

JUST LANDED.
ONE CAR WHITE
LUMP LIME
And for Sale at Lowest Prices.
D. G. KIRK.

The Antigonish Casket.

LIME! LIME!
ONE CARLOAD WHITE
LUMP
NOW IN WAREHOUSE.
D. G. KIRK.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892.

No. 3

SEEDS! SEEDS!
C. B. WHIDDEN & SON.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED from reliable sources a Full Assortment of FRESH FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS
For the Spring Trade, consisting of
WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE and RED FIFE, COLORADO RED, and WHITE CHAFF BEARDED WHEAT.
Two, Four and Six ROWED BARLEY.
WHITE EGYPTIAN, TRIUMPH, WELCOME, AMERICAN BANNER and BLACK TARTARIAN OATS.
JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT, PEAS, and BEANS.
Extra Choice Canadian and Choice Western Flours.
MAMMOTH RED, ALBION, CLOVER.
TURNIP AND MANGLE SEED.
— And a Full Line of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.
Please call and see our Stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders by Mail Promptly attended to.
RED COB and WHITE ENSHLAGE CORN Due to arrive in a few days.



SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when taken. It is a natural and acts rapidly yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
232 - FRANKLIN ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For Sale by J. D. Copeland, Antigonish.

(NEW SERIES.)
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.
NO. XXXIX.
The Egg Mountain and Pleasant Valley.

The first settlers in the mountain were emigrants from the Isle of Egg, on the West Coast of the Highlands. Ranald Fraser, born in Egg, came out and settled in the mountain in 1823. He was married to a daughter of old John McIsaac, an emigrant from Egg, who came out and lived for a few years at the rear of John McLeod's farm, Koojagart. This John McIsaac was the first settler on the farm now occupied by the McMillans. After some years he and his family removed to the Hallowell Grant. He was married to a sister of Father Anthony McDonald, of Egg. Lauchy Mor McIsaac, son of Rory McIsaac, came out to Croilish, Cape Breton, in the year 1818. He was married in Egg to a sister of the late George McDonald, Arisaig. On the occasion of his marriage Allan Laig of the MacDonalds of Dalelea was his best man. Allan was considered the strongest man in the Western Highlands. Lauchy Mor himself, a quiet simple Christian man, was noted for his strength. On a spring day through slush and snow, and up three miles of a steep mountain he carried a barrel of mackerel in a sack on his back from John McIsaac's in Dunmaglass to his own shanty on the top of the mountain. When he got home he lay down and with the sack of fish as a cool pillow under his head he had a refreshing sleep. He resided at first for a few years near the end of the Arisaig road, and then removed farther on the other side of the mountain near Pleasant Valley where he made a fine farm, on which his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Connors lives at present. His son Angus was born in Egg, and a daughter was born to him on the passage out. Archibald McLellan came out from Egg and settled on the mountain about 1825. Young John McIsaac, brother of Lauchy Mor, and married to Mary, daughter of Donald McGilivray, Lismore, settled in the mountain a few years subsequently. His sons Rory and Donald live on the old homestead. The other early settlers were John Smith from Moldart, Scotland, Donald McDonald from Scotland, Donald McMillan from Egg, William Dalton from Killybeg, Ireland, Arch. Mor McIsaac from Greenisland, and Lauchy Mor McLellan from Broad Cove, Cape Breton. On the brow of the mountain there are a few later settlers, namely John Gillis, red, son of John Gillis, Arisaig, Coll McDonald, son of Eddy McDonald, Arisaig, Ewan Mor Gillis from Georgetown, P. E. Island, and John and Angus, sons of Rodrick McDonald, Arisaig, Pictou County. They are all dead except Angus Rory.

The early settlers on the mountain were once in good circumstances. The virgin soil was good, and they were tireless workers. One can see on the farms the great cairns of stones which their industrious hands piled up. I am not without sympathy for the present inhabitants; their lines are cast in hard places. The soil is light, dry, and stony. Early frost damages the crops. For several years now there has been a partial failure of the crops. The season is much later on the mountain. In the month of April last, when the roads at the shore were dry and solid as in June, I have seen the mountain roads covered with three feet of snow. All this is said with no intent to discourage our farmers. With all my heart I would wish to cheer and encourage so worthy a class of people as our farmers. There is much more in the soil than we coax out of it. Intelligent labor can overcome many unfavorable conditions of soil and seasons. Be kind to the soil and give it food and cultivation for the bonnies it yields you. Clear away off your farm those unsightly piles of stones into some invisible *hides*, or make fences with them. Take a pride in having a nice, clean farm. The honest, tireless hand, will always have enough for its own needs and a little surplus for the claims of charity and hospitality too.

ACADEMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, NOVA SCOTIA.
1892, APRIL 27TH (THURSDAY), 10.45 A. M.—12 M.
Useful Knowledge.
(Only ten questions to be answered. Value of each 10.)

1. Why should the school room be well ventilated?
2. What is the use of physical exercise?
3. What, do you think, are the most common mistakes made in the character of our clothing?
4. Why do young people sometimes learn to smoke? What effect has the habit as a rule?
5. Why are alcoholic drinks more dangerous than other common drinks?
6. Is rock made from gravel or is gravel made from rock? Explain.
7. What is a fossil?
8. Write a note on coal?
9. What is the air made of?
10. How do clouds come into existence and what becomes of them?
11. How can you prove (a) that water is thrown off from the lungs in the act of breathing, (b) carbonic acid gas also, and (c) matter which can become putrid.
12. Give the life history of a moth or of the Potato Beetle?
13. Write what you know about the native mammals of Nova Scotia.
14. Make a drawing showing all the parts of some flower with names.
15. Where are lichens found.—fungi, —mosses?
16. What kind of nature studies do you like most? Give an account of some observations you have made yourself.

1892, APRIL 27TH, (WEDNESDAY), 2.00—3.30 P. M.
English Language.
(Value of each single numbered question, 10; of each double numbered question, 20.)

1. Put the following letter into good form, paying attention to punctuation, spacing, and beauty of writing as well as to correct spelling.—
half past 8 on April 27 1892
Messrs Smith and Robinson dear sirs
I received your favour of the 20th inst I would be obliged if you could let me know this kvotashim will be found. I am sure you will find it very useful. I have bin diligently separating the prosaic pieces of poetry from the phantastic but have naught bin successful I am respectively yours truly
A. B. MASKIN.
2. Spell correctly and define the following words: Caret, irruption, monitory, sleight, ceiling, stationery, synonyms, rumination, flanthropy, akotometers.
3. Write (a) the plurals of potato, chafy, genus, genius, and solo; (b) the past tense and past participle of give, go, come, be, and run.
- 4 and 5. Analyze the couplet:
He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.
- 6 and 7. Parse the same couplet.
- 8 and 9. Correct the following sentences where desirable, and give the reason or a rule for the correction:
(a) Who will you give it to, him or I?
(b) I seen him do it as soon as he took his seat.
(c) I never saw it rain so heavy before nor a storm look more beautifully.
(d) Ain't it a well known fact that the Book of Psalms were written by one man?
(e) I shall be able to go with you probably; but I will not remain here under any circumstances.
10. "And the widows of Asshur are loud in their wail;
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the night of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!"
Who wrote this? What is it all about? What does it mean?
(To be continued.)

Tourist.
Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists.—Ad.

