

D. G. KIRK
OFFERS FOR SALE AT
SPECIAL PRICES
Builders' Hardware
GLASS, NAILS, CEMENT, LIME, ETC.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

The Antigonish Casket.

HAYING TOOLS.
The Celebrated Dun Edge Clipper,
Soythes, (American and Canadian),
Hay Rakes, Snaths,
Mowing Machine Sections, Etc.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
D. G. KIRK.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

FORTIETH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

No. 28.

Central Warehouse.

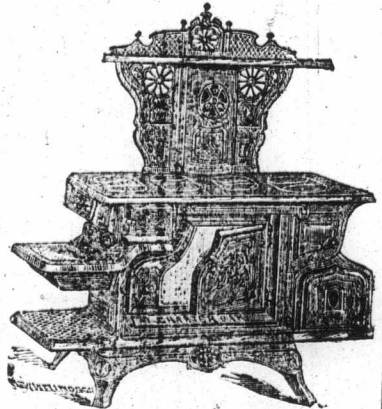
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CHEESE FACTORY
Milk Cans and Supplies,
Creamers, Milk Pails and Pans.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTING,
PLUMBING, ETC., ETC.
Estimates Furnished.

THE CELEBRATED
Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges,
Every one Sold with a Guarantee.

All Kinds of Tinware, Latest Novelties
in Kitchen Furnishings. The well known
Character of our Goods will be fully
Sustained. Prices Low. Inspection In-
vited.



WOOTEN & DEXTER. THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO'S.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, PRESIDENT.

Absolute security. Failure impossible.
Large Government Reserves.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 127,320.

All Plans of Insurance tested to all classes. The only Life Company in the Dominion that
guarantees to its Policyholders NINETY PER CENT. OF ITS PROFITS, and a vote for each
thousand dollars insured.
Policyholders secured in all their rights and privileges by a special Act of the Dominion Par-
liament.
For further information, address:

"MANUFACTURERS," Box 374, HALIFAX, N. S.

J. B. PATON, MANAGER.

Donald, Local Agent, Antigonish.

TO THE of Antigonish Co.

WE HAVE NOW COMPLE-
TED OUR STOCK OF
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS FOR THE
SEASON OF 1891, AND
ARE PREPARED TO GIVE
THE BEST FARMING
MACHINERY MANUFACTURED IN THE DOM-
INION OF
CANADA, OR ANY OTHER
PLACE, AT THE LOWEST
POSSIBLE PRICE. WE
HAVE ADDED SEVERAL
IMPROVEMENTS TO MOST
OF OUR LINES AND
HAVE BOUGHT THE BEST
OF STOCK REGARDLESS
OF COST, AND TURN OUT
GOODS THAT
DEFY COMPETITION. WE
INVITE YOUR INSPEC-
TION.
W. P. McNEIL & CO.,
NEW GLASGOW,
N. S.

PLOW
TRIKAS
FOR
OUR
CHAMPION
PLOW,
AND
ALSO
FOR
ALL
THE
LEADING
CANADIAN
DIAN
PLOW
FOR
SALE
AT
SOMERS
AND
O'BRIEN'S,
ANTIGONISH,
N.S.

NOTE.—All our Extras are made of Cast Steel, and are sold at the same price as other makers' metal Extras.

STELLARTON FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP, Weir & Morrison, Proprietors.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Double Surface Planer and Mather,
Buz Planers, Rotary Saw Mills,
Shingle Machines, Lath Machines,
Shafting Pulleys and Hangers,
And all other Mill Machinery and Supplies.

DEALERS IN
Monarch Boilers

AND
Hercules Engines.

The Most Economical Engine and Boiler
in the Market.
Our CELEBRATED HOT-AIR FURNACES take the lead of anything man-
ufactured in the Maritime Provinces.
We also manufacture STOVES, CREST-
INGS, SCHOOL SEATS, PLOW CAST-
INGS, Etc.

Special Attention given to JOB-
BING in all its Branches.
Write for Prices.

WEIR & MORRISON, Proprietors.

J. R. HELLYER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
ESTABLISHED 1860.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
American & Swiss Watches, Clocks,
Jewellery, Spectacles, Etc.

Repairing Keatly and Promptly Done.

J. R. HELLYER,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Pictou, Pt. Hood AND Mabou Steam Packet.

The Steam yacht "I. B. HAMBLIN,"
Capt. James McNeil, will leave
Pictou for PORT HOOD and MABOU
EVERY

Wednesday and Saturday mornings
at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave
MABOU every Thursday and
Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and PORT
HOOD at 10 o'clock for PICTOU.

PASSENGER RATES. \$1.50
Freight, as per agents' schedules.
Special rates for season contracts.

AGENTS: NEIL FRASER,
Pictou, N. S.; DOUGLASS McNEIL,
Mabou, N. S.; M. McFARLANE,
Pictou, N. S.; PETER SMYTHE,
Mabou, N. S.
Ship track and storage warehouse at Company's
Wharf, Pictou, N. S.
Stages to take passengers to destination in
Cape Breton connect with boat at Mabou.

TRY OUR CELEBRATED NEW BRAND OF INGA FLOUR

A first-class grade of family flour,
winter wheat, ground from choice
Northern wheat. Full weight
and of the very best quality. Superior
to all others wherever put upon
the market. Finest and reliable.
It contains the most health-giving
and nourishing properties. Unsur-
passed and unexcelled to give sat-
isfaction.

Dealing supplied by J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,
Halifax, N. S., or direct from the Mills of
HILLIARD & PELOW, Peterborough, Ont.

ERNEST GREGORY, L.L.B.

Barrister & Solicitor.
Office: C. C. GREGORY'S BUILDING,
Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

HOW I FARM.

I am sure there are hundreds of farmers in this county who would give me points in farming. Bless you, kind reader, that makes no difference, if I can excite an interest in the question. What is to hinder me from taking a leaf from some of our noted writers for the press, who, in a pinch, substitute assurance for real knowledge of the subjects they discuss with so much ability? The faculty of invention and combination stands one in good stead in such emergencies. I am but an amateur farmer myself. Some six years ago I found myself in a force of circumstances in possession of a farm. It is proper to say that I do not depend on the farm for the means of making the sojourn of soul and body in the valley of tears comparatively comfortable. If I had not an income, more or less, from another source, probably I should not be so ready to sing so sweetly of the pleasures and advantages of farming. For me there is little or no money in the business, as I have at the end of every month to pay out the crisp notes for hired labor. But there is great pleasure in viewing the waving fields growing for one's self. The odor of the clover, and the thyme and the hay is really delectable to the senses. There is surely an abiding sense of satisfaction in raising one's own wheat, hay, potatoes, cattle, horses, hutter, cream and eggs, and nearly everything for one's table. I grant there is a reunion of feeling when one finds Longshank's horse disporting himself in one's field. Even the prospect may be good for the circulation of the blood, while the imagination pictures the owner of the quadruped as rushing the owner of the short line to Hades. I do not, however, recommend farming upon such imaginations as a good form of morning prayers.

When I consider the partial failure of the crops for the last few years and the poor way in which our farmers, with some notable and growing exceptions treat their farms, the mystery grows upon me how they manage to make both ends meet. The process doubtless requires a good deal of stretching to meet the multifarious calls upon them throughout the year. I suspect the money-lenders and the constable are occasionally obliged to come to the rescue. The mortgage with its deadly grip fastens itself upon many a fine farm. The miserable wail that the country is going to the dogs does harm to many. It is very hard to escape from the clutches of poverty. People are not slow to take to the road in chronic poverty, as the exiles of Israel grew in love with the fleshpots doled out to them by their taskmasters in the land of bondage. If people could once get a margin on the right side of the account in the bank, intelligence, honesty, industry and good management are the prerequisites to make farming a paying and delightful occupation. Providence ever sends the honest disposition to discharge one's debts and obligations.

My farm—that our object lesson today. I suspect some of my predecessors—peace to their memories—did not set much store by the profession. It is no libel to say that some of them treated it like the old borrowed horse, that is, take as much work out of its lean and aged carcass as possible, and make its grab as poor and scant as possible. In return for this generous treatment, I have no doubt but the farm gave them an annual crop of fine thistles and thurston weeds. But I have endeavored to make a slight variation in the treatment. For various reasons I like to see the farm, as it is there at all, in a blooming condition. I should like to see a peaceful rivalry in an upward and onward course stimulated among so worthy and deserving a class as our farmers. It is a shameless piece of vanity—may it be a praiseworthy disposition that prompts one to strive to the end of making one's own farm flourish and excel the others round about in appearance and value. There is Greek proverb coming down from neolithic times that says:

"Se end a ni troobhadin."
If every one would give up gadding about, bewailing the bad times, set to work in good earnest on his farm, remove those unsightly piles of stones where they would never trouble him again, pull from the root that noxious, poisonous weed of the stinking name, make composts and fertilizers, and clean up his fields, I do believe from experience and observation that such a process would be a contribution towards returning prosperity more servicable than all the political nostrums we hear of. The most favorable season will not extort a good crop from poor, neglected soil. Our soil, as a rule, well-manured, well-broken, and well-handled, will give forth a good return in spite of unfavorable seasons. The old vigor that was in the soil has been exhausted by repeated cropping. It is for our farmers to recognize the fact, and strive to reduce that and other unfavorable circumstances not directly under their control to their minimum. How? By early seeding, draining and manuring. Be generous to the soil, and it shall be generous to you. Give, and it shall be given unto you.

Perhaps the reader will be inclined to ask; what has been the outcome of your treatment? Brother Jack says, come and see, there is ocular demonstration of its success.

