, in international law, was fully as unjustifiable as the much decried Jameson raid in the Transvaal. The consideration he received from the great powers of Europe and their intervention in his behalf, after the Turkish troops had advanced to within a day's march of Athens, was entirely due to the fact that it was known in every European capital that when he invaded Crete he had to choose between doing so and facing a revolution instigated by the Hetairia, which would have driven him from Athens in the same way that his predecessor, the Bavarian born King Otho, was ousted from his throne. The Hetairia still flourishes, and its object is the eventual revival of the ancient Greek empire, with its capital at Constantinople, and the restoration of the cross in lieu of the crescent above the dome of St. Sophia, as in the days when the old Greek emperors reigned at Stamboul. There are few wealthy Greeks either in King George's dominions or abroad who do not belong to the society, and certain it is that some of the largest revenues are derived from the subscriptions of rich Greeks in the United States. Grand Duke Sergius, who is not only the uncle but likewise the brother-in-law of the present emperor of Russia, is generally understood to be in sympathy with the aims and motives of the Pan-Slav society at Moscow, which, under the pretext of affording spiritual and material relief to members of the Orthodox church in foreign lands, has in reality for its object the consolidation of all the countries inhabited by the Slav race into one great Slav empire under the sceptre of the czar. The Pan-Slav society is likewise bent on the liberation of all the Christian provinces of Turkey from the thralldom of the sultan, and the acquisition by Russia of Constantinople. Its influence is still considerable, though not quite so great as in 1877, when the Pan-Slav movement drove the czar to declare war upon Turkey at a moment so inopportune for Russia that disaster followed the Muscovite arms throughout all the earlier stages of the conflict. In France freemasonry, which differing from that in English speaking countries is avowedly atheistic, constitutes the most influential secret organization now in existence. Most of the leading statesmen of the republic are members of the craft. So that there is but little prospect of any success attending the attempt now being made to compel the government to apply to the fraternity those same drastic laws which were enacted on the masonic instigation for the purpose of controlling and disciplining the religious associations.—*Ex-Attache in Chicago Tribune.*

entirely discountenance them. On the contrary, we must in a certain degree uphold them. For on them we must rely for the preservation of our lives and property should critical times occur." In some respects the Orange society differs from other secret political societies in Europe. For the Orangeman is a religious fanatic first and a politician afterwards. Everything is subordinated by him to maintaining Protestant ascendancy, and to prevent the spread of the power and influence of Roman Catholics not only in Ireland but also in all English speaking countries. Even the loyalty of the Orangeman to the throne is conditional to its being occupied by a Protestant, the affirmation which he solemnly makes on joining his lodge binding him "to support the laws and constitution of the kingdom and the succession to the throne of his majesty's illustrious house being Protestant." No person who has at any time been a Roman Catholic, or married to one, is eligible for election to the Orange society, and the organization, such as it is, still opposes with all its might and power the appointment of Roman Catholics to any government office, judicial post, or seat in parliament. So far as is known, the Orange society is the only secret political organization of any importance that can boast of having had a prince of the blood as its grand master. True, there are quite a number of others, that have had royal and imperial personages in their ranks, but never as the moving spirit of the association. Indeed, these illustrious personages have as a general rule been the slaves rather than the masters of the bodies in question, and some of them have found the servitude almost beyond human endurance. Thus Napoleon III. remained throughout his reign submissively subject to Mazzini, the grand master of the Italian Order of the Carbonari, which he had joined while residing with his mother at Rome as a young man. When he became emperor of the French he at first imagined himself to be powerful enough to be able to turn a deaf ear to the commands of the Carbonari and to be in a position to sever all further intercourse with them. But they had no intention of permitting him to become thus unfaithful to his vows of fealty to the order, and after they had instigated several attempts to assassinate him, one of which, known as the Orsini bomb outrage, resulted in the death of a large number of bystanders, and in the destruction of the imperial equipage on its way to the opera at Paris, he abandoned all further idea of resistance. Napoleon readily obeyed when he received orders from Mazzini to declare the preposterous war of 1859 against Austria, which, while it profited Italy a great deal, brought little or nothing to France, except the ill will of the Austrians, who would otherwise have come to her rescue in 1870. In 1866 again Emperor Napoleon took advantage of the struggle between Austria and Prussia to exact from the latter territorial compensation along the Rhine, threatening otherwise to march to the assistance of Austria, which had just inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italians at Custozza. Bismarck was on the point of yielding to the pretension of Napoleon, Prussia, exhausted by her conflict with Austria, being not at that time in a position to resist a French invasion. But suddenly the demands of France were withdrawn, and Napoleon contented himself with requesting that the surrender of Venice by Austria to Italy, which Prussia had insisted on, should be made through him. Only after Napoleon's death did the people become aware that his inexplicable withdrawal of demands, which were about to be conceded to the advantage of France, was solely due to the threats and commands which had reached him from his Carbonari associates in Italy. Indeed, much that is otherwise incomprehensible in the eighteen years' reign of Napoleon, who was a man of remarkable cleverness, becomes clear as day when it is pointed out that he was constantly forced by the Italian Carbonari to embark upon enterprises and to adopt measures disadvantageous in every respect to France, but destined to benefit Italy. Czar Alexander I. belonged to that celebrated secret society known as the Ethniké Hetairia, which was formed more than 100 years ago for the purpose of emancipating Greece from Ottoman rule. The emperor joined in with the idea of making use of the organization for the furtherance of his aims on Constantinople, and of adding not only Greece itself but likewise all the