Cultivating Extravagant Ideas.
"I think," said the venerable grandmother of many girls, "that it is a wrong use of money to buy velvets and broades and flannels for young girls. They are neither becoming nor appropriate, to say nothing of the folly of allowing such luxuries of this sort usually make fretful, discontented women, uncomfortable and capricious wives, and injudicious, unreliable mothers. Early accustomed to the best of everything, they soon weary of that, and pine with insatiable longings for something finer and more costly and rare. They feast on books of wildest romance, which tell of jewels of fabulous value, palaces more splendid than the skill of man ever built, silks and laces, draperies and decorations that only the fever-heated imagination of a discontented spirit could create. Kingdoms rise and fall, beauty triumphs, women are adored and live and die, more after the fashion of angels than human beings."
"And when she closes the book her brow appears poor and mean in the memory of that of which she has just read; her jewels are trash compared with those worn by the princess; her husband is, oh, so commonplace! when contrasted with the almost divine beings of the story; and her children are cross, quarrelsome and untidy, altogether different from the cherubs she has read about. What wonder that she is peevish and fretful and unreasonable, possibly cruel, or that some day she breaks all bonds of propriety, and following the example of the heroine in one of the wild romances with which her head and heart are full, leaves her home and friends, and flings herself into the fire that leads to destruction."
"And does her mother realize that she is the one at fault—that she sowed the seeds of discontent by giving her child everything she asked for, and nourished the spirit of unrest by allowing her to think that nothing was too good for her?"
"Maternal affection sometimes makes grave mistakes, but never more hopeless or fatal ones than when girls are permitted to gather to themselves all of the treasures of this world while yet they are the merest children."—N. F. Ledger.

Queen of the World.
Rev. A. B. O'SULL, C. S. C. in Ave Maria.
Sunbeams o'er woodland and dell are dancing,
Starry-eyed blossoms from meads are glancing,
Full-throated songsters their notes entrancing,
Carol the living day;
Whisper the breezes of new-born pleasures,
Murmur the streamlets in blithest measures,
Nature hath lavished her choicest treasures,
Greeting the Queen of the May;
Fairest of sovereigns sung in story,
Peerless in mercy and power and glory,
Promised to earth from the ages ago,
Destined to reign for aye;
Mary, our Mother, from Heaven's splendor
Beams on us all with a love-gleance tender,—
Who but shall hail and at need defend her,
Queen of the world and of May.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers
does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

To Find the Magnetic Pole.
Several members of the American Geographical Society spoke last evening at Chickering Hall about the proposed expedition to find the north magnetic pole, which is about 1,200 miles further south than the geographical pole. Gen. A. W. Greely and Col. W. H. Gillder told how safely and comfortably the proposed expedition could be made. It is calculated that the magnetic pole is somewhere in the neighborhood of King William Land, and situated on water instead of land. English and other European explorers have been in that neighborhood. One of them got within a few miles of the exact point several years ago, and the magnetic needle pointed almost vertically. Its angle with the horizontal was 89° 59'. It is believed that the magnetic pole, which moves around a little, has a regular period that can be determined. It will be of advantage to navigators and surveyors to be able to allow for the variation at any time.

Col. Gillder, who accompanied Lieut. Schwatka on his expedition, has offered to take charge of the proposed trip to find the magnetic pole and make a general survey of the surroundings. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in raising the necessary \$25,000. It is hoped that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will put the necessary instruments at the disposal of the expedition.—N. Y. Sun.

K. D. C. has cured Dyspepsia
who thought they were dying. See testimonials. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Co., N. S.

Machine-Made Nutmegs.
The Yankee wooden nutmegs are a common joke, but few people know that in Marseilles, France, nutmegs are actually manufactured for the foreign trade. When kept very long nutmegs become wormy, and so lose their commercial value, but the thrifty Frenchmen do not feel able to throw away a case of nutmegs only because the spice happens to be full of worms, so they put the nutmegs in a mill something like a coffee mill, and grind them up, and with clay, bran, a preparation of glue and a set of suitable moulds, produce a very fair article of nutmeg. They can scarcely be detected by the eye or hand, being very hard and about the weight of the genuine article; but a soaking in warm water will make them drop to pieces, while the genuine article successfully bears any test of this kind.—Globe-Democrat.

A terrible explosion occurred in the slope of a coal mine at Roslyn, Washington State, on Tuesday, 10th inst. All the men on the slope—forty-eight in all, most of whom were married—are believed to have been killed.

Russian Catholics in Canada.
In detailing, in the current *Nineteenth Century*, his "Impressions of Northwest Canada," Mr. Michael Davitt, who lately visited that region, writes as follows of a small Catholic colony which came across in his journeyings: "At Regina, the seat of government for the territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta," says Mr. Davitt, "I had an interesting interview with a settler who was one of a community of seventy families who had left Southern Russia seven years ago."

"Not," said my informant, "an account of the arger farms which we now possess, but in order to enjoy greater liberty and pay less taxes." Those interesting people went to Southern Russia during the wars of the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars, and are all Catholics. They settled in Assiniboia, a few years ago, built their cabins and outhouses in Russian style, and are now free from debt and doing remarkably well. They are at present engaged in bringing over all their friends." The place here mentioned, Regina, is in the archdiocese of St. Boniface; and Mr. Davitt also writes in praise of New Westminster, upon which city episcopal honors were conferred a couple of years ago. In alluding to the condition of the Canadian Indians, which, he maintains, is far better than that of our own aborigines, Mr. Davitt declares that the better treatment accorded to the former is due to the long and arduous labors in their behalf of the French Catholic priests who have charge of the Canadian Indian mission.—*Sacred Heart Review, Cambridge, Mass.*

Since it is now a well-established fact that catarrh is a blood disease, medical men are quite generally prescribing Ayer's Sarsaparilla for that most loathsome complaint, and the result, in nearly every instance, proves the wisdom of their advice.

The Calendar.
MAY.
DATE. FEAST.

20 Feb.	S. Barnabas of Sicily, C.
21 Feb.	S. Felix of Cantabria, C.
22 Sun.	S. Paschal Baylon, C. (An. of his Lordship's Convent.)
23 Mon.	S. John De Rossi, C. (Veneration.)
24 Tues.	Mary Help of Christians, (Bogotian.)
25 Wed.	S. Gregory VII, P. C. (Bogotian.)
26 Thurs.	Ascension Thursday.

S. Antonius, Bishop.
Antonius, or Little Antony, as he is called from his small stature, was born in Florence in 1389. After a childhood singular holiness, he begged to be admitted into the Dominican house at Fiesole; but the Superior, to test his sincerity and perseverance, told him that he must first learn by heart the book of the Decretals, containing several hundred pages. The apparently impossible task was accomplished within twelve months; and Antonius received the coveted habit in his sixteenth year. While still very young he filled several important posts of his Order, and was consulted on questions of difficulty by the most learned men of his day; being known for his wonderful prudence as "the Counsellor." He wrote several works on theology and history, and sat as Papal Theologian at the Council of Florence. In 1446 he was compelled to accept the archbishopric of that city; and in this dignity earned for himself the title of "the Father of the Poor," for all he had was at his disposal. His household consisted of only six persons; his palace contained no plate or costly furniture, and was often nearly destitute of the necessities of life. His one mule was frequently sold for the relief of the poor, when it would be bought back for him by some wealthy citizen. He died embracing the crucifix, May 2nd, 1459, often repeating the words, "To serve God is to reign."

Almsdeeds.
"Almsdeeds," says S. Augustine, "comprise every kind of service rendered to our neighbour who needs such assistance. He who supports a lame man bestows an alms on him with his feet; he who guides a blind man does him a charity with his eyes; he who carries an invalid or an old man upon his shoulders imparts to him an alms of his strength. Hence none are so poor but they may bestow an alms on the wealthiest man in the world."

"The poor stretch forth the hand, but God receives what is offered."—S. Peter Chrysologus.

S. Antonius never refused an alms which was asked in the name of God. When he had no money he gave his clothes, shoes, or furniture. One day, being sent by the Florentines to the Pope, as he approached Rome a beggar came up to him almost naked, and asked him for an alms for Christ's sake. Outraged S. Martin, Antonius gave him his whole cloak. When he entered the city another was given him; by whom he knew not.

