

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF  
**Choice Teas,**  
 Direct from Liverpool in 22lb Caddies and  
 1-2 Chests.  
 AT THE LOWEST PRICES  
**D. G. KIRK:**

# The Antigonish Casket.

**THIS WAY FOR TEA.**  
 Don't you want a Caddie of the Finest  
 Family  
**TEA**  
 At the Lowest Price ever Offered Here.  
**D. G. KIRK.**

**\$1.00 PER ANNUM.**  
**FORTY-FIRST YEAR.**

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

**\$1.00 PER ANNUM.**

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892.

No. 1.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A VERY NICE LINE OF  
**LADIES' KID GLOVES,**

In Laced and Patent Clasp, very suitable for Christmas Presents.

OUR STOCK OF  
**DRY GOODS**

Is very Complete, and you will find our GROCERIES as low as the lowest.

Our 4 cent Brown Sugar is extra bright.

Best of American Oil for 20c Imp. Gallon.

Wishing all our Customers the Compliments of the Season.

**WILKIE & CUNNINGHAM.**

**HARDWARE**

Flour, Meal, Feed

**CARRIAGE GOODS DEPOT.**

**HARDWARE.**

Light and Heavy Large Assortment, all of which is purchased from the Best Manufacturers, and will be sold at Very Lowest Prices. I am showing this Fall a Large Assortment of  
**HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESSES, SLEIGH ROBES, LAP ROBES, JERRY COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.**

Flour, Feed, Meal.

The Celebrated Brand of Flour  
**GOLD COIN**  
 WILL always be found at my Warehouse  
**KILN-DRIED CORNMEAL AND CANADIAN OATMEAL.**  
 ALSO—  
 OATS, SHORTS, CHOPPED FEED, BRAN,  
 All at the Lowest Prices.  
 Write or call for Quotations

**Kerosene OIL.**

**Mayflower**  
 Just Landed direct from New York. All competitors in this line have been distanced in Quality and Prices. Write or call for Quotations

**CARRIAGE GOODS**

In this Line we carry the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Eastern Nova Scotia, and offer Prices as Low as over.

**HARDWARE SPECIALTIES**

AGENTS FOR THE  
**Banner Wire and Iron Works**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CHURCH AND CEMETRY Fencing and Railings,**  
 IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, ETC., ETC.  
**Stable Fittings**  
 And every line of Plain and Fancy  
**WIRE WORK**

**WANTED.**

**1000 Hides, 500 Hogs.**  
 Highest Market Prices paid for same.  
**CHOICE Family Tea**  
 IN  
**HALF CHESTS and CADDIES.**  
 The Finest Quality for the Price in the Market.

**D. G. KIRK.**

**THE EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society**

OF THE UNITED STATES. JANUARY 1, 1891.  
 ASSETS, - - - \$119,243,744 | INCOME, - - - \$ 35,036,683  
 Liabilities, 4 per cent 95,503,297 | New Business written in 1890, 203,826,107  
 SURPLUS, - - - 23,740,447 | Assurance in force, 720,662,473

HENRY B. HYDE, President. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IS NOW PAYING ITS TWENTY-YEAR TONTINE POLICIES, AND THE ACTUAL RETURNS SECURED BY THE HOLDERS OF THESE POLICIES ARE NOT EQUALLED BY THOSE OF ANY OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BEFORE YOU ASSURE YOUR LIFE IN ANY COMPANY, APPLY FOR AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RESULTS OF A TONTINE POLICY ISSUED AT YOUR AGE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIETY'S EXPERIENCE UNDER THE POLICIES MATURING IN 1891.

**EDWARDS & FIELDING,**  
 MANAGERS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES,  
**HALIFAX, N. S.**

**LOCAL AGENTS**  
 C. E. HARRIS, Antigonish. J. E. CORBETT, Harbor au Bouches.  
 W. CROWE, Sydney. Blowers ARCHIBALD, North Sydney.  
 H. P. ELANCHARD, Baddeck. J. S. HART, Whyoccomagh.  
 M. J. DOUGET, Grand Etang. E. D. TREMAINE, Port Hood.  
 C. J. FULLER, Arichat. R. R. MORRISON, Gabarus.

**The Man of Westminster.**

THE GRAND AND NOBLE CHARACTER OF ENGLAND'S CARDINAL.

[When the Rev. Dr. Edward McSweeney wrote the following admirable sketch of Cardinal Manning's character for the *Catholic Columbian* a few weeks ago, he little dreamt of the sad interest that the hand of Death would soon give to his words].—ED. CASKEE.

Perhaps you never remarked how the three great English Cardinals of our times have the syllable *man* in their names. Isn't this a very singular coincidence? "What's in a name?" says Shakespeare. Yet, if names were given, as we have reason to believe, on account of some quality or circumstance attending the individual, then it is not accidental that each of these illustrious men should possess that particular quality, and as we further led to inquire what it denoted, suspecting that it must imply some eminent attribute, when they are marked by it should three together, rise to such important and lofty places in the Church. Browning noticed the fact I refer to, and thus writes:

"Men of ways indeed, and we may stretch a point.  
 "Go get you manned by MANNING, and new-manned.  
 "By NEWMAN, and mayhap, wise-manned to boot.  
 "By WISEMAN, and we'll see, or else we won't."

Man signifies one who thinks, and thus designates that one among the animals which uses thought and by reason gains and holds dominion over the rest. This is the literal signification of the term; but, as you know, it is commonly taken to mean one possessed of the very highest endowments of humanity—one who not only thinks, but does more—will exercises that divine attribute of liberty, which, as Leo XIII. says in his encyclical on the Christian Commonwealth, is God's noblest gift to us.

I stay not to inquire how far these lofty qualities are displayed in the lives, works and words of Wiseman and Newman, but will ask your attention to the man, as portrayed in Manning's career whose portrait seems at this Christmas time a proper one to set before those who would learn the lessons of our Blessed Lord's character in one of the successors of His Apostles.

Take, then, his intellectual gifts. The man seems to be all mind. His body is nothing but a shell that holds the overpowering spirit, and intelligence not only beams but beats upon you from his penetrating eyes. Look at his sermons, writings, speeches. Every occasion for penning a timely line or uttering an appropriate word in aid of truth he has evidently watched, for he has certainly seized it, during his long career in the Church; and, preaching the word in season and out of season, has instructed and guided, not his own diocese nor the people of England only, but for many years may be truly said to have taught the entire English-speaking world.

Consider his executive ability, who governing the faithful in the metropolis of the universe, has administered the charge with such success that, I believe, there is scarcely a Catholic child among those hundreds of thousands, most of them poor and despised immigrants and children of immigrants, who do not enjoy the advantage of a Christian education.

"I will not begin the cathedral, until every Catholic child in London is in a Catholic school." These were his words, when Mr. Tait presented the church with land on which to erect the new Westminster Abbey. And he is almost there. And notwithstanding the degradation consequent on their position as strangers in the country and the vicissitudes which they share in common with their English and Scotch fellow-citizens, notwithstanding their low social and intellectual standing as a body, yet he has made their Church—mainly women in its membership—the most prominent intellectually, and has so associated it socially, that it actually attains the full of the fashion to join the fold of Cardinal Manning. Yet it was not by cardinals that St. Patrick is the Apostle of my people; and, "Anything connected with Ireland has my heart's sympathy."

Executive ability implies intellect, of course, but much more does it mean will power, and that force of character which constitutes one a leader, as well as that self-control by which he rules himself, and thus becomes a safe governor of the multitude.

How strangely is this characteristic expressed in Manning's actions as well as in his words!

He is a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. "For the last thirty years I have abstained from those stimulants," he says, "and only regret that I did not earlier take this means of edifying the people; but with God's help I will keep this pledge to the end of my life."

