

# THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.  
FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.  
ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.  
NO. 5.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1895.

It is reported from Rome that Princess Maud, daughter of the Prince of Wales, is to wed the Prince of Naples, heir apparent to the throne of Italy. The Government officials in Rome contradict the rumor very emphatically. It will greatly surprise us if the Prince of Wales gives his daughter to the heir to a throne in so precarious a position as that of Italy now is.

The pastor of a colored Methodist church, St. John, N. B., who was recently arrested for two of the most heinous crimes in the calendar—for which, however, he could not be extradited and returned to New Jersey where they were committed—has been declared by vote of the congregation to be a fit person to retain his charge. As they are best acquainted with all parties concerned, he probably is. He had been succeeding famously with the social work which is now taking the place of religion to so great an extent in Protestant churches.

The Marquis of Lorne, who is distinguished partly for being the son of his father, but chiefly for being the son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has had the good taste, if the cable correctly informs us, to make an unprovoked attack upon one of the most distinguished Ministers of the Crown, the Marquis of Ripon. Writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 2nd inst. on Mr. Joseph Pope's "Life of Sir John A. Macdonald," he has the impudence to accuse the Secretary of State for the Colonies of having been in the matter of the Atlantic fisheries, "as much inclined afterwards anxious to surrender to the Bengal newspapers in India and to Fenian threats in Ireland." It is sometimes an advantage to be a nobody. If it were not perfectly understood that this snob is cordially despised by his Royal connections, his slander of a prominent Minister and his unmanly fling at *John Bull* might have unpleasant consequences.

Lord Rosebery does not appear to be very strongly impressed with the justice or validity of the Anglican claim to continuity. Speaking recently at Cardiff on the question of Church Disestablishment in Wales, he said: "I suppose we all remember what the State once did with these endowments—how it took them at the time of the Reformation from the old Church and handed them to the Reformed Church." And then, that there might be no possibility of mistaking what he meant by the "old Church," the British Premier went on to tell the defenders of the Establishment that it was not wise to rest too much upon the right of property; "because if the indefeasible right of ancient property rested in any way with these endowments, it rested, not with the Reformed, but with the Roman Catholic Church." This unequivocal declaration of Lord Rosebery's will be as gall and wormwood to those who are wont to speak of the Catholic Church in England as the "Italian Mission."

The following reference to the new President of Switzerland, who was elected by a very large majority, reminds one of the late Sir John Thompson: "Curiously enough, his election has been greeted with applause almost universally, but this must be taken as a tribute of respect to the man. His political good sense, his integrity, his great intelligence, his devotion to the public, his known and appreciated by nearly all his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of creed, whilst, as Catholics his devotion, his spirit of prayer, his regular attendance at the sacraments, his humble demeanor make their sentiments for Dr. Zemp one akin to enthusiastic veneration. But the other day the President was seen sitting in the church for about two hours, waiting the consecration whilst awaiting his turn to go to confession."

Though there is a large Catholic population in Switzerland, the land of Calvin still has a considerable Protestant majority. Even in Protestant countries the character which genuine Catholic piety builds upon a man is more to his advantage than the prejudice against Catholicism is to his disadvantage.

Some one sends us a copy of an agnostic sheet which is issued by a certain person in Halifax who, while calling himself a Christian minister, takes pride in being known as an infidel. We shall not name the publication or its editor; for that would be to advertise them; and advertising is precisely what the fellow wants. His predecessor in the same so-called pulpit—who, though a man of the same tendencies as the present incumbent, differed from the latter in being somewhat of a gentleman and in possessing some standing in the community—was caught in the act of getting his discourses inserted in this city paper at advertising rates. His successor doubtless concluded, as some other business men have done, that it would pay better to do his own advertising; and so issues a sheet devoted to the blowing of his own horn and the effort to make as many infidels as possible. The most formidable enemy of infidelity being the Catholic Church, of course he devotes most of his space to attacking her. In the number before us he misrepresents the Catholic doctrine regarding the possibility of salvation outside the Church. Either he doesn't know that doctrine (and what he doesn't know would fill a voluminous encyclopaedia), or he wilfully misrepresents it. That he is by no means incapable of doing the latter is tolerably evident from other portions of the same discourse, in which he utters what can scarcely be other than wilful untruths about the Catholic clergy. The man who charges the clergy of the Catholic Church with teaching what they do not believe in, from the very nature of the case, stating what he can have no knowledge of, and of necessity—always assuming that he is sane—a conscious prevaricator.

The cause of religious education has found an able and influential advocate in Mr. Balfour, leader of the Conservative party in the British House of Commons. Addressing his constituents at Manchester a few weeks ago, he declared himself strongly in favor of religion, as distinguished from secular or unsectarian machinery for education, required alike by the parent and by the community, was the school in which definite religious instruction was imparted. One of the highest if not the highest interest of the State was that the child should have a religious education, and the State should therefore extend to schools in which religion was taught, not merely tolerance, encouragement and that the influence of the people wished that the mass of the home should be continued in school, and the State should foster "not merely those subjects of secular learning, which may not advance man's happiness in life, but the sense of those greater issues, necessary to the well-being of every community, and most of all necessary in these days among the rising, full-fledged forces of the democracy."

Some one in the audience asked Mr. Balfour if he was not in favor of religious instruction "free from creeds and dogmas." One of the popular fallacies, or rather heresies of the day, is that doctrine to religion, that in no means essential creeds and dogmas are done away with, the better it will be for religion. Mr. Balfour, however, cannot comprehend what religion would be without them. "A creed," he says, "is a formal statement of what you believe. A dogma is a particular proposition, not necessarily in that creed, but stating a belief. How," he asks, "can you teach anything religious, or irreligious, sacred or secular, which shall not have in it something in the nature of creed and dogma.—That is to say, definite propositions embodying what are believed to be definite principles? If it were possible to teach religion without creed and dogma, religion would be different from every other subject of education, the whole of which consists of definite propositions and definite beliefs."

You can buy sugar very cheap at D. G. Kirk's.—adv.

## RELICS AND MIRACLES.

The *Quebec Telegraph* made mention recently of certain relics of St. Paul which were exposed in the chapel of the Grand Seminary on the feast of the Apostle's Conversion. This has furnished the editor of the *Presbyterian Witness* with a text for some characteristic comments. He is greatly shocked to find that there are other places in Canada besides the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre where relics are venerated. The miraculous cures wrought at Beaupre are an aggravating circumstance there—one superstition the more. "One wonders," writes our self-righteous contemporary, "when or where the little shall be found of the credibility of the victims was superstitious, or the inanity or boldness of the impostors who play upon the faith of the poor people. A lie is never innocent a fraud is never safe or beneficent. The Quebec habitants will have their eyes opened one day to the way their intelligence and common sense are trifled with."

These remarks, as we have said, are characteristic of the man. Note the mixture of cowardice and cunning in the use he makes of the Quebec habitant as the medium through which to insult the whole Catholic body. Witness too the whole Sir Oracle tone of the utterance, and the rashness and insolence with which he flings out charges of fraud and imposture, which he well knows he cannot substantiate. We find it impossible to believe that these can be other than the outcome of aught but hate.

We Catholics have a good reason to receive as authentic those relics, be they Apostles, Martyrs, or Saints, of which the Church that spans the ages has ever been the jealous custodian. Nor do we think it superstitious to believe that as of old the dead man was restored to life at the mere contact with the bones of the Prophet (4 Kings xiii, 20-21), and the sick were healed at the touch of the handkerchiefs and aprons brought from the body of St. Paul (Acts xii, 1-12), so God is still pleased to work miraculous cures by the relics of His saints. There never was a time in the history of Christianity when venerated objects were not shown to sacred relics. The authentic Acts of the Martyrs, which have come down to us from the second century, bear witness to the practices prevailing among Christians in that age. Later writings attest the continuance of this practice, and what is more, record the wonders wrought by God at the shrines of martyrs and saints. I must quote but one authority. St. Augustine, the illustrious Bishop of Hippo (354-430). We read in his *Confessions*, bk. 9, c. 7: "Then I died. Then I discovered in a vision to the foreman of the Bishop (Ambrose) where lay hid the bodies of Protadius and Gervasius, the martyrs, which for so many years I thought kept incorrupt in Thy secret storehouse, to be now opportunely brought forth to check the rage of a woman, who had been discovered and dug up, and with due honor translated to the Ambrosian basilica. A certain man who had for many years been blind, a citizen, and very well known in the city, having asked and heard the reason of the people's confused joy, sprang forth, desiring his guide to lead him thither. Led thither, he begged to be allowed to touch with his hands the bier of Thy saints, whose death is precious in Thy sight (Ps. cxx). Which when he had done and put to his eyes, they were forthwith opened. Thence while spreading fame; thence fervent glowing praises of Thee; thence the mind of that enemy, though not enlarged so as to have the healing of belief, was nevertheless repressed from the fury of his madness, and his sermon on the martyrdom of St. Paul, 'In this place (Hippo) we have not made an altar to Stephen, but from the relics of Stephen we have made an altar to God, such altars are pleasing to God.' Again, in the 'City of God,' bk. 22, c. 6: "It is not yet 100 years since the shrine of St. Stephen, Protomartyr, has been erected at Hippo, and although to my own knowledge several miracles have been wrought for which no authentication was made, those which have been authenticated amount to nearly seventy. And at Calama, where the shrine has existed longer, the number is incomparably greater. At Usila, where the Bishop Evodius had a shrine long before us, I know of many famous miracles. A miracle has been wrought among ourselves, which no inhabitant of Hippo can ever forget." Here follows a detailed account of the miraculous cures of

two persons, which was wrought at the shrine above referred to, and of which he himself had been an eye-witness.