Tell us all about it. Well, in the centre of the farm, to take one instance, there is a soft, marshy piece of land. It was never ploughed, no plough could make much headway through its thick strong skin. Here and there on this plot there were some large boulders; they were unsightly in appearance, and they occupied space. Two men, in the space of an afternoon, with the help of dynamite, smashed them up in fragments. The expense was but trifling. Stones, unlike some other things, never return, when once removed. It is a good rule to remove them out of sight and out of your way, unless you utilize them for making fences. Ploughing stones is not indeed a poetic exercise. The broad of my own back betrays a constitutional objection to the bending process. I have therefore acquired great expertise in throwing stones into a cart with a yankoo hoe. If any of our agricultural societies should offer a prize for throwing stones into a cart with a hoe and without bending for me, I am sure all could do it. I would flee from me—as from the gift of destiny." To resume, I made a rough and ready record here an episode of the work. My drain-ligger happen to be radically and essentially devoid of all personal beauty, and in consequence of that blameworthy circumstance was very useful to me on one occasion. A certain good man in the neighborhood took it into his noddle that I ought to get him a Government office. He made frequent visits to my sanctum for that end. And the particular office in which his whole heart was stuck was at the time filled by another man and his family. My old and saintly friend urged me to dismiss the man, neck and crop, no questions asked; he was greatly hurt by my reluctance to comply. I nobly and gallantly resisted all his overtures, but I was afraid of myself. One day he came and found me at the drain. My *volunté* glow was a great protection to me on that occasion. My oft-seeking friend was anxious to lure me away in order to deliver his attack upon me alone. In answer to a question, I told him that the man in the drain was an Albanian, was subject to bad spells, and exceedingly dangerous to man and beast on such occasions. As providence would have it, the man below opportunely emitted an unearthly stercoraceous cough. I must say that the performance seemed to point to the lower orders of creation. I hastened to tell my aged friend that the bad spell was coming on to him, and that he had better quit the scene. So, since it is to be had at once make for the highway and that he has never since pilled me for a Government situation. I would willingly lend my ugly friend to the politicians for a similar purpose, only that the poor man has the misfortune to be a member of the House of Commons.

That fatal cough has been that "bourne whence no traveler returns." To make a long story short, I have now a part of that marshy land under hay—the finest timothy in all the country round. The only trouble with my hay all over is that I am obliged to cut it earlier, as it shows in spots an inclination to lodge. That's the result of top-dressing-compost made up of lobster shells, fish offal, kelp, earth, and barn-saunder. My wheat crop gives promise of a fine yield. I got the land ploughed in the fall and thus exposed it to the good action of the winter's frost. I was thus prepared to seed it early. Some say that late sowing does as well in this country. On the whole I don't believe it. In every case, if the soil is not too soft, early sowing is more profitable. The late-planted potatoes are showing up poorly at present, while the early ones look very prosperous.

more attractive by trees, etc., trimmed for the occasion, they looked very brilliant and attractive under the many yards of bunting, representing five different countries. The famous MacIsaac, Cashin and Williams orchestra furnished the music, and the dancing was more than enjoyed by the young and old. The refreshment tables were in charge of P. Webb, Davie, Ed., and Stephen Boudrot, with a full staff of assistants, and the ladies to numerous to mention had their dinner and tea tables well filled with the best of the season, they were to be commended for their active service and for the earnestness they manifested in the work. There was some disappointment in regard to weather as it was very wet and foggy the first day, but notwithstanding this drawback the gathering was very large, the life-airing bagpipes and fiddle were there to contribute to the days sport, and it did us good to note how well everyone enjoyed themselves and the good temper and grace which prevailed from beginning to end. Rev. A. E. Mombourquette, our popular and genial pastor generally superintended the arrangement of affairs, and no trouble was spared by him to make the occasion enjoyable to all. The affair was a grand success and a handsome sum was realized which will be used for church purposes.

A Minister's Views.

The Rev. B. F. Dimmick, a Methodist minister of Cleveland, undertook on a recent Sunday to tell his congregation that however bad the Catholic Church may be there is still much to be said in her favor, and he proceeds thus:

I have certainly no apology for asking you with me to thoughtfully and honestly consider the service that the Roman branch of the Church Catholic has rendered to the world and Christendom. There is, I am aware, very much to condemn in the Roman Church—but we are not here to take that view of the case. We must not forget that for centuries the Roman Church was the only organized representation of Christianity, and she has furnished some of the most notable exhibitions of piety of the world has ever seen. Among the names that earth has furnished for heaven, the list would be incomplete without the names of Fenelon, Pascal, Thomas A. Kempis, Savonarola, and a host of others. Any Church that has preserved Christianity during the dark ages of persecution, and has produced so many magnificent characters, that have given their lives in martyrdom for the cause of truth, is worthy of our admiration, in so far at least. The fact is that there is too much of destructive and not enough of constructive criticisms between the different Churches of to-day.

1. She has been a bulwark of defense for many of the great fundamental doctrines of our holy religion. Throughout her ranks there is no disturbance as to reconciliation of Science and the Bible. There is no effort at explaining away the process of higher criticism some portions of the Old Testament. No questioning of the divinity or miracles of Christ in part or in whole, by the clergy of that Church. There is not a single sentimental or sensational pulpit in that Church. It is true that they have made the divine and the miraculous cover too large a part of their system of doctrines. Yet so far as the person and miracles of Christ are concerned, there is no disposition to minimize either.

2. Her devotion to the Church is something beautiful. Her membership is held to the Church in most devoted loyalty. Not by social power, or by the attractive and eloquent minister, nor by flattery and hope of patronage, but by the fact that the people are taught that the church is the house of God, a divine institution. The length or time of service has no effect upon their attendance. At 6 o'clock of a winter morning the crowds will through the church just the same as at 10 on a bright summer day.

3. The benevolence and self-sacrifice of her people is a commendable example to all the followers of Christ. They can build finer churches and more of them, and raise more money for all other denominations with very much more wealth. She sets an example that puts the wealthier denominations to shame in her many hospitals, orphanages, and asylums. While her people are the poorest she does more for suffering humanity than all other Churches combined. Her Order of Sisters of Charity, who are many times angles of mercy to the afflicted and suffering, are an example of complete abandonment of self and entire surrender to Christ. She has no trouble in reaching the masses in her fold; the poor and rich dwell together in unity and the Lord is maker of them all.

Her form of Church government is a marvel of ecclesiastical machinery, and while I do not approve of it in all respects, we can not but consider with favor a Church that can hold with her grasp the millions of all nations of the earth, and carry forward all her vast movements with such signal success, and with so little friction within her own ranks. With her it is not as it is oftentimes with Protestantism, one society standing against another, and one building up on the ruins of another. Such a thing as the strong Churches proselyting from the weaker ones is an unknown sin in their ranks. A Church that has given the world an Augustine, the first great theologian, Chrysostom the mightiest preacher of the past ages, and Faber the Sweet Singer

of Israel, and that holds in her loving embrace millions of God's poor, that Church I recognize as in these respects setting an example worthy of imitation.

The English Race.

The English census returns, which have now been published in full, are certainly a testimony to the vitality of the race. The population of England and Wales on the night of April 5 last was 29,001,018, an increase of 3,026,572, or over 11 per cent., upon the figures of 1881; and this, be it remembered, was achieved in the face of an enormous and steady emigration. During the ten years 3,552,352 persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom no less than 1,571,856 were English people; so that the actual increase of the race in the decade has been almost 5 1/2 millions. This fact coupled with the nearly stationary condition of the population of France is a satisfactory evidence that England will more than maintain her position relatively to the other nations of Europe.

The census again brings out the interesting fact that the proportion of females to males continues to increase, their being now 14,950,542 females to 14,050,340 males, an inequality probably due in a measure to the large emigration of the sex most able to seek new fields of activity. There are 6,146,900 families in the country, an increase of 213,708, or over 9 per cent. in the ten years, a rate not equal to the total growth of population, but still satisfactory, and the number of inhabited houses has increased by 621,183, or 12.9 per cent. Of course, the increase of population is not spread equally over the country, and a marked feature of the census is the decrease in the rural and agricultural districts. In 13 counties there are decreases, comprising 261 registration areas, the increase being confined almost entirely to the cities and towns.

There are now 62 towns in England and Wales with a population exceeding 50,000. London has 4,211,056, Liverpool 517,951, Manchester 505,343 and Birmingham 429,171. Liverpool is not regaining fast the decline in its rate of increase being 6 per cent. It is interesting to note that England and Wales contain 72.8 per cent., or nearly three-quarters of the total population of Great Britain and Ireland, that Ireland contains 12.5, or one-eighth of the whole, and Scotland 10.7 per cent. These are the leading features of the English census, which, considered with other statistical information relative to the progress of the country, are very encouraging. — Toronto Empire.

The Adult Age.

The adult age is the period of physical and mental maturity; the ripe fruit for which blade and stock, bud and flower have been the preparation. It is the period of achievements. The bodily tissues are consolidated, and the different organs fully developed in size and function.

But the adult age has its own peculiar drawbacks and perils. Even of those persons who come to it with the best of prospects,—their native vigor preserved by a virtuous and well-guarded youth,—there are many who do not live out half their days, or who prepare for themselves a feeble and painful old age.

One peril which besets adult life is indolence or misdirected ambition. The result unwholesome feverishness is well exemplified in the case of the professional politician. The mental and physical strain incident to hotly contested elections, the alternate hope and despair, the unreasonable labor and exposure, all tend to break down those who engage in them. Those who have watched public events for any considerable length of time have seen many strong men killed by such excitements, labors and disappointments.

Still more dangerous, because more generally engaged in, are the undue ambitions of the business world. Men who are eager to be rich take upon themselves incessant anxieties, and submit to ruinously close confinement. At the same time they have many temptations to high living, and the results are seen in the great number of the picked men of the race who die suddenly of apoplexy or heart failure.

which bring naturally strong women too early to the grave.

The moral is obvious. Hard work is not to be avoided; perhaps it is best that it cannot be; but those who wish for health and long life should aim to live as far as possible simply and naturally, and especially to avoid rivalry and worry.

The Mic Macs Warmly Defended.

THE BOWDOIN EXPEDITION MUST HAVE MET POOR SPECIMENS OF THE TRIBE.

To the Editor of the New York Sun—Sir: In the Sun yesterday there appeared a telegram from Bangor stating that the Bowdoin College expedition, while stopping at Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, examined a number of Mic Mac Indians and found them the remains of a very dirty and a very lazy tribe, now nearly extinct. As I have visited in Nova Scotia extensively and seen those Indians in every part of it, permit me to deny the statement in toto as false in every respect.