"Give alms out of thy substance, and turn not thy face away from any poor person; for so it shall come to pass that the face of the Lord shall not be turned from thee."—Tobias iv. 7.

Positive proof that K. D. C. is the greatest known cure for Dyspepsia. Can be had by examining testimonials from grateful people. Send for copies. Cure speedy and permanent.

WOOTEN & DEXTER
STEAM AND Hot-Water FITTERS, Plumbing, &c.
Private and Public BUILDINGS HEATED WITH HOT-AIR, Hot-Water and Steam.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED

ANTIGONISH, N. S.
NEW BUTCHER SHOP,
MAIN STREET.

JAMES BROADFOOT
BEGS to inform the Public that he has just opened a Butcher Business in the Shop lately occupied by MESSRS. WOOTEN & DEXTER, and will be glad to serve all who may favor him with their patronage with Fresh Meats of all kinds. Having experience and a thorough knowledge of the business, I am prepared to give perfect satisfaction.
HAMS, BACON, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND.
Meat delivered in any part of the Town at short notice.
TERMS CASH.

JAMES BROADFOOT.
1892.
MILLER BROS.
116 and 118 Granville Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE HIGHEST GRADES OF
CANADIAN AND AMERICAN
PIANOS and ORGANS,
New Raymond Sewing Machines,
THREE DIPLOMAS (HIGHEST AWARD) TAKEN AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

WE BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES FOR CASH AND ARE ABLE TO GIVE HEAVY DISCOUNTS AND LIBERAL TERMS.
Please write for Prices to Ourselves or to
A. T. MacDONALD, Agent, Antigonish.

M. Wilmot, Fashionable Tailor
This season our store is the centre of attraction in our Line. Our stock of Cloths is the Finest ever shown in Antigonish. This question is asked every day how is it that
WILMOT HAS THE LARGEST TAILORING TRADE IN EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA?
Because
Our Stock of Cloths is the Finest, our Workmanship cannot be Equalled, and, in order to sustain our reputation, we employ none but experienced help, and all work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction
WE WISH TO INFORM THE PUBLIC
That the reason we can give the very Best Satisfaction both in Fits and Prices, is because we give all our attention to
Custom Tailoring,
And handle no other Goods. A tour of Inspection as to Prices and Quality of Goods of our competitors before placing your order will satisfy you of the advantage to you in placing your order with us.

Victoria Mines Notes.
(Crowded out last issue.)
Mr. Cyril Gonthro, who was injured by a fall of coal in the mine some weeks ago, is now able to move around again.

Mr. John Weir, who was underground Manager for a number of years, resigned his position here to take a similar one at Caledonia Mines. With his departure, Victoria Mines lost a very valuable citizen. His place has been filled by Mr. Edward Wilkinson, of Joggins Mines, N. S.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles McKenzie, whose death occurred (after a short illness) on Wednesday, 27th ult., took place on Friday morning, and was largely attended. The deceased was quite young and highly respected, much sympathy is felt for Mr. McKenzie in his sad loss.

The marriage of Mr. Finton Mahon and Miss Ettie Murphy took place on Tuesday, 19th ult., at the residence of the latter's brother, Miss Mahon, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. M. Ryan supported the groom. Only immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

The school examinations took place the last week of the term and were largely attended by parents and friends, who were highly pleased with the progress shown. Quite a number of prizes were awarded to the successful pupils.

A rumor was in circulation some weeks ago to the effect that the Fox whistle on Cranberry Head was to be removed to this side and placed on Low Point (Flat Point). A visit was paid us by an official from the marine department, Ottawa, in that connection, it is said.

Shipping has begun in earnest, the past week has seen several steamers leave for the St. Lawrence with large cargoes of coal. The S.S. "Victoria" loaded at Victoria Pier, taking some twenty-seven hundred (2700) tons, and the S.S. "Rydal Holme" sailed from G. M. A. Pier, North Sydney, for same destination with a cargo of three thousand tons, as well as other large steamers with cargoes from International and Cape Breton Piers. We are now engaged in loading S.S. "Wetherby," her capacity is three thousand (3000) tons. Cannon & Co.'s barge "Ettie Stewart," also loaded 1300 tons at this Pier for Halifax during the past week. No better sign of prosperity in the coal trade can be shown than to see the mining company extending their operations. It is said that a new step is to be driven shortly, similar distant from the three already in use; and Mr. Gillis, contractor, is now engaged preparing sites for a number of tenement houses for the same Company.

Dr. Maurice F. Egan.
The following pen picture is from the *Times* of Chicago, where Dr. Egan recently lectured on "Modern Novels and Novelists":
"Dr. Egan is a slight, delicate-looking man, and a clever and interesting talker. Though he has devoted himself mainly to Catholic writing, his work has been so striking as to attract attention from such men as Gilder, Stoddard, Longfellow, Carlisle, Newman and Stedman, men whose words are of prize as precious as jewels to the literati." Dr. Egan came here yesterday from his home at Notre Dame, Ind., where he holds the chair of English literature and belles-lettres at Notre Dame University, though he does his literary work in his own charming house, "The Lilacs," just outside the University grounds, where he resides with his charming wife and three sturdy olive branches. Born in Philadelphia, and with a native Philadelphian for his father, Dr. Egan traces his descent with a good deal of pardonable pride from the old Irish family of the Westmeath McGeheehans, men who were gallant fighters among the Irish soldiers in the service of France. He is a graduate of Georgetown College, and has won a well-deserved literary reputation.

IS BY TRYING K. D. C.
be CURED OF INDIGESTION

YOUR BEST CHANCE TO

ESTABLISHED, 1852

The Casket

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

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Relic hunters have stripped the tomb of Walt Whitman and the hill on which it is situated of nearly everything portable in the way of vines and plants.—Exchange.

How touching! But had Walt Whitman been one of God's saints, instead of an eccentric writer of so-called poetry, how idolatrous the conduct of those people would have been?

A unique case in the sad and sickening record of divorce in the United States occurred at Cincinnati a few days ago, when a couple, married at 4 o'clock in the evening called at an attorney's office at 9 on the following morning and asked him to get them a divorce. Such is the outcome of lax divorce laws. Marriage will be lightly entered upon so long as the law facilitates escape from it.

The anniversary of His Lordship Bishop, Cameron's consecration falls on Sunday next. On that day he will be twenty-two years a Bishop, having received episcopal consecration at Rome as Coadjutor Bishop of Arianah on the 22nd of May, 1870. His Lordship's health is greatly improved; in fact almost all trace of the distressing cough from which he suffered during the winter has disappeared. May he long live to rule our Diocese with wisdom and firmness.

Wyoming women are to vote for President at the next national election, and are seriously endeavoring to fit themselves for a trust which they believe to be important. The women of Cheyenne have organized a league club and propose to study, talk and listen to addresses on discussions bearing on topics of national interest which may help them to vote honestly and intelligently.—New York Ledger.

What the Wyoming men are doing all this time we are not told; but we presume they attend to the cooking and look after the babies. We even fear that, as the electoral campaign began so early, the school-master gathered his pupils behind a hedge, while some one kept watch lest the sleuths of the Government should discover them. To-day, the descendants of those who made and executed those laws cast in the teeth of the injured people their illiteracy; and a British Ministry, led by a man who has twice within the past few months on the public platform shown himself to be a brutal ruffian, and backed by a majority which has been told in almost every-by-election for years back that it is in direct opposition to the will of the people, makes that illiteracy a pretext to deprive numbers of the Irish people of a right to a voice in what most intimately concerns them. This Ministry not only violates the spirit of the British Constitution by clinging to office in defiance of the English people's oft-expressed repudiation of it, but even dares to disfranchise tens of thousands in its desperate efforts to escape destruction when at length the letter of the Constitution compels it to dissolve Parliament. The old charge, made in the course of the debate, that the people of Ireland were "intimidated by the priests, was indignantly denied by an Irish Protestant member, Mr. MacNeil, who, as he said, was himself elected over a Catholic opponent.