What thoughtful evidence of fraud and superstition will not our contemporary find in all this! What a daring impostor must St. Luke have been to have palmed off upon his readers these old-wives' tales of cures wrought by the handkerchiefs and aprons that had touched the body of St. Paul! There is not a particle of proof that these handkerchiefs and aprons ever did touch St. Paul's body. Even if they did, what healing power can a handkerchief or an apron possess anyway? Verily, the Christians of the apostolic age were as thoroughly steeped in superstition as were the Jews of old who thought that a dead man was brought back to life by contact with the bones of another dead man! And St. Augustine, that most acute intellect, with what consummate ingenuity and boldness did he not fool the poor people of Hippo! A man of his intelligence could not help knowing how utterly impossible it was that there should exist anywhere in Africa the relics of one who had been stoned to death four hundred years before at Jerusalem. What an unspcakable pity that there should exist at Hippo some enlightened and godly Presbyter, like the editor of the *Witness*, to unmask that rascally piece of fraud and imposture on the spot, and to open the eyes of those poor deluded victims of superstition! The habitants of Quebec, enlightened though they be, have yet great cause for thankfulness that they live in an age when the light of "a purer gospel" is beginning to shine into the dark places of the earth. But, in sober seriousness, we do not imagine that even the editor of the *Witness* is so unreasonably as to expect these same worthy habitants to believe that Chiquiqui, for instance, is a safer guide than Augustine, or that what was faith in the apostolic age is superstition in ours.

## Anglicanism in Halifax.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:  
Sir—Will you grant me space in your valuable paper to make a brief reference to a correction in the following which is taken from the Halifax letter in your last issue:

"Ritualism is making giant strides in Halifax. In a certain Anglican church in this city, the worshippers, before they kneel themselves as we do, 'in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' A holy water, drawn immediately inside the entrance of the church, is used in the same form as those used in altar Catholic churches, covered with an altar cloth, which is changed to suit the time of year. The altar, which is surmounted by a large cross, bears across its face the inscription: 'Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus.' Taken from the Catholic church, I. H. S. is used in the decoration of the altar. This is done for Halifax."

This interesting paragraph was copied into the *Charivari*, and headed "What Church is This?" For any doubts that may remain on that score, I may say that the Church referred to is the Catholic Cathedral, from the fact that St. Luke's is the only church which bears across the face of its altar an inscription: "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus." What I wish to point out is that there is no "holy water font in church" or anywhere else; (2) that there are no "candles, censers and vestments used," and that the altar is not "the same form as those used in Catholic Churches," that is if your correspondent means Roman Catholic Churches. I am not to be understood as arguing that all these things which your correspondent says are there (but which are not) should not be there, merely wish to point out to your correspondent that he has been giving ear to the numerous ghost stories in reference to the advance to Ritualism in Halifax. St. Luke's is not Ritualistic. There may be a pretence at what may be termed "aesthetic Puseyism," but nothing more.

Yours truly,  
ANGELICAN.  
[Anglican's statement ought to be decisive upon the question of the appointment of St. Luke's; but we should be greatly interested to know the precise distinction between "aesthetic Puseyism" and Ritualism.—F. D. CASKET.]

## Book Notice.

MENOIRE SUR LES RELIGIONS DE LA NOUVELLE ECOSSE, DE CAP BRETON, ET DE LA BASSE TERRE PERCE-ECLAIRE, DE 1700 A 1820. Quebec, 1895.  
This is the title of a volume of 208 pages,

in paper covers, just published at Quebec under the direction of a committee of the priests of that diocese. Its main scope is to controvert certain statements of fact contained in the *Memoirs of Bishop Barbauld*, as seen in the *Memories of Bishop Barbauld*, written by his Grace Archbishop O'Brien. Into the merits of the controversy it is not for us to enter. Incidentally the work throws a great deal of light on the history of Catholic missions in this country, and contains a number of valuable documents now for the first time published. It will be sent, post free, to any address on receipt of 20 cts. The publisher is G. Darses, Imprimeur-Ecrivain, 82, rue de la Montagne, Quebec.

## Boston Letter.

As I write, the thermometer indicates that we cannot yet regard the blizzard as a thing of the past. The suffering along the coast has been intense, while the disasters at sea are innumerable. A huge tidal wave swept in from the sea Friday morning driving many vessels upon the shore, and causing immense loss of property. At Gloucester the damage to wharves and real estate in the lower part of the town is estimated at \$20,000. Boston harbor has not presented such a spectacle since February, 1869. The ice has set many of the buoys adrift. A prize of \$500 is offered to the craft that brings into port the gas buoy that was located off Nix' Mate. So closely is the ice packed that Saturday, for the first time since she was built, in 1875, the J. Putnam Bradley was unable to land her cargo of sulphur at Deer Island.

Since his inauguration Mayor Curtis has been making sweeping changes in the various departments of the city. Heretofore all departments, such as fire, police, water, etc., have been under the control of commissioners. The new mayor proposes to abolish this system and have a single board for each department. Many regard this and the other changes suggested as decidedly beneficial in the line of efficient reform and conducive to better service at less expense. Democrats are inclined to abolish the mayor's plan as a scheme to get their party out of office. The clergy need imagination; have had a thousand city employees in trepidation. J. C. C.

## Halifax Letter.

The teachers and pupils of St. Mary's night school were pleased to receive a visit from His Grace the Archbishop on Friday evening last. His Grace reviewed the work of the pupils, and before leaving favored the school with a very interesting talk. He expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the school, and was glad to learn that the pupils were diligent and attentive. The customary ten minutes lecture had been given. The Archbishop asked a few questions. The teachers should realize the greatness of their country and be proud of it. Canada possesses all the attributes of true greatness. All that is necessary to make Canada a people as well as a great nation, is for our young men to stay at home. An honest and hard-working man can make a living as well here as any place. We sometimes hear that Catholic young men are not advanced in business or profession as quickly as those of other faiths. If this be so it is probably because the former are not so well fitted to fill those positions. So he would advise all to work steadily and unceasingly, not for eight hours a day or nine hours a day, but working whenever there is anything to be done. "Some of you," said His Grace, "are perhaps only now learning to read! Let me caution you against making improper use of the accomplishment when you have mastered it. If you acquire the habit of wasting your time in reading (immoral) or sensational literature, let me tell you that it were better you had never learned to read. I say it again, and I say it advisedly, that education will be of no benefit to you if you put it to bad use. In conclusion, I would encourage you to persevere in your endeavors to improve your minds, and, whilst doing so, never forget the duties you owe to God. Be sober, industrious and attentive to your religious duties and you will assuredly meet with temporal as well as spiritual success." QUIDAM.

The Curtain Falls.

Over the sorrow and over the bliss,
Over the triumph and over the loss,
Over the crimes that blotched and burned,
Over the wounds that bled and were mended,
Over the deeds in weakness done,
Over the battles lost and won,
Now at the end of the dying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Over our freedom, over our trials,
In the dark and the midnight, the curtain falls,
Over our gains and over our losses,
Over our crowns and over our crosses,
Over the fret of our discontent,
Over the ill that we never mend,
Over the wealth of our self-denial,
Over the strength that conquered trial,
Now in the end of the dying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Quietly fall, the promoter calls,
Over it swiftly the curtain falls,
Over the crowd and the life solitude,
Over our shifting, herring moode,
Over the hearts where bright flames burn,
Over the earth where the battle sleep,
Over the clamor, over the strife,
Over the passage of life,
Now in the end of the dying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Sweetly and surely from stary walls,
Silently downward the curtain falls.

—Harper's Bazar.

Bishop Cameron, and the late Sir John Thompson.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:
Sir.—Please publish the following communication in your next issue and oblige yours,

4th Feb. 1895. C. B.

To the Editor of The Halifax Herald.

Sir.—Referring to the death of the late Sir John Thompson an Ottawa paper recently remarked that, "It is asserted that it was a pure accident that ever became known outside his own Province of Nova Scotia. For if he had remained a judge as he earnestly wished to have done, he certainly would never be known even as a prominent Canadian."

In regard to the above statement I beg to say that such was not the fact. It was not a mere accident that Sir John Thompson became so famous in the eyes of his own Province as well as that Dominion of which he was the worthy Premier. No, it was principally owing to the patriotic and praiseworthy efforts made on his behalf by the distinguished and venerable Bishop Cameron of Antigonish and the good and liberal-minded people of that county.

Bishop Cameron had the pleasure of making his first acquaintance with Sir John Thompson at a dinner given by the late Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, in that city. Although a young man at the time he was considered a lawyer of eminent abilities, and of great promise. His inimitable way of pleasing and intelligent conversation, and gentlemanly deportment made a most favorable impression on his Lordship.

In 1857 the late J. J. McKinnon, who represented Antigonish in the local legislature resigned his seat. Bishop Cameron lived at the time at Antigonish. His Lordship was known to approve of having his native county represented in Parliament by John S. D. Thompson. From what he had known and heard of the fine talents and sterling qualities of Mr. Thompson he firmly believed that he would be a credit and honor to any constituency. Mr. Thompson was induced to come to Antigonish and to contest the county. Backed and abetted as he was by his Lordship who took a special interest in the election he was returned by 517 of a majority. The Bishop sometime after removed to Antigonish and Mr. Thompson at the general election the following year was returned by acclamation.