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hodge-podge of anything and everything scrappy, thin and sloppy; he grows accustomed to it, and anything above it becomes a mental burden. Now a Catholic paper is necessarily beyond and above the level of the newspaper; it does not, therefore, attract the newspaper reader. You will consequently find ten thousand reading the newspaper daily to a thousand reading a Catholic paper weekly. The Catholic editor complains of his scant circulation in proportion to the great population of Catholics; the answer is simply that the newspaper level appeals to the *oi polloi*, and so the newspaper gets the *oi polloi*. But back of this there is something more, and here is the crux of the question—I am shooting point blank at the bull's eye—our ecclesiastical leaders have never adequately estimated or appreciated the value of the press in building up public opinion. Of course there have been exceptions, but on the whole they have lamentably failed to make use of the most powerful factor in modern life in fashioning public opinion. Had our ecclesiastical leaders developed, promoted and cherished the Catholic press as the Protestant sects had done, the Catholic press to-day would be the most powerful auxiliary of the Church in this country; we would not only have had influential weeklies but powerful dailies. With a press of this character which might have been, had our ecclesiastical leaders appreciated its potency, we would never have had the question of the expulsion of the Friars thrust upon us, and a secular press howling them down seven days in the week. As it is, our Catholic press in the present emergency has nobly risen to its duty and stemmed the adverse tide. It has made itself heard and felt, and its unanimity on the Friars' question has done the greatest part in wakening the spirit of Catholic defense and in making the Administration pause in its reckless course.—*Conde B. Pallen, in the Pittsburg Observer.*

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Ironbrew,  
Fruit Syrups,  
Lime Juice,  
Vino, Etc., Etc.,  
N. B. Picnics will find it their advantage to get quotations from me.  
**J. H. STEWART,**  
Agent Francis Drake,  
New Glasgow, N. S.

**CARRIAGES!**  
Just received one carload of those  
**Strong & Stylish CARRIAGES :::**  
Made specially to order by the celebrated McLaughlin Carriage Company. Heretofore imported Wagons were two inches narrower than our ordinary wagons between the wheels. These have been made to conform in width to the wagons generally used in this County. Inspection invited. Also on hand  
**GOOD HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
**MOWING MACHINES RAKES AND BAIN WAGGONS.**

Manufactured by the well-known Massey Harris Company. Persons competent to judge pronounce these machines superior to any American Machine on the market.  
Call and examine  
**D. McISAAC.**  
**A Life Company**  
That has no stockholders to absorb its profits.  
That pays dividends to its policy holders only.  
That guarantees equitable cash and paid-up values.  
That grants liberal loans on security of its policies.  
That provides for extended insurance automatically.  
That grants 30 days of grace to policy holders to pay premiums.  
That holds reserves on a higher basis than required by law.  
That imposes no restriction on travel, residence or occupation.  
That pays all claims promptly and in full at maturity, and  
That has a successful and honorable record of 30 years.  
Such a company is  
**The Mutual Life of Canada**  
with OVER THIRTY-ONE MILLION DOLLARS of insurance in force and over FIVE MILLIONS of assets.  
**ALEX. G. BAILLIE** is general agent for Cape Breton Island, and will be happy to furnish rates, plans, etc.  
**Board of Directors:**  
Robert Melvin, President, Guelph; Alfred Hoskin, K. C., 1st Vice-President, Toronto; B. M. Britton, K. C., M. P., 2nd Vice-President, Kingston; Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., Premier of Canada, Ottawa; Francis C. Bruce, M. P., Hamilton; J. Kerr Fiskin, B. A., Toronto; E. P. Clement, Berlin; W. J. Kidd, B. A., Ottawa; Geo. A. Somerville, London; Hon. F. W. Borden, M. D., Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa; Hon. J. T. Garrow, K. C., Godrich; Wm. Spider, Waterloo.  
**TO LET.**  
Rooms over Mr Hellyer's and Miss Cunningham's stores.  
**W. H. MACDONALD**