Here is courage. I don't mean precisely in subjecting himself to this discipline, although if it be an easy matter, I wonder that so many refuse to undertake it when they have such all-powerful reasons for doing so—especially who are devoted to the same calling and among the same race as the Cardinal. But I refer to the apparent smallness and singularity, seemingly unworthy of a Catholic Bishop, who must be "all things to all men," in binding himself to a practice that is, to say the least, at times awkward if not impolite, all the more in a country where such beverages are still looked upon almost as necessities of life. I allude to the unpleasant singularity and exception-

ality attaching to the man who "won't join in a social glass." These are trials that you and I understand, Mr. Editor, and small though they may seem, yet men, who have taken cities in fierce conflict of arms have had their courage fail them here. So much the worse for them! So much the more markedly do they fall below the standard of true manliness. But our *Man* who had defiance to public opinion, who turned his back on friend and foe alike when he chose Christ, poor and despised, among the Irish Catholics of London, he is of the one to refuse to differ now with weak-kneed Catholics who dare not offend Mrs. Grundy by refusing a glass of wine, when its acceptance may scandalize or fail to help a weak brother. Neither does he fear to lay his thin arrowy finger on the sorest spot in the flesh of his co-religionists and countrymen, and push aside all considerations of tact, he boldly declares:

**The Religious Outlook for the Next Century.**

(N. Y. SUN.)

Among the papers read before the Roman Catholic Convention of the Apostolate of the Press was an essay, or discussion, by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, on the missionary outlook for the Roman Church in New England.

Mr. Lathrop is a writer of agnostic antecedents who married the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Both he and his wife are recent converts to Roman Catholicism. She, at least, is a New Englander of the oldest Puritan stock, the founder of the Hawthorne family in this country having come over with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and having distinguished himself as a magistrate in the colony of Massachusetts by ordering the whipping of Quakers. On her mother's side she comes from the Peabody family, of which so many members have been noted in New England history. The descent of Mr. Lathrop also, we believe, is Yankee, or at least strictly and wholly and aggressively Protestant.

If such New Englanders as they can be converted to Roman Catholicism, Mr. Lathrop seems to think, there are no representatives of the old Puritan stock, stubborn in their Protestantism that the chance of conquering them by missionary effort is hopeless. The progress of the Roman Church in New England, he says, has been prevented hitherto by the "indestructible dread of Catholicity" which the natives imbibed in their early childhood; but in his views this dread is a mere "hobgoblin of the nursery," it will vanish like other superstitions. Moreover, as there is now a lapse of religious faith in New England, he is convinced that the Yankee mind is ripe for conversion to Catholicism. "It is groping for a truth it recognizes dimly," and which, according to his new belief, can be found nowhere outside of "the true Church," to which he himself now belongs. Hence he predicts that in the next century "we shall see a tidal wave of conversion sweeping millions of our countrymen into the Catholic Church."

What will happen as the result of the present theological revolution the wisest of men cannot foresee. It is obvious, however, that the interest in the subject of religion was never before so great and general as now. Men may be changing their religious views and giving up their former religious beliefs, but they are not casting aside religion. The religious sentiment continues as strong as ever, and it demands an outlet in worship.

The tendency seems to be toward a division into two great parties, the one retaining the sentiment of Christianity only, and rejecting the dogmas of theology entirely, and the other reverencing and defending the dogmatic authority of the Church. Protestantism seems to tend toward a more complete denial of any and all authority over the individual judgment and conscience, and Roman Catholicism is more determined in its assertion of such authority as God's representative on earth.

Between these two lines the religious battles of the next century are likely to be fought, with results which wise heads than Mr. Lathrop's might hesitate to predict or even to guess.

Eight more years of the present century remain, and during even that short time developments may occur which will make the religious outlook clearer than it is now, if not also very different from what it seems to be at the opening of 1892.

Editor of Organ—"Coarse and abusive remarks." That's a good phrase. By the way, Mr. Blower is on the other side, isn't he?

City Editor—Oh, no; he's one of our speakers.

Editor—So? Let me see. I think you'd better change that to "keen and incisive."  
 —Boston Transcript.

Farmer's Boy—"There's goin' to be a ministral show in Pinkintown next week. Can I Hayseed—Gee whittaker! It ain't a month since you went to th' top o' th' hill to see th' 'clipse of th' moon. D'ynal wanner be always on th' go?" —*Good News.*

**K. D. C., the GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, is GUARANTEED TO CURE ANY CASE OF DYSPEPSIA**

**The First Comic Papers Published in America.**

J. ARMOY KNOX, in "Printer's Ink."

It was "dear old Frank Bellow," as we youngsters called him, who was the father of comic journalism in America. The name Bellow, inside the lines forming a triangle, in the corner of political and social cartoons, was familiar to the readers of *Punch* and other English comic weeklies long back in 1850.

There was, then, no comic paper in the United States, and the American who had a taste for the comic side of life had to be satisfied with imported jokes—far-fetched jokes they might be called—that came to him, from across the seas, in the columns of *Punch*. He chuckled over these at the rate of about twenty-five cents per chuckle; for twenty-five cents was the New York price of a copy of *Punch*, and no one is known to have ever discovered more than one joke in a copy.

Frank Bellow came to the United States in 1854, and lived in New York until he died, three years ago. He and John Brougham started the first comic paper published in the United States. It was an illustrated weekly called the *Lantern*, and was modeled after the English comics, even to the publishing of columns of confessions that were so-called and moth-eaten long before Columbus discovered us, pages of pettifogged puns that had been brought over to England by the Norman invaders, and strings of little three-line witticisms with which Joshua used to amuse his soldiers while they camped outside the walls of Jericho.

Bellow was the artist-in-chief and Brougham was the editor. There was none of what is now known as American humor in the columns of the *Lantern*; no dialect stories; no short dialogues between the dude and the summer girl, the policeman and the nebbiche, the Hebrew clothier and his customer. It was an occasional *bon mot* regarding the male were then in existence, but they were used sparingly. The jokes that now constitute the bulk of published American humor had not been discovered. The lonely writer in the church-fair stew was then unknown, and not a word had been printed about the size of the Chicago girl's foot.

Bellow used to tell us how the chief work on the paper was done. The editor, the artist, and the contributors met once a week and dined in a restaurant on Park row kept by a man named Windhurst. These weekly meetings were for the alleged purpose of evolving ideas for the leading cartoons and most important editorials of the forthcoming number. "Around the table sat Irvington, who acted as chairman; Lester Walkack, then the handsomest man in New York; Fitz James O'Brien, poet and journalist; Thomas Powell, an Englishman, admitted to have been the original of Mowbray, and described by Bellow as "a man of no little wit and culture, but with an inartistic jocularly, the result, probably, of defective early humorous training;" Walt Whitman, the "good gray poet" of later years, then the Bohemian newspaper writer whose robust form, flowing locks and wide sombrero made him a conspicuous and picturesque figure in New York thirty odd years ago; H. Paraw MacDermy, also a poet and journalist; Thomas Butler Gunn, artist and writer; Charles Gayler, the playwright. There were others at those dinners, but these were the principal contributors to the *Lantern*. As I write this Walt Whitman is dying, and all the others named are dead, except Gayler.

The *Lantern* did not pay, of course, and after a time it passed away and the man who furnished the paper on which it was printed and the man who had done the presswork mourned exceedingly.

During the next ten years came *Yankee Notions*, the *Picayune*, *John Doeley*, and *Vanity Fair*. They were all of the same type as the *Lantern*—mildly satirical, feeble in wit, and wretchedly illustrated, and the sheriff gathered them up, one by one. Why did they not succeed? There were several reasons. The taste of the people had not been educated to appreciate that class of literature. Our present excellent facilities for distributing papers all over the country by news agencies did not then exist. Their field was local. Paper was dear. Wood engraving was expensive, and the cheap mechanical engraving processes, that now make illustrations so universal, were not invented. The chief reason, however, that these papers were not successful financially, was that advertising patronage was meagre in those days. The piano manufacturer had not begun to disgrace his tens of thousands for advertising, nor the soap seller his hundreds of thousands, and the 80-horse man was unknown in the land. Many of the staid old advertisers thought it undignified and unprofitable to place their print-

"We beg to call the attention of the public" advertisements in a funny paper. Again I think that publishers did not know how to get advertisements, and probably did not try. They were not business men. Their papers were started on vague lines with wild talk, were run on credit, were edited in taverns, and as a natural consequence, were buried in insolvency.