The Mic Macs now number, I believe, some twenty thousand, and a better tribe of aborigines does not exist in North America. Though largely civilized, they still maintain their purity of race and show no signs as yet of becoming extinct. They are as honest as the day, and except for the ordinary crime of drunkenness an arrest of an Indian for violation of the law is unknown in the province.

As hunters, fishermen, coopers, boat and canoe builders and general laborers, the men are always actively employed, while the squaws are industrious in the manufacture of moccasins and bead work, baskets, &c., excelling in design and beautiful execution.

Though some among them are poor, chiefly owing to drink, the majority are thrifty; many own their frame houses, and not a few have graduated from the schools and academies.

At the very place referred to Port Hawkesbury, numbers of Mic Macs were employed last year as railway navies on a Government road then in course of construction, and gave far greater satisfaction than the imported Italians. The Mic Macs are famous as guides to visiting sportsmen in chase of moose, bear, &c., as well as to unfrequented fishing streams, and in no country is the stranger's life and property safer than with the native Indians of Nova Scotia. Simple and faithful, they have earned the gratitude and esteem of many distinguished hunters who have spent night after night along with them in the primeval forest and look back to their company with only pleasant memories. No man of ordinary intelligence, much less a Nova Scotian, wishes a Mic Mac other than good and if the Bowdoin expedition make no more startling discoveries than the alleged one above referred to, they will certainly have wasted their time and facilities, and in these modern days they had better turn their attention to an expedition where they can make a more honorable and truthful report.

R. W. BUCHANAN, M. D.
(Late of Edinburgh),
267 West Eleventh Street, New York City,
July 13, 1891.

A Shepard's Accounting.

It is related of a dissenting minister that he started a church in a rural district, but his congregation being incorrigible snorers, and what he considered worse, mean contributors to the cause, he soon obliged to abandon it. His farewell sermon to the lukewarm brethren was characterized by more heat than elegance. He ended thus:—"At the last day the Lord will say to St. Peter, 'Where is your flock?' and St. Peter will answer, 'Here, Lord.' He will say to Calvin, 'And where are your sheep?' and Calvin will reply, 'Here, Lord,' and so all the shepherds can answer. But when he asks me, 'Where are your sheep?' how will you feel when I am compelled to reply, 'Lord, I haven't any; mine were all hogs!'"

Forgot Himself.
A former Detroit clergyman, somewhat given to absent-mindedness, conducted the funeral services of an esteemed and pious parishioner. Circumstances over which he had no control prevented his giving any attention to what he should say at the funeral, and it was only at the very last moment when he rose to speak that a text suggested itself to him. "The master hath need of him," he began, and went on to explain the divine reason for taking away so useful, good and intelligent a citizen. But suddenly in a pause between his sentences he remembered the occasion of this saying of Jesus. It was what he told His disciples to say when they went into the village to get the ass that was tied there, and bring it back for their Master to ride. The implied comparison between the departed deacon and the humble but much ridiculed quadruped, broke the clergyman all up and he brought his remarks to a speedy close.

Referring to it afterwards he said: "In comparing my dear old friend to an ass I quite forgot myself."

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

K. D. C., the GREAT

CURE of the AGE, is

GUARANTEED to CURE

ANY CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

THE CASKET

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ST. NIXIAN ST., ANTIGONISH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.00 Per Year,

IN ADVANCE ONLY.

M. DONOVAN, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

We stated at the time of Sir John A. McDonald's death that he died poor. This was the general impression, and it was so far correct that it cannot even now be said that he died wealthy.

Many Protestants have argued eloquently that the existence of so many rival denominations is an evil, resulting in great waste of energy and losses in other directions; but none of them, as far as we can learn, have pointed out this far-reaching evil result, that religion and morality are not taught in the public schools.

The President of Mount Allison College, N. B., was appointed Superintendent of Education for that province some weeks ago. The position of President thus made vacant has been offered to Dr. Allison, our Superintendent of Education, and the very fact of the offer being made implies the possibility of his accepting. This would be a severe loss to this province. He is the best Superintendent we have ever had and we hope he will decline to go to Mount Allison.

In his biography of John Boyle O'Reilly, Mr. Roche says: The presidential campaign of 1888 had disgusted O'Reilly with practical politics. On New Year's Eve he registered his good resolution in a letter, to a friend in Washington.

I shall cease all political connections tomorrow; never again shall I excite myself over an election. My experience of the past four years, and the past four months particularly, has cured me.

THE DYNAMO.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of July 16th replying to a "School Boy," in reference to a dynamo you make some statements that are so much at variance with what I have always understood, I should like very much to ascertain whether you or I am right.

You say "the coils do not touch any visible thing, but there is a real though invisible something which tends to ston the motion." Are the coils not on an axis on which they revolve? don't they touch the axis? and is it not the friction of the axis that the engine has to overcome? and not the "magnetic force." Your example of the nail is not applicable, as the nail is either iron or steel, and would certainly adhere to the magnet, but try a copper nail and I think you will find it won't stick nor will the magnet have any effect on it, and as the wire in the coils is copper the "magnetic force" has no effect in impeding the motion of the coils, just as it has no effect on the copper nail.

Again, you say "the stronger the magnet the greater the power required to keep the coils moving." There might be something in this if the coils were of steel or iron, but being of copper there can be no such effect. The power required depends upon the size and weight of the coils, the friction of whose axis is the impeding to be overcome, and the strength of the current does not depend entirely upon the size of the magnet, but also upon the size of the coils and the speed with which they revolve. Hoping that you will continue this interesting subject, I am, yours, etc.

Mr. Namu will probably not be very much surprised to learn that he is wrong. He is one of many that have wrong notions about the dynamo. It is true of course that part of the power of the engine is used in overcoming the friction of the axis, but that part is less than one tenth of the power required to drive the dynamo. The wire that goes from the dynamo to an electric lamp and back to the machine is called the circuit. When this circuit is cut at any point no electricity will flow round it, and in this case nothing but the friction of the axis has to be overcome, and very little power is then required to make the armature coils revolve at a high rate of speed; but when the circuit is closed and the electricity lights up the lamp a great deal of additional power is needed to make the armature revolve at the same speed. Perhaps Mr. Namu will better realize what this additional power does from a few facts. A copper wire along which a current flows attracts bits of iron just as a magnet does, though not so strongly. If the wire is wound in spiral form like the thread of a screw it is really a magnet when the current is flowing, having north and south poles like any other magnet. If an iron core is put inside the spiral the iron becomes a magnet, and the core and the wire around it are together called an electro-magnet. A dynamo may be described as a machine in which several electro-magnets (the armature coils) revolve between the poles of

another electro-magnet. If a strong current is brought through the circuit from some other source and sent through the dynamo, the armature revolves with considerable speed, and the machine is then called an electro-motor, which is much used in running street cars. The motor is simply a dynamo through which a current is sent from another dynamo or from batteries. When thus used as a motor it is easy to see that the energy of the current is converted into the energy of revolving wheels, which not only overcomes the friction of the axis but does a deal of work besides. The strength of the current must be proportional to the work to be done. When the machine is used as a dynamo to produce a current in the circuit the process is simply reversed. The magnetic force which is seen to be so energetic in the motor has to be overcome by the power of the steam engine in the case of the dynamo. The power of the engine must be proportional to the current produced. Let us repeat that you can never get something out of nothing. No machine can do more than change energy of one kind into energy of another kind. An ordinary water-power mill converts the energy of running water into the energy of revolving wheels. These wheels can do work, such as grinding wheat, because the water does work upon them. No new power is created. Similarly, a dynamo converts the energy of a steam engine into the energy of an electric current. What a change would come over the face of things if from this moment no more power were required to produce electricity than the power needed to overcome the friction of the dynamo axis! The world would at once become several hundred times richer than it is. All manufactured articles would be produced at greatly reduced cost and freight and passenger rates would fall to a fraction of present rates. Electricity would be used to plow and harrow the fields and to cut the hay and other crops. In a word, if you could only get something out of nothing poverty would soon be abolished. There are various kinds of energy in nature. The sum total of them all is always the same. The most you can do is to change one form into another. If one kind is produced another must be expended to produce it. This law of nature is called the conservation of energy.

INVERNESS COUNTY. NO. XV. Port Hood—Part III.

Correction:—Simon Fraser was drowned in 1824 and not 1817 as I said in my last article. He left not two but three sons, namely, Hugh (who was drowned), Robert and Alexander; and two daughters, to-wit, Della who married Robert Bell, and Katie who was married to Isaac Smith. The name of the first Watts was Hugh not William as I was first informed.

An estimable old lady to whom I owe many of the notes of our Shiretown, who has lived in Antigonish, but spent many of her early years in Port Hood, says the following, among other things, to say of this place as she saw it:

"I have a fond remembrance of the people who lived in Port Hood in those days. They were good and hospitable, ever ready to help one another. Mr. Watts, the first of the name in Port Hood, was the then magistrate of the place. His daughter married Dennis Murphy, whose two daughters afterwards married James and John Doyle of Mabou. In my time there was a man living on the outer island. They called him Old James. I never heard any other name for him. He ended his days by falling through the ice between the two islands. That island has since been granted, and is now owned in fee simple by Wm. D. Smith, Esq., who has made money out of his fishing establishments there. So good and advantageous is this station that fishermen have come from all parts, to pursue their calling here. Mr. Smith, in the exercise of his undoubted legal rights, exacted a respectable rental from all fishermen. This has given to the island some of the renown for which the famous Pensonby estates have been so well known."

Speaking of the beach—a Beach-a-lan—which formerly connected the inside island with the mainland, and protected the harbor from what is now ruin (the shifting sand), the same old lady says: "Eighty-five years ago it formed a bridge from Smith's Island to Port Hood which I remember of often crossing on foot, and seeing the foundation of the large hay-stacks which the old people used to build on the beach. I was in Port Hood the night the beach was submerged which happened about the middle of April between the years 1818 and 1820."