"Measure twice, cut but once."  
Experiment till you find the uniformly good make of shoe—the shape, size and width you need.  
Then stick to it—don't speculate.  
You'll know it always by the **Makers' price stamped on the sole**—  
**"The Slater Shoe"**  
"Footwear Welled"  
**K. CUNNINGHAM, So e Local Agent**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—F. H. MacPhie.  
Boots and Shoes at a Bargain—D. McGillivray.  
Stoves and Tinware—D. G. Kirk.

## Local Items.

THE CROP OF GRAIN in the county is believed to be equal to any ever grown here, being abundant and of good quality. The weather for the past ten days has been simply perfect.

THE EXCURSION to North Sydney on Tuesday was well patronized. There were in all from Antigonish and other points east to the Strait fully 200 people.

PROVINCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Ronald Angus MacDonald, of Malignant Cove took Grade D with an aggregate of 405; Hugh Gillis Chisholm, Harbor Road, also took D.

OFF TO THE KLONDIKE.—John B. McDonald, Upper South River; William McDonald, Marydale; Dan H. McLean, Lochaber, and A. McLean, Patcher's Farm, left Antigonish Tuesday, for the Klondike.

LAMBS.—The first shipment of lambs this season from Antigonish to the Boston market was made on Tuesday, when Mr. P. G. Mahoney of Melrose, N. B., sent 400. The price was three cents.

THE FARM at Briley Brook, Ant., known as the McAdam farm, and owned by R. D. Kirk, has been purchased by Colin F. Grant of Dawson City, son of Roderick Grant, Briley Brook. The price was \$2,500.

THE PLANT LINE steamers Halifax and Olivette carried to and from Boston last week 1358 passengers. The large passenger lists by these well-known steamers is evidence of their popularity with the travelling public.

AT THE Labor Day Sports at Moncton M. H. McCormack, of St. F. X. College, put the 16-pound shot 41 feet 4 inches, and threw the 16-pound hammer 107 feet 7 inches, winning first prize in each contest, and making new records in these events for New Brunswick. Dick Grant of Harvard won the 880 yard run and also the one-mile run.

DURING THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION at Halifax, the School for the Blind will be open for visitors daily from 4 to 6 p. m. Intending visitors to the city should not fail to attend at least one of the free daily concerts that will be given in the institution. The work of the school for the blind will be seen to better advantage in its own home surroundings.

FATHER McADAM of Antigonish was, we regret to state, summoned to his native home at Eskasoni, C. B., on Tuesday by the announcement of his mother's death. Deceased had suffered long, yet her death was not expected so soon by Father McAdam. All will sympathize with Fr. McAdam in his great bereavement and humbly pray that eternal rest be granted unto the soul of his mother.

"NEWS AS SHE IS MADE."—An eastern contemporary says we are behind the times in the matter of news. Certainly. How could it be otherwise? We have to wait for things to happen. Others don't. A Halifax paper recently affirmed that "the controlling interest" in THE CASKET was about to be sold to St. F. X. College. A Port Hood merchant who has lately blossomed out as a journalist goes one better and says the purchase has already taken place and will result in "a radical change" in the paper. For the benefit of simple people who still believe what they see in print we may say the report is untrue.

THE P. W. A.—The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Association of Nova Scotia commenced its 24th annual session at McDonald's Hall, Antigonish, Wednesday morning. There are sixty delegates in attendance, representing 29 lodges with a membership of 6,000. It is the most numerously attended convention of the P. W. A. ever held, there being fifteen more delegates present than is usual. The railway men on the Eastern Division of the Intercolonial Railway have been admitted to membership during the past year, which chiefly accounts for the increased representation.

They are an honest-looking, sturdy body of men, and we do not hesitate to say their department is much better than that of some of the individuals of the Maritime Board of Trade which recently assembled at Sydney. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Master—Joseph Moss, Springhill.  
Associate Gd. Master—John Pettie, Glace Bay.  
Grand Secretary—John Moffat, Dominion No. 1, re-elected, defeating his

opponent J. W. Madden, barrister, 54 to 6.  
Associate Secretary—J. Dooley, Westville.  
Grand Treasurer—John McLellan, Dominion No. 1, re-elected.  
Grand Chaplain—Dan McIsaac, Pt. Hood.  
G. Guard—Jas. Blair, Stellarton.  
I. Watch—James Day.  
O. Watch—A. McIntyre, Reserve.