Sir Charles Tupper writing in the London Canadian Gazette, 20th Dec., tells how Judge Thompson, after having twice declined, was prevailed upon, to enter the Dominion Cabinet:—"In September 1855, my son, Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper, who was then a new member for Pictou in the Dominion House of Commons, suggested to Sir John Macdonald that could the Nova Scotia judge be induced to join the ministry he would be found to be a jurist of a high order, an admirable speaker and a great strength to the ministry. I confirmed that suggestion but the way was not at once clear. Sir John Thompson (Judge Thompson as he was called) listened to all that could be said of the service he might render Canada as a member of the ministry, but he would not leave the bench except with the concurrence of his closest friend and confidant Bishop Cameron of Antigonish. Sir John Macdonald pointed out to me that there was no one who had more influence with Bishop Cameron than myself; would I go down to Antigonish and see the Bishop? I went, and after pointing out to Bishop Cameron what a wide sphere of influence the step would open up for his friend, he concurred, and Judge Thompson became M. P. for Antigonish, and minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada. When Sir John Macdonald was explaining the cabinet changes of 1855 he simply said he would not praise the new minister of justice, the house would soon see for itself the wisdom of the choice. And the house did. The first speech of the minister of

justice was a reply to Mr. Blake on the Riel question, and no sooner had he resumed his seat than every man on both sides of the house recognized that as a lawyer and a debater he had no superior inside those walls. I have seen it said somewhere that there were some murmurings among the political supporters of his own party at the appointment. I knew of none. His selection as minister of justice was hailed with hearty approval by every one of the political friends of the ministry, and that approval only increased as time served to bring into prominence his high integrity and marked ability. I was myself his colleague in the Dominion cabinet in 1857-58, and I well recall what weight was attached to his judgment. While always extremely genial, he was diffident rather than confident, but when the time came to give his opinion he gave it in no hesitating spirit, and with a wealth of argument and good sense which gained for it the greatest possible consideration from Sir John Macdonald and every member of the cabinet."

It is evident that had not Sir John Thompson been so encouraged and well supported by Bishop Cameron and his friends he would not have been so well known as a prominent and leading Canadian outside his own Province; and I doubt if he would have been more than a most successful judge of the supreme court. Sir John Thompson was Bishop Cameron's best ideal of a statesman and christian gentleman. It is but fair to say that in all the first and powerful support which he gave him, and that sometimes under adverse circumstances, his Lordship was always moved and inspired by the most disinterested, patriotic, and honorable motives. The Bishop's influence was great and effective, and the good Sir John will know it. For in all his appeals on behalf of the late premier his Lordship was always successfully sustained by the electorate. It could not be otherwise, for among the human race there is no more potent law than that which is more beloved and highly esteemed by priests and people than the learned Bishop of Antigonish.

In bringing such an eminent man as the late Sir John Thompson before the public, His Lordship greatly honored the county of which the departed statesman was a worthy representative, the province of which he was a noble and devoted son, and the Dominion of which he was so distinguished and illustrious a Premier. Honor to whom honor is due. C. B. January 22nd, 1895.

P. S.—The above correspondence was sent to the Halifax Herald. As it did not appear an explanation was respectfully asked for the refusal to publish the same was given. No doubt, Sir John Thompson is no more. "Out of sight, out of mind," may be the Herald's motto under the present circumstances; but there was a time—quando Troja fuit. C. B. Feb. 4th, 1895.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—S.uth American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. D. Copeland.

The Worship of the Body.

Not long ago the residents of a certain Western city were startled by the sudden death of a young woman who was undergoing treatment for real or fancied facial blemishes. Cocaine had been recklessly used, and the deluded girl literally died in beauty's chair. The wonder is, not that she was a victim, but that there are so few. The secular papers, and often those published in the name of religion, are crowded with advertisements of nostrums warranted to improve the appearance; with conspicuous headings of toilet experts; with cards commencing arsenic tablets for the complexion, with suggestions as to the eradication of wrinkles and the renewing of hair;—in short, with every conceivable concealing for hiding the ravages of time and concealing its further traces.

If this were all, there would be less need of these words, but these advertising charlatans flourish like green bay-trees off the vanity of both sexes. So powerful has grown the mind instinct to be beautiful at any cost that no danger deters and no economical motives hinder. The rock upon which the old Greek civilization foundered rears its head in the sea of American social life. With few beautiful lights to give timely warning to those who have placed humanity in place of Almighty God.

A story is told in a far-off covnt at Christmas, at Easter, and when an inmate dies like this. Once long ago, men lived so near to God that they were not only happy, but beautiful. But in time there came a change; and, instead of dwelling upon the things of the spirit, they began to care too much for their bodies and, to worry less they might lose their grace and charm. And so disease crept in; for when the soul forgot its Maker it was reflected in the human shell in which it dwelt, and that became unlovely. Then a shining angel whose name was

Death gained permission to go down to earth and bear away the weaker ones to a place where they will be made beautiful once more. But mothers despaired when their children were taken by the angel, and again he went before the Throne, with a sad face, to tell how he had failed. "Go back," was the mandate, "and one shall be sent who will make your visits welcome." And so he went back. And one was sent soon after; and men were henceforth beautiful, if they believed in Him, whether they went or stayed.

This revival of the Greek and Greek desire for beauty defeats its own purpose. The thread of life of the trained athlete snaps like a moth-eaten cord; the woman of fashion grows old before her time; and a slave to the instruments of her destruction the hair restoratives and cosmetics destroy what they were meant to preserve and add, saddest of all, the pursuit of this chimera raises false standards, and makes symmetry and coloring marketable merchandise on the way that leads to death.

It is perhaps a truism to declare that there is nothing which promotes beauty like the inward illumination. In the faces of those who are busy in relieving the misery of the world the lines of care fall to come, and no skill of the dermatologist can give to a face the radiance which comes only from self-forgetfulness. We must have that in another thing, and that is the inward worship of the body.—Louis May Dalton in Arc Maria.

A BOOK TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spain Liniment completely cures all ailments of the horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it sets with mysterious promptness in curing lumps, swellings, sprains, soft corns, swollen, stiff and strained, cuts, lacerations, ulcers and straits.

The Calendar.

Table with columns for DATE, FEBRUARY, and FASTS. Includes entries for St. Valentine's Day, St. Matthias, St. Brigid, St. Groundhogs, St. Valentine, St. Groundhogs, St. Valentine, St. Groundhogs, St. Valentine, St. Groundhogs.

S. Laurence, Martyr.

S. Laurence was the chief among the seven deacons of the Roman Church. In the exercise of his office he ministered to the poor of Christ, and his charity to them proved the occasion of his martyrdom. In the year 258 Pope Sixtus was led out to die, and S. Laurence stood by, weeping that he could not share his fate. "I was your minister," he said, "when you created the blood of our Lord; why do you leave me behind now that you are about to shed your own?" The holy Pope comforted him with the words, "Do not weep, my son; in three days you will follow me." This prophecy came true. The prefect of the city knew the rich offerings which the Christians put into the hands of the clergy, and he demanded the treasures of the Roman Church from Laurence, their guardian. The saint promised at the end of three days to show him riches exceeding all the wealth of the empire, and set about collecting the poor, the infirm, and the religious who lived by the aims of the faith. He then bade the prefect "see the treasures of the Church." Christ, whom Laurence had served in his poor, gave him strength in the conflict which ensued. Roasted over a slow fire, he made sport of his pains. "I am done," he said; "eat, if you will." At length Christ, the Father of the poor, received him into eternal habitations.

LOVE OF THE POOR.—Our Lord appears before us in the persons of the poor. Charity to them is a great sign of piety. It is almost impossible, the holy Father, assure us, for any one who is charitable to the poor for Christ's sake to perish.

"But where, sayest thou, can I find Christ on earth? Where can I find Him, that I may give Him? Give us alms on earth, and thou hast met Christ in heaven."—S. Augustine.

God showed by the glory which shone around S. Laurence the value He set upon his love for the poor. S. Leo tells us that Rome was not less honored by the death of Laurence than Jerusalem by that of Stephen; and we know from S. Augustine how many miracles were wrought at his tomb. A brother of S. Ambrose was saved from shipwreck in consequence of a vow which he made to S. Laurence. Prayers innumerable were granted at his tomb; and he continued from his throne to heaven his charity to those in need, granting them, as S. Augustine says, "the smaller graces which they sought, and leading them to the desire of better gifts."

"For I was hungry, and you gave Me to eat; I was thirsty, and you gave Me to drink; I was a stranger, and you took Me in."—Matt. xxv. 35.

A gentleman rolling with an Irishman came within sight of an old gillow, and to display his wit said: "Pat do you see that?" "To be sure O' God," replied Pat. "And where would you be to-day if the gillows had it due?" "O' be riding alone," replied Pat.

An amateur editor has just made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief after reading one of his leading articles, and left him £50,000.—Tud Bits. REELER'S SIX HOURS.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE.



AT D. G. KIRK'S. The Sales up to Date of the

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES. Number, over FIVE HUNDRED 500!

