

THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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FIFTIETH YEAR.

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NO. 1.

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

The rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the American Senate means that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal is postponed indefinitely.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is an ardent advocate of total abstinence and she has brought her future husband around to her views, to the great surprise of his former comrades in the German army.

The proposal of the United States to subsidise her merchant marine is causing considerable anxiety in England. Uncle Sam is getting tired of paying \$300,000,000 a year to British ships for carry his goods.

Emperor William has decreed that English shall replace French as an obligatory study in the upper classes in the higher schools of Germany. Germans are already the greatest linguists of the world, and now there will be more of them.

Pathetic were those last words of Oscar Wilde: "My moral obliquity is due to the fact that my father would not allow me to become a Catholic." He was received into the Church three weeks before his death.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of the London Temple, is trying to show Englishmen the Christian method of conducting a daily newspaper. He is certainly failing to teach them any lessons in journalistic courtesy or good temper.

A correspondent of the *Sacred Heart Review* calls the attention of Catholic parents to the songs which their daughters are singing. Much of the popular music of the day is a condonation of the violation of the sixth commandment, and many of the lithographed covers of these vile songs are worthy of the indecency which is found within.

While American public opinion is slowly forcing an official inquiry into the death of a West Point cadet, due, it is alleged, to hazing at the hands of his fellow-students, the British War Office has promptly called for the resignation of a colonel, adjutant and several other officers of the Warwickshire Volunteers for persecuting a brother-officer with a view to driving him out of the regiment. They do these things better in England.

The *Monitor* recently had an article concerning the late Michael G. Mulhall, the world-renowned statistician, which displayed an astonishing lack of information about the man, his learning and his work. Our contemporary laughed to scorn not only his actual work, but the possibility of his efforts in regard to statistics being successful, in many cases.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says of Mulhall:

"He attained remarkable eminence as the one man who could not make figures show anything he desired. With him figures told only one thing, the truth. His exactness and impartiality made him the court of last resort in all disputes.

In an article in the *North American Review*, published last July, Mr. Mulhall deprecated the statement that the new census of the United States would show a population of 77,500,000, and predicted it would be 76,200,000. The actual census show now 76,295,000. What a wonderful prediction! Mr. Mulhall was a good Catholic.

Across the weary pathway of life comes from time to time a breath of gentleness and kindness, as a fresh sweet zephyr to cheer and freshen life's tired wayfarers. What would the world be, if charity, too rare, were wholly to be lost? We live in an age of selfishness, an age of worldly ambition. The examples held up, for the most part, before the eyes of the people at large, are those of men successful in the attainment of all the things after which "do the heathens seek." The cities are drawing into their vortex the brain and bone and sinew of the world, there to engage in the race for wealth, pleasure or distinction—all of them as uncertain as time is fleeting. Kindness, gentleness, charity—these are not the watchwords of our modern civilization. Kindness is replaced by the veneer of politeness. The true article itself is out of place in the up-to-date customs of the age. Gentleness is replaced by the vague and oftentimes worthless thing called gentlemanliness. Charity still covereth a multitude of sins, but, alas, it does not pay, unless done in the world's view and for its sake not for God's. Another band of noble sisters have started for the leper island of Molokai.

"Three more sisters of the order of St. Francis have gone from this city to the leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands," runs a brief despatch from Syracuse, N. Y. No members of "the shrieking sisterhood" are these women, no disciples of a shadowy altruism are they. They have merely taken to heart the words of Him who said: "When you have done it to the least of my brethren you have done it unto me." The world will shrug its shoulders and say "poor fools." Luxurious ladies of fashion will give a mimic scream of horror and say, "how awfully nice of them." And yet, thank God, there are many tired hearts, weary but not despairing, to which such an announcement comes as a soft cool breeze on a hot and weary day in a crowded street, to cheer, to strengthen and to comfort. God bless them for their sweet and lovely heroism, those brave martyrs, whose tortures will last for years, and whose example will shine before the tired eyes of men and women fainting beneath lesser burdens. The God of old still lives; and, in the quiet and peace of good Catholic homes there still are born and bred men and women who are ready to sell all their goods and give to the poor and take up their cross and follow Him.