The famous shrine at Beauce, Quebec, is to be enriched with another relic of St. Anne—a large fragment of the Saint's arm.—Mgr. Marquis, who had been deputed by Cardinal Taschereau to bring the relic from Rome, has been in New York for the past week or ten days, and the relic which he brought, with him has been there exposed for the veneration of the faithful in the church of St. John Baptist. Thousands upon thousands have gone thither to venerate the relic, many having come from far distant places to pay this tribute of devotion to the good St. Anne. Many cures are said to have been wrought in connection with the exposition of the sacred relic. The leading New York dailies, such as the Herald and Sun, give lengthy descriptions of the impressive scenes that have been witnessed in the church of St. John Baptist since the relic was exposed there, and also publish the names of persons that have been miraculously cured.

The Michigan Catholic on May 12, quotes and comments upon the following despatch from Mason City, Iowa, dated May 8:

Religious circles are agitated over the action of Rev. Charles Lutz, pastor of St. John's Guild, of this city. He notified his people of his resignation, and announced that he hoped henceforth his allegiance would be the Roman Catholic Church. He has gone to Montreal to enter the Order of St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood. He is highly educated, and says that his mind has been leading him to take this step for some time.

We have reasons for believing that this is the reverend gentleman of that name who had charge of the Anglican congregation at Canso two years ago, and whose High Church principles were so decided as to cause much comment. We rejoice to hear that he has received the grace of conversion, and pray that he may persevere. The writer of the despatch should of course have said "the Seminary of St. Sulpice" instead of "the Order of St. Sulpice." Mr. Lutz is a native of Switzerland.

It would be comical, ludicrous as well as absurd, were it not also very sad, that a handful of Galilean fishermen should be able to persuade some thousands of mankind (especially woman kind) that they have been and are the true and only Church, that they are infallible, and that it is an awful thing to differ from them in faith. The impudence of those Galileans is almost sublime. But their assumptions impose on many a good and sincere soul.

These are not, as might be supposed, the words of a Pagan of the first century; they are those of the Presbyterian Witness of May 14, A. D. 1892. We have simply substituted "harpful" for "body," "Galilean fishermen" for "Italian priests," "thousands" for "millions," and "Galileans" for "Italians," to show the Witness and those who are shallow enough, to think

with it, the real character of its "argument." Had the editor of the Witness lived in the time of the Apostles, it is quite clear what his opinion of their "sublime impudence" would be.

A Bill to make voting in Dominion elections compulsory, which was introduced this year for the second time by Col. Angott, has been approved of by a special committee of the House of Commons, which added to it a clause excepting from its operation those "who have religious objections to voting" and another providing that any person who wishes to do so may have his name removed from the voters' list before the final revision. The measure seems to us to be a very anomalous one and an unnecessary interference with the liberty of the subject. Doubtless the drag-ging of voters to the polls by the agents and friends of the candidates, which the Bill is intended to stop, is a serious abuse; but it is questionable whether it is a greater evil than the adoption of this rather arbitrary measure would be. There are many evils which are suffered to exist rather than that the liberty of the subject should be curtailed. Why should a man be compelled either to take active steps to have his name removed from the list or to go to the poll against his will; for, as the law can scarcely undertake to compel him to mark his ballot correctly, it can really secure nothing more than his attendance at the poll. That a man may have good and sufficient reasons for abstaining from voting in a particular case, we think no reasonable person will deny; and these reasons may be the result of circumstances arising after the final revision takes place. The very word "franchise" means a privilege, and it is plain that under such a law the term would be a misnomer. We do not deny that the exercise of the franchise in a given case may be a solemn duty, as its conscientious exercise, when exercised at all, always is; but not all duties in a free State are enforced by fine.

One of the grossest and most high-handed acts of political injustice within recent years was perpetrated in the British House of Commons on Friday last, when a conscienceless majority voted, 117 to 51, to repeal the clause in the Ballot Act providing for the voting of illiterate persons. It was openly and shamelessly avowed by R. G. Webster, M. P., that the object of the motion was to disfranchise a large number of the people of Ireland. British laws have made numbers of the people of Ireland illiterate; for it was once a crime to teach them. The school-master gathered his pupils behind a hedge, while some one kept watch lest the sleuths of the Government should discover them. To-day, the descendants of those who made and executed those laws cast in the teeth of the injured people their illiteracy; and a British Ministry, led by a man who has twice within the past few months on the public platform shown himself to be a brutal ruffian, and backed by a majority which has been told in almost every-by-election for years back that it is in direct opposition to the will of the people, makes that illiteracy a pretext to deprive numbers of the Irish people of a right to a voice in what most intimately concerns them. This Ministry not only violates the spirit of the British Constitution by clinging to office in defiance of the English people's oft-expressed repudiation of it, but even dares to disfranchise tens of thousands in its desperate efforts to escape destruction when at length the letter of the Constitution compels it to dissolve Parliament. The old charge, made in the course of the debate, that the people of Ireland were "intimidated by the priests, was indignantly denied by an Irish Protestant member, Mr. MacNeil, who, as he said, was himself elected over a Catholic opponent.

"According to Mosheim."

Among the statements in reference to the Nestorian heresy which the Rev. Dr. Blair puts forward in his letter to the Witness on the authority of Mosheim, is the following:

According to Mosheim it is the general opinion of ecclesiastical writers, both ancient and modern, that the opinions of Nestorius and of the council which condemned them were the same in effect, that their difference was in words only, and that the whole blame of the unhappy controversy was to be charged upon the turbulent spirit of Cyril, and his aversion to Nestorius.

We have no doubt at all that Dr. Blair reports Mosheim correctly. But to us it is of little consequence what is or is not according to Mosheim if it is not according to the truth. Apart altogether from what he states here we believe that Mosheim is not a safe historical guide. Our reason for so believing will appear later on. Meanwhile let us test the accuracy of the statement before us. The German historian sets out with an affirmation that is very wide indeed of the truth. How can he describe the opinion of a small minority as "the general opinion of ecclesiastical writers, both ancient and modern?" Of the ancient ecclesiastical writers only those shared that opinion who were in sympathy with Nestorius himself or with his heresy; and these were a mere handful. On the other hand, every Catholic writer on Church history or dogmatic theology since the fifth century—and their name is legion—strongly maintains the opposite opinion. Since the so-called Reformation, Protestant writers, impelled by a fellow-feeling which is easily understood, have taken up the defence of Nestorius and have tried to make out that he was more sinned against than sinning. But it would have been as

difficult for Mosheim to show that all the Protestant writers who dealt with the question before him were even a respectable minority of the then modern ecclesiastical writers, as it is preposterous for him to affirm that there existed any such consensus of opinion as he claims among ancient ecclesiastical writers.

As for the absurd contention that the whole controversy between the Catholics and Nestorians was about words merely, and not doctrine, we will not waste much time with refuting it. The very existence of the Nestorian sect in the East down to this day, points to a difference in doctrine as the cause of its original separation from the Church. Who can bring himself to believe that Celestine would convene a synod at Rome, that 250 bishops would meet at Ephesus, to settle a controversy about words? Sermons and other writings of Nestorius still extant clearly show that he denied the hypostatic union of the two natures in Christ, and admitted, only a moral union which consisted in the indwelling of God the Word in the man Jesus as in a temple. Hence he persisted in denying the Divinity of Jesus, the Son of Mary; and Socrates, the Greek historian tells us (Lib. viii. c. 34) that when many of the bishops before the opening of the Council confessed that Christ is God, Nestorius said: "I cannot recognize as God a child two or three months old. . . . nor will I longer have any intercourse with you." These words alone would be enough to convict Nestorius of denying the mystery of the Incarnation.