Concerning the first pastoral visitation of a Catholic Bishop to Port Hood, the same venerable authority thus speaks: "The first Bishop that I remember of ever seeing came here in a vessel in 1812, accompanied by two French priests from Quebec. He came to confirm the children of the place of whom I was one. I shall always remember that day, more particularly as there was a marriage—the first I ever saw. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop in the afternoon at Mr. Hayes' place. The couple belonged to Canso (Strait of Canso?). The groom was Donald McDonald (Red Allan Son), and the bride was Sarah McDonald (grand aunt of Donald Gillis, Barrister). I can never forget her, as she was really a handsome woman. This was one of her happy days; but as befalls very many of us, a dark day came upon her later, when her two beautiful daughters were brought home to her cold in death. They left their home at the Strait to attend a friend's wedding, and a blinding snowstorm rose in which they lost their way and were smothered and frozen to death. Their bodies were found and brought home next morning."

About the year 1820 another contingent of Irishmen found their way to Port Hood, among whom are Walter, James, and Thomas Whiffy. Walter had sons and daughters, but James and Thomas left no descendants. Nicholas, the son of Walter,

is one of the best established facts in the modern history of Port Hood. He lives a bit out of town but you cannot conveniently go to town, without meeting this medicinal type of what he himself is proud to call "the ball Whiffies of Tremor." Nick is a genius of many parts. He is not an ultra prohibitionist, but is quite a success on the "moral suasion" theory.

With the Whiffies came also old John Moran of S. W. Mabou, and John, Charles and Dan Connors. Some of Mr. Moran's descendants still live at the S. W., and Charles Connors left a family somewhere to the rear of Port Hood. John and Dan, Connors moved from here to Antigonish, whether they remained there or not I am not able to say. William McNeill, or very probably, Wm. O'Neill, who came from Dublin settled between Dunmore and S. W. Mabou where many of his descendants now flourish.

About the same time, i. e. between 1818 and 1820 John McDonnell came to Port Hood and started business where the public wharf now is. He was not long here when he was made Sheriff of Inverness, or more correctly, one of the deputy sheriffs of Cape Breton. This was then the third Western division of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Cape Breton. Mr. McDonnell held his office till his death and was succeeded by James Bull. It was in 1840 Port Hood was made the Shiretown formally. In 1825 Dennis Murphy presented to the Commissioners an acre of most suitable ground on which to build a Court House. The deed he gave was the first recorded deed in Inverness. The corner stone of the old Court House was laid that same year. The first sitting of the Supreme Court at Port Hood was held in Michaelmas Term September, 1824 in the store built by Mr. Hayes and then owned by Captain Grouchy, Judge Marshall presided. The old Court House was a stone building, dingy, small and gloomy. It was built by John McDonald of Merigonish who in 1824 was the builder of the first Catholic Chapel in Port Hood, the site for which was presented to the Church by Mr. Hayes. Although the old Court House was neither large, pretty nor commodious, I am told that some good law was often lost there. The Judges and the lawyers were then of the old school, and all were well made. But ever with the severely classical old Judges the administration of law had sometimes its amusing incidents. On a certain occasion one of those Judges sat at Port Hood when it was the custom to have associated with the trial Judge a dozen magistrates. One of the Port Hood J. P.'s was an Englishman who would not on any conditions sink his personal comfort or respect in the consideration of perplexing legal questions. This day the study old J. P. was getting tired of the bench, but in the old Court House when one sat on the bench he could not leave without disturbing all the other benches, so narrow was the forum. The other Judges noticed that this English gentleman was getting very irritable, but his explanation came unexpectedly in tones that rang through the whole house when he addressed the chief justice, and said: "I am tired of this bench."

Some years after John McDonnell's arrival, his brother Angus came here. He raised a large family all of whom but one left the County of Inverness to try the fortune of life elsewhere. His widow still lives, an exceedingly intelligent, smart old lady. The memory of James McDonnell, the only one of this family who lived and died here, will ever be respected in this County. He was an honest and correct man in all respects. At the introduction of our present school system he was appointed School Inspector for Inverness, and was quite a popular, painstaking official. When he gave up that position he was made Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Deeds and held both offices till his death. It is not too much to say that no County in Nova Scotia ever had a more efficient Prothonotary, nor a more accurate and reliable Registrar of Deeds than was the late James McDonnell. His son John A. now holds those two offices, and he, also, makes a good, careful and obliging official.

In 1820 a blacksmith by the name of Scott built a house where A. C. Thomas, Esq., now lives. Subsequently this man left Port Hood, and went to Charlottetown. Another blacksmith by the name of Taylor lived at the Southern end of the town. He died here, and had a family of girls all of whom are long gone from the place. In 1825 John and Alexander Fraser came from Victoria and settled at Dunmore, where many of their descendants still live in the enjoyment of honest plenty. To one of those descendants, Mr. Alex. Fraser, student-at-law, a young man of wondrous talents, my acknowledgments are due for valued assistance in the hasty preparation of this paper.

Two men by the name of Blanchard, Edward and Hiram, came here in 1813, I think. Not many years afterwards Edward left the place and died in Truro. Hiram practised law here for quite a while, after which he set up in Halifax where his fine abilities soon brought him into the first ranks of provincial practitioners. He represented the County of Inverness in the local legislature for several years, and so great was his hold on the popular pulse here that even the burning question of Confederation failed to defeat him in 1867. He was a man of generous disposition, good intellectual gifts, and an almost invincible determination.

One of the first school teachers of this place was a young lady by the name of Mary McPhee, who boarded at John McDonnell's, and taught only the girls of the place. The school was conducted in the chapel, after it was not a denominational school at all.

Among the early male teachers was Christopher Bull, son of James Bull above mentioned. Another Irish gentleman by the name of Kicker, who is now dead, but whom I met in Halifax some years ago, taught for several terms in Port Hood. He was a fine intelligent man, and I have no doubt, a good teacher.

The most notable, perhaps, of the early teachers of P. Hood was an English gentleman by the name of Watson, who was a genuine graduate of tractarian old Oxford.

John Lewis Tremain was the son of Jonathan Tremain, a merchant of Halifax. He was a well educated man, having studied for several years in Laval College, Quebec. He entered business with Mr. Chandler of Arichat. While in business he married a Miss Doid, sister of the late Justice Doid of the Supreme Court. Finding that the prospects of business were not to his liking he came from Arichat to Port Hood in 1822 and started in as a school teacher. He was appointed Prothonotary of the 3rd western district of Cape Breton in September 1824. In Feb. 1825 he was appointed Deputy Registrar of Deeds, and after the organization of Inverness into a separate county he was Registrar of Deeds till his death in 1872. He resigned the Prothonotary-

ship in 1851 with a view to enter politics, but he never entered the "desperate domain." He studied law with his son-in-law Charles Harrington of Arichat, was admitted an Attorney Dec. 4th, 1854, and Barrister April 24th, 1856. He practised at Port Hood till his death in the spring of 1872. He was clerk of the peace for Inverness from the organization of the county in 1810 till 1872. He was also a commissioner of schools for South Inverness. Barclay E. Tremain, the ex County Court Judge for District No. 7, is a son of John Lewis Tremain. There is none of his family now in Port Hood. Mr. Tremain lived where William McPherson, Esq., now holds forth.

John Dunsier Tremain was born at Halifax, in 1806, was the son of John Tremain of Halifax, and came to Port Hood after just getting married in 1831. He did business in Port Hood, not extensive but continuous, while he lived here. Somewhere about 1840 he succeeded Wm. Watts as Postmaster, a billet which he held and filled with popular acceptance till his death in 1874. He was the first County Treasurer of Inverness, and continued in that position till 1868. When the present efficient and well-liked incumbent, Donald McDonald, Esq., received his appointment and deservedly retained it ever since. Mr. Tremain was an exceedingly affable and obliging gentleman. Everybody liked him. He had a large family, seven of whom survived him. Like himself, the family was a favorite. The only one of the family now in Port Hood is Edward D. Tremain, Esq., who is reputed to be the wealthiest man in this County, and who, even under all the fire of earth, is not able to be anything else but a gentleman.

I have not been able to ascertain what other circumstances induced him to come to Port Hood, but there he was. It is only right to suppose that he was a good teacher, but he had been reared in a different atmosphere and did not exactly suit these latitudes. To begin with his taste to wear white pants and vest.

The country out of harmony with the social economy of our impatient shiretown, and raised a prejudice against poor Watson which did not go for the pants. He used to call at a certain house frequently of an evening. To get there he had to cross a stream on a pole which filled the functions of a bridge pro tem. One evening the young lady went to work and ground the pole so that a bird could not step on it without slanger to its anatomy. Mr. Watson came along deliberately, and in the twinkling of an eye, and in awful disregard of his Oxford propitities, he came bump staidly-legged on the pole, and treacherously stick. He made a powerful effort to right himself in the which he flopped right over, his left leg forming a hook around the "bridge," his right leg acting as a sort of a spring-boom, while he clung on with his hands for merciful life. The outrage to the white pants was unmentioned, and every leave he would give would heavily emphasize the disgrace. After the boys dubbed him "the greasy pole." A few weeks later he was in his last return in P. Hood, and then he swore to it with a big "I," then, he floated away, I know not where, on the tireless tide of the tolling tides.

There were three families which comprised the greater part of the modern history of Port Hood—the Lawrence family, the Smyth family and the Tremain family. A few words as to each of these families, and I am done.

George C. Lawrence, Senr., was born in the highlands of Scotland in 1797. He married Miss Helen Turnbull, and came to Port Hood in 1829. Mrs. Lawrence's brother, James Turnbull, was at that time a practicing Barrister residing in Arichat. Mr. Lawrence commenced life here as a farmer but in 1845 he was appointed High Sheriff of the County, a post which he fittingly occupied till 1869. He was a brave man, and never feared to execute the mandates of the law. I never knew but one instance in which he failed to carry out the instructions of the Court. It was in the case of a man against whom an execution was issued unmanding the Sheriff to levy on the property of the defendant, and for want thereof to take his body. He found the man, but there was no property. The Sheriff then read the cruel alternative, whereupon the defendant stepped aside and proceeded to disassociate himself from his relatives. What are you doing man, asked the Sheriff. You have no authority to take my clothes said the man, but if you are bound to take the body, I suppose it must go. "Man, man said the Sheriff, I would take forty pounds and take you that way. Needless to say the man was not taken. He had a large family of striking ability and mental force. His wife was the late Margaret, widow of Capt. Camp, George C., of Port Hastings, and Frederick A. M. P. of Truro, are too well known throughout this Province to require an introduction at my hands. Sheriff Lawrence was succeeded in the office by the late lamented Robert McDougall, whose cheerful disposition and unfeigned kindness of heart will ever be pleasantly remembered in his native country.