When the countless millions of Buffalo disappeared a few years ago from their haunts on the Western Prairies, which extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Circle, and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains—it was believed that no substitute could ever be found to take as a Robe in our Northern Climate, where warmth and durability are the large numbers. Goat Skin Robes have not the warmth nor yet the durability, and in addition their smell is most objectionable. It took Three Years to which are essential and which are demanded by all classes who had used the original Buffalo skin.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ROBE has had Five Years Trial and has been tested in all kinds of weather, wet, cold and dry, and the verdict to-day is that five years of rough general usage does not injure them any more than it would have done the old Buffalo skin.

The Saskatchewan Buffalo Robe which is Patented and Registered in United States and Canada. Has the following GOOD Qualities!

It is as Strong as any Leather. It is Handsome, Soft and Pliable. It is Warmer without the Lumbago Lining than a Buffalo Robe. It is Impervious to Wind, also to Moths. It is Easily Dried after being Wet.

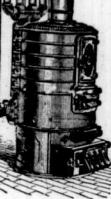
ALSO ON HAND: GOAT, WAMBAT, and MUSK OX! Call and examine my vast stock of ROBES, COATS, and MITTS

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"Shall we sharpen and refine the youthful intellect, and then leave it to exercise its new powers upon the most sacred of subjects, as it will, and with the chance of exercising them wrongly; or shall we proceed to feed it with divine truth, as it craves an appetite for knowledge?"

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

### CALKIN'S GEOGRAPHY.

Today's lesson is mainly a digression devoted to thoughts suggested by the study of South America. The fact is that when we approach the interests of mankind we have to put Mr. Calkin and his Geography aside. What he inspires admiration for is wealth or production of wealth. The great qualities in men, according to Calkin, are intelligence and industry. The great defects are ignorance, indolence, and especially poverty. By ignorance he does not mean the absence of real intelligence, but inability to read and write notes of hand and other commercial instruments. By indolence he does not mean ordinary laziness, much less the sin of sloth, but simply the absence of that feverish ambition to be rich so common among Protestants. The evidences of civilized life, according to him, are just the material means of production and trade, the steam-engine, the railway, the telegraph, etc. This is the modern world. For the most part, he pronounces them unworthy the demands of civilized life. The Aztecs and Incas whom the Spaniards discovered in Mexico were addicted to human sacrifices and idolatrous worship. Sometimes as many as five hundred human lives were sacrificed at once on one large altar. Mr. Calkin's count of them reads thus: "At the time of its discovery Mexico was inhabited by a nation of Indians called Aztecs, who were highly civilized and possessed great wealth."

What is the chief end of man? The chief end of man is to acquire wealth and respectability and to develop qualities of intelligence, industry, and "push" which make him a success in the great game of the nations. "Like the ring of honest John Roskin's test against this materialistic view of life is not the evidence of ease," asks Calkin, "on the very front of all the best works in existence? Do they not plainly to us, not 'there has been a lot of effort here,' but 'there has been a lot of power here'?" It is not the earnestness and the strength of divinity, but we have to recognize in all mighty acts; and that is just what we now never notice, but think that we are to do things by help of iron bars and pistons; and we shall do nothing that but lose some pounds of our own."

The working of a great power is what we see in the study of South America. Look at this, for instance. It is not quite so bad as regarding the intermingling of civilized Europeans and Indian squaws? Is not the feeling of repugnance to such marriages natural in us? We think it is natural. But then, you see, the Christian is not a natural religion. It is a natural religion. It enables real men to do with ease things that are not natural. It places people otherwise different upon a level of equality. We are living in the midst of Protestantism of worldly prosperity and more or less by it may find it difficult to get into the state of mind of those who treated the Indians as Christians, and of course Protestants their own view of the matter. We think that the Spaniards who remained were just about as unscrupulous as the missionaries, just as we are used to think that a priest is ever ready to visit the most filthy quarters of such cities as London. I mean why Roman priests do not disgust which a more refined man would feel in being obliged to walk up haunts of the back streets because so many of them are refined habits themselves. They always have some theory to the facts they see. If they can't explain them, they invent one. The Jews accounted for their power of working miracles by miracles to Beelzebub, and account for the power of evil to overcome worldly

difficulties by saying that the inequalities are not so great as they appear to be. Both explanations are false. We know that priests are as well-educated and as refined, to say the least, as the best of the heathen, and history tells us that the Spaniards of the fifteenth century were more civilized than their contemporaries of England. As civilized men the Spaniards would naturally have an aversion to intermarriages with the Indians, and if, on the whole, they did not feel such aversion it was because the Christian doctrine of the equality of men before God and the Christian virtue of brotherly love towards all men had grown into the very fibre of their mental and moral being. St. Paul had no idea of announcing simply an abstract view through which we were to look at men at a distance when he said that in the new man (renewed in Christ) "there is neither Gentile nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian nor Scythian, bond (slave) nor free." No; St. Paul was announcing a fact—a rule for everyday Christian life. The virtue of charity in the Christian system was not intended merely to be a bond of peace between neighboring families and a source of help to the poor. It was also designed to be a great power on earth, working out large results by overcoming the greatest differences between men and man, such as differences of nationality and civilization or the difference between the degradation of the slave and the dignity of the free citizen—neither barbarian nor Scythian, neither slave nor free. A couple of months ago we discussed in these columns the question of proportion, and pointed out the radical difference between Catholic and Protestant peoples in their treatment of the poor. We can now point out an even more striking difference between them in regard to another branch of Christian charity. Protestant nations make some provision, though not a Christian provision, for their own poor; but in the colonies of most of our countries they have no such provision. If we go north to the last native black of Tasmania died some years ago. As for the aborigines of Australia were regarded as little better than wild animals until two monks from Spain went among them in 1850 and showed by striking results that the natives were capable of acquiring both industrial arts and the Christian religion. As to North America we all know what has happened. Now look at Spanish America. There are some fifteen millions of Indians, and a much larger number of men mixed races. Protestants do not fail to point out cases of cruelty, oppression, and robbery perpetrated by Spaniards in America. Mr. Calkin does his share of that for the benefit of our little children. Certainly these were such cases. We have no desire to deny it, or even to show how the accounts have been systematically exaggerated. We are not here concerned with exceptional cases at all, but with broad results. When a teacher tells his geography class that the earth is round like a ball, one of the pupils is supposed to object to such a view of the case, urging the great height of mountains and the depth of valleys to show that the earth cannot really be such like a ball. The teacher then leads the pupil to observe that he is losing sight of the great size of the earth as compared with a mountain, and that the highest mountains no more interfere with the general roundness of the earth than the roughness of an orange rind interferes with the general shape of an orange. In the same way as the supposed pupil, Protestant writers fix their minds upon the cases of Spanish cruelty and loss of sight of the great body of Spanish charity. The greatest cruelties perpetrated by individual Spaniards or Portuguese or Frenchmen in America no more interfere with the broad stream of brotherly love which flowed into America from those nations than the highest mountains interfere with the general shape of the earth. The result shows it. New blood has been added to Christianity. And that the earth can have no right to be except of them all the qualities of nations based upon a thousand years of Christian civilization. As independent countries the Spanish American nations date from the present century. We are well aware of their defects. There are in some places miserable defects on the side of morals and of Church discipline. From these and other causes there is much political instability, and we fear that the utilitarian spirit of the North will much that is congenial to it in the governing circles of the far South. But in spite of all this there is much to admire and much to give hope of future greatness. It is easy to imagine a citizen of Constantinople in the eighteenth century looking at the new and turbulent peoples of Western Europe and pronouncing it impossible for them to ever come to anything worth speaking of in the civilized world. A recent magazine article on the pontificate of Gregory the Great (390-604) says of the rulers of France at that time: "Though Catholics they were too often purely natural barbarians, restrained with