In twenty years what a change has taken place in the field of humorous literature! and what a number of new and successful humorous papers has appeared, and—had I shall write about them some other time.

K. D. C. is guaranteed to cure any case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia or money refunded.

**GUARANTEED TO CURE ANY CASE OF DYSPEPSIA**

**Census.**

The following tabulated statement of the census is taken from the Bulletin issued by the Dominion Government. The figures for the three last decades are given for purpose of comparison:

| ANTIGONISH COUNTY. |               |               |               |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Divisions.         |               |               |               |
|                    | 1871          | 1881          | 1891          |
| Antigonish,        | 6,277         | 7,135         | 6,331         |
| Arichat,           | 2,837         | 2,954         | 2,414         |
| St. Andrews,       | 3,563         | 4,064         | 4,145         |
| Tracadie,          | 3,895         | 3,907         | 3,222         |
| <b>Total,</b>      | <b>16,512</b> | <b>18,060</b> | <b>16,112</b> |

| GUYSBOROUGH.             |               |               |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Divisions.               |               |               |               |
|                          | 1871          | 1881          | 1891          |
| Caladonia,               | 237           | 376           | 214           |
| Canso,                   | 1,136         | 1,451         | 1,824         |
| Country Harbor,          | 369           | 437           | 447           |
| Crow Harbor,             | 796           | 773           | 788           |
| Forks St. Mary's,        | 1,356         | 944           | 863           |
| Guyshorough,             | 1,887         | 1,703         | 1,546         |
| Guyshoro Intervale,      | 1,265         | 990           | 842           |
| Goshen,                  | 467           | 421           | 370           |
| Indian Harbour,          | 789           | 783           | 707           |
| Isaac's Harbour,         | 928           | 1,012         | 1,161         |
| Larry's River,           | 654           | 738           | 901           |
| Liscombe (out of M. J.), | 1,044         | 1,438         | 1,310         |
| Manchester,              | 776           | 919           | 624           |
| Marie Joseph,            | 1,765         | 1,700         | 1,497         |
| Melford,                 | 326           | 333           | 323           |
| New Harbour,             | 674           | 717           | 703           |
| Salmon River,            | 1,023         | 1,097         | 1,063         |
| Sherbrooke,              | 556           | 546           | 440           |
| Tracadie,                | 656           | 867           | 1,096         |
| White Haven,             |               |               |               |
| <b>Total,</b>            | <b>16,552</b> | <b>17,808</b> | <b>17,195</b> |

| CAPE BRETON.  |               |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Divisions.  |               |               |               |
|   | 1871          | 1881          | 1891          |
| Balls Creek (see Leitiches' Creek),                 | 2,259         | 1,908         | 1,908         |
| Big Pond,   | 702           | 475           | 475           |
| Bouisdale,  | 900           | 984           | 984           |
| Boularderie,  | 1,359         | 1,304         | 1,304         |
| Bridgeport (out of Lingan),                         | 2,169         | 2,169         | 2,169         |
| Cow Bay,  | 835           | 789           | 789           |
| East Bay, N. and S.,                                | 1,996         | 1,719         | 1,719         |
| Gabarus,  | 1,256         | 1,347         | 1,347         |
| Glace Bay (out of Lingan),                          | 2,459         | 2,459         | 2,459         |
| Grand Mira,   | 924           | 758           | 758           |
| Grand Narrows,                                      | 1,464         | 1,426         | 1,426         |
| Hillsdale Mira (same as North Mira),                | 1,030         | 1,038         | 1,038         |
| Leitiches' Creek (out of Ball's Creek),             | 1,193         | 1,193         | 1,193         |
| Lingan (see Bridgeport and Glace Bay),              | 4,125         | 1,868         | 1,868         |
| Little Bras d'Or (out of North Sydney),             | 813           | 813           | 813           |
| Lochmond (out of Big Pond, Gabarus & Grand Mira),   | 909           | 1,115         | 1,115         |
| Louisburg,  | 990           | 994           | 994           |
| Mail-de-Bieu,                                       | 990           | 994           | 994           |
| North Sydney (see Little Bras d'Or & Sydney Mines), | 5,484         | 2,513         | 2,513         |
| Sydney Town (see Victoria),                         | 3,067         | 2,426         | 2,426         |
| Sydney Forks (out of Old Sydney),                   | 1,290         | 1,290         | 1,290         |
| Sydney Mines (out of North Sydney),                 | 2,442         | 2,442         | 2,442         |
| Trout Brook,  | 881           | 881           | 881           |
| Victoria (out of Sydney Town),                      | 630           | 630           | 630           |
| <b>Total,</b>                                       | <b>26,454</b> | <b>31,258</b> | <b>34,223</b> |

| INVERNESS.                                      |               |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Divisions.                                      |               |               |               |
|   | 1871          | 1881          | 1891          |
| Broad Cove Marsh,                               | 986           | 1,075         | 1,085         |
| Cheticamp,                                      | 1,915         | 2,726         | 3,142         |
| Glencoe,  | 1,442         | 1,216         | 1,055         |
| Hawkesbury town (separated from Port Hastings), |               |               | 658           |
| Hillsborough (Poplar Grove, Mabou),             | 3,112         | 2,088         | 997           |
| Judique,  | 1,919         | 2,027         | 1,914         |
| Lake Ainslie, East,                             | 816           | 742           | 772           |
| Lake Ainslie, West,                             | 397           | 430           | 417           |
| Margerie,                                       | 1,442         | 1,757         | 1,743         |
| Margerie, North East,                           | 1,476         | 1,451         | 1,451         |
| Margerie, South West,                           | 1,129         | 1,246         | 1,067         |
| North Mountain,                                 | 856           | 833           | 808           |
| Present Bay (included in Cheticamp in '81),     |               |               | 235           |
| Popular Grove (see Hillsborough),               |               |               | 1,061         |
| Port Hastings (Plaster Cove in 1871),           | 2,213         | 2,357         | 1,681         |
| Port Houel,                                     | 1,297         | 1,498         | 1,646         |
| River Dennis,                                   | 1,022         | 1,097         | 1,089         |
| River Inhabitants,                              | 1,095         | 1,477         | 1,444         |
| Strathora,                                      | 1,055         | 1,588         | 1,515         |
| Whyoccomagh,                                    | 2,398         | 2,443         | 1,500         |
| Whyoccomagh South,                              |               |               | 780           |
| <b>Total,</b>                                   | <b>29,415</b> | <b>25,651</b> | <b>25,779</b> |

| RICHMOND.                                     |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Divisions.                                    |       |       |       |
|   | 1871  | 1881  | 1891  |
| Arichat town,                                 | 1,058 | 910   | 870   |
| Arichat East (in Petit de Gras in 1871, '81), |       |       | 862   |
| Black River,                                  | 747   | 697   | 619   |
| Deschamps,                                    | 1,456 | 1,492 | 1,539 |
| Grand River,                                  | 528   | 680   | 656   |
| Fransois,                                     | 892   | 869   | 865   |
| Loch Lomond,                                  | 435   | 437   | 414   |
| Lower   |       |       |       |



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS - Groceries-Haley & Chisholm. Jewellery, etc.-J. R. Hellyer. Property, etc.-A. Kirk & Co.

Local Items.

APPLES.-Another lot choice Baldwin Apples just received, and for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.-adv.

CROWDED OUT.-About two columns of correspondence and other matter crowded out this week, also our regular instalment of the "History of Antigonish." The statement of the Town Council is required by law to be published this week.

PERSONAL.-Sir John Thompson arrived here last evening. We are pleased to learn that he has recovered from the severe cold which confined him to his room in Halifax on Friday. He addressed the Conservative meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening.