We shall now proceed to show from outside testimony how utterly untrustworthy the Lutheran Mosheim is as an historical guide. In the "Spiegelberg Dacheri" is published a sermon by Eligius, a Catholic saint and bishop who lived in the seventh century. Mosheim in his work on ecclesiastical history makes an extract from this sermon to show how the Christian religion had degenerated by the time of St. Eligius, how the Christians in that age placed "the substance of religion in external rites and bodily exercises." MacLaine, Mosheim's English translator, makes the following reflection on the passage quoted by Mosheim as if the original text of the saint's: "We see here a large and ample description of the character of a good Christian, in which there is not the least mention of the love of God, resignation to His Will, obedience to His laws, or of justice, benevolence, and charity towards men." Robertson and Hallam cite the same passage with comments similar to those of MacLaine. In 1833, Dr. Waddington, the Protestant Dean of Durham, being engaged in publishing an Ecclesiastical History, had quoted at page 153 of his work the passage as given by Mosheim; but by the time he got to page 298 he had consulted the original text, and found to his utter amazement that the extract made from St. Eligius was composed of sentences picked out here and there from a long sermon,—most sentences of which, in the very midst of those actually quoted, contained all those matters; the supposed absence of which was the very charge brought against the Saint by Mosheim, MacLaine, and the rest. "It was with great sorrow and some shame," so wrote Dr. Waddington on discovering his mistake, "that the 'i. e. Dr. Waddington himself,' ascertained the treachery of his historical conductor. The expressions cited by Mosheim," he adds, and cited, too, with a direct reference to the "Spiegelberg," were "forbore brought to by a very unpardonable mutilation of his authority." He then goes on to express his opinion of Mosheim, which we give as quoted by Newman at page 107 of "The Present Position of Catholics in England":

"The impression," he says, "which Mosheim, by 'stringing together,' certain sentences, 'without any notice of the context,' conveys to his readers, is wholly false; and the indignity which is cast upon his author is not the less reprehensible, because it falls on one of the obscurest saints in the Roman calendar. If the very essence of history be truth, and if any deliberate violation of that be sinful in the profane annalist, still less can it deserve mercy or pardon in the historian of the Church of Christ."

We commend these words of the truth-loving Protestant Dean to the careful consideration of our friend Dr. Blair and of all those who look up to Mosheim as an authority on matters relating to the history of the Church. By how much the more damage they are to the German historian's reputation for veracity, by so much the better they serve, at least indirectly, the cause of truth.

POWER OF EXPRESSION.

It is interesting to compare the different ways in which able writers express the same thought. Their respective styles are best seen in their comparative. Thus, the Anglican Bishop Butler and Cardinal Newman both had occasion, though in different connections, to express the fact that the doctrine of original sin, instead of being difficult of belief, is apart altogether from revelation, an almost necessary hypothesis, once it is suggested, whereby to account for the actual state of mankind. Bishop Butler, who, by the way, was born exactly two centuries ago (May 18, 1692), is undoubtedly the ablest prelate the Church of England has produced. His way of putting the fact mentioned above is as follows:

Whoever will consider the manifold miseries, and the extreme wickedness of the world; that the best have great wrongs within themselves, which they complain of, and wish to amend; but that the generality grow more profligate and corrupt with age; that even moralists thought the present state to be a state of punishment; and that the earth our habitation has the appearance of being a ruin; whoever, I say, will consider all these, and some other obvious things, will think he has little reason to object to the Scripture account that mankind is in a state of degradation; against this being the fact: how difficult soever he may think it to account for, or even to form a distinct conception of the occasions and circumstances of it. But that the crime of our first parents was the occasion of our being placed in a more disadvantageous condition,

is a thing throughout and particularly analogous to what we see in the daily course of natural providence. (Analogy, Part II., Chap. V.)

This is not fine writing, though Butler's work has secured a merited place among the books that will live forever. The style is negligent and needlessly abstract. His use of the conjunctions and, but, nor, etc., is confusing, though modern editions of the Analogy have been greatly improved by others in this respect. Ability in a writer does not necessarily imply either clearness or accuracy of style. In Cardinal Newman, however, they are united in a degree rarely attained. He tells us in his Apologia that he always had a great impatience; whatever was the subject, of not bringing out the whole of it, as clearly as he could, and the following paragraph, beginning with a fine climax, is a good instance:

To consider the world in its length and breadth, is various history; the many races of men, their starts, their fortunes, their mutual alienation, their conflicts; and then their ways, habits, governments, forms of worship; their enterprises, their aims, courses, their random achievements, and acquisitions; the impotent conclusion of long-standing facts, the tokens, so faint and broken, of a superintending design, the blind evolution of the human mind, from one cause or other, his parents were not towards final causes, the greatness and littleness of man, his far-reaching aims, his short duration, the curtain hung over each man's mind, and the mystery of the defeat of good, the success of evil, physical pain, mental anguish, the prevalence and intensity of sin, the corruption, the dreary hopeless condition, the exhibition of the whole race, so fully yet exactly described in the Apostle's words, "having no hope and without God in the world."—all this is a vision to dizzy and awful; and inflicts on the mind the sense of a profound mystery which is absolutely beyond human solution. What shall we say to this heart-piercing, reason-bewildering fact? I can only answer, that either there is no God, or this living society of men is in a true sense discarded from His presence. Did I see a boy of good make and mind, with the tokens on him of a refined nature, cast upon the road without provision, unable to say whence he came, his birthplace or his family connections, I should conclude that there was some mystery connected with his history, and that he was one of whom, from one cause or other, his parents were ashamed. Thus only should I be able to account for the contrast between the promise and the condition of his being. And this is true as the fact of its existence, as a God, since there is a God, the human race is implicated in some terrible aboriginal calamity. It is out of joint with the purposes of its Creator. This is a fact, a fact more true as the fact of its existence, and thus the doctrine of what is theologially called original sin becomes to me almost as certain as that the world exists, and as the existence of God.

Another master of expression is Prof. Huxley. And, strange to say, he has had occasion to express the same fact as the two above quoted. He, of course, looks at things from a very different point of view. According to him it is not original sin but original brutality that shows itself in man's present sinfulness, but as to the fact of its existence, Huxley is at one with the theologians. He says:

I know no study which is so unutterably saddening as that of the evolution of humanity, as it is set forth in the annals of history. Out of the darkness of prehistoric times, man emerges with the marks of his lowly origin strong upon him. He is a brute, only more intelligent than other brutes, a blind prey to impulses, which as often as not lead him to destruction; a victim of endless illusions, which make his mental existence a terror and a burden, and fill his physical life with toil and battle. He attains a certain degree of physical comfort, and develops a more or less workable theory of life, in such favorable situations as the plains of Mesopotamia or of Egypt, and then, for thousands and thousands of years, struggles with varying fortunes, attended by infinite wickedness, bloodshed, and misery, to maintain himself at this point against the greed and the ambition of his fellow-men. He makes a point of killing and otherwise persecuting all those who first try to get him to move on. . . . and the best men of the best epochs are simply those who make the fewest blunders and commit the fewest sins.

Each in his own way these three writers bring home to us the fact that man need a superior guide as much as they are disposed to reject him. Man's reason is implicated in that terrible aboriginal calamity. Actually and historically, as Newman puts it, the tendency of reason is towards a simple unbelief in matters of religion. No truth, however sacred, can stand against it in the long run. The advocates of the supremacy of private judgment utter an historical as well as a theological falsehood when they say that the freest use of reason brings us most closely to God.