WALDREN'S Photo Studio will be open Sept. 2nd until noon Saturday, 6th.

## Personals

Dr. Sparrow, of Glengarry, Ont., is in Town.

Mr. John McKinnon, barrister, Halifax, was in town this week.

Mr. A. A. McIntyre, barrister, Sydney, is spending a few days in Antigonish.

Mr. C. P. Chisholm, clerk, left Saturday on a trip to Montreal and Toronto.

Mr. John Turnbull, druggist, was in Town this week, and left for Boston yesterday.

Mr. C. M. Henry went to New York Saturday on a brief trip.

Rev. Father Macdougall of the College arrived home from Cape Breton on Thursday last. On Friday he left for Boston intending to return by Montreal and Ste. Anne de Beaupre. *Bon voyage.*

Mr. Dan. H. McInnis of Cross Roads, Ohio, arrived home from Cranbrook, B. C., on Tuesday to spend a few months.

Mr. Patrick F. Purcell, formerly of Guysboro, and a resident of Gloucester, Mas., the past seven years, is in town.

Mr. Duncan Rankin, of South Highlands, Nfld., theological student at the Grand Seminary, Quebec, was in Town this week returning to the seminary after spending the vacation at home. He was accompanied by Daniel Beaton of Mabou who goes to begin his studies at the seminary.

Miss Marcella O'Brien and Miss Anna McKinnon, both of Antigonish, and Miss Eulalia Smyth of Port Hood, left on Saturday for Boston. Miss McKinnon and Miss Smyth will enter the Massachusetts General Hospital to become trained nurses. Miss O'Brien goes to the Hospital at Somerville, Mass., for the same purpose.

## Cape Breton Notes.

Glace Bay Board of Trade claim they were ignored at the Sydney Board's reception of Maritime Province Board.

A young man from Reserve Mines, name unknown, fell into Vooght's dock at North Sydney on Saturday night and was drowned.

A meeting in the interests of the Dalhousie school of Mines was held at Sydney on 29th, and was largely attended.

The Italian who was the principal in a stabbing affray at Sydney on July 20th, was tried and sent up to the supreme court. The Italian who was stabbed came out of hospital only ten days ago.

The Hotel Intercolonial, Sydney, has been placed in quarantine, a guest, Archibald McDonald, I. C. R. brakeman, of Pieton, is thought to be afflicted with smallpox.

At North Sydney on Aug. 27th the body of Charles Gaulton, painter, was found floating in the water near the marine slip by Robert Duncan, of the machine shop. Gaulton was from Burin, Nfld., and only a few months in N. Sydney. He was subject to fits.

From the official returns at Ottawa, it is learned that the total value of the imports into Sydney for the year end—

## AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Implement Store of D. McIsaac, on College Street Extension.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1902, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CONSISTING OF  
Tables, Bureaus,  
Lounges, Chairs, Beds, Mattresses,  
Carpets, Clock, etc., etc.  
Also one Bicycle and second-hand Single-seated Wagon.

Terms cash. F. H. MacPHIE, Auctioneer.  
Antigonish, N.S., Sept. 2, 1902.

## BARGAINS in Boots &amp; Shoes.

Douglas McGillivray will sell for one month at greatly reduced prices, to make room for fall goods, Boots and Shoes that have been in stock over a year. These Goods have been sold at a Bargain to prevent their becoming shoddy. The sale will close at the end of this month. Do not fail to be in this, and save all the money you can.  
D. MCGILLIVRAY.

ing June 30, 1900, amounted to \$1,499,323. The import from Great Britain amount to \$283,000; from the United States, \$747,407, and from all other countries \$467,926.

James Wilson, aged 25, a native of St. John, N. B., while engaged shunting cars in the I. C. R. yard at Sydney Tuesday night, slipped on the track and fell. Before he could rise he was struck by a shunting engine. His left shoulder and arm were almost severed from the body. Before the engine was stopped it had passed over its victim, crushing out all life.

A delegation of prominent North Sydney citizens are at St. John interviewing the directors of the Portland Rolling Mills respecting the removal of their works to North Sydney. The result of the negotiations are unknown.

At St. John, on Tuesday, the Grand Jury found a true bill against Higgins for murder, and Fred Goodspeed was indicted as an accessory. Goodspeed testified that Higgins tried to throw him off the train when they were fleeing to Vanceboro. A plea of insanity will be made by Higgin's counsel, and an adjournment was made to Sept. 16 to secure expert evidence on criminal insanity.