MELISSA CLOTH, especially intended for ladies' wear, is now being manufactured. The fact of its containing no rubber, gum, or oil of any kind, insures comfort and health to the wearer. Samples will be here as soon as ready, and may be seen at A. Kirk & Co.'s, Agent.-Adv.

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.-On the night before New Year's, some person or persons unknown entered the house of Wesley Hadley, Manchester, Guysboro, while the occupants were absent and stole \$45. A few days ago \$20 of this was returned. It was done up in a parcel and tied to a post near Mr. Hadley's barn.

NEW FIRM.-Mr. Duncan S. Chisholm has entered into partnership with John R. Haley in his grocery business. These young men are determined to secure a good portion of the Town and County trade in their line, by strict attention to business and by carrying a good selection of groceries. See advertisement in another column.

SHIPS SCHEDULED AT LOW POINT.-The following include the number and rig of vessels reported seaward at Low Point light and signal station from May 1st to December 31st, 1891: 426 steamers, 5 ships; 74 bargues, 28 brigs, 14 brigs, 65 brigantines; 265 exchanged signals with this station when passing.-Halifax Herald.

SIXINGO.-If there be any who would like to see a singing class started in Antigonish, will they kindly send their names or apply to Prof. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald makes this announcement for the last time, as there are parties from other towns negotiating with him to open classes. If a sufficient number come together in Antigonish, Prof. MacDonald will give them the preference.

PHONOGRAPHIC CONCERT.-The people of Antigonish will be glad to hear that Mr. Scarlett, who was here last fall with the phonograph, is to return shortly and give a concert with a large concert phonograph which he is now carrying. He will reproduce the address presented to the Right Rev. Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, by the students of St. X. college, on the occasion of the Bishop's visit last fall.

YOUTHFUL TRAVELLERS.-Two little boys, aged 7 and 12 years, were passengers by Saturday night's express to North Sydney, having travelled alone from Chicago to that town. The children are nephews of Councillor Alexander McKenzie, of Millville, Boudlerdie. Their mother, Mrs. Huntly, died in Chicago two months ago, and the little fellows, who are to remain with their relatives in Cape Breton, were placed in care of the conductors of the different railways they have travelled over until they arrived safely at North Sydney station.-H. H.

THE WEATHER was somewhat more like winter yesterday, a few inches of snow having fallen the previous night. For the benefit of "the oldest inhabitant" of the next generation we record the following facts, in addition to those noted by our Heatherton correspondent: Twelve ploughs were at work on the farm of John Carroll, Old Gulf Road, on the 14th of this month. On the 15th, on the farm of John Kieley, L. S. River, some potatoes not considered worth digging last fall were dug up through curiosity, when they were found to be quite uninjured by frost.

WEDDING BELLS.-There was a quiet wedding in St. Patrick's Church, Halifax at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 14th inst. The groom was Michael J. McDonald, Station Agent at Iona, C. B. The bride was Miss Mary McDonald, daughter of Alex. McDonald, Soldier's Cove. The bride was attended by Miss Annie Demansp. Rev. Father Gerald Murphy officiated. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left for their home at Iona, the same day.

On Monday the Roman Catholic church of Lornevay, C. B., was the scene of a pleasant event, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Maggie T. Hickey, daughter of Mr. C. Hickey, chief engineer of the Sydney and Louisbourg Coal company's collieries, to Mr. Edward Keefe, proprietor of the Sydney foundry and machine works. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McGregor, who also celebrated nuptial mass.

LECTURES.-On the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, Mr. John A. Nicholls, the eloquent and descriptive lecturer, drew large and select audiences at McDonald's Hall. "The Camp Fires of Napoleon Bonaparte," for so Monday night's lecture was entitled, proved most interesting and instructive. The career of the great Napoleon was graphically sketched, with the utmost historical accuracy, from his birth in Ajaccio to his death in the solitary island of St. Helena. The whole subject was splendidly illustrated by 100 magnificent scenes of the battles and stirring incidents in Napoleon's life, exhibited by Lime Light. Tuesday evening's lecture had a more pathetic interest. The incidents in the life of the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, were portrayed, with illustrations as on the preceding night. The lecturer gave an impartial, and at the same time sympathetic, recital of the story of Mary Stuart's life and tragic death. His excellent rendering of Henry Glassford Bell's

noble and touching poem on Mary Stuart lend added charm and pathos to the recital. Wednesday evening Mr. Nicholls repeated this lecture, with the scenic illustrations from "The Camp Fires of Napoleon," in the hall of St. F. X. College to a delighted audience.

General News.

The Charlottetown Patriot tells of the death of an inmate of the poor house there aged 119.

C. B. Whidden & Son are now offering a large stock Middlings, Bran and Chop Barley.-adv.

Cardinal Simeoni, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, died at Rome on the 14th inst. A fuller notice will appear next week.

The Manitoba court has granted the petition to send the Church of England school case direct to the privy council with the Catholic case, both sides agreeing.

Several members of an anarchist club were arrested at Walsall, near Birmingham, England, about a fortnight ago. A supply of bombs, explosives and anarchist literature was captured.

The election in Halifax takes place on the 4th of February. The candidates are the same as in the last contest, - Messrs Kenny and Stairs, Conservative; Jones and Dr. Farrell, Liberal.

Two bye-elections for the Manitoba legislature took place on Jan. 13th, resulting in a victory for the Greenway government in South Winnipeg and a victory for the opposition in Manitoba. The government won both seats at the last election.

Christopher Furness, M. P., for Hartlepool, England, has invited subscriptions from British ship owners, to defray the cost of conveying to Russian famine sufferers the flour contributed in the United States.

The C. P. R., with a view to encouraging immigration to the North West, has made a reduction of from a dollar to a dollar and a half per acre in the price of its lands, with the exception of those lying near the railway stations.

A despatch from Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, says 50 army officers have been arrested in that city on a charge of being implicated in a plot against the lives of Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria, and M. Stambuloff, Bulgarian prime minister. The despatch adds that a rumor is current in Belgrade that Prince Ferdinand had a narrow escape from being poisoned by the palace cook.

The store of Evan Thompson, at Elmsdale, on the I. C. R., midway between Truro and Halifax, was broken into on Monday night last week and money and goods to the value of between three and four hundred dollars taken. It was a daring robbery. This is the eighth time within fifteen years that Mr. Thompson's store has been robbed. Detectives are at work on the case.

A despatch to the Halifax Herald says that while Gran Thompson, postmaster of Oxford, Cumberland county, was conveying the mails from the railway station to the office, he was arrested for a breach of the Scott Act and he and the mails taken to Amherst. The people of Oxford, who did not get their mail until the following day, are indignant, and will, it is said, take proceedings against the constable.

Heatherton Notes.

Rev. Finlay Chisholm, P. P., Little Glace Bay, who has been the guest of Rev. J. J. Chisholm for the past few days, sang Mass and preached an instructive and edifying sermon here on Sunday last. After visiting many of his numerous friends in this place, Father Finlay left on Monday afternoon by train for his mission in Cape Breton. It is needless to say that all were well pleased to see the Rev. gentleman, a native of the parish, in such good health and spirits.

The weather, here, as in other parts of the county, ever since the beginning of winter, has been unprecedently fine. On the 15th inst., farmers in this neighborhood were ploughing their fields, blooming Mayflowers were plucked, here on the 16th. More extraordinary still, I should say, the frogs were heard discoursing their insupportable music, on the 15th and 16th. There is no frost in the ground to-day even, the 19th and the grass, in many places, and growing as in May.

East Bay Notes.

Rev. Father MacInnis celebrated High Mass here last Sunday, and preached an eloquent sermon. Well may the people of Rod Island be proud of their able and energetic pastor.