IN PARLIAMENT.

A man is elected by a county or other constituency to represent it in Parliament. He is known as the Member for Queen's or Montreal Centre or some other place. To what extent is he obliged to conform his votes to the judgment and wishes of his constituents? He is their representative, and it is really important to know whether this means that he is simply their mouth-piece, rather than a substitute empowered to act for them to the best of his own judgment. To begin with, there is a moral limitation which applies to all sorts of agency. No agent or delegate can rightfully carry out the behests of a principal against the dictate of conscience. There is no need of discussing the question whether a man in his quality of representative must do what he considers morally wrong whenever his constituents require it; but beyond this there is a vast field of action where prudence or expediency or interest is the chief consideration, and in these we may be sure that a member will usually take good care not to run counter to the known wishes of his constituents, but still the important question remains how far he is morally obliged to adopt this line of conduct. If he is simply a delegate or mouth-piece, his obligation lies in that direction. If, on the other hand, he is a fully empowered substitute, his obligation lies rather in the direction of using his own judgment in voting. There are legislative bodies in which

the members are simply delegates. The senate of the German Empire, for instance, (the Bundesrat), is a body of ambassadors representing the governments of the states united in the Empire. They seek special instructions for votes of importance. They have, however, this much independence, that their votes are valid even when they disobey instructions. The Bundesrat represents the federal principle of the Empire. The United States Senate is also a federal body, each State being represented by two senators; but these are not delegates of the State Legislatures which elect them. They are not subject to be instructed as to their votes. Each Senator is entitled to vote according to his own opinion. Members of the House of Representatives are equally or more fully empowered in this respect, and Sir Charles Dilke, speaking of the colonies of Britain, tells us that "colonial members of Parliament are not so much in the position of delegates as are members of Congress in the United States." He says elsewhere that Sir Henry Maine in his Popular Government "assumed that under democratic government members would, to an increasing degree, receive positive mandates from their constituents, although colonial example would have shown him that colonial representatives are left more free in this respect than are members of Parliament in Great Britain." The great Edmund Burke was once taken to task by the electors of Bristol for a vote which they considered wrong. He replied:

"To deliver an opinion is the right of all men: the opinion of constituents is a weighty and respectable one which a representative ought always to rejoice to hear, and which he ought always most seriously to consider. But authoritative instructions, mandates issued, which a member ought always blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote and argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his judgment and conscience, these things are utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenor of our constitution."

As a matter of fact, then, the member is not merely a spokesman or mouth-piece. He is a fully empowered member of a central legislative body. The importance of this fact lies in the need of national unity in policy and legislation. If each member were simply a delegate, there would be too much clashing of local interests. Parliament at Ottawa is not a meeting of representatives, but of the people of the Dominion. The first consideration for a member as to his vote is the welfare of the nation as a whole. This is a fundamental reason why the particular constituency which elected him has not the right to send him an authoritative mandate. A member's vote affects the whole country. The local interests of a constituency are subordinate to the common good. Electors are only too apt to ignore this subordination and to forget that the franchise is a trust held for the common benefit of all whom the vote affects. Perhaps the time will come when electors will see that, as regards Dominion elections, even their own local interests are best served by voting on broad national grounds; but till then at least, it would be very sad to see the members of the House to become mere delegates of the constituencies. Another consideration is the large scope and the complexity of modern legislation. The task of government is as complex as is the life of economic, social, religious, and other forces in the commonwealth. These various interests, as they are called, are rightly represented in Parliament, though there is no express provision for their representation in the written Constitution. Any given member represents more than his own constituency, and hence the constituency cannot rightfully claim full control over him.

Teachers are cordially invited to inspect A. Kirk & Co.'s mammoth stock of Dry Goods.—adv.

These Hands all Point to A. KIRK & CO.'S Where you will see the Finest Show of

MILLINERY.

Ever Displayed in Antigonish. All New and Stylish. All the New Styles are decidedly novel. Not last season's renovated. Inspection by Ladies invited.

Dress Goods

Comprises all the Newest Materials in all the Popular Shades, and we have a Large Assortment of the Very Newest things in Trimmings. Goods were never so pretty before, and Ladies cannot help but look lovely in such beautiful Fabrics and Fixings. Prices are lower than any known heretofore.

Kid Gloves

Perfection is attained in these Popular Gloves. Demand PERRIN'S LADIES' Kid Gloves with THEIR LACING STUDS. They DO NOT CATCH. DO NOT UNFASTEN. DO NOT CUT THE LACING. And are the only Kid Gloves having the Gusset Finger. EVERY PAIR IS STAMPED. EVERY PAIR IS WARRANTED. Ladies will find with us the Largest Range of

Corsets

to be found in Antigonish. All reliable makes and we sell them at Popular Prices. Our A. K. & CO. CORSET made especially for Our Trade, and sold at 50 CENTS, is as good as other Stores' Dollar Corset.

Ladies Hosiery and Underwear

Is a Special Line with us, and in our Millinery Department we carry a Good Assortment of LADIES' WHITE UNDERWEAR.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTY'S LONDON FELT HATS AND AMERICAN FELT HATS (All New and Stylish.) OXFORD, FLANNELETTE, WOOL, LISLE THREAD, and SILK-COLORED TOP SHIRTS, WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, HOSE, UNDERWEAR, TIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, Etc., AND AN IMMENSE RANGE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. MEN'S TWEED SUITS FROM \$4.25 UP.

STAPLE DRY GOODS

We always have a Full Stock of WHITE GREY COTTONS, CHECKED and STRIPED SHIRTINGS, PRINT COTTONS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELETTES, COTTONADES, TICKINGS. Prices below Competition.

House Furnishing Goods of every Description.

HEMP, UNION, ALL-WOOL, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS, TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, LACE WINDOW CURTAINS, ART MUSLINS, ART WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN POLES, AND SPRING BLIND ROLLERS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, PARLOUR, BEDROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

In Our Boot and Shoe Department

We have Goods Suitable for everybody. Choice Family Groceries. Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Corn Meal, Etc., always in Stock.

A KIRK & CO., Agents for the Melissa Cloths and Garments

McCURDY & COMPANY, Headquarters

Advertisement for McCurdy & Company featuring various clothing items and prices. Includes sections for GLOVES (Silk, Lisle, Taffeta), Dress Goods (Colored Henriettas, Colored Cashmeres), KID GLOVES, HOSIERY (Black Cashmere Hose, Ladies Cotton and Lisle Hose), Dress Robes (For \$5.50), and Mourning Goods. Prices range from 10c to 85c.

English, American and Canadian PRINTS AND SHIRTINGS.

Look at our English Prints—all Fast Colors, from 12 cents, American and Canadian Prints from 7 cents up, nice patterns. Summer Cashmeres, Oriental Chalfes, Bedford Cords, Scotch Zephyrs, Tealee Cloths, Splendid Gingham for 8 cents. A Large Variety of Patterns in Cottonades.

10 to 20 yards Grey or White Cotton Sold at Web Prices. McCURDY & CO., ANTIGONISH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Salt-D. G. Kirk, Salt-McCurdy & Co., Tenders-D. Pottinger, Malto Peptonized Porter...

Local Items.

INSURE in the Eastern Assurance Co. it is thoroughly reliable, and being a home company deserves your patronage.

PARASOLS.—As soon as the rain has gone the sun comes out; as soon as the umbrella has been folded up, the parasol is needed.

LIQUOR CASES.—In the prosecutions for selling liquor to Indians, John D. McLean was fined \$50; Walter W. Grant, \$75, and Colin Livingston, now in parts unknown, is to undergo a month's imprisonment.