Peter Smyth was born at Cavan County, Meath, a few miles from Dublin, Ireland, in 1820. He removed at an early age to New-farmstead, whence he came to Cape George, Antigonish County. At Cape George he stayed for several years with a McDougall family. He worked industriously on the farm during the day, and devoted the evenings to the improvement of his mind, with the aid of a few books and the dim light of the burning log. Before he left there he was able to teach school in that district, but the emoluments of that position were not large at that time. When leaving Cape George he got for his wages pair of oxen which he converted into cash. Then he bought a few goods and commenced his mercantile life as a pedlar. He happened to be in Halifax in 1830, shortly before the famous duty of 1864 was imposed on brandy, he bought a large quantity of the liquor which he was able to sell at an immense profit, having sold with, and bought without the duty. From this out he prospered on till his death, amassing a very considerable fortune. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature with Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Young in 1847. He sat in the House of Assembly till 1867, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council where he remained till his death in 1878. He was married, first to Miss Mary Grady of Goose Harbor, by whom he had three children Thomas, Patrick and Mary all of whom are dead. His second wife was Miss Helen Keating, of Boylston, Guysborough County. She was a mild, noble lady of a subtly christian character. By the second marriage Mr. Smyth had seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. In the bloom of his commercial career Mr. Smyth had a large store in each of the following places, Port Hood, Smith's Island, Judique, Mabou and Slight Point.

John Lewis Tremain was the son of Jonathan Tremain, a merchant of Halifax. He was a well educated man, having studied for several years in Laval College, Quebec. He entered business with Mr. Chandler of Arichat. While in business he married a Miss Doid, sister of the late Justice Doid of the Supreme Court. Finding that the prospects of business were not to his liking he came from Arichat to Port Hood in 1822 and started in as a school teacher. He was appointed Prothonotary of the 3rd western district of Cape Breton in September 1824. In Feb. 1825 he was appointed Deputy Registrar of Deeds, and after the organization of Inverness into a separate county he was Registrar of Deeds till his death in 1872. He resigned the Prothonotary-

ship in 1851 with a view to enter politics, but he never entered the "desperate domain." He studied law with his son-in-law Charles Harrington of Arichat, was admitted an Attorney Dec. 4th, 1854, and Barrister April 24th, 1856. He practised at Port Hood till his death in the spring of 1872. He was clerk of the peace for Inverness from the organization of the county in 1810 till 1872. He was also a commissioner of schools for South Inverness. Barclay E. Tremain, the ex County Court Judge for District No. 7, is a son of John Lewis Tremain. There is none of his family now in Port Hood. Mr. Tremain lived where William McPherson, Esq., now holds forth.

John Dunsier Tremain was born at Halifax, in 1806, was the son of John Tremain of Halifax, and came to Port Hood after just getting married in 1831. He did business in Port Hood, not extensive but continuous, while he lived here. Somewhere about 1840 he succeeded Wm. Watts as Postmaster, a billet which he held and filled with popular acceptance till his death in 1874. He was the first County Treasurer of Inverness, and continued in that position till 1868. When the present efficient and well-liked incumbent, Donald McDonald, Esq., received his appointment and deservedly retained it ever since. Mr. Tremain was an exceedingly affable and obliging gentleman. Everybody liked him. He had a large family, seven of whom survived him. Like himself, the family was a favorite. The only one of the family now in Port Hood is Edward D. Tremain, Esq., who is reputed to be the wealthiest man in this County, and who, even under all the fire of earth, is not able to be anything else but a gentleman.

I have not been able to ascertain what other circumstances induced him to come to Port Hood, but there he was. It is only right to suppose that he was a good teacher, but he had been reared in a different atmosphere and did not exactly suit these latitudes. To begin with his taste to wear white pants and vest.

The country out of harmony with the social economy of our impatient shiretown, and raised a prejudice against poor Watson which did not go for the pants. He used to call at a certain house frequently of an evening. To get there he had to cross a stream on a pole which filled the functions of a bridge pro tem. One evening the young lady went to work and ground the pole so that a bird could not step on it without slanger to its anatomy. Mr. Watson came along deliberately, and in the twinkling of an eye, and in awful disregard of his Oxford propitities, he came bump staidly-legged on the pole, and treacherously stick. He made a powerful effort to right himself in the which he flopped right over, his left leg forming a hook around the "bridge," his right leg acting as a sort of a spring-boom, while he clung on with his hands for merciful life. The outrage to the white pants was unmentioned, and every leave he would give would heavily emphasize the disgrace. After the boys dubbed him "the greasy pole." A few weeks later he was in his last return in P. Hood, and then he swore to it with a big "I," then, he floated away, I know not where, on the tireless tide of the tolling tides.

There were three families which comprised the greater part of the modern history of Port Hood—the Lawrence family, the Smyth family and the Tremain family. A few words as to each of these families, and I am done.

George C. Lawrence, Senr., was born in the highlands of Scotland in 1797. He married Miss Helen Turnbull, and came to Port Hood in 1829. Mrs. Lawrence's brother, James Turnbull, was at that time a practicing Barrister residing in Arichat. Mr. Lawrence commenced life here as a farmer but in 1845 he was appointed High Sheriff of the County, a post which he fittingly occupied till 1869. He was a brave man, and never feared to execute the mandates of the law. I never knew but one instance in which he failed to carry out the instructions of the Court. It was in the case of a man against whom an execution was issued unmanding the Sheriff to levy on the property of the defendant, and for want thereof to take his body. He found the man, but there was no property. The Sheriff then read the cruel alternative, whereupon the defendant stepped aside and proceeded to disassociate himself from his relatives. What are you doing man, asked the Sheriff. You have no authority to take my clothes said the man, but if you are bound to take the body, I suppose it must go. "Man, man said the Sheriff, I would take forty pounds and take you that way. Needless to say the man was not taken. He had a large family of striking ability and mental force. His wife was the late Margaret, widow of Capt. Camp, George C., of Port Hastings, and Frederick A. M. P. of Truro, are too well known throughout this Province to require an introduction at my hands. Sheriff Lawrence was succeeded in the office by the late lamented Robert McDougall, whose cheerful disposition and unfeigned kindness of heart will ever be pleasantly remembered in his native country.

Peter Smyth was born at Cavan County, Meath, a few miles from Dublin, Ireland, in 1820. He removed at an early age to New-farmstead, whence he came to Cape George, Antigonish County. At Cape George he stayed for several years with a McDougall family. He worked industriously on the farm during the day, and devoted the evenings to the improvement of his mind, with the aid of a few books and the dim light of the burning log. Before he left there he was able to teach school in that district, but the emoluments of that position were not large at that time. When leaving Cape George he got for his wages pair of oxen which he converted into cash. Then he bought a few goods and commenced his mercantile life as a pedlar. He happened to be in Halifax in 1830, shortly before the famous duty of 1864 was imposed on brandy, he bought a large quantity of the liquor which he was able to sell at an immense profit, having sold with, and bought without the duty. From this out he prospered on till his death, amassing a very considerable fortune. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature with Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Young in 1847. He sat in the House of Assembly till 1867, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council where he remained till his death in 1878. He was married, first to Miss Mary Grady of Goose Harbor, by whom he had three children Thomas, Patrick and Mary all of whom are dead. His second wife was Miss Helen Keating, of Boylston, Guysborough County. She was a mild, noble lady of a subtly christian character. By the second marriage Mr. Smyth had seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. In the bloom of his commercial career Mr. Smyth had a large store in each of the following places, Port Hood, Smith's Island, Judique, Mabou and Slight Point.

John Lewis Tremain was the son of Jonathan Tremain, a merchant of Halifax. He was a well educated man, having studied for several years in Laval College, Quebec. He entered business with Mr. Chandler of Arichat. While in business he married a Miss Doid, sister of the late Justice Doid of the Supreme Court. Finding that the prospects of business were not to his liking he came from Arichat to Port Hood in 1822 and started in as a school teacher. He was appointed Prothonotary of the 3rd western district of Cape Breton in September 1824. In Feb. 1825 he was appointed Deputy Registrar of Deeds, and after the organization of Inverness into a separate county he was Registrar of Deeds till his death in 1872. He resigned the Prothonotary-

ship in 1851 with a view to enter politics, but he never entered the "desperate domain." He studied law with his son-in-law Charles Harrington of Arichat, was admitted an Attorney Dec. 4th, 1854, and Barrister April 24th, 1856. He practised at Port Hood till his death in the spring of 1872. He was clerk of the peace for Inverness from the organization of the county in 1810 till 1872. He was also a commissioner of schools for South Inverness. Barclay E. Tremain, the ex County Court Judge for District No. 7, is a son of John Lewis Tremain. There is none of his family now in Port Hood. Mr. Tremain lived where William McPherson, Esq., now holds forth.

John Dunsier Tremain was born at Halifax, in 1806, was the son of John Tremain of Halifax, and came to Port Hood after just getting married in 1831. He did business in Port Hood, not extensive but continuous, while he lived here. Somewhere about 1840 he succeeded Wm. Watts as Postmaster, a billet which he held and filled with popular acceptance till his death in 1874. He was the first County Treasurer of Inverness, and continued in that position till 1868. When the present efficient and well-liked incumbent, Donald McDonald, Esq., received his appointment and deservedly retained it ever since. Mr. Tremain was an exceedingly affable and obliging gentleman. Everybody liked him. He had a large family, seven of whom survived him. Like himself, the family was a favorite. The only one of the family now in Port Hood is Edward D. Tremain, Esq., who is reputed to be the wealthiest man in this County, and who, even under all the fire of earth, is not able to be anything else but a gentleman.

I have not been able to ascertain what other circumstances induced him to come to Port Hood, but there he was. It is only right to suppose that he was a good teacher, but he had been reared in a different atmosphere and did not exactly suit these latitudes. To begin with his taste to wear white pants and vest.