difficulty from the greatest excesses and guilty in every reign of wanton oppression and cruelty to the Church and people. They sold episcopal sees to the highest bidder and they often turned into the place of honor and influence their soldiers or their courtiers." Again: "No act of Gregory's eventful career has had such momentous consequences as the conversion of the Angles and the Saxons. They were, if possible, a more ferocious and lawless, knowing only one vice—courage, and practising but one virtue—courage. . . . In a word, they were not so very unlike the Hebrews when Balaam and Lulliamet undertook their evangelization. . . . It took centuries of Christian work for those ancient tribes to become as civilized as the half-India, half-Spanish states of America are to day, and under the guidance of Pope Gregory's successors the latter will be far gone in decay, like Constantinople just before the advent of the Turk. As usual we close the lesson with a few quotations, to give greater precision to some of the foregoing thoughts. "Wherever the Spaniards have reigned we find Indian tribes who have embraced Christianity, and adopted, in a certain measure, our habits and ideas. The majority of the politicians whom we now see at the head of their republics are of Indian origin. I have had pure redskins as colleagues and I have seen ladies of the same color, dressed by Worth, delighting in Patti's *caudales*. I do not quote these personages as models of statesmen; or those fair critics as authorities in music; but the fact is none the less significant. Well, this is the work of Spanish colonization. Can one say that the same thing of the effect of English emigration? Doubtfully not."—Baron von Hubner of Austria. "Protestant travellers have noticed the following anti-Protestant traits of the Mexican character: "There is not seen to be any aristocracy—great estates in the cities are all sold, but rich and poor distribute themselves indiscriminately and not *unpleasantly* live under the same roof; a study of Mexico by David A. Wells, 1890. "Writing from Mexico to the Boston Herald a few months ago, F. R. Guernsey says: "It seems to me that the practical effects of Catholicism among those who strictly follow the precepts of their religion are to make people truly humane. There is a sympathy here among the classes which has something noble in it. "Of the twelve million people in Mexico 30 per cent. are of mixed race, 38 per cent. Indians, and 19 per cent. of European descent. "An agent of a Protestant Bible Society in the days of stage coaches, refers thus to his experience of travelling in Brazil: "Within these coaches might be witnessed perfect specimens of Brazilian manners. A person accustomed to the distant and care-for-no-one air which are generally observed in the New York stages, might be a little surprised that so much friendly attention and politeness could prevail among perfect strangers, who might happen to meet each other in these vehicles. It might be equally surprising to see that no one was excited on account of color." "So surprising is the fact that New Yorkers of to-day call such manners 'fanny.' Witness the following lines from the New York Mercury of Nov. 24, 1894: "A funny scene occurred in a street car yesterday. A swarthy gentleman entered and bowed to all the other passengers before he took his seat. After riding several blocks he rose to get out, and before doing so he again bowed politely to the other passengers. He is a Chilean, and was only carrying out a custom of his country." "Is a country where there is a genuine respect for manhood as such irrespective of color, that is to say, in a Catholic country, there can be no 'negro problem,' such as threatens the peace of the United States. A writer in the New York Independent of January 17, 1895, appeals to Protestant ministers in the name of God and for the welfare of the country to preach the duty of respecting their colored brethren. He says: "It is needless for me to present an array of facts to convince you that the colored man is a subject of great injustice, all over the land; that he is proscribed and discouraged at almost every turn; that he is treated as a pariah, with contempt on almost every side; that he is obstructed whenever he moves to better his condition. He has no fair share of the world; he is widely and wickedly abused; he is blamed for what he cannot help. Do I exaggerate? No; you will know that all this and more is true in the face of efforts on his part to raise himself and his children from poverty, ignorance, and a degradation that has been forced upon them." "Protestant ministers are powerless to change the state of affairs. Their system is not founded on universal charity. A London cablegram of the 6th inst. says: The Central News has a despatch from Constantinople saying that the anti-Christian outrages of the Armenian type are being committed in Sidon, Beyrout and Damascus, Syria. The Christians inhabitants of Damascus declare they apprehend a repetition of the massacre of 1860 when thousands of Christians were murdered.

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For the First Time in a number of Years we are taking Stock, and find we have more Goods than we thought, in fact more than we want, and we have adopted a

### BARGAIN COUNTER,

where you will find Goods from Every Department of our Store, and which we offer you at tremendous sacrifices. COST NOT TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

We will sell them to you at Prices Lower almost than you would like to offer.

'Tis a rare opportunity to get good Goods for very little.

## Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Etc.,

are in it. Don't miss a Good chance but come at once and secure some of the Bargains.

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ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE CASKET OFFICE.

Neatness and Promptness Guaranteed.

General News.

The Australian race horse "Carbine" was bought the other day by the wealthy Duke of Portland for \$85,000.

The Chinese fleet was badly shattered in an engagement with that of Japan off Wei-Hai-Wei during the siege of that place.

Seven men were killed by an explosion in Tinsbury colliery, near Bristol, England, on Thursday last.

Hughes Stewart, private secretary to the late Sir John Thompson, has been made Inspector of Penitentiaries.

There was not a single objection made to the granting of the liquor license applied for in the city of Halifax. The Inspector's court for the hearing of objections was held on Wednesday of last week.

A London cablegram says: The new year began well for emigration. The total for January shows 2,500 increase over January, 1904. The emigration to the United States was nearly doubled, and emigration to Canada increased 25 per cent.

John W. Harsdy, of Gabarus, C. B., got caught on Thursday by the coat-tail in the big wheel of a saw mill and had his right arm, from his shoulder to the elbow, torn so that it had to be amputated; also, the left arm was broken in two places and a hip broken.

The Imperial Parliament will appoint a committee to consider the prevailing distress for want of work and to report what steps should be taken. On the amendment expressing regret at the silence of the Speech on this subject the Government's majority was only 12.

Intense anxiety existed as to the fate of the French liner steamer La Gascogne, which left Havre on January 26 for New York and was not heard from until she was sighted on Sunday evening—more than a week overdue. She had 200 souls on board. Her piston rod broke on the third day out and continued to break at intervals during the voyage.

The trials of the prisoners in connection with the uprising in Hawaii are progressing. Two United States and one British citizen have been sentenced to death. Their respective Governments have interceded to delay the execution of the sentence. The Emperor has renounced all claim to the throne and is pleading for clemency toward the prisoners. It is stated that she will be banished.

In the Imperial House of Commons last week, Mr. Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, announced that the Government intended at the present session to introduce a Bill to enable the Australian colonies to enter into fiscal relations with each other and with Canada. The foreign office, Mr. Buxton added, was discussing how far Great Britain had power to give preferential treatment to the colonies as against other countries.

In the Imperial Parliament last week John H. Johnston, Conservative M. P. for the Harsham division of Sussex, asked Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was the intention of the Government to make provision for Lady Thompson and her children. Sir William replied that the Government had reason to believe that the people of Canada would make provision for them, in recognition of the late Premier's distinguished services to the Dominion.

The unseemly squabbles among the Irish Members of Parliament show no signs of abating. The irreconcilable John Redmond and his fellow-Parliamentaries are now in open opposition to the Government, their latter having moved an amendment to the Address in the Commons a few days ago, calling for an immediate appeal to the country. His amendment was lost, 210 to 262. T. M. Healy, who has been making trouble among the McCartliffites for some time past, resigned from the Parliamentary Committee with a week ago, being dissatisfied with the other members elected to the committee.

In the Scotch Highlands there has been a severe snowstorm. Road and railway travel is impossible. All travel by land or water is stopped north of Inverness, on the Moray Firth. Barns and sheds are isolated by drifts and many cattle are dying under cover. Thousands of sheep and deer perished from the cold and hunger or suffocation from the drifts, and small game suffered more than before in ten years. The blizzard drove grouse seaward in great numbers. In Westmoreland several great schools were surrounded by drifts and the parents of the school children went to dig them out. Many deaths of aged people and infants are reported from the midland counties. The gale wrecked several fishing boats off the Fife and Berwick coasts and six or seven men were drowned.

For three weeks, beginning on January 14, a strike, accompanied by terrible rioting, was in force on the street car lines of Brooklyn, N. Y. The militia had to be kept on duty during the second week to enable cars to be run and to prevent the

destruction of property. The results of the strike are thus summarized: The estimated gross loss to the companies in lost wages of the employees reach a total of \$135,000. Five lives have been sacrificed. Three militia men are in hospitals, with injuries which may prove fatal. Four men are suffering from bullet wounds. Over two hundred cars have been damaged by the attack of mobs or the incompetence of the new motormen. Two scores of persons have been injured in vehicles into which green motormen ran their cars, and a dozen vehicles have been damaged or wrecked. More than 300 men, women and children have been arrested for alleged offences in connection with the strike. President Benjamin Morton and Superintendent D. J. Quinn, of the Atlantic Avenue system, have been arrested, charged with a violation of the law. The injury done to business is calculated at millions.

The Dominion Government has announced that it will advance to dairymen 20 cents per pound on winter creamery-made butter shipped to England, in order to encourage the export of that article to the British market.

The business of the Local Legislature is being got through with rapidly. Most of the important Bills have already passed their second reading in the House and some of them have been finally passed by both branches. On Monday the financial returns were brought down. The figures show a revenue for the year ended September 30 of \$883,213.70 and an expenditure of \$863,842.88. A Bill introduced by Premier Fielding giving certain superior officers of the Salvation Army legal authority to perform the marriage ceremony for persons belonging to the Army, passed the Assembly. A similar Bill, formerly passed by the House, was thrown out by the Council. On Friday an important measure, which will likely meet with considerable criticism from those it most intimately concerns, was introduced by the Attorney-General. It provides for the division of the Province into judicial districts and the appointment of a Justice in each district who shall try all civil causes begun in the Justice's courts. The ordinary Justices may still issue writs of summons, capias and execution, but when a defence is filed in any cause the trial must take place before the Justice for the district. The Attorney-General explained that, rightly or wrongly, the opinion was entertained that the Justices, as a rule, were inclined to favor plaintiffs.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son for best quality smoked hams, bacon, pure lard, and butter.—adv.

C. B. Whidden & Son are offering a choice stock of molasses in puncheons, kegs, and barrels.—adv.

CONSUME your better eggs, cheese, etc., to H. F. Williams & Co., Parker Market, Halifax. Cash returns made promptly.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

East Bay Notes.

Mr. Joseph McGillivray, of Bridgeport, accompanied by his sister Mary, is visiting friends at the North Side.

Mrs. Gillis and Miss Corbett, our latest Boston arrivals, while walking on the shore near the wharf a few days ago noticed a large object at some distance up the beach. Upon nearer approach it proved to be a horse-mackerel. The fish measured eight feet seven inches in length. To some a statement of this kind may appear very in more senses than one, but it is nevertheless true.

We have been having an abundance of weather during the last week or two—the wind blowing a hurricane, causing a heavy fall of snow to form banks mountains high. Although strenuous efforts were put forth to keep the roads open, still for some time they were impassable, causing a delay in the mails. Happily for those engaged in carrying coal to the Meladum Lake coal mine they had finished the job before the storm came on.