The sad death of Hugh McGillivray, Esq., on the 9th inst., cast a gloom over the whole place. The deceased was born in Morristown, Antigonish County, in 1819, and settled in East Bay in 1852. By his kind and many qualities he endeared himself to all who knew him. He lived the life of a sincere Christian and died as he had lived, fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church. The deceased was a brother of the late Father Alex. McGillivray and uncle of A. McGillivray, barrister, of Antigonish. R. I. P.

Cheticamp Notes.

We are pleased to have back among us Mr. Zephyrin Collette, who has been selling books, etc., in the Maritime Provinces during the past six months.

On Thursday evening last, while Mr. Charles Doucet was coming from the fishing grounds, a westerly squall came on and broke the mast of his sloop. Fortunately, he was at a place where assistance could be had, and consequently the boat was immediately towed to the wharf.

The great Christian festivals have been celebrated with becoming solemnity. Never did we have such a remarkably fine weather to attend the Mid-night Mass, and in consequence the church was overwhelmingly crowded.

The sad news from Gloucester reached here yesterday, that Job F. Deveau, formerly of this parish, was drowned by the upsetting of his dory while fishing on the banks, some three weeks ago. The unfortunate young man left his native place eight years ago for Gloucester, where he had resided ever since. He was married to a Miss Deagle, of Prince Edward Island, two years ago. We sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement. I have also to chronicle the death of Miss Lucy D. AuCoin, daughter of Damien AuCoin, Sr., of this parish, which took place at "Maison de la Providence," Montreal, last week. Requiescat in pace. (Conclusion next week.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TOWN OF ANTIGONISH, 1891.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID TEACHERS, SUPPLIES, JANITORS, COAL, REPAIRS, INSURANCE, RENT (rooms at Convent), ACADEMY (proprietor), COUNTY GRANT, DEBENTURES, PUTTING IN WATER. Total Receipts: \$24,204.90. Total Expenditure: \$24,204.90.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID POLICEMAN'S SALARY, SUIT, SPECIAL CONSTABLE, ATTORNEY, BOARD OF PRISONERS. Total Receipts: \$326.85. Total Expenditure: \$326.85.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID SUPPLIES, GENERAL REPAIRS, PLANK AND LUMBER, GRAVEL, KEROSENE OIL, SUPPLIES FOR LAMPS, LIGHTING. Total Receipts: \$801.96. Total Expenditure: \$801.96.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID REVISING ELECTORAL LIST, PRINTING, STATIONERY, POSTAGE, COAL FOR OFFICE. Total Receipts: \$113.37. Total Expenditure: \$113.37.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID TRUCKING, THEATRICAL, AUCTIONEER. Total Receipts: \$43.27. Total Expenditure: \$43.27.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID HOSE, FREIGHT, REPAIRING HOSE REELS, SUPPLIES FOR ENGINE, HOUSE. Total Receipts: \$479.49. Total Expenditure: \$479.49.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID COUNTY TREASURER, POOR. Total Receipts: \$1655.00. Total Expenditure: \$1655.00.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID MAINTENANCE PAUPERS, BURIAL EXPENSES, NURSING (Diphtheria). Total Receipts: \$221.96. Total Expenditure: \$221.96.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID ON SCHOOL DEBENTURES, OVERDRAFT. Total Receipts: \$474.80. Total Expenditure: \$474.80.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID AUDITORS, CLERK'S SALARY, RENT OF OFFICE. Total Receipts: \$380.00. Total Expenditure: \$380.00.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, BY ASSESSMENT, 1890, POLL TAX, 1891. Total Receipts: \$6951.95. Total Expenditure: \$6951.95.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID ASSESSORS, LIQUOR LICENSE FUND. Total Receipts: \$6902.45. Total Expenditure: \$6902.45.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID INSPECTOR'S SALARY, ATTORNEY, FEES, ETC. Total Receipts: \$311.32. Total Expenditure: \$311.32.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, ENGINEER, CONTRACTORS, PIPE, CORP. COCKS, LEAD AND JUTE, SPECIAL CASTING, TIMBER AND BOXES, LABOR AT GATE HOUSE, VALVES, INT. ON DEBEN., TRUCKING, DAMAGES (pipeline), LAND AT RESERVOIR, HEGSTY, DEAD, LAYING SERV. PIPE, REPAIRS, ON NOTE (ad. loan). Total Receipts: \$10,801.24. Total Expenditure: \$10,801.24.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, BY ON DEBENTURES, PIPE SOLD, DEFECTIVE PIPE, S. AND W. COCK SOLD, TOWN RATES. Total Receipts: \$10,697.51. Total Expenditure: \$10,697.51.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, COST OF WATER SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1891, LESS PIPES, ETC., ON HAND. Total Receipts: \$42,674.16. Total Expenditure: \$42,674.16.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID HALIFAX BANKING CO., SCHOOLS, POLICE, C. B. COURT, STREETS, CONTINGENT, FIRE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY, POOR, INTEREST, TOWN OFFICE, ASSESSING, LIQUOR LICENSE, FUND ACCOUNT, WATER WORKS. Total Receipts: \$24,204.90. Total Expenditure: \$24,204.90.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, BY COUNTY GRANT (to Schools), POLICE COURT, CIVIL COURT, STREETS, LICENSES, TOWN OFFICE, ASSESSMENT, LIQUOR LICENSE FUND, WATER WORKS. Total Receipts: \$19,116.51. Total Expenditure: \$19,116.51.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, UNPAID TAXES 1889, 1890, 1891, AMOUNT DUE FROM GOVERNMENT, WATER SUPPLY, WATER WORKS MATERIAL. Total Receipts: \$1303.17. Total Expenditure: \$1303.17.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, WATER WORKS DEBENTURES, SCHOOL DEBENTURE, BALANCE OF ADDITIONAL LOAN. Total Receipts: \$36,350.00. Total Expenditure: \$36,350.00.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, BY FINES AND FEES, BALANCE. Total Receipts: \$293.25. Total Expenditure: \$293.25.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, BY FEES, BALANCE. Total Receipts: \$54.85. Total Expenditure: \$54.85.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID SUPPLIES, GENERAL REPAIRS, PLANK AND LUMBER, GRAVEL, KEROSENE OIL, SUPPLIES FOR LAMPS, LIGHTING. Total Receipts: \$801.96. Total Expenditure: \$801.96.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, BY PLANK AND OIL CASKS SOLD, BALANCE. Total Receipts: \$883.56. Total Expenditure: \$883.56.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID REVISING ELECTORAL LIST, PRINTING, STATIONERY, POSTAGE, COAL FOR OFFICE. Total Receipts: \$113.37. Total Expenditure: \$113.37.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID TRUCKING, THEATRICAL, AUCTIONEER. Total Receipts: \$43.27. Total Expenditure: \$43.27.

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Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAID INSPECTOR'S SALARY, ATTORNEY, FEES, ETC. Total Receipts: \$311.32. Total Expenditure: \$311.32.

Property for Sale. BY TENDERS. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Sub-Comptroller at Antigonish, will be received up to the 20th day of April next, for that well known PROPERTY AT MABOU BRIDGE, in the County of Inverness, consisting of a Dwelling House and Barn, a Blacksmith's Forge, with Five Acres of Land attached. The Buildings are in good repair, and the Land in a good state of cultivation. The same being the property owned by Daniel McNeil, late of Mabou Bridge, aforesaid, Blacksmith, deceased. Terms of payment to be agreed upon on acceptance of tenders. The Sub-comptroller does not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Good title guaranteed. CATHARINE CAMPBELL, Esq., ALEX. McDONALD, Esq., Antigonish, Jan. 18, 1892.

PIANOS - - AND - -

ORGANS. THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Don't fail to write for Price List and Catalogues, and you will save money and get a First Class Instrument.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. W. H. JOHNSON, 121 and 123 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Silverware And Fine Jewellery OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Wedding Rings, Chased Rings, Gem Rings, Silver Thimbles, Gold Headed Canes And everything kept in a first class Jewellery Store.