The country out of harmony with the social economy of our impatient shiretown, and raised a prejudice against poor Watson which did not go for the pants. He used to call at a certain house frequently of an evening. To get there he had to cross a stream on a pole which filled the functions of a bridge pro tem. One evening the young lady went to work and ground the pole so that a bird could not step on it without slanger to its anatomy. Mr. Watson came along deliberately, and in the twinkling of an eye, and in awful disregard of his Oxford propitities, he came bump staidly-legged on the pole, and treacherously stick. He made a powerful effort to right himself in the which he flopped right over, his left leg forming a hook around the "bridge," his right leg acting as a sort of a spring-boom, while he clung on with his hands for merciful life. The outrage to the white pants was unmentioned, and every leave he would give would heavily emphasize the disgrace. After the boys dubbed him "the greasy pole." A few weeks later he was in his last return in P. Hood, and then he swore to it with a big "I," then, he floated away, I know not where, on the tireless tide of the tolling tides.

A Fraud! A Fraud! A Fraud! A BASE DECEPTION! Catch the Impostor, and let Justice be Meted out to Him. "He who steals my Reputation, steals my Money."

Some one intimated that as good Goods could be bought elsewhere, as cheap, and— at possibly—a trifle cheaper than at A. KIRK & CO'S. We proclaim the whole thing to be a base invention, and the one who uttered it to be a base inventor. Come and see the "victims" of this perpetration.

GET OUR PRICES, SEE OUR GOODS, Compare Both with Prices and Goods seen elsewhere, and you will find that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. We will not be Undersold, We have said it, We will prove it.

A. KIRK & CO., Largest Dealers in and Direct Importers of GENERAL DRY GOODS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERYWARE, FLOUR, MILLINERY, GENTS FURNISHINGS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, MEAL, ETC.

Highest Prices for Butter, Eggs, Wool and all kinds of Farm Produce.

See Our Cheap Sugars!

A. KIRK & CO., Kirk's Block.



HARNESS E. HOC SINGLE AND DOUBLE Having a Large Stock now I am prepared to Manufacture White Rubber, Black Rubber, Solid Nickle, Nickle Pla. Parties in need of Harness will save money by calling and inspecting elsewhere, as I will guarantee to sell RIGHT. Also in SUMMER BLANKETS, COOLERS and DUSTERS, SUNCLOTHES, HALTS, BRUSHES, TRUNK STRAPS, VALISE STRAPS, TEAN COLLARS, SWEAT B. A beautiful lot of IRVAY LAMP ROBES, also RUBBER LAMP ROBES in. Just received 30 Gallons of Superior Harness Oil, which I can recommend to Oil for Harness, Carriage Taps, etc. that is in the market today. Requiring Upholstering done at short notice. Soliciting your patronage, I remain, E. HOCKIN, MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH.

How are you off for Dress Goods. Every one knows that McCurdy & Co.'s is the Best Place to get Suted in these Goods.

DO YOU WISH SOME NICE PATTERNS IN PRINT COTTONS? Then call at the West-End Warehouse, where you will find thousands of yards, All Prices from 7 cts. a yard, also Splendid Values in Shirtings.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW LACE CURTAINS? For 50c., 75c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 4.75, per pair.

GREAT value in Umbrellas and Parasols.

FINE assortment of CASHMERE AND COTTON HOISERY FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN. McCURDY & CO. Keep the Largest Range and Best Values in CORSETS. We make a point to get these from the Best Makers and Guarantee Satisfaction. The "SENSATION" is a Splendid Corset at 50 cents.

LADIES never buy your BOOTS without examining the Great Variety we constantly keep on hand. The Style will suit you. The Prices will Please you and their Durability fully satisfy you. Men's BOOTS and SHOES, Boys and Childrens' always a Full Stock.

WHERE or when did you see such a Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING As is now at McCurdy & Co's. MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS from \$6.75 and \$7.00. MEN'S TWEED SUITS from \$5.75. Boys Suits from \$2.00 up.

STRANGERS Visiting Antigonish should Look at the Stocks in the different stores and the Carefully Examine the Great Variety at the WEST END V. AREHOUSE, Comparing Quality and Prices, when they can easily judge where is the Best Place to Purchase.

ALL MAIL ORDERS are Carefully attended to, and Samples sent to any one on Application. Parties Buying of us by Samples will get as Good Value as if they personally visited the Store.

McCURDY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Paris Green - D. G. Kirk. Tomblers - D. Pottinger. General Dry Goods - A. Kirk & Co. Herring - C. B. Whidden & Son. Fresh Lime Juice - L. G. Harrington.

Local Items.

HERRING. - Large fat July herring just received and for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son. - adv.

ANTIGONISH. - Some, at least, of the Summer School people say that Antigonish is the prettiest place they have ever seen.

PARIS GREEN. - D. G. Kirk has the right kind of Paris Green - sure death to Potato bugs. Only one spoonful required to a bucket of water. - Adv.

CORRECTION. - In our report of last meeting of Town Council, the item of \$35 for professional services to Ernest Gregory, should have read \$5.

THE SCHOLAR. - She is landing at Bayville to-day, to-morrow she will load at Mulgrave, for Newfoundland.

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE. - Persons intending to have their names placed on the Dominion Electoral Lists will have to attend to it at once, as the time expires 1st of August. Mr. Henry Smith is receiving applications.

CANTATA. - Look out for date of the beautiful Cantata "Under the Palms," to be rendered in Antigonish shortly. 100 voices in the chorus with band and piano accompaniment; a galaxy of song; two hours of continuous melody. Be sure and not miss this rare musical treat.

PERSONALS. - The Rev. Mr. Munro, Presbyterian Pastor of Antigonish, returned last week from Europe where he spent a few months vacation. He travelled as far south as Rome.

The Rev. Jas. M. Quinn, P.P., Arichat, was in town Friday last.

The Rev. K. J. McDonald, P.P., Mabou was in town Friday last.

Dan McEachern, of the New England Telephone System, Cambridge, Mass., is taking his vacation in town.

SUCCESSFUL. - The Hawksbury Journal says that about one thousand dollars was received at the Creignish picnic.

The picnic at Georgeville was also very successful - the large number in attendance patronized the refreshment tables continuously.

A large number from all outlying districts attended the picnic at Port Hastings, and handsome sum was netted.

From Antigonish carried over.

A. Kirk & Co are in the rear of their convenience of their when completed - a 2-inch water pipe through the lower part of their building and with about each floor to provide have the effect of insurance rate.

The weather during the week has been exceedingly favorable for crops, and although the season was very dry, a heavy yield of all plants is expected, and in many instances as reported from all parts of the county.

Indicate a better hay crop than for 10 years past, although the acreage is only less than other years. Grain is looking well. Potatoes also promise to be a good crop; the bugs, where treated to Paris Green, are not troublesome.

SUDDEN DEATH. - On Monday morning the sad announcement of the death, about 11 o'clock Sunday night, of Mrs. Clarence Harrington was heard by the people of the town. Although very sudden, it was not wholly unexpected, as she was complaining for a year or more of heart disease. Mrs. Harrington had been feeling stronger the past few weeks than she had for some time previous, and intended to go to Mulgrave on Tuesday. Sunday she attended both morning and evening services of the Presbyterian Church, and returned home about 9 o'clock, retiring shortly after. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Harrington became awakened and heard her exclaim "I'm dying." An inhaling medicine bottle was applied, and she died shortly thereafter. Mrs. Harrington was a daughter of Mr. Henry of River John, Pictou Co. She came to Antigonish a couple of years ago, and made many friends in that time, to whom the intelligence of her sudden death was sad indeed.

SUMMER SCHOOL. - The inaugural meeting of this school was held in the College Hall Monday evening. In the absence of the Mayor, Recorder C. P. Chisholm took the chair and ex. chaired happily the object of the meeting. Many leading citizens of the town were present and extended a cordial welcome to the visitors. The suggestion of Mr. H. H. McCurdy, to give them a drive to Lochaber and entertain them there, will, no doubt, be acted on. From the nice little speech made by Mr. C. B. Whidden, we were glad to learn that it is not only the Catholics who are proud of having here such a building as that of St. F. X. College. Dr. McNeil, the Rev. Mr. Munro, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. A. McGillivray and Inspector McDonald all addressed the meeting, and Supervisor McKay of Halifax, Dr. Hall of the Truro Normal School, Mr. Brittain of the Pictou Normal School, and Mr. Kennedy of the Halifax High School, responded on behalf of the Summer School. The most important part of the programme was a suggestive paper by Supervisor McKay on manual training, a subject to which he has given much attention, having travelled other countries to see what is done in that line. A recitation by Miss Magee of Annapolis closed the meeting. Next morning the work of the school began. It is real work, not recreation in the ordinary sense of the word. We cannot yet

say how the students in attendance are availing themselves of the opportunity, but personal observation enables us to say that the teachers are doing thoroughly good work. Two special advantages to teachers are: the methods of teaching exhibited in the classes and the opportunity of getting all sorts of difficulties solved. There are forty enrolled students now in attendance.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. - Arrangements are in progress for holding a Dairyman's convention at St. John, N. B., during this exhibition, and it is expected that several experts will be present and will give some lectures on dairy interests. Arrangements are also being made for showing several varieties of cream separators and other dairy apparatus in operation. It is also proposed to offer some special prizes for dairy products, and that the competition may be open to all the Provinces. Prof. Robertson of the Dominion Experimental Farm, who is now visiting the Creameries and Cheese Factories throughout the Maritime Provinces, is taking quite an active interest in this matter. The exhibition opens on Sept. 23rd, and continues until Oct. 3rd.

Port Hood Items.

Rev. C. Chisholm, P. P., was last week on a well-earned vacation of a few days to Cape Breton County.

Alex. McNeil, Esq., Barrister, leaves this week for Halifax, where he is to practice his profession.

At the Teachers' Examination held here last week there were 63 applicants, 2 being for grade B and 1 for A. The 1 man was a Mr. MacMillan of Whyocomegus.

Nearly two hundred destitute Russian Jewish families have arrived in Montreal. The British Government discourages their immigration to England, and the United States permits no foreigner to land who is liable to become a public charge.

Mr. Balfour proposes an Irish Local Government bill. It is not yet known what its nature will be; but it is probable that both sections of the Irish party will receive it favorably and try to make the best of it.