There has been some valuable additions made to the apparatus of our school lately, among them maps of the Hemispheres and of North America. The attendance at the school has not been for some years as

large as it is at present, a fact which goes to show that our interest in school matters is in no wise on the decline. Music, as prescribed by law, is receiving its share of attention. As your Broad Cove correspondent intimated there may be different kinds of music in a school. But in this school there is only one kind, that resulting from the co-educational system, which at one time was so universally in vogue, having been entirely done away with and supplanted by the tonic-so-fa system. The debate in the North Side school, under the efficient presidency of Mr. D. McAdam, is the society is increasing, and the best of order and good-will prevail.

Xaveriana.

A graduate of some years standing a few days ago donated \$10.00 for prizes in mathematics to be distributed at the next closing exercises. The donor, a native of the town, who modestly withheld his name to be withheld from the public intimates that this is but a harbinger of more to come, for he said, "The College has done much for me." And if indeed the College has had but a small part in making him the cultured gentleman he is, with a more than ordinarily bright future before him in his chosen avocation, it can be said to have done much. But after all no college is the architect of its graduate's fortunes. They themselves must do the building. A college may supply an approved plan, but it does not build character or fortune.

The library has to thank all those who so thoughtfully came to its assistance in replenishing its partly depleted shelves. The new books ordered and on the way to the College will greatly enhance the value of this adjunct of an educational institution. Some of the authors having shown a laudable desire to encourage the study of Gaelic among the students, a portion of the funds have been set apart for procuring works in that tongue. There is genuine enthusiasm among the votaries of the old tongue for the encouragement received from various quarters, but particularly from Antigonish town in their pursuit of their favorite study.

DEATHS.

McDONALD.—At Cambridge, Mass., on the 2nd inst., Neil S. McDonald, formerly of Mallard Cove, Antigonish Co., in the 50th year of his age. In life a true Christian, his last days were consoled by the rites of the Church. After High Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, he was buried in Malton by the side of his wife who died last August. Five sisters and five brothers mourn the loss of a kind brother. May his soul rest in peace.

KWATING.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. McDonald, at Port Hood, on Wednesday, the 31st of January last, Margaret, relict of the late Captain William Kwating, of Guysboro. Deceased had fully reached the ripe age of 86 years, and was comforted by the holy sacraments passed three times and two daughters and many younger dependents to mourn and pray for her. May she rest in peace. [Halifax papers please copy.]

McDONALD.—At Low Point, Inverness Co., on the 1st day of February, Mary, the beloved wife of John D. McDonald, in the 28th year of her age. Deceased was still available failed to check its deadly source. She bore her illness with Christian fortitude, frequently receiving the sacraments—a practice she faithfully observed through life. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

TAYLOR.—At San Francisco, January 17th, Miss Olive Taylor, formerly of Piquet, Antigonish Co., passed peacefully away, leaving four sons and three brothers to mourn the loss of their youngest and highly esteemed sister.

MCCURDY & COMPANY Are Taking Stock!

We are now at our Annual Stock-taking, and offer

Special Inducements to Purchasers

We have started

A Bargain Counter

On it are put a great Variety of Articles that we have marked at RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES! Among them are

- MEN'S OVERCOATS. MEN'S SUITS. REMNANTS OF Dress \* Goods.

A Few Ends of Gingham at 4 Cents per Yard.

We can also offer you splendid Bargains in HARD FELT HATS, good style and at Specially Low Prices to make room for Spring Stock.

As we wish to clear these Lines before we get in our new spring stock we are prepared to give our customers extra bargains.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL ON

MCCURDY & Co., Antigonish

TEMPERANCE & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. RUDENT PEOPLE REQUIRING OLIGIES OF INSURANCE PROTECTION OR AS A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE. Write for particulars to ALFRED MANLEY, District Manager, 27 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

DO YOU Want Good Coffees and Spices? WRITE W. H. Schwartz & Sons, Halifax, N. S. THEY PUT UP THE BEST

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Whooping Cough, checks further progress of the complaint. It soothes the inflamed, swollen, and inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, influenza, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

It exceeds all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs." - A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this remedy is in small and frequent doses." - T. M. Matthews, Pittsfield, N. H.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prompt to act, sure to cure

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

1894 Winter Arrangement 1894

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 1st October, the trains of this railway will run as follows:

- WILL LEAVE HALIFAX For Antigonish, Stellarton, Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal.
WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX From Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Stellarton and Antigonish.
Will leave Antigonish for Stellarton, Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal.
Will leave Antigonish for Miramichi, Sydney, Sydney and Miramichi.
Will arrive at Antigonish from Sydney, Sydney and Miramichi.
From Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Stellarton.
ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

NOW IN STOCK

WEST-END GROCERY

FLOUR OATMEAL ROLLED OATS CORNMEAL. MIDDINGS, SHORTS, FEED FLOUR, CHOP & BRAN. FINEST QUALITY OF MOLLASSES IN PUNCHONES, TIERCES AND BBL'S.

Choice Winter Apples.

BISHOP PIPPIN, BLENNHEIM PIPPINS. NORTHERN SPY, BALDWIN, GREENING.

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GROUP PICTURE

Alex. McDonald, QUEEN HOTEL, Antigonish, N. S.

DAN STEWART, PROPRIETOR. This is the most Centrally Situated Hotel in Town. It has been newly furnished, is Heated Throughout with Hot Water, And supplies First-class Accommodation to the Travelling Public.

Good Stabling on the Premises. MODERATE RATES

Man Was Made to Mourn.

TRANSLATED BY ANSELL MACCABUL.

Near the sea near the shore a gleaming light. Air lashed with rain. A gleaming light. A gleaming light. A gleaming light. A gleaming light. A gleaming light.

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"Too sweet for my tooth," shouted Maud.

I had a few ideas, but experience has taught me to be chary in offering them to a woman club. At home in my room I gave vent to them, and if they are printed I shall send a copy to Maud, and methinks that will have a better effect than if I had aired my views at the Liberator and been sat upon by the accumulated wisdom of its philosophers.

My first idea was of the unwise and silliness of Catholic clubs, aping the absurdities of Protestant clubs, whose members fall from the sublime to the ridiculous with the same ease a butterfly from cabbage plant to cabbage plant.

Tied to no philosophy, like tame geese, they waddle in every pool and pond. A Catholic club may imitate, but cannot follow their vagaries. My second idea was the absurdity of learning Z before A, the abstruse and recalcitrant in advance of the simple and necessary.

My third, that the members of such clubs without a strong, energetic director, who would mercilessly crush their fads and prick their fallacies, keeping at all times tight reins, were better engaged washing dishes or turning "The Whistle and Wait for Katie."

The Liberator's contention that there are no good Catholic books published is not their property. It is widely diffused, a free gift from Protestantism, which is daily attempting to steal our great men. St. Patrick was a Protestant, so said that grave scholar, Dr. Todd; Dante, a herald of the Reformation, etc. I am daily waiting to hear that St. Francis was one of the founders of modern socialism, or that St. Theresa was a medium. There is no gooder fallacy. There have been enough books of sterling worth produced by Catholic writers in all branches of literature and science during 1500 years to gratify most fastidious. The proof of the pudding is in the tasting. Let us take a cursory glance. In history we have had remarkable work from the pens of Livington, Levis, Gasquet, Hope, Bridgett and Knox, works which cannot be ignored and omitted history to write herself.

The Catholics have been very busy of late years," says Birrell. "They come with their histories in their hands and invite criticism." They may do so fearlessly. They come with facts and a charming style—things that fascinate. Fathers Aristotle and Hider gave masterly translations from the German. These are but a few; enough, however, to convince the Liberatorist. In biography, Ward's continuation of his father's life, a fascinating study; Roche's charming "O'Reilly"; Guiney's "Foster" better than most text; "Athe O'Brien," a bit of true love, etc., all ready for the Liberatorist. In poetry, what a glorious list. De Vere, calm and holy; Patmore, singer of wedded bliss; Thompson, sailing into new lands; Meynell, stunner of England's woman singers; with Rosset, metaphysical, Keats, Lionel Johnson, Katherine Conway, Louis Guiney, Katherine Tyan, Emily Hickey, Frances Hynes, Tabb, etc. In fiction, Malcolm Johnson, Warren Stoddard, Ross Mulholland, Maurice Egan, Miss France, and a host of others. As essayists, Ward, Meynell, Lionel Johnson, Lily, delightful Replier, Guiney, Patmore, De Vere, Barry—a shelf to please even Andrew Lang. In science, Milver, Barry, Lily, Thein, Hagines. In philosophy, Clarke, Rickaby, Buedder, Maher, etc. Surely I have given you ample selection. Theology I have left out. It is better for the Liberatorist clubs to go to their pastors for that. Sometimes they will find it in sermons, and then they will find it most useful. I feel like the hero of a war story, "my candles going out." I have exhausted my notes, but I feel that I know of, and never fails to help or cure when used as you direct. It deserves the name "King of Dyspepsia Cures."

Merely down.—Their lips met. "The end at last," he murmured. "Touchdown," she observed, gently, correcting him in accordance with her understanding of the football terminology. —Detroit Tribune.