MCDONALD vs. CREZAR.—Among the cases in which judgment is to be delivered by the full Bench of the Supreme Court on Monday next is McDonald vs. Crezar.

CRIMINAL LABEL.—Bertram Bourinot, editor and proprietor of the Hawkebury Eastern Journal, has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court at Port Hood.

FOR THE BENEFIT of intending applicants for entrance into the High School in October next, we publish on another page the questions set before the candidates on the 27th and 28th ult.

THE storm of the 8th and 9th was the most destructive experienced here for many years, and entailed heavy losses on the fishermen. The lobster traps set about the light-house were all piled along the shore, considerably damaged.

OUR THANKS are due Mr. M. Beaton, of Galena, Ill., for a late copy of the mammoth Sunday edition of the Chicago Tribune.

AN ANTIGONISH MAN KILLED IN CHICAGO.—We find in the Cleveland Catholic University, copied from the Chicago Times of May 6th, the following account of a sad and extraordinary accident which has since resulted fatally.

Work will begin on the wharf in a few days. Between sea and land our people will have their hands quite full of work in the coming months.

Despite the unfavorable weather which has prevailed so far this month, our farmers have succeeded in getting a fair share of their seed into the ground.

MURDOCH and Lauchlin McLean have built a handsome new store here. A few years ago these were young men of very moderate means.

English capitalists are buying up whiskey distilleries in Kentucky. The Prince of Wales is ill, and rumors are afloat to the effect that he is suffering from some serious throat disease.

SCHOOL BOARD.—The Board of School Commissioners for Antigonish County met at the Court House on May 17th.

THE first Biennial Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States met at Chicago last week. There were 3,000 delegates present.

A number of Russian military officers have been arrested, it is believed for allowing German spies to obtain plans of Russian fortifications.

An anarchist Havachol, who escaped with a sentence to life imprisonment for his share in the dynamic outrages in Paris, will now be put on trial for murder, which he has frequently committed.

A lock-out of the granite-cutters in the New England States began on Monday. Some 20,000 men are idle. Building operations in the large cities will be seriously interfered with.

The worst flood for many years in the valley of the Mississippi and its western tributaries, the Missouri and the Arkansas, has taken place.

The Imperial Government has finally decided to refuse assent to the Bond-Debt reciprocity convention. A despatch which was dated in the Legislature, 22 to 9, on the 29th of the month, relating to the French Shore, Mr. Bond, member of the Government, opposing it and moving the amendment.

asking that he be transferred from Glasburn to Caledonia section was rejected.

petition of Angus McGillivray, Esq., of Rear Springfield, asking to be transferred from Rear Springfield to Upper South River was also rejected.

The Board took no action in the matter. A petition from several ratepayers of Greenlake asking that the school house be placed in or near the centre of the section, was referred to the ratepayers at the next annual school meeting and to the Inspector.

The petition from the trustees of St. Joseph's asking that they be empowered to borrow \$800 under Section 50, Manual of School Law, was granted.

The following sections were put on the poor-list for the ensuing year: Lower Glen Road, Back Settlement Cape George, Beech Hill, Pinevale, Upper North Grant, Hollowell Grant (Dunn's), Hollowell Grant (Brophy's), Colored Tracadie, Copperfield, West River No. 49, W. Lakevale, Greenlake, Colledgeville, Morven, Stewart's Mills, Elgg Mountain, Brown's Mountain, Ashdale, Rear Springfield.

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The service rendered by the packet SS. "Hambly" is proving very satisfactory. When required she makes two trips per week.

The past was a busy week with our farmers and fishermen, all working constantly, the fishermen gathering the remains of their traps and re-building, the farmers putting the seed into the ground.

Angus R. McDonald is home from St. Xavier's College, and is teaching in his native section, Broad Cove Marsh.

A. Collins & Co., of S. W. Margaree, have completed a lobster factory on the shore in our neighborhood.

Ploughing is about finished. The farmers say that this has been the best spring for ploughing they have seen for many a year.

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A water-pump burst over coal mines near Fuenfkirchen, in Hungary, on May 13.

flooding the mines and drowning more than 100 men.

Advices received at San Francisco say that the Hawaiian Legislature will meet in two weeks and consider the question of annexation to the United States.

A motion of Mr. Charlton to refer the question of Prohibition to a plebiscite, was discussed in the House of Commons on Monday last, but was finally withdrawn.

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The following notices of assignment appear in one of the Halifax papers: Herbert Harris, florist, Halifax, to E. C. Twining, James H. Buckley, merchant, Guysboro, to A. H. McGillivray; E. McLearn, trader, Mount Unlace, to James St. Peter; Duncan Cameron, merchant, St. Peter's, C. B., to A. J. G. McEhen; and Kirkpatrick, P. B., to N. C. Corbett.

Today will be found the 181st medical man testifying to the merits of M. P. P. This live Company are evidently in the swim with the Doctors.—adv.

DEATHS.—MCDONALD.—At Albion Mines, May 9th, 1892, Mary, daughter of James McDonald, after a lingering illness, during which she was never known to murmur, aged 46. May her soul rest in peace.

MCGILLIVRAY.—On Sunday night, May 15th, at his residence on the outside of Tracadie, McGillivray, tailor, Antigonish, after a brief illness, Janet, widow of the late John McGillivray, Lismore, aged 70. Fortified by the last sacraments, she went to reap the reward of a good and virtuous life. R. I. P.

MCELLEAN.—At Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co., May 8th, after a painful illness, Mary McLean, in the 62nd year of her age. All through her suffering she betrayed no sign of anxiety, and continually showed peaceful resignation to the Divine Will. Fortified by all consolations of religion she calmly breathed her soul into the hands of her Creator. R. I. P.

MCDONALD.—At Lochaber, on the 30th ult., after an illness which continued him to his house for two months, Alexander McLeod. Deceased was highly esteemed in this and Pictou Counties. He removed from West River, Pictou County, to Lochaber in 1830, and there spent 33 years of an industrious and prosperous life. Christmas, 1891, was the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. His funeral was largely attended. His widow and family have the sympathy of the community.

MCGILLIVRAY.—At Middle South River, on the 15th inst., Archibald McGillivray, aged 29 years. In November last falling health compelled Mr. McGillivray to leave the situation he had held for a number of years on the farm in connection with the College, Antigonish. He was a model young man. Strictly sober and upright he early won and retained to the end the fullest confidence of his employers at the College. The sympathies of all his acquaintances go out to his widowed mother and his family in their bereavement.

MCDONALD.—At Pinkfoot, on the 6th inst., in the 29th year of her age, Catherine, daughter of John Macdonald, Esq., ex-Warden, of that place. The deceased was a bright, genial and pious young woman. Her spirit of self-denial and resignation to the Divine Will edited her many affectionate friends who visited her in her last illness. Consolated and strengthened by all the Divine ordinances of the Church for the dying, with her bright intellect undimmed to the end, she peacefully passed away, the sweet names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph sealing her dying lips. May her soul rest in peace.

MCDONALD.—At Little Glace Bay, Monday, 2nd inst., Sarah Agnes, daughter of the late Michael McDonald, aged 20 years, 3 months and 17 days. Deceased endured her painful illness for the space of eight months with admirable calmness and perfect christian fortitude. By her amiable disposition she enjoyed the esteem and respect of all with whom she associated. Fortified by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, of which she was a devout and faithful daughter, she calmly and patiently awaited the summons that was to bring her before her Creator, in the full hope of receiving a favorable

judgment. And, so well she might; for of her it may truly be said, she was just and without guile.

Her beloved mother, brothers and sisters have the hearty sympathy of the community at large in their loss of so kind and dutiful a daughter and esteemed and affectionate a sister. May her soul rest in peace.

SALT.