Labor Day was celebrated in Halifax on Wednesday, July 23rd. The various workingmen's societies, about 3,000 strong, marched in procession through the city.

The leading employers were present as guests, showing that in general the utmost good feeling prevails between labor and capital in Halifax.

Two young miscreants, brothers, named William and Angus McEubal, aged respectively 18 and 16, attempted to wreck a passenger train near Boisdale, C. B. One day last week by the track, but fortunately, was only slightly damaged. The young fellows when arrested, confessed the crime; and it is to be hoped that the punishment meted out to them will effectually deter others of their character, should such there be, from attempting so dastardly an act.

A sentence in "The Week" of part of our last issue was accidentally unprinted from its context, rendering it unintelligible. The note should have read thus:

The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in the usual way this year. In the same columns with the accounts of the celebration appears the following cablegram:

LONDON, July 12. - The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the forces, has issued an order closing and forbidding the formation of Orange lodges in the army. The Imperial authorities evidently have a thorough appreciation of the "loyalty" professed by those bigots.

The State of Minnesota is to be congratulated on possessing a Governor who has the courage to carry out the law against prize-fighting, instead of winking at its violation, as it was expected he would do. Two brutes named Fitzsimmons and Hall were fought at St. Paul, and a precious crowd of "sporting" characters "from all parts of the United States had flocked to the city to witness the edifying spectacle and act on the result when the sheriff received orders from Governor Merriam to interfere on pain of immediate dismissal. The militia were called out to assist if necessary, and the Minnesota Athletic Club, under whose auspices the event was to have taken place, in the classical language of their President, "throw up the sponge and declared the fight off." A long term of office to Governor Merriam, and may other governors learn a lesson from his example!

A terrible railway accident occurred at St. Maude, near Vincennes, France, Sunday, in which about 160 people were killed and 40 wounded. Two excursion trains left Vincennes within an interval of 5 minutes of each other. The first was detained at St. Maude Station taking in more excursionists, when the second train going at full speed dash into it. Many of the unfortunate people imprisoned between the cars were drowned by the frenzied waves poured torrents of water upon the wreck. Various causes are given for the accident; such as some miscreant deliberately altered the signals so as to bring the trains into collision; that the signals indicated that the line was clear; that some several connection with the Westinghouse brakes.

Another mutiny has occurred in the British Army. A battalion of the Coldstream Guards - the oldest and one of the most famous regiments in the army - became dissatisfied with the extra duty during the visit of the Emperor William. They expected a rest after his departure, and being ordered to parade, they at first refused. They finally consented, however, but conducted themselves in such an insubordinate manner that they were marched back to barracks. Then hearing that a number of his senior privates were to be arrested, they barricaded themselves in a room and refused entrance to the officers until they were promised that this should not be done. It will be remembered that less than two years ago the Grenadier Guards mutinied, and were promptly ordered to Bermuda, whence, owing to their good conduct, they have just been allowed to return.

There is serious trouble between the miners of Coal Creek, near Knoxville, Tennessee, and the authorities of the State. The miners are in arms, and troops are collected in Knoxville, ready to march against them. The trouble arose in this

way. The State of Tennessee leases out the labor of its convicts, and guarantees to the lessees the right to employ it in any manner within the State. A difficulty arose between the company owning the coal mines at Coal Creek and their workmen, and the latter quit work. After the mines had been idle for a considerable time, the company entered into an agreement with the lessees of the convict labor, whereby the latter undertook to operate the mines at an expense a good deal below that at which it could be done by free workmen, and the convicts were set to work. This exasperated the miners, whose families were now suffering from the protracted idleness of their bread-winners; and they drove the convicts and a detachment of troops sent to protect them out of the place. Of course the lessees of the convicts demand protection guaranteed them by the State, and a serious outbreak is feared. The latest news is to the effect that the authorities are considering a proposition from the miners whereby they agree to allow the convicts to return to work for sixty days on condition that the Legislature meet within that time and repeal the convict lease law.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. M. Gillis, Wapella, N. W. T. \$1.00
Capt. Gillis, Pictou, 1.00
Michael Denefer, Bridport, C. B., 1.00
M. Devine, Long Island, Main, 1.00
Thos. Devenon, George, C. B., 1.00
Harry Dickson, Sackville, 1.00
D. McEachern, Cambridge, 1.00
J. M. Hall, Tracadie, 1.00
Mrs. J. L. Dunn, L. S. Peter, 1.00
Hugh Gillis, Margate, 1.00
John Chisholm, Sheet Harbor, 1.00
J. Hanrahan, Annot, C. P. R., Ont., 1.00
Duncan McIntosh, L. S. Peter, 1.00
D. McDonald, Glenora, St. Andrews, 1.00
A. McDonald, Melville, St. Andrews, 1.00
Daniel A. Ranhall, Chelsea, Mass., 1.00
L. N. Maroon, Antigonish, 1.00
W. A. Taylor, Granite, Montana, 1.00
Mrs. J. Powderly, Cambridgeport, Mass., 1.00
Michael Farrell, Little Cane Bay, 1.00
D. Chisholm, Blacksmith, St. Andrews, 1.00
Hugh J. McDonald, Turburton, 1.00
John Grant, Teatherton, 1.00
Abraham McLellan, Hesterton, 1.00
H. C. Hache, Cheticamp, 1.00
Charles Chisholm, L. S. Cheticamp, 1.00
Wm. E. Corneier, Cheticamp, 1.00
John Delaney, Merlang, 1.00
Daniel Roche, Cheticamp, .50
Hubert AuCoin, P. C., Cheticamp, .50
D. M. Gillis, L. Bay, Grand Mira, 1.00
John McDonald, Roxbury, Mass., 1.00

DEATHS.

HAMBURGTON. - Suddenly at Antigonish, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Clarence Harrington, the 35th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

CHISHOLM. - At Long Point, Ont., on the 22nd inst., Ms. Jennet Chisholm, widow of the late John Chisholm, Deceased was a truly Christian woman, a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances to cherish her memory. May her soul rest in peace.

CAMERON. - At Antigonish, on the 26th inst., Mrs. J. A. Cameron, the 60th year of her age, died of cancer of the stomach, leaving a large family, and a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for a First-Class Passenger Station and Extension to Freight House at New Glasgow, N.S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and forwarded to the outside Tender for Works Office, New Glasgow, N.S., will be received until Saturday, August 1st, 1891, for the construction of a First-Class Passenger Station and an extension to the present Freight Shed at New Glasgow, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Montreal, N. B., and at the Station, Managers Office, New Glasgow, on and after the 26th inst., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 26th July, '91.

Farm for Sale.

TENDERS for the Farm commonly known as SANDY DOUN'S FARM, and containing 225 acres, will be received until the 25th August.

TERMS. - One half of purchase money on delivery of deed, the balance in annual instalments on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.

J. CHISHOLM, P. P., Hesterton.

DO YOU LIKE A CUP OF GOOD

If you do, go to A. KIRK & CO'S. One Pound Package of their Colonial Blend.

THESE TEAS are the Finest growing in Ceylon, India and China, so blended as to combine Great Strength and Unequalled Flavor.

Put up only in the Pound Packets and sold Wholesale and Retail.

A. KIRK & CO. Highest Prices for Butter and Eggs.

THE State of Tennessee leases out the labor of its convicts, and guarantees to the lessees the right to employ it in any manner within the State. A difficulty arose between the company owning the coal mines at Coal Creek and their workmen, and the latter quit work. After the mines had been idle for a considerable time, the company entered into an agreement with the lessees of the convict labor, whereby the latter undertook to operate the mines at an expense a good deal below that at which it could be done by free workmen, and the convicts were set to work. This exasperated the miners, whose families were now suffering from the protracted idleness of their bread-winners; and they drove the convicts and a detachment of troops sent to protect them out of the place. Of course the lessees of the convicts demand protection guaranteed them by the State, and a serious outbreak is feared. The latest news is to the effect that the authorities are considering a proposition from the miners whereby they agree to allow the convicts to return to work for sixty days on condition that the Legislature meet within that time and repeal the convict lease law.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. M. Gillis, Wapella, N. W. T. \$1.00
Capt. Gillis, Pictou, 1.00
Michael Denefer, Bridport, C. B., 1.00
M. Devine, Long Island, Main, 1.00
Thos. Devenon, George, C. B., 1.00
Harry Dickson, Sackville, 1.00
D. McEachern, Cambridge, 1.00
J. M. Hall, Tracadie, 1.00
Mrs. J. L. Dunn, L. S. Peter, 1.00
Hugh Gillis, Margate, 1.00
John Chisholm, Sheet Harbor, 1.00
J. Hanrahan, Annot, C. P. R., Ont., 1.00
Duncan McIntosh, L. S. Peter, 1.00
D. McDonald, Glenora, St. Andrews, 1.00
A. McDonald, Melville, St. Andrews, 1.00
Daniel A. Ranhall, Chelsea, Mass., 1.00
L. N. Maroon, Antigonish, 1.00
W. A. Taylor, Granite, Montana, 1.00
Mrs. J. Powderly, Cambridgeport, Mass., 1.00
Michael Farrell, Little Cane Bay, 1.00
D. Chisholm, Blacksmith, St. Andrews, 1.00
Hugh J. McDonald, Turburton, 1.00
John Grant, Teatherton, 1.00
Abraham McLellan, Hesterton, 1.00
H. C. Hache, Cheticamp, 1.00
Charles Chisholm, L. S. Cheticamp, 1.00
Wm. E. Corneier, Cheticamp, 1.00
John Delaney, Merlang, 1.00
Daniel Roche, Cheticamp, .50
Hubert AuCoin, P. C., Cheticamp, .50
D. M. Gillis, L. Bay, Grand Mira, 1.00
John McDonald, Roxbury, Mass., 1.00

DEATHS.

HAMBURGTON. - Suddenly at Antigonish, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Clarence Harrington, the 35th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

CHISHOLM. - At Long Point, Ont., on the 22nd inst., Ms. Jennet Chisholm, widow of the late John Chisholm, Deceased was a truly Christian woman, a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances to cherish her memory. May her soul rest in peace.