TO MESSRS. PUTNER'S EMULSION CO., HALIFAX, N. S. MONTREAL, JAN. 16. Last summer my little girl was weak, delicate and nervous, and did not rest well at night. I gave her less than two bottles of your Emulsion, according to directions, and soon after she began to take it she improved very fast in strength, slept well at night, and lost much of that nervousness with which she had been troubled, and gained in flesh as well as strength, and has never been so well as since she took a course of your EMULSION.

Yours truly, C. A. HUMPHREY, Head Master Royal Arthur School

A Parrot's Troubles. Ben Lusbie, who for fifteen years was one of the greatest features of Barnum's circus in the capacity of "lightning ticket seller," had a wonderful parrot, says an exchange, which had been presented to him by one of the canvas men of the show, who was at one time a sailor on a steamer plying between Boston and Newfoundland, in the Bahamas. Lusbie, says the New York Recorder, used to have a way of quieting the scrambling mob of ticket purchasers around the ticket wagon by saying: "Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen. There's plenty of time." "Don't crowd each other." "One at a time, gentlemen," and such like expressions. The parrot,

which was perched upon the safe in the wagon just back of Lusbie, got to learn these little speeches after a season's tour, often broke out in a piercing squawk with one of them, much to Lusbie's amusement. The parrot, which was quite a little vanguard, flew over in a neighboring woods near the circus grounds. A searching party was made up, and they had not proceeded far before they heard a vast racket, apparently made by squawking birds. Hastening to the scene they found poor Poll clinging as best she could to the limb of a dead tree, surrounded by a screaming flock of crows. The parrot had only two or three tail feathers left, and the hostile crows were striking, pecking, and plucking her right and left. Hanging as best she could, the parrot was shrilly screaming: "One at a time, gentlemen! Don't crowd there! Take your time! There's plenty more left!"

Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay till the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

Items of Interest. Thirty-three fatalities have been reported for the month season in the Alps, which is less than the average. Four persons met their death by avalanches or falling stones, six by exposure to the weather, fourteen missed their footing and fell down precipices, three were killed by lightning, one fell into a glacier fissure, one was lost while seeking sledges, and four cases are unexplained.

In London last year 28,270 articles were left in public conveyances, 15,000 of which were found and returned to the owners. Among the objects left in cabs were over 19,000 papers, 24 watches, and 43 clocks. During the same period exactly the same number of persons lost was reported, and 14,000, one-half, were restored to their friends by the police.

Of the 222,000 officers and men on the rolls of the British army at the close of the year, 106,000 are stationed in the British Isles, 26,000 of them in Ireland, 26,000 are in the colonies and Egypt and 78,000 in India. Malta has a garrison of 8,500 men, Gibraltar one of 5,000, Hong Kong takes 2,500 men, and Bermuda and the Straits settlement have 1,500 each.

The latest improvement in shipbuilding science is the electro-plating of hulls. Since iron has come into general use in naval construction, there has been a serious difficulty in preventing corrosion by seawater, and the fouling of the hull by the growth of barnacles. Under the new process the hull is coated with a light seamless coat of copper by the electro-plating process. Costly sheatings of planks and copper plates have been necessary, but the new process, if successful, will avoid the necessity of these additions and will also effect a great saving in the cleaning and painting which are now requisite. An ocean liner has to be dry-docked, cleaned and painted at the end of every two round trips. An idea of the saving is gained from the statement that to dry-dock, clean and paint the cruiser Chicago three times a year costs \$36,000.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant accretion of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased vivacity.

Merely down.—Their lips met. "The end at last," he murmured. "Touchdown," she observed, gently, correcting him in accordance with her understanding of the football terminology. —Detroit Tribune.

TO MESSRS. PUTNER'S EMULSION CO., HALIFAX, N. S. MONTREAL, JAN. 16. Last summer my little girl was weak, delicate and nervous, and did not rest well at night. I gave her less than two bottles of your Emulsion, according to directions, and soon after she began to take it she improved very fast in strength, slept well at night, and lost much of that nervousness with which she had been troubled, and gained in flesh as well as strength, and has never been so well as since she took a course of your EMULSION.

Yours truly, C. A. HUMPHREY, Head Master Royal Arthur School

Professional Cards

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. OFFICE: GREGORY'S BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Dr. Alex. J. Ghisholm PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: CHRIS. McDONALD'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH. BOARDS AT CENTRAL HOUSE, Antigonish, N. S., October 31, '92.

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

Wm. F. McPHIE, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public. Office in W. U. Telegraph Building, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

M. G. Atkinson, M. D. SPECIALIST. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. OFFICE: QUEEN BUILDING. Formerly occupied by Dr. McLean. From April 26, 1894

McNEIL & McNEIL, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. 122 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

J. H. JAMIESON, DANIEL McNEIL, JOSEPH McDONALD, ALEX. McNEIL, L. L. B.

JAMIESON & MacDOUGALL, Barristers, Etc. Port Hood, C. B.

Hugh McDonald CROWN LAND SURVEYOR. St. Andrews, Ant., N. S.

R. GILLIS ARCHITECT, SYDNEY, C. B. Church Architecture a Specialty.

UNDERTAKING! I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF COFFINS AND CASKETS FROM \$5 up to \$50. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining and Shrouding, orders by telegram receive immediate attention. F. S. FLOYD, Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

A. J. G. MacEchen BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sydney, C. B. Co. NOVA SCOTIA. Est. 1825. Incor. 1872. HALIFAX BANKING CO.

For the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts and Bills of Exchange, payable in all parts of the World, Bought, Sold and Collected. Interest allowed on sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards at Current Rate of Interest. JOHN M. BROUGH, Agent.



THE CASKET.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all Druggists in the United States, and is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Farm for Sale.

THIS SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Farm on which he resides containing one hundred and six acres, more or less, together with a goodly building, well adapted for a residence. For further particulars apply to D. G. KIRK, Antigonish, P. E. I.

New Church.

FOR the enlargement of the R. C. Church, by the erection of a new building in addition thereto, at Lowry, will be held by the subscriber.

Until March 1st, 1895. He does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

Plans and Specifications can be seen in application to THOMAS KERR, Receiver, or to D. M. MACGREGOR, P. P., Bridgeport, C. B., Jan. 2, 1895.

LIFE AND WORK

BY THE RT. HON. SIR JNO. THOMPSON The Subscriber, Ronald McLellan, formerly of Baddeck, C. B., has been appointed an agent for the above work, Bradley, Garretson & Co., Toronto, Ont., and will call, as time permits, on the people of Cape Breton Island and the County of Antigonish for orders; also will have a First-Class Portrait of the Deceased Statesman. Reserve your orders for him.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE and Lot situated on the most central portion of Main Street, Antigonish. The Lot has a Frontage on the Main Street of 40 feet, and runs back to the river, containing one-quarter of an acre. The house was thoroughly and well finished four years ago. The cellar contains a fine class assortment of three excellent rooms, like a well-constructed third story. The barn is new, and the site possesses a commercial value to the lot. The place will be sold for \$10,000, unless a larger sum be accepted. Reason for selling - have left Antigonish.

For terms, etc., apply to THOMAS BROTHERS, Main Street, Antigonish, North Sydney, C. B., Oct. 16, 1894.

TO MESSRS. PUTTNER'S EMULSION CO., HALIFAX, N. S.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16. Last summer my little girl was weak, delicate and nervous, and did not rest well at night. I gave her less than two bottles of your Emulsion, according to directions, and soon after she began to take it she improved very fast in strength, slept well at night, and lost much of that nervousness with which she had been troubled, and gained in flesh as well as strength, and has never been so well as since she took a course of your EMULSION.

Yours truly, C. A. HEMPREY, Head Master Royal Arthur School.

Local Items

BARAINS in stamped linen goods at I. R. MacIntyre & Co's.—adv.

A CHOICE lot of herring, codfish, and hake for sale low at D. G. Kirk's.—adv.

CROWDED OUT.—The greater portion of both Boston and Halifax letters is unavoidably held over until next week.

A. KIRK & Co. have shown us a sample of granulated smoking tobacco manufactured by A. McKenna, of Victoria. It is recommended as being a good article with a pleasing flavor.

THE CARNIVAL at the rink on Tuesday evening was largely attended. The ice was in splendid condition, and all the skaters appeared to have enjoyed themselves.

THE FARM on North Grant road, owned by the late Archibald McDougall, was sold at auction under license granted by the Judge of Probate on Tuesday, A. J. McDougall, barrister, Baddeck, purchased the property for \$2,010 for Wm. B. McDougall, brother of the deceased, and a judgment creditor of the estate.

RETIREMENT.—At the meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening the minutes of which are published in another column—the salaries of three officials were lowered. The Stipendiary Magistrate and Recorder loses \$75 per annum, the Policeman \$50, and the Superintendent of Water, \$25. At the next meeting of the Council it is expected a resolution will be passed abolishing the street lights from the first of March until the first of October.

OBITUARY.—An aged and respected resident, Mrs. Jocelyn, widow of the late William Jocelyn of Antigonish, passed away on Monday last, at the residence of her son Edward, at the advanced age of 82. Mrs. Jocelyn was a native of Antigonish. Her husband, who died many years before her, came here from England. He held the offices of Justice and Clerk of the Court in which he was succeeded by his son James Jocelyn. The deceased leaves to mourn for a family of six sons and two daughters, to whom we tender our condolences.