The Princess Gogarine, wife of the Russian Charge D'affaires at Algiers, has recently published an article which is, in its way, one of the most audaciously immoral which has ever come under our notice. It is a defence in cold blood of the acts of those who, whilst calling themselves Christians, shoot their wives or daughters to prevent their capture by brutal and lustful savages who would outrage their womanhood and subject them to physical and mental torture. This is one of the last deductions of the heresy which is slowly superseding all the old heresies, namely, that suffering here on earth is the greatest of all evils. The truth of this matter lies in a small compass. *Nothing but sin* is displeasing to God.

Suffering is not necessarily an evil. Sin always is. Yet no man dare kill his wife or child to save them from committing sin—not even the most horrible sin. Much less dare he do so to save them from that which is no sin, namely, outrage uncondemned to. Princess Gogarine states in her article, unconsciously perhaps, the false premises from which all her bad reasoning may be seen to come, when she says that the chief thing in life is to do good to others and to abolish pain and suffering. This is not so; and to hold the false doctrine leads to many false and pernicious conclusions. If a man could have a revelation whilst holding in his arms the youthful form of his only daughter, of an absolutely certain future for her of ruin, shame, misery, and bestial degradation, of long years of sin and wretchedness, no doubt whatsoever remaining, then, if he were to kill her to save her from it, he would be a murderer. The man who shoots his wife to save her from falling into the hands of brutal savages is a murderer, and not only so by the divine Law, but by the British Common Law. His humane excuse

could not avail him in a British court of justice. British law is not yet permeated with the new false philosophies; and there is a great deal of old-fashioned Christianity in it.

Suicide, Princess Gogarine says, is merely "retiring" from a scope of trouble no longer endurable. What abominable blasphemy! Life and death are not the toys of human hands. Our lives are not our own. We should think that however pagan a man's sentiments may be, there must be in him a sufficient glimmer of natural truth and right instinct to teach him that he has no right to present himself before his Maker until the summons of God has called him. The act of a man who sends his fellow-man before God without such summons, is called murder. When a man takes his own life, his act is, for the purpose of distinguishing it from killing by the hand of another, called suicide. The acts are essentially of the same nature; the guilt is the same in both cases; the moral crime is against God in both cases. The civil crime is not exactly the same in both cases, because the civil authority punishes for reasons different from the sole reason which produces divine punishment. God punishes because his authority and majesty are defied. The State punishes because of the outrage and menace to society at large; and it is therefore obvious that the importance of the crime in the eyes of the law must be measured by the probable effect upon society of its being allowed to go unpunished. Human law cannot punish the suicide because he is gone beyond its reach, but it can and does punish the man who has only attempted it and all who have aided and abetted him. Where would the logical termination of this evil reasoning about the taking of human life lead those who followed it? One lunatic has already advocated killing those who are hopelessly ill to end speedily their agony. Another lunatic, albeit a Princess, now advocates murder and suicide, even when death is not certain to otherwise follow. The one lunatic is as sane as the other, for what man can say that death is certain up to the last breath? And, if it were an absolute certainty, still, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, He, and He only, is the absolute master of life and death and we must await his call, whatever betide.

The old hatred of the glorious emblems of the Faith, is fast dying out. In many cases, the vigor of the old heresies is replaced by the lassitude of the common modern heresy that religion is merely another name for being polite to one's neighbour, keeping out of jail, baring no one's feelings, and giving help to the poor. Whatever may be the reason of the downfall of old bigotries, it is pleasant to know that when they fall, with them fall from

Ian Maclaren and the Crucifix.

"Ian Maclaren" is the pen name of Rev. Dr. Watson, a Presbyterian minister of Liverpool. In the *Potter's Wheel* he writes:

"When one enters the dimness of a foreign cathedral, he sees nothing clearly for a while, save that there is light from the eastern window, and it is shining over a figure raised high above the choir. As one's eyes grow accustomed to the gloom, he identifies the crucifix repeated in every side of the chapel, and marks that to this Sufferer all kneel in their trouble and are comforted. From age to age the shadow hangs heavy on life and men walk softly in the holy place; but ever the crucifix faces them, and they are drawn to His feet, and goodness by the invitation of the pierced hands."