J. R. HELLYER, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber announces to the Public and to his old Patrons in particular, that he has opened a General Retail Store in the Old Robb Building, op. Post Office, where will be found a good assortment of Groceries, etc., also a large stock of Tinware.

Cash paid for Eggs. N. B.-I have severed my connection with Durant & Co., Antigonish, Dec. 8, 91. JAMES SMITH.

ECCE M. P. P. MALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER, That is making a big revolution among the masses.

The Consumptives are taking it in place of Cod Liver Oil. Protracted cases of Atonic Dyspepsia have been cured by it.

This M. P. P. is a most Efficient Restorative in Convalescence after Acute Diseases, Typhoid Fevers, etc. It has never been rejected by the most delicate stomach.

It is an M. P. P. that the medical men of both sides of politics support with the most flattering testimonials. ORDER IT FROM YOUR DRUGGIST. ADDRESS: Maito Peptonized Porter Co., Ltd. TRURO N. S.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON Provision Merchants AND General Grocers. Dealers at Wholesale and Retail in FLOUR, MIDDINGS, GRAHAM FLOUR, BRAN, ROLLED OATS, SMOKED HAM, OATMEAL, BACON, CORNMEAL, LARD, CHOICE DRY AND PICKLED FISH. And a full line of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

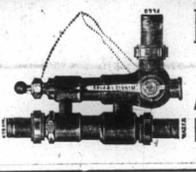
Orders by Mail attended to. HEAD OF MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH. HERRING! HERRING! 200 BARRELS Extra Choice No. 1 July Herring just received - in barrels and half barrels. Call and see our stock.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON. The Subscriber has opened a General Fish Store on Sydney Street, near Christopher Mc Donald's Store, Main Street, and intends in the near future adding a Stock of Lumber to accommodate customers. Country Produce taken in exchange for above Goods. SAMUEL CAMERON.

FARMERS! DON'T FORGET THAT Low Prices and Good Value STILL PREVAIL AT THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM.

We Carry a Full Line of the Best Goods in Every Department. We cannot show the Electric Light, but CAN give more for one dollar than any one else in town. Call and see.

SOMERS & O'BRIEN. WOOTTEN & DEXTER. STEAM AND Hot-Water FITTERS, Plumbing, &c



ESTIMATES FURNISHED. W. H. JOHNSON, 121 and 123 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Silverware And Fine Jewellery OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO J. C. P. FRAZEE.

STILL LEADING!!! Haley & Chisholm, GENERAL GROCERS, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

HAVE CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND. STOCK ALL NEW AND FRESH. BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AND MEAL (At Lowest Price.) ROLLED BACON, SUGAR CURED HAMS, PORK, FRESH MEATS, POULTRY, FRESH AND PICKLED FISH, HERRING.

VEGETABLES of all kinds. CANNED GOODS, (No shelf-worn Stock shown.) CONFECTIONERY, assorted. TOBACCO and CIGARS. FRUIT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN ITS SEASON. We must do the trade and will spare no pains to hold it. Goods promptly delivered.

HALEY & CHISHOLM. J. R. HALEY. D. S. CHISHOLM. 1891.

NOTICE. THE ASSESSMENT REVISORS for the Municipality of Antigonish Co. will meet at the COURT HOUSE, at ANTIGONISH, on the 29th Inst. at 10 A. M., To hear appeals from assessment for the current year.

THOUSANDS Get Rid of that Destroyer LA GRIPPE ONLY to die from the tad after effects and from want of nourishment. The best food for convalescents from this or any other disease is

ALE and BEEF PEPTONIZED - A COMBINATION OF - Malt, Hops, Pepsine, Barley and Beef. Price 25 cents. PER PINT BOTTLE. For Sale by all Druggists

Phosphorus, Brain and Nerve Food. Lime, The Bone-Builder. Cod-liver Oil, Fat and Flesh Former. Pancreatine, The Natural Digestive. ARE COMBINED IN Putner's Emulsion, THE GREAT RESTORATIVE AND NUTRITIVE TONIC. Of all Druggists - BROWN & WEBB, HALIFAX.

Notice to the Trade. MURDOCH'S NEPHEWS, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, HALIFAX N. S. WE beg to announce to our customers and the trade generally that our Travellers are now on the Road showing full lines of all the BEST DRY GOODS, especially selected in the BRITISH, FOREIGN & CANADIAN Markets for the SPRING TRADE of 1892. Also a full line of Samples from our stock in warehouse for immediate delivery.

MURDOCH'S NEPHEWS, HALIFAX, N. S.

LAND SALE. IN THE SUPREME COURT. In a matter of the application of Daniel McPhie, Guardian of Margaret McPhie, formerly of Lochaber, in the County of Antigonish, Spinster, a lunatic or insane person, for the sale of certain real estate of the said Margaret McPhie. To be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Alexander Cameron, North End Lochaber, adjoining the premises at Lochaber, aforesaid, hereinafter described, on Wednesday, the tenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order granted herein by a Judge of the Supreme Court on the first day of December last past. ALL the estate, right, title, and interest which has in, to, upon or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

Professional Cards.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, D.V.S., GRADUATE OF McHILL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

BROOKSIDE FARM, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Macgillivray & Chisholm, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Agents Standard Life Assurance Co. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Dr. J. R. McLEAN, EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

Artificial Eyes, any Color or Size. Office: Ross's new Building, Prince Street. TRURO, N. S.

ERNEST GREGORY, L.L.B. Barrister & Solicitor. Office: C. C. GRECKY BUILDING, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

HILLIES & MacECHAN, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, PROCTORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

SYDNEY, C. B. Branch Office: St. Peter's, C. B.

J. A. GILLIES, A. J. G. MacECHAN. Wm. F. McPHIE, Barrister and Solicitor, Kelsey Public.

Office in W. U. Telegraph Building, ANTIGONISH, N. S. Telephone No. 10. P. O. Box 282.

DENTISTRY Dr. Torey WILL VISIT ANTIGONISH, NOVEMBER 1ST, And will be prepared to do all manner of DENTAL WORK.

Singing School. AT the first of the year, '92, a Singing School will be opened, wherein will be taught, in classes, adults and children. Class for adults will meet two evenings a week. Cost of Tuition, \$1.50 per Month.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS, A. E. MacDONALD, BOX 321, Or at A. M. Cunningham's (Express Office).

If practicable, an afternoon class will be formed for children. The attention of parents is called to the fact, whereby an opportunity is afforded their children of obtaining a practical course in the art of reading and singing music, at a reasonable rate.

Est. 1825. Incor. 1872. HALIFAX BANKING CO. AN AGENCY OF THIS BANK IS OPEN AT ANTIGONISH For the transaction of a General Banking Business.

J. H. M. BROUGH, Agent. Central House, RUFUS HALE, PROPRIETOR. ANTIGONISH, N. S. The Central House is well adapted for COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, having Commodious-Sample Rooms. Good Stabling on the Premises. RESTAURANT.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to give Meals and Luncheons: being in the bank, the business will guarantee the best of cooking. Oysters and Coffee served at short notice. Free Stabling. MRS. POWELL, Main Street, Opp. Book Store. Antigonish, 27th Oct., '91.

J. R. HELLYER, Watchmaker, Jeweller, Etc. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Gold, Silver, and Nickel Watches and Jewellery of every Description, INCLUDING LADIES' AND GENTS' RINGS BOTH PLAIN AND SET.

All Goods New and Fresh and arriving daily. Also Clocks of every design and pattern for sale cheap and guaranteed.

J. R. HELLYER, ANTIGONISH, N. S. NERVE BEANS NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vision and Pining Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors or excesses of youth. The Beans remedy all ailments that have fallen from the brain, and cure the most obstinate cases when all other remedies have failed to relieve. Sold in 50-cent packages, or \$1.00 per dozen, by mail, on receipt of price by advertisement. J. JAMES McPHIE, 100, Montreal, P. Q. Write for pamphlet. Sold by Antigonish by J. D. COPELAND

An Average Man.