LECTURES from the patronage extended to high-class lectures in Antigonish in the past, we anticipate a crowded house at Prof. Morrison's discourse, "An Evening with Favorite Authors," at McDonald's Hall to-morrow evening. There is scarcely an intelligent citizen who does not feel an interest in some one or more of the authors that will be dealt with—Virg, Alcibiades Proctor, Longfellow, Goldsmith, Scott, Shakespeare; or who will not profit by hearing the views of the cultured lecturer upon them, and his rendering of favorite passages. For lovers of music also there will be something to enjoy.

CELEBRATION.—New Glasgow curlers visited Antigonish on Friday and played three rinks with Antigonish curlers same evening. The home team, as chosen by the score given below, badly defeated the visitors. The Antigonish curlers expect to play a return game:

NEW GLASGOW. E. McDonald, J. J. Farnhill, W. McKenzie, J. D. Campbell, W. S. Wilson, J. Fisher, Skip, H. K. M. Grey, Skip, 17. G. Cummings, J. E. Harris, J. H. Morrison, W. D. McMillan, A. MacIntyre, Skip, 19. W. P. Cunningham, 25. I. S. Jackson, J. M. Brown, W. Shum, C. E. Gregory, W. A. Cunningham, G. Murray, Skip, 17. L. C. Archibald, skip, 14. Totals, 11, 39, 17, 28, 14—59. Majority of 50 points for Antigonish.

SUDDEN DEATH.—William Routledge, mining engineer, one of the most prominent citizens of Sydney, C. B., died suddenly on the west-bound train near Grand Narrows station on Thursday morning last. In company with A. B. McGillivray, Little Glouce Bay, and Henry Mitchell, Old Bridgeport, he was proceeding to Stellarton, where a meeting of the Board of Mine Examiners was to be held. He fell from his seat and was dead in a few moments. Heart disease, from which he had suffered for some years, was the cause. Messrs. McGillivray and Mitchell accompanied the remains back to Sydney that evening. The deceased was 66 years of age. He was a native of Darham, England. He had been manager successively of several collieries in Cape Breton County, and two of his sons hold positions in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company.

NEW STOCK TEA, coffee, and sugars at C. B. Whidden & Son. Quality A 1. Prices right.—adv.

Stormy Weather.

The weather for the week ending on Monday last was a continuation of snow-storms. They extended the whole length of the continent, down to the Gulf of Mexico, completely demoralizing railway traffic. Snow appears to have been heaviest in Ontario and the State of New York. The easterly gale of Tuesday, 5th inst., did terrible damage on the eastern coast of Cape Breton. The tide was one of the highest ever experienced there, and the waves are described as mountains high. At Middle Head and South Bay, Ingonish, numbers of fishing establishments were completely swept away. At the latter places every building on the beach was washed off, and two families living there rescued with difficulty. The fine fishing and lobster-packing establishment of McLeod Bros. at New Haven was entirely destroyed with all contents, the whole valued at \$10,000. On the following morning the train from Sydney was unable to back down to North Sydney station, owing to the snow drifts etc.

The wind came around north-west Tuesday evening and it became very cold. Wednesday in the Upper Provinces and all along the Atlantic seaboard to Virginia was one of the coldest days for years, from 10 to 36 degrees below zero being recorded. Here the cold was much less intense. Friday was again storming. On that day the west-bound train struck fast in a drift east of Harbor au Bonche and a snow plough was sent down, which also got stuck before reaching the train. The express from the west in the afternoon had to wait at Harbor Bonche station until the track was cleared, and the west-going express did not reach Antigonish till the early hours of Saturday morning.

Saturday and Sunday the blow continued. The disasters at sea were numerous. The worst reported is the loss of the Gloucester fishing schooner Clara Harbor, N. B., which was driven off all hands on board, numbering either 12 or 14, four of whom were Nova Scotians. Various other storms raged in many of the countries of Europe during the same period. The Highlands of Scotland suffered very much, people being unable to reach their cattle in the barns. Even in Italy trains were stopped in immense snow-drifts. The storms were accompanied by intense cold.

J. H. McIlraith & Co. are offering their entire stock of stamped goods at cost to clear before the new goods arrive.—adv.

Stamped linen goods selling at cost to clear at the Antigonish Bazaar.—adv.

Halifax Banking Company.

The annual report of the Halifax Banking Co. given below shows a very satisfactory state of affairs within that institution. The net profits were \$43,334.03 for 1894 and \$25,000 was added to the rest, which now amounts to the large sum of \$275,000.

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, Deposits at call, Government, Demand, etc.

Table with columns: ASSETS, Dominion notes and specie, Notes and cheques of other banks, etc.

Acknowledgments.

Table listing names and amounts: Lizzie A. McNeil, Sydney Mines, Charles Harve, Edward Brown, etc.

Town Council Doings.

Monday evening, at 7 p. m. the new Town Council held its first meeting, with John McDonald, Mayor, presiding.

A. M. Cunningham was appointed presiding councillor for the ensuing year. The Committees appointed to look after the Town Affairs during 1895 are: Public Property and Streets.—A. M. Cunningham, Tratter and Floyd. Poor.—A. M. Cunningham, Floyd, and W. R. Cunningham.

Settlement with County.—The Mayor, Police and Licenses.—A. M. Cunningham, Thompson and O'Donoghue. Fire Pumps and Tanks.—The Mayor, Couns. Thompson and W. R. Cunningham. Water Commissioners.—A. M. Cunningham, O'Donoghue and W. R. Cunningham. Public Accounts, Finance and Tenders.—Thompson, Tratter and O'Donoghue. School Commissioners.—The Mayor, Couns. Trotter and Floyd.

It was ordered that the compulsory attendance clause of the School Act be not enforced during the present year. The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Streets, \$14.50; Archibald & Sweet, supplies and repairs for street lamps, \$12.15; John D. Floyd, burying paper, \$8.50; Allan Gillis, repairs to railing of bridge, 75 cents; W. F. McPhie, arguing case before the Chief Justice re suppression of infectious diseases, \$20. The salary of the Stipendiary Magistrate and Recorder was placed at \$175 a year. Alex. McDonald was appointed policeman and Sanitary Inspector at an annual salary of \$200. W. J. Lundy was re-appointed Water Superintendent at a salary of \$125 per year, and License Inspector at yearly salary of \$150. James O'Brien was continued Superintendent of Streets, yearly \$50.

Angus H. McDonald, Daniel Hubbert, James O'Brien and Daniel Fraser were appointed Town and Fire Constables. Martin Somers, F. H. McPhie, C. B. Whidden, Thomas Brothers and Robert Cunningham were appointed Fire Wardens. James Jocelyn was re-appointed back-up keeper. Allan Gillis, Rod. Chisholm and William Grant were appointed Surveyors of Lumber.

The report of the Water Superintendent was read. It stated he found the service in good order at a recent examination, and recommended the making of a plan showing location of the different cut-off valves. Report adopted. From 10 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m. each day was the time appointed for the Town Clerk to be in his office. Public notice of this regulation was ordered through The Cassey and by placard.

H. F. WILLIAMS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Parker Market Building HALIFAX, N. S. Receivers and Jobbers of BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, BEEF, PORK, POULTRY, &c. &c. And all kinds of Farm Produce.

Special attention given to handling of CASH RETURNS MADE PROMPTLY.

NOTICE.

A New House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale the New House recently built for her on St. Ann's Street. The house is well arranged in site, supplied with water, a First-Class Cellar, etc. The situation is good. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to D. Macdonald, Municipal Clerk, or to the owner, at the house, ANN KENNEDY, Antigonish, 24th December, 1894.

Stoves! Stoves!

NIAGARA, WATERLOO, STARS and MARITIME, PRIZE, NEW MODEL and GARNET RANGES. Mayor, Jewel, Red Cloud, Twilight, New Grand Union, Pearl, Cosy, Triumph, Standard, Franklin, Cottage, Diamonds, etc.

All the above Stoves, together with many others, are manufactured from the finest metal and newest designs.

Call and inspect my Stock and see the LOW PRICES

STOVEPIPE. All kinds of Repairing done at Short Notice.

COAL Hods, Coal Vases, Fire Sets, etc. STOVE BOARDS, ENAMELLED WARE and KITCHEN WARE

JUST RECEIVED

100 bbls. American Water White Kerosene Oil.

D. G. KIRK, Kirk's Block.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient acts; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other purgatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity to thank the PEOPLE OF ANTIGONISH for the VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE we have received in the few short weeks we have been doing business here.

Much as we would like to prolong our stay with you, business interests call us elsewhere, and we shall close our business here on the

27TH OF THIS MONTH.

We have a Fine Stock of First-Class

CLOTHING AND Gents' Furnishings.

which we don't want to carry to Truro and are now clearing out at ridiculously Low Prices. A rare chance to make some money. Remember we close on the 27th of this month, and come before the BEST BARGAINS are gone.

KELSO, GRINDON & CO'S

OAK HALL, Archibald's Brick Building, ANTIGONISH, N. S.



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Information for Candidates.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Candidates in the Royal Military College will take place at the Head Quarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June each year. In addition to the facilities the College affords for instruction in Military subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all general modern education. The Civil Engineering course is complete and thorough in all its branches. Architecture forms a separate subject. The course of Physical and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and other departments of applied science. The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is held to be necessary for the position of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Surveying. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught. Length of Course four years. Four Commisaries in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually. Board and instruction \$20. for each term, consisting of ten months' residence. For further information apply to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, before 30th May. Department of Militia and Defence, 1895.