The joint note in which the Powers make their demands on China has at last been signed, and it is reported that China accepts the terms. Princes Tuan and Chang are said to be under arrest and likely to be put to death, as also Yu Hsien. On the other hand it is said, that the Dowager Empress has deposed the Emperor Kwong Su and set up another in his stead. The French Government has ordered an enquiry into the charges of cruelty made against French troops in China.

Natal and Cape Colony buy £4,000,000 worth of goods from the United States every year, while the U. S. buys nothing from them. A Natal paper thinks they should try to get some of these goods from Canada.

A CENTURY OF CATHOLICISM.

II.

At the close of the eighteenth century the Church was suffering persecution in Spain and Portugal at the hands of atheistic statesmen who had borrowed their principles from France. During the nineteenth century there have been several political revolutions in the Peninsula. The Spanish revolution of 1820 was irreligious; it was suppressed by France. In the Carlist War of 1833-34, the bishops and clergy looked on Don Carlos as the rightful king, and, in consequence, the Queen-Regent Christina made common cause with the Radicals and Freemasons; when her party triumphed there were outrages committed worthy of the Reign of Terror, and the religious orders were suppressed. During the last thirty years, religious affairs have been on a better footing, but the government has been for the most part irreligious. The result has been a political decadence which has cost Spain her West Indian possessions and the Philippines.

In Switzerland Catholicism has made steady progress in spite of the overthrow of the Sonderbund,—a union of seven Catholic cantons formed in 1846, to resist Protestant persecution,—and the reaction consequent upon this overthrow. To-day Switzerland has 1,160,000 Catholics in a total population of 3,000,000; the clergy are learned and zealous, and the laity well-educated, industrious, and active in political and social affairs.

At the opening of the nineteenth century, Holland and Belgium were united under the Protestant House of Orange—Nassau, the Church was persecuted and Catholic education suppressed. By the revolution of 1830 Belgium became a separate kingdom and the Church recovered her freedom. In Holland, Catholicism is steadily gaining ground and numbers a million and a half adherents in a population of about four millions. Catholics are taking a prominent part in civil affairs. A striking instance of the spirit with which they are now regarded was the establishment, not long since, of a chair of Catholic theology in the University of Leyden, with a Dominican priest as its professor. In 1879, the anti-clerical party in Belgium gained a victory at the polls and proceeded to establish what they called a non-sectarian,—in reality an anti-Christian—system of schools. But five years later, they were beaten and since then things have gone well. Belgium is to-day one of the most prosperous, if not the most prosperous, of the nations of the world. Its University of Louvain, with 2000 students and a staff of learned professors, ranks with the best universities of Europe, and every Catholic interest is in a most flourishing condition. Its population is almost entirely Catholic.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark resisted the return of the ancient faith longer than any other countries rent from the centre of unity by the Reformation. Not until 1869 was practical toleration granted in Sweden, and even to-day Catholics are taxed for the support of the established church. They number only 10,000 in a population of 10,000,000 in the three countries, yet they have an influence, out of proportion to their numbers and are growing surely if slowly. Only within the last few months the conversion of Professor Krogh-Tonning created a sensation among his countrymen equal to the sensation made by the conversion of Newman, in England.

When the French Revolution broke out the Emperor Joseph II lay on his death-bed acknowledging the evil which he had done in trying to nationalize the Church in the German Empire, of which the House of Austria was at that time the head. Such evil is not readily redressed, and during the first years of the nineteenth century, Catholicism was well-nigh banished from the public life of Germany, having a precarious existence as a sort of higher police. But a reaction was soon to begin. In 1800, Count Leopold of Stolberg became a Catholic, and his "History of Religion" attracted widespread attention. The artists Overbeck and Cornelius, and the philosophic historian Frederic von Schlegel followed his example. Joseph Gorres, called by the great Napoleon the Fifth Power of Europe, was found in the front rank of the defenders of the faith. The Catholic revival was helped by the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne and Gessen in 1837 for refusing to carry out the law requiring that children of mixed marriages should be educated in the religion

of their father. The Catholic world protested and the Government had to give way. After the revolution of 1848, the Church in Germany had more power and freedom than she had enjoyed for a century, because the statesmen of the Empire recognized in her a bulwark of law and order. The Jesuits, driven from Switzerland, found an asylum in Germany. In educational matters, a tolerable *modus vivendi* was arrived at between Church and State. In 1850 the Emperor Francis Joseph completed the abrogation of Joseph II's persecuting code. In 1855 a Concordat was formed by which the rights of the Holy See were fully recognized. Then came the war between Austria and Prussia. At its close, Austria, humiliated, entrusted the organization of the new empire of Austro-Hungary to the Protestant Count Ferdinand of Beust. Beust tore up the Concordat and introduced a non-sectarian,—once more, anti-Catholic—system of education, which has been a cause of disturbance ever since.