FOUR barrels charcoal, just received at T. J. Bonner's.

I AM offering my dyspepsia cure for 25 cents per bottle, and will mail it to any address, postage paid, W. E. Fraser, Antigonish, N. S. H.

## W. F. MCKINNON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE; Building lately occupied by Dr. Cameron.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

## FOR SALE.

By the Morar Agricultural Society, one thoroughbred Holstein Bull, aged 5 years, weight 2000 lbs. Can be seen at barn of John McKinnon, Livingston's Cove. Apply to JOHN A. GILLIS, Secretary Morar Agriculture Society, Morar, A.B. Co.

## REMOVED!

DR. CAMERON has removed to his new offices in the Western Union Building, one door east of the Presbyterian church.

## AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the store of M. L. Cunningham, September 6th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

6 Thoroughbred Shropshire Rams.  
Terms cash. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.  
Antigonish, Aug. 27th, 1902.

## OFFICES TO LET.

In Gregory's building opposite Post Office, Antigonish, apply to C. C. GREGORY.

## Teacher Wanted.

A Grade C or D Teacher for Maple Ridge School. Apply to, A. D. FRASER, Sec to Trustees.  
Maple Ridge, Aug. 18 '02

## NOTICE.

Please note that the Chartered Banks in Antigonish have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to

12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

commencing on 30th August next. Until further notice, for the convenience of customers, the Banks will be open for business from 9:30 A. M., on Saturdays.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.  
HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.  
Antigonish, 22nd August, 1902.

## St. John Exhibition, Aug. 30, Sep. 6

Return tickets will be sold from all stations in Nova Scotia at first class one way fare with 25 cents added for admission coupon. Good going AUGUST 29th, SEPTEMBER 2 and 4. Returning until SEPTEMBER 8th, 1902. For special rates and dates see small bills.

## TORONTO EXHIBITION, Sept 1-13

Return tickets will be sold from all stations St. John to Harcourt and East of Moncton at first class one way fare. Going SEPTEMBER 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 9th. From all stations St. John to Harcourt, at \$16.50, and from all stations East of Moncton at first class one way fare added to \$16.50 from Moncton. Going SEPTEMBER 5th and 8th. All tickets good for return until SEPTEMBER 15th, 1902.

## STOVES and TINWARE!

A large and well selected stock of Stoves and Tinware, all the latest designs, and price AWAY DOWN.

Coal and Wood Ranges, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Coal Hods, Coal Shovels, Galvanized Pails,

Pieced and Stamped Tinware, - - - Granite Ware, Etc., Paints, Oil, Etc., - -

CALL AND INSPECT STOCK AND GET PRICES

## D. G. KIRK, Kirk's Block.

## NEW STORE!

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, ETC. BOOKS AND STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES, SOAPS, PERFUMES, AND TOILET SUNDRIES.

Selling Low for Cash.

C. J. MacDONALD'S BOOKSTORE.

## ANTIGONISH WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1884. REBUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY, 1901.

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, and Finish, All kinds. Birch and Spruce Flooring. Lime, Laths Plaster, Etc., Etc.

JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.

## A SAMPLE OF DAINY FOOTWEAR

Such as we are now showing in our new stock of SUMMER SHOES. We have them in all sizes, shades and styles. Our lines of OXFORD TIES and 1, 2 and 3 Strap SLIPPERS are the latest novelties of the season. We are showing a new line of

Ladies Shoes called 'The Venus'

they are of the latest and most improved styles. We also have an immense stock of medium priced goods, which we sell at very lowest prices.

Don't fail to look our bargain table over you will find some of the best values ever shown.

## CUNNINGHAM'S SHOE STORE,

MILLER BROS., & McDONALD, 45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

## DISSOLUTION SALE.

Mr. S. L. Miller is about to dispose of his interest in the above firm to Mr. J. A. McDonald, his partner. Mr. McDonald will continue the business under the old name as above.

## THE PARTNERSHIP STOCK

Consists of Pianos, new and old, Organs, new and old, Violins and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds, Music Books, Sheet Music, Sewing Machines, Gram-o-phones, Phonographs, Musical and similar sundries must be CLEARED IN 30 DAYS. As our stock is very large, we must in order to accomplish this, make THE PRICE SUIT THE OCCASION.

Pianos, \$40 and up. Organs, \$25 and up. Violins, 75c. and up. Sewing Machines, \$20 and up. Accordions, \$1 and up. 20 Pieces Latest Sheet Music for \$1. Small Goods for the Taking Away.

MILLER BROS., & McDONALD, 45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