D. G. KIRK is daily exporting a Large Shipment of Salt to arrive at Margrave. Please order now.

BONE MEAL.

100 BARRELS OF HOME-GROUND BONE MEAL in Stock, and for Sale. TROTTER BROS., Antigonish, May 19—31

ST. ANDREWS MARBLE WORKS.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has secured in addition to its Marble Works the Agency of the White Bronze Monuments, Etc., for Eastern Nova Scotia. These are highly recommended and guaranteed to last for centuries. Also best known Wrought Iron Fences, hand made, for Cemetery Plots and Private Residences. Descriptive Prices on application.

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BRILLIANT XXII (14,729)

To the Farmers: Do you want Good Quality? Yes! Then you have an excellent opportunity of securing them, read what I have to say.

1st. School, can hunt the quality of my blood, 2nd. I was born in the Community of St. Denis, France.

3rd. My sire was the famous Thomas, 47th, one of the excellent of the race.

4th. My dam was a Coward, bred by Sultan, 10th, one of the most distinguished horses the world ever saw.

5th. The best horseman of the world look up my pedigree with respect.

6th. I left my home in Scotland, France and travelled over 4000 miles. I set the standard of Excellence of the Horses in Nova Scotia.

7th. I weigh 1500 lbs., am Black, Stylish and Handsome, Kind, Temperate, no vicious habits.

8th. I have Verifying Colls that will put in the Scales any of the colts bred by stallions travelling in the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro.

9th. I will stand at Tracadie Monastery all summer for service, where every Farmer having an interest in Percheron Horses can see me and inspect my offspring.

10th. Therefore, do not be negligent in engaging the Service of any Grade or Inferior Colts. For particulars see prospectus that I am willing to furnish.

11th. My stable terms are easy, and will give Stabling Free to Mares from a distance.

12th. My stable terms are easy, and will give Stabling Free to Mares from a distance.

13th. My stable terms are easy, and will give Stabling Free to Mares from a distance.

McCurdy's Boot and Shoe Department.

THE BEST SHOES IN CANADA FOR THE PRICE.

Advertisement for McCurdy's Boot and Shoe Department. Features an illustration of a boot and a list of prices for various styles of men's, women's, and children's shoes.

McCURDY and CO., ANTIGONISH.

TO LET.

A VERY DESIRABLE FLAT, containing Five Rooms with Large Kitchen, in Valentine (Chisholm's) Harnessmaker's Building, Main Street, Water in Kitchen. Barn in rear can be used if desired. Apply to V. CHISHOLM, May 11, '92. On the premises.

THE 181ST MEDICAL MAN, SMITH L. WALKER, B.A., M.D. SAYS OF M. P. P.

The preparation of Peptonized Porter with extract of malt and dandelion which has been presented to the profession for judgment seems to me to be an excellent article for dyspeptics, invalids, or others needing an efficient and pleasant tonic and stimulant. The combination would appear to be the best in the market, and will no doubt become very generally used as its merits become known to the public.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Beware of Imitations. Malto Peptonized Porter Co. (Ltd) TRURO, N. S.

EAST END Grist and Carding Mills.

To the People of Antigonish and the County at Large. I now take the opportunity of thanking you for past patronage and hope you will still continue. We have secured the service of a first class carder for the season named John Bolton, and we are now ready to compete with any mill in the country. We also have on hand first class white LIME. FAULT BROTHERS.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between D. E. McKay and D. A. Campbell under the firm name of McKay & Campbell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said D. E. McKay, taking over the business and assumes all liabilities and to whom all debts due the late firm are to be paid. D. E. MCKAY, D. A. CAMPBELL.

French Monarch, 1760 LBS.

I still have the Draft Stallion French Monarch and as he has been so well patronized the last 5 years, have concluded to lower his service fee to \$4.00 the season. JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, Antigonish, May 12, 1892.

TO LET.

A Suite of Rooms over the Store occupied by Mr. J. Heller and Miss Annie Cunningham, Water in Kitchen. The building is for sale on easy terms. WILLIAM H. MCDONALD, M. D.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY owned by the late Duncan Chisholm, of Tracadie, containing 100 Acres of Land, Together with a First Class Dwelling House and Barn the fourth from I. C. R. Station. Terms: Easy. Intending purchasers should apply soon for further particulars to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND containing One Acre, more or less, with GOOD BUILDING. On same situated on South River Road, about one mile from Town. Apply to MRS ROBT. HUNTER, Antigonish, March 15, 1892.

For Sale or To Let.

THE HOUSE on Main Street, Antigonish, being the fourth from I. C. R. Station. Well finished. Terms easy. Apply to MRS. JOHN FITZGERALD, Antigonish, May 19, '92.

Public Notice.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Antigonish Gold Mining Company, Limited, will be held in the Office of J. D. Copeland, Antigonish, N. S., on Monday, the 23rd day of May, Inst., at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing Three Directors, enacting of bye-laws and transacting such other business as may be regularly brought before the meeting. Dated this seventh day of May, A. D. 1892.

Farm for Sale.

THE FARM at the Ferry, South Side Harbor, Antigonish, containing 100 ACRES OF LAND, with good House and Barn thereon, and about 160 tons of Hay, with abundance of wood and water, everything in good repair, formerly the property of Alex. Bell, now in the possession of his son, Colin E. Bell, 140 Westville St., Dorchester, Mass. If sold before 1st of May, 1892, can be purchased for \$700 cash. C. F. KELLY, Dorchester, Mass., March 24, 1892.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PARTIES owing the Estate of the late of Port Hood, in the County of Inverness, are hereby notified that an early settlement of such debts is requested by JOHN I. SMYTH and ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, substituted Trustees of said Estate; and that such settlement can be made with the above named substituted trustees or with the undersigned. Dated Port Hood, March 24, 1892. A. L. KAY, McNell, 122 Hollis Street, Halifax. Executor for said Estate.

1892. FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

All New! Latest Styles! Newest Shapes! MISS ANNIE CUNNINGHAM BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE the opening of her New Stock (personally selected), of SPRING MILLINERY, HATS, BONNETS, SHAPES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, ETC., ALL THE LEADING SHAPES! Hats and Bonnets Trimmed in the most Fashionable Style. Orders by Letter filled with the Greatest Care and Promptness. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

THORO-BRED Ayrshire Bulls FOR SALE.

Four of the above, one-year-old in March and April past. PRICE \$30 EACH. Apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, or TROTTER BROS., Antigonish, May 2, 1892.

Tenders for Supplies.

TENDERS will be received by the Under-Signed up to Thursday, the 26th day of May, next at noon, for supplying the following articles at the Asylum, West Hill, for 12 months from 1st June, 1892: Wheat Flour, Extra Patent, per Barrel, (name brand); Corn Meal, Kilo Dried, per Barrel; Oat Meal, per 100 lbs; Pork Suet, per 100 lbs; Beef, Corned, per 100 lbs; Beef, Fresh, per 100 lbs, per cask; Butter, per lb, by the Tub; Mollasses, Port Wine, by the Tonne, per Gall; Tea, per lb, by the Half Chest; Potatoes, per Bushel; Turnips, per Barrel; Hake, Dried, per 100 lbs; Kerosene Oil, per gallon by the Cask, Imp. Gall. American Best; Sugar, per lb; Beans, per lb; Barley, per lb; Soap, No. 1, Extra Family, per lb; per Box; Also for Heating Coal from the Station, per Ton of 2240 lbs., to the Asylum. Contractor to put coal in place. The whole to be approved of by the Municipal Council, and to be delivered as ordered. Tenders to be addressed to the Municipal Clerk's Office. Goods not approved of to be taken away by the Contractor. Those accepting or not any of the tenders reserved. A. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. MCDONALD, ANGUS McDUGALL, Antigonish, May 4, 1892.