When the new German Empire was created, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871, Prince Bismarck declared that national unity demanded the subjection of the Catholic Church to the State. The growth of Catholicism in the past thirty years had alarmed the National Evangelical Church, and so the Kulturkampf or War of Religions was begun. Dr. Falk was made Minister of Public Worship, and pulpit utterances were placed under state supervision. The Jesuits were expelled in 1872, other religious orders a year later. All Catholic Seminaries were closed, and their students required to attend the State Universities, and pass the State examinations. The apostate old Catholics were protected by the Government. "Whatever we do," said Bismarck, "be assured of this, we shall never go to Canossa," referring to the famous historical occasion when the Emperor Henry IV. had journeyed to Italy and met Pope Gregory VII. at the castle of Canossa to ask the removal of the excommunication which had given his subjects an excuse for deposing him. Windthorst, the leader of the Centre, the Catholic party in the Reichstag, answered the "man of blood and iron" with the bold words: "We are desirous of peace, but if you insist on war, why, than you shall have it." A series of laws, passed year after year in the month of May, attempted to deprive the Catholic clergy of all freedom. Any bishop or priest exercising any of his functions without permission of the Government was fined for the first offence, deprived of his income for the second, imprisoned or exiled for the third. Still later, no priest could draw any income or be exempt from military service unless he subscribed to the May Laws. After seven or eight years of this persecution, all the bishops except three, and 1770 priests, were imprisoned, exiled or dead, and their places were vacant; 601 parishes comprising 644,697 souls, were entirely destitute of spiritual care. But neither bishops, nor clergy, nor people would give way. The Centre party went on gaining strength in every election till it held the balance of power in the Reichstag. Thoughtful Germans grew alarmed at the spread of immorality and socialism. The Emperor's assassination was twice attempted by anarchists, and finally William I. recovered more than halfhearted in his approval. The Kulturkampf, decided that the influence of Catholicism was necessary to prevent the growth of irreligion. Bismarck had to swallow his proud boast, and go to Canossa. In 1879, Falk and his policy were dropped. In 1885, Leo XIII. was asked to arbitrate between Germany and Spain in the affair of the Caroline Islands; and his decision pleased both parties. After 1887 State interference in the administration of the Church and the education of the clergy was almost entirely abandoned. And when the present Emperor ascended the throne in 1888, he adopted a policy of religious toleration. Bismarck was dismissed and ended his days in embittered retirement, and when Dr. Falk died a couple of months ago, he received merely the briefest mention in the newspapers. The Church in Germany lost heavily in the struggle, but her victory was one of the most glorious in her history. Her situation still leaves very much to be desired but she enjoys a much greater measure of freedom to-day than she did a century ago, and counts 18,600,000 adherents among the 51,300,000 subjects of the Kaiser. For learning and intelligent concerted action in public affairs the

(Continued on fourth page)

The Chinese Problem.

Sir Robert Hart, who is recognized as the greatest living authority on Chinese affairs, and who for forty-five years has been intimately connected with Chinese official life, has an article on the Chinese Problem in the *Fortnightly Review*, from which is taken the following:

"Twenty millions or more of Boxers, armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic—if mistaken—motives will make residence in China impossible for foreigners; will take back from foreigners everything foreigners have taken from China; will pay off old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag with Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day—thus preparing for the future upheavals and disasters never even dreamed of. In fifty years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's canopy at the call of the Chinese Government; there is not the slightest doubt of that! And if the Chinese Government continues to exist, it will encourage—and it will be quite right to encourage, uphold, and develop this national Chinese movement; it bodes no good for the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its right, and will carry through the national programme! Nothing but partition, a difficult and unlikely international settlement, or a miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form—a not impossible, but scarcely to be hoped for, religious triumph—will defer, will avert this result. Is either the one or the other within the limits of practical politics or practical propagandism? I fear not! And if not, what? Then the lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned and the Manchu dynasty supported: to this end it will be made to 'lose face' as little as possible—but trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind."