A realistic story. Without any gush or glory, With no sentimental limelight And no fireworks display, 'Tbout a poor old ignoramus, Who was never rich nor famous, And who couldn't ignite the river, 'And who worked out by the day.

A very common fellow Was this Ebenezer Weller, With the usual share of virtues, And with vices two or three; He'd no fatal gift of beauty, But an average sense of duty, Neither very good nor evil— Just about like you and me.

And he wed an average woman, Just about like Ebenezer, Neither very good nor bad; Oft in harmony they'd warble, Often they would scold and squabble, But they loved each other dearly, And they couldn't continue mad.

Never had enough on Monday To supply the house till Sunday, Never made enough in April To support themselves in May; If they worked hard in November, They must work hard in December, And the coarse bread of to-morrow Was the hard work of to-day.

They worked on, grew gray and grayer, Yet they never made him mayor, And she plucked no social honors, And his wages still were small. Then the load of years grew weighty, And they died when they were eighty, And they put them in the graveyard, And they left them there. That's all.

A realistic story, Without any gush or glory, Yet this fellow Ebenezer Represents the human clan, His the average share of pleasure, His the average lack of leisure, His the average joy and sorrow Of the common average man. —S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

"BETTER THAN RICHES."

MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY, IN "AVE MARIA." (Conclusion.) Katy went of partially comforted. "It's mean to tease a child in that way," added Julia, in an audible aside, as she laid the doll on the shelf behind, and wished that the lady to whom she was showing some very handsome dolls would finish her choice, so that she might get a free minute to run up to the mending room again. But the interest of the customer had been awakened by the little drama enacted before her.

"What is the matter?" she inquired, cordially. Julia looked disconcerted: but the lady had such a sweet and noble face, and her manner was so winning, that the girl found herself telling briefly not only the history of Katy's doll, but of Katy and of Ellie too. It was not a waste of time either; for while she talked the purchaser made one or two additional selections, and then, after giving directions concerning them, passed on.

"Do you know who that was?" asked Katy, rushing up as the lady turned into another aisle of the store. "Yes, Mrs. M——, of 34th Street. Of course she left her address for the parcels," replied Julia.

"It's my Rose-lady, as I call her,—don't you remember the one who gave me the pretty flower?" cried the child. "Why, so it is!" rejoined Julia. "Well, she's a lovely lady certainly. She happened to be so interested I couldn't help telling her how you had saved and planned to get it for Ellie, and all about it."

"Mercy! did you?" answered the child, in confusion. "My, but you're the talker, Julia! What would the likes of her care to hear about that?"

The store kept open till half-past eleven Christmas Eve; but at length the last customer was gone, and the employees were allowed to choose their presents. Katy skipped around with joy when the dolls were put into her arms. After a moment, however, Julia whisked it away again; and sent it to be packed in a box. The box proved to be large and clumsy, but this was accounted for upon the plea of haste.

"Well, good-night and merry Christmas, Julia!" said the little cash-girl, gratefully. "I don't know how to thank you enough for being so good, and helping me so much,—indeed I don't."

"Never mind trying," answered Julia, brightly, but with an earnestness unusual to her. "I wish this Christmas Eve, and didn't the Infant Jesus come to help us, and teach us to do what we can for one another?—Just say a prayer for me at Mass to-morrow; that is all I ask."

"You may be sure I will," Katy responded, heartily. "Good-night! Merry Christmas to you all, and especially to Ellie!" added Julia, hurrying away.

Katy's father was waiting for her at one of the entrances of the store. After a slight demur, she allowed him to carry the package, while she trudged along at his side. The stores were closed, the gay throng of shoppers had disappeared. People were still abroad upon the great thoroughfares; but the side street were deserted, except when, now and again, overtaxed workers like herself were to be met making their way home. The lamps burned dim, save where, occasionally, an electric light glared up with a spectral glare. The glitter of the world had departed. It was past midnight; in the deep blue of the winter's sky the stars glowed with a peaceful radiance. Looking up to them, Katy began to think, in her own simple fashion, of the meaning of Christmas and of Christmas gifts; of Bethlehem, the Virgin Mother, and the Divine Child; of the Love that came into the world on that holy night of long ago, to kindle in all hearts a spirit of kindness and helpfulness toward one another, making it more blessed to give than to receive. The little girl realized the happiness of

The Examination of Horses for Soundness.

Dr. F. C. Grosdile, V. S., in L. S. & F. J. Four or five inches below the point of the hock, and on a level with the bony prominence at the back and on the outside of the joint, is the seat of curb. Some people speak as if the enlargement must pass right across the back tendon in order to constitute a curb, but such is not the case, although in large curbs it usually does. A curb of any kind is easily recognized, if a carefully examination is made, and one of any size is an unsoundness.

A horse possessing a curb, no matter how small it is, is liable to strain it afresh at any time, from which lameness of varying intensity and persistence results, as well as enlargement. In horses with fairly strong locks, however, the lameness seldom is great or lasts long. After a horse attains age and becomes hardened up with work, he will usually perform most kinds of work without return of active disease in a curb. Practically, in majority of cases, the greatest harm resulting from a curb is the bluish tinge to the skin, and the prominence of their position makes them a great eyesore. At the back part of the hind leg, below the hock, the same conditions have to be looked for as in the forelegs, but evidences of a tendency to "grease" are much more commonly met with in the hind leg.

We neglected to refer to a condition met with in the skin at the back of the knee and front of the hock, called in the former case "malleanders," and in the latter "sallenders," and usually found in heavy horses. It simply consists in an inflamed condition of the skin at the bend of the knee in the front leg, and in the same situation with respect to the hock in the hind. The bending of the joints keeps up the irritation and causes the skin to crack, thicken, and become scaly, and also keeps it from healing up, which it readily would in other situations under similar circumstances. On account of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of curing this trouble, and from the ugly bluish tinge rises to, in addition to its liability to recur in its acute form and cause more or less soreness and lameness, it is an unsoundness, but seldom met with except in heavy horses, in which it is by no means uncommon.

Knuckling at the fetlocks is a partial dislocation of these joints, due to a weakened and stretched condition of their ligaments, which allows the upper bone to bulge forward causing a more or less unsightly condition, according to its extent. This condition being an evidence of weakness, a horse possessing it cannot be said to be sound, although there may be no lameness. Leaving the legs the examiner passes to the hindquarters, and, taking the tail in his hand, stands directly behind the animal, so as to get a good view of the outline of the quarters. At the highest point of the croup there are two prominences, one belonging to the haunch bone of each quarter. It is not at all uncommon to find one of these lower than the other, and a horse presenting this condition is said to be down in his hip, or "hipped."

This may be the result of an accident, but it is frequently a natural deformity, and in either case, if the action is not impaired by it, it should not be considered of much importance, though, strictly speaking, it is an unsoundness. Care should be taken not to confuse this condition with a simple shrinking of the muscles of the quarter, the result of the quarter not being freely used, on account of some lameness having been present in the limb. In this case the bony prominence already referred to will not be depressed below its level.

In taking a view of the quarters from behind, the points of the hips should be observed. If the point of either hip is knocked off, it gives a flat appearance, laterally, to that part, which is a considerable disfigurement and unsoundness, although, in the majority of cases, there is no impairment of action or other apparent disability resulting. Before dropping the tail, its under surface, and that surface surrounding the opening in the bowel, should be looked to—especially in gray horses that are getting up in years—for the presence of tumors, as they frequently prove to be a source of trouble.

This completes the physical examination, but there yet remains the opportunity for detecting unsoundness when the animal is in movement.

In carrying this out, the attendant should be instructed to take the reins of the bridle with his right hand, about a foot from the bit, the left holding the ends, and the smoothest and hardest surface available chosen to trot the horse out on. The head should be interfered with as little as possible and the animal induced to carry it straight in front of him, and not pulled to one side by the attendant. Nothing should be done to excite the animal, and a slow trot is the most favorable for observing his gait and detecting any evidence of finching. He should be trotted out thirty or forty yards straight from the examiner, and back towards him again.