CAMERON. - At Antigonish, on the 26th inst., Mrs. J. A. Cameron, the 60th year of her age, died of cancer of the stomach, leaving a large family, and a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for a First-Class Passenger Station and Extension to Freight House at New Glasgow, N.S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and forwarded to the outside Tender for Works Office, New Glasgow, N.S., will be received until Saturday, August 1st, 1891, for the construction of a First-Class Passenger Station and an extension to the present Freight Shed at New Glasgow, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Montreal, N. B., and at the Station, Managers Office, New Glasgow, on and after the 26th inst., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 26th July, '91.

Farm for Sale.

TENDERS for the Farm commonly known as SANDY DOUN'S FARM, and containing 225 acres, will be received until the 25th August.

TERMS. - One half of purchase money on delivery of deed, the balance in annual instalments on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.

J. CHISHOLM, P. P., Hesterton.

DO YOU LIKE A CUP OF GOOD

If you do, go to A. KIRK & CO'S. One Pound Package of their Colonial Blend.

THESE TEAS are the Finest growing in Ceylon, India and China, so blended as to combine Great Strength and Unequalled Flavor.

Put up only in the Pound Packets and sold Wholesale and Retail.

A. KIRK & CO. Highest Prices for Butter and Eggs.

THE State of Tennessee leases out the labor of its convicts, and guarantees to the lessees the right to employ it in any manner within the State. A difficulty arose between the company owning the coal mines at Coal Creek and their workmen, and the latter quit work. After the mines had been idle for a considerable time, the company entered into an agreement with the lessees of the convict labor, whereby the latter undertook to operate the mines at an expense a good deal below that at which it could be done by free workmen, and the convicts were set to work. This exasperated the miners, whose families were now suffering from the protracted idleness of their bread-winners; and they drove the convicts and a detachment of troops sent to protect them out of the place. Of course the lessees of the convicts demand protection guaranteed them by the State, and a serious outbreak is feared. The latest news is to the effect that the authorities are considering a proposition from the miners whereby they agree to allow the convicts to return to work for sixty days on condition that the Legislature meet within that time and repeal the convict lease law.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. M. Gillis, Wapella, N. W. T. \$1.00
Capt. Gillis, Pictou, 1.00
Michael Denefer, Bridport, C. B., 1.00
M. Devine, Long Island, Main, 1.00
Thos. Devenon, George, C. B., 1.00
Harry Dickson, Sackville, 1.00
D. McEachern, Cambridge, 1.00
J. M. Hall, Tracadie, 1.00
Mrs. J. L. Dunn, L. S. Peter, 1.00
Hugh Gillis, Margate, 1.00
John Chisholm, Sheet Harbor, 1.00
J. Hanrahan, Annot, C. P. R., Ont., 1.00
Duncan McIntosh, L. S. Peter, 1.00
D. McDonald, Glenora, St. Andrews, 1.00
A. McDonald, Melville, St. Andrews, 1.00
Daniel A. Ranhall, Chelsea, Mass., 1.00
L. N. Maroon, Antigonish, 1.00
W. A. Taylor, Granite, Montana, 1.00
Mrs. J. Powderly, Cambridgeport, Mass., 1.00
Michael Farrell, Little Cane Bay, 1.00
D. Chisholm, Blacksmith, St. Andrews, 1.00
Hugh J. McDonald, Turburton, 1.00
John Grant, Teatherton, 1.00
Abraham McLellan, Hesterton, 1.00
H. C. Hache, Cheticamp, 1.00
Charles Chisholm, L. S. Cheticamp, 1.00
Wm. E. Corneier, Cheticamp, 1.00
John Delaney, Merlang, 1.00
Daniel Roche, Cheticamp, .50
Hubert AuCoin, P. C., Cheticamp, .50
D. M. Gillis, L. Bay, Grand Mira, 1.00
John McDonald, Roxbury, Mass., 1.00

DEATHS.

HAMBURGTON. - Suddenly at Antigonish, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Clarence Harrington, the 35th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

CHISHOLM. - At Long Point, Ont., on the 22nd inst., Ms. Jennet Chisholm, widow of the late John Chisholm, Deceased was a truly Christian woman, a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances to cherish her memory. May her soul rest in peace.

CAMERON. - At Antigonish, on the 26th inst., Mrs. J. A. Cameron, the 60th year of her age, died of cancer of the stomach, leaving a large family, and a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for a First-Class Passenger Station and Extension to Freight House at New Glasgow, N.S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and forwarded to the outside Tender for Works Office, New Glasgow, N.S., will be received until Saturday, August 1st, 1891, for the construction of a First-Class Passenger Station and an extension to the present Freight Shed at New Glasgow, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Montreal, N. B., and at the Station, Managers Office, New Glasgow, on and after the 26th inst., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 26th July, '91.

Farm for Sale.

TENDERS for the Farm commonly known as SANDY DOUN'S FARM, and containing 225 acres, will be received until the 25th August.

TERMS. - One half of purchase money on delivery of deed, the balance in annual instalments on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.

J. CHISHOLM, P. P., Hesterton.

DO YOU LIKE A CUP OF GOOD

If you do, go to A. KIRK & CO'S. One Pound Package of their Colonial Blend.

THESE TEAS are the Finest growing in Ceylon, India and China, so blended as to combine Great Strength and Unequalled Flavor.

Put up only in the Pound Packets and sold Wholesale and Retail.

A. KIRK & CO. Highest Prices for Butter and Eggs.

THE Equitable LIFE ASSURANCE Society. OF THE UNITED STATES. JANUARY.

ASSETS, - \$119,243,744
Liabilities, 4 per cent., 95,503,297
SURPLUS, - \$23,740,447

INCOME, - \$35,036,683
New Business, 203,826,107
WRITERS IN 1890, 720,662,473
IN FORCE,

THE TONTINE POLICIES of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY not only PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN if you should be taken from them, but also YIELD A HANDSOME RETURN TO YOURSELF, if you live and keep your policy in force.

IT IS EASY FOR ANY LIFE COMPANY TO SHOW LARGE RETURNS ON POLICIES WHICH MATURE AS DEATH CLAIMS.

But THE EQUITABLE shows LARGE RETURNS ALSO TO THE LIVING POLICYHOLDER.

Its Twenty-Year Tontine Policies maturing in 1891 (by the expiration of their Tontine Periods) have a Cash Surrender Value equal TO A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS WITH INTEREST, at rates varying from 21-2 to 7 per cent. per annum.

The Ordinary Life Policies, if continued in force, become not only SELF-SUPPORTING but even INCOME PRODUCING.

The Endowment Policies yield in every case nearly or quite Seven per cent. per annum.

Take, as an illustration of this, Endowment Policy No. 61,925, issued by the Equitable in 1871, at age of 27, amount, \$5,000; premium, \$239.20; total premiums paid, \$4,798.

RESULTS AT END OF TONTINE PERIOD IN 1891:

Cash Surrender Value, \$8,449.45 (Equal to \$176.10 for each \$100 paid in premiums, which is equivalent to a return of all premiums paid, with interest at 7 1/4 per cent. per annum);

Or, in lieu of cash, A paid-up life policy for \$19,470.00 (Equal to \$105.80 for each \$100 paid in premiums); or A Life Annuity of \$633.55

EDWARDS & FIELDING, Managers for Maritime Provinces, OFFICE: QUEEN BUILDINGS, HALIFAX.

C. VOGT-PETERS, Special Agent, LOCAL AGENTS: C. E. HARRIS, Antigonish. J. E. CORBETT, Harbor au Bouché. W. CROWE, Sydney. Blowers ARCHIBALD, North Sydney. H. P. BLANCHARD, Baddeck. J. S. HART, Whyocomegus. E. D. TREMAINE, Port Hood. M. J. DOUCET, Grand Etang.

THE TROTTER BRED STALLION J. F. WILKES, NO. 476. C. H. R. FOALD JUNE 1888.

By "HARRY WILKES" (1880), sire of "Bossie Wilkes," 2:14 1/2; "Fleet," 2:26; and 12 others under 2:30; by "George Wilkes" (1890), sire of 71 Trotters and pacers in the 2:30 list, the King of Trotters, "Fleet," by "Billy Denton," (85); by "Hambletonian" (10); grand dam of "Wood-brook Messenger," a descendant of old "Imported Messenger."

"WILKES" is a Fine, Large Col. stands 13 3/4 hands high and weighs nearly 1200 pounds; a beautiful seal Brown, Black Points, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the best Col. in the Province in his class. Terms, \$15.00 for season; set, with if mare does not prove in foal, or money refunded, at my option.

ALSO The Draft Stallion FRENCH MONARCH, (1700 LBS.) Now well known in this County as the sire of so many Fine Large Cols. As this will probably be the last season for him in this County avail yourself of the opportunity of getting stock to sell or sell or sell.

Terms as usual, \$5.00 or \$7.50. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Owner. Antigonish, April 22nd, 1891.

Farm for Sale. ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND with Good Buildings, will be sold for forty tons of Hay. Within three minutes walk of the Breakwater, and is handy to schools and Churches. Will exchange for town property. Terms easy. Apply to DOUGLALD MCKENZIE, Black-neck, South Side Cape George.

Dr. E. G. THOMPSON, Dentist. Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College OFFICE OVER J. D. COPELAND'S DRUG STORE. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH.

PUTNERS IS THE BEST. NO OTHER.

THE WELL KNOWN TANNERY Situated on Church Street, consisting of Carrying Shop and Lime House.

The Carrying Shop is in good repair, is eighty feet long and thirty broad, contains a Steam Engine, Brass Roller and Splitting Machine, and has a good water supply. It is favorably situated in the centre of the Town. Terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to JAMES O'BRIEN, Jr. Antigonish, May 18th, 1891. - 3m.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1891, Between JOHN McMILLAN and WILLIAM D. McMILLAN, Plaintiff, and PATRICK MURPHY, absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

Upon hearing Mr. Christopher P. Chisholm, Solicitor for C. Edgar Whidden, the applicant herein, and on reading the affidavit of C. Edgar Whidden sworn herein the 15th day of August last past, and the affidavit of John McMillan, sworn herein the 22nd day of October last past, and the affidavit of the said C. Edgar Whidden, sworn