The inexperienced examiner must be on the alert for evidence of tenderness in both fore or both hind legs, in which case there may be no nodding or dropping, but simply short stepping, to indicate unsoundness. After it is satisfactorily determined that there is no lameness present, evidence of "string halt" has to be looked for. In cases in which it is slight, or just developing, symptoms of it may be only shown occasionally. In taking the first step or two, in standing over, in backing up, or turning round, the spasmodic jerking of the leg is most easily seen, and such measures should be resorted to. The slightest case of string halt is an unsoundness, even although it requires great care to detect it, for the tendency is for it to increase. However, in some instances it does not appear to increase much, and slight cases of it are of very little, if any, practical importance. Before completing the examination the "wind" has to be looked to. Evidence of "heaves" is very easily detected, if a well-marked case, at any time, but particularly after exertion, or when the stomach is full. There is the

High Church Converts.

(Sacred Heart Review.) What Dr. Spalding's parishioners and his former associates in the Episcopal ministry find it hardest to forgive is, as they say, that he should have used his pulpit as a place from which to preach Catholic doctrine. Now, to any one who knows what is going on in their churches this sounds very odd. A man may call himself a Catholic, his church a Catholic church, and his people Catholics. He may imitate the Catholic services as closely as he is able; say what he calls "Mass," hear confessions, and give "absolution," and so on through the entire gamut.

So long as he retains the name Episcopalian he people go with him, and his fellow clergymen merely shrug their shoulders and say that he is rather "high." But if, after a time, he becomes a Catholic, then it turns out that he has been wrong, unprincipled, and dishonest all along, and he is denounced and upbraided. Dr. Spalding was perfectly well known as a "high churchman," and no one found any fault. But when he felt unable to go on longer, and announced the fact, it was discovered that he had been sly, dishonest, and a Roman Catholic at heart.

There are dozens of Episcopal clergymen to-day in this country preaching and practicing the extreme of Catholic doctrine and ritual (except the Roman supremacy) who will live and die in honor and good repute, unless they should some day have the logical sense and courage to become Catholics in fact. Then it will appear that they have been hypocritical, inconsistent, designing, etc. By this singular method of judgment a man's attitude and action may have been all right or all wrong, according to what he does or does not do at the end. No system of morals can stand upon a theory as this. Dr. Spalding's late friends of course feel chagrin, and some of them, bitterness; but they should see to it that their complaints are valid, and upon logical grounds.

Not a Stranger to the Telephone. He apparently was a visitor from the rural districts who was totally unacquainted with the city ways. He entered one of the offices at the city building, according to the Chicago Mail, and finally attracted the attention of a clerk, who rather gruffly inquired: "Well, what is it? What can I do for you?"

"Where's your telephone?" asked the caller, taking a survey of the room. "Over there."

Without saying another word the caller walked across the room, timely took down the receiver, placed it to his ear, and stood for a minute as still as a statue, evidently listening and waiting for the mysterious instrument to say something to him. Then he carefully hung up the receiver, glanced around the room, and noticed that the face of every clerk was stretched out of its normal shape by a smile of generous proportions. Again he returned to the attack. After listening as before he tapped on the transmitter several times. Again he waited. Then he glanced about him, but his lips close to the phone, and said quietly—very quietly, "Hello!"

This was too much for the amused clerks to stand, and after a hearty chorus of laughter one of them kindly volunteered to show the old man how to operate the new-fangled talking machine.

"Hang up that receiver just as it was when you found it. Turn that little crank at the right, which rings the bell. Then take down the phone, place it to your ear, and when the central girl answers tell her—"

The old gentleman slowly turned, and gazing long and steadfastly on his young friend, remarked in that same, sad, sweet voice: "Say, don't get gay, now. I'm the inspector, and I'm just testing your telephone."—Ez.

J. F. Morrow, New Glasgow, N. S., writes—K. D. C. Co., DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have used one package of K. D. C., and derived great benefit from it. I am firmly convinced that for indigestion in any form K. D. C. is the best remedy in the market.—Adv.

The Examination of Horses for Soundness.

double, jerking movement of the flanks as they contract in aiding in the expulsion of the air from the lungs, which is easily discernible; and then there is the dry, hard cough, often called the "broken-winded cough," which can only be induced by compression of the wind-pipe at the throat with the hand.

Heaves and roaring are often confused, but they are different conditions, and not often associated. There is seldom, if ever any noise emitted in breathing by a "heavy" horse. On the other hand, the "other disease" is characterized by whistling, wheezing, and roaring sounds emitted in breathing.

However, victims of roaring usually require to be more or less considerably exercised before they will evince this form of unsoundness, so that one should subject a horse under examination to a brisk run, and have him brought up towards one and abruptly stopped. Some examiners are satisfied with getting a horse against a wall and making a feint to strike him on the belly, and if he doesn't grunt pass him as sound; but this is hardly a safe practice, particularly in light horses. It doesn't follow that a grunter will roar, for horses out of condition, with full bellies, will often grunt, which, when sufficiently worked and properly fed, will emit no sound.

However, a "roarer" usually grunts, and it is necessary to take extra care to examine for roaring in case of a grunter. Some horses make a noise when galloping will not show anything amiss in performing ordinary work, or driving, and for such purposes their value is very little, if at all, depreciated, though they cannot be called sound, and the disease is apt to increase with age.

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MCKAY & BRINE.

Sheriff's Sale. 1889 A No. 466. IN THE COUNTY COURT (District No. 6). Between J. N. F. McINNIS, Plaintiff, and DAN McISAAC, and ANGUS McINNIS, Defendants. To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the county of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Antigonish, on Friday the 15th day of February, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon:—

All the estate, right, title, interest claim or demand of the said defendant Dan McIsaac or any person or persons claiming through or under him, or in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND; Situate being and being at Cross Roads (D.R. in the county of Antigonish, and bounded as follows:—On the West by lands formerly owned by the late Angus McDougall, deceased, and now in possession of Joseph McDougall, and on the North by land in possession of Angus McInnes, and on the East by the West River and on the South by lands formerly occupied by Angus McInnes, deceased, containing seventy five acres more or less, together with all buildings and improvements, buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been levied upon and taken in execution in the above cause, and duly registered more than one year.

Terms.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed. D. D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 20th Dec., 1891. COLIN F. McISAAC, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Land Sale. 1891 A No. 100. IN THE SUPREME COURT. Between JOHN J. SANBSTER, Plaintiff, and MICHAEL SANBSTER, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or on Monday the 15th day of February, 1892, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, in execution of an order of foreclosure and sale granted hereon, before the 15th day of December, A. D. 1891, and shall pay to the Plaintiff, or his solicitor, the amount due to the Plaintiff for principal, interest and costs on the Mortgage ordered to be foreclosed hereon, and the balance in and to that certain lot of

LAND Situate, being and being at New Harbour, in the County of Guysborough, aforesaid, and described as follows, that is to say:—Towards the east by the waters of New Harbour River, towards the north by lands of Alan J. Sangster, towards the West by William Sangster, and towards the south by lands of Alexander Sangster, and containing seventy five acres, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging. Terms.—Twenty per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed. W. S. PEART, High Sheriff of the County of Guysborough. A. H. MCGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Guysborough, 18th Dec., 1891.

SAVED! The testimonial below refers to a patient who was pronounced incurable by leading physicians in England: From Rev. Dr. Hill "I feel that it is due to you that I should say publicly what I have said privately ever since my time, namely, that I fully believe your PHOSPHOLEINE was the means of restoring a man relative of mine to ordinary health. The patient was apparently in the last stages of Consumption, but with the concurrence of skillful physicians your PHOSPHOLEINE was tried, and, I am happy to say, with results that I certainly did not anticipate. My friend is to-day in the enjoyment of excellent health. Tell your men, yours very truly, GROVER W. HILL, D. C. L. Pastor St. Paul's.

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