"Something akin to hypnotism or mesmerism seems connected with Boxer initiation and action; the members bow to the southeast, recite certain mystical sentences, and then, with closed eyes, fall on their backs. After this they arise, eyes glazed and staring, possessed of the strength and agility of maniacs, mount trees and walls, and wield swords and spears in the way they are unable to at other times; semi-initiation is said to render the body impervious to cut or thrust, while the fully initiated fear neither shot nor shell; the various subchiefs are of course fully initiated, but the supreme chief is described as more gifted still: he sits in his hall, orders the doors to be opened, and while remaining there in the body is said to be elsewhere in spirit, directing, controlling, suggesting, and achieving. One of the best shots in a legion guard relates how he fired seven shots at one of the chiefs on the Northern Bridge, less than 200 yards off. The chief stood there contemptuously, pompously waving his swords, and as if thereby causing the bullets to pass him to right or left at will; he then calmly and proudly stalked away unhit, much to the astonishment of the sharpshooters. Though professing to know nothing beyond the domain of sense, the Chinaman is really an extravagant believer in the supernatural, and so he readily credits the Boxer with all the powers he claims."

Think of the Trials of Others.

A malady which should be conspicuous for its absence during these days, is 'the blues.' We are all, at times, subject to this mental depression, but we should try to fight clear of its dark moods, and be careful not to impose our troubles upon others. 'One of the simplest methods of dispersing them,' says *Womankind*, 'is to get out into God's sunlight and breathe the fresh air of the country. Another, and one more lasting in its effects, is to do something for someone more miserable than yourself. Forget self in sharing the trouble of others. It will always bring a sweet peace to your soul.'

What is your transient trouble to the anguish of that mother who sits over the coffin of her dear little one?

What is your downheartedness when contrasted with the condition of that wife, deserted by her husband, and left to find her way to the hospital, there to face a terrible illness without a cent to defray her expenses or to unlock the door of the future?—*Exchange*.

Miss Bullion—No, Adolphus; I must not listen to you! My parents would never consent to my marriage with a man who had to work for his living!

Adolphus—But I'm an artist, dearest.

Miss Bullion—True—but you sell your pictures!

Adolphus—Oh, darling, you wrong me! I paint pictures that don't sell.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Major knew what he was About.

"Speaking of train robberies," said a veteran railroad man, "Did any of you fellows ever hear that story about Major Patterson? The yarn is not new," he continued, "and I thought some of you might have heard it before; but it happens to be true, and is worth telling again."

"Years ago the major was travelling on the railroad through western Kansas, when he fell into a conversation with a very agreeable chap from St. Louis. Train robberies were frequent in those days, and when the conversation finally turned to that subject the St. Louis man remarked that he had an excellent scheme for hiding his money in such an emergency. 'I simply put it under the sweat-band of my hat,' he said, 'and no robber in the world would ever think of looking there for cash.' With that he pulled off his hat and showed where he had \$250 'planted' as he described."

"About an hour later the train was suddenly halted while it was turning a lonely ravine, and in a few moments a masked man entered the car and began to systematically loot the passengers, while two other robbers kept them covered with shotguns from the doors. When the fellow reached him the major looked up coolly and declared he had less than a dollar in his pocket. 'Now, if you'll leave me that and my watch,' he said, 'I'll tell you something worth knowing. That fellow in the next seat has \$250 under the sweat-band of his hat.' 'All right!' said the robber, 'keep your watch and chicken feed.' And he proceeded to confiscate the other passenger's cash."

"When the agony was all over and the marauders had departed, the St. Louis man turned around, bursting with rage and indignation. 'That was a dirty, low-down trick!' he roared, 'and I'm going to hold you accountable for every cent of my money!' 'I expected you to, my friend,' replied the major, quietly, 'and here is the amount. You see, I happen to be a paymaster in the United States Army, and I have a matter of \$40,000 in this valise by my feet. Under the circumstances I felt justified in temporarily sacrificing your little \$250 to divert attention. I shall charge it up to the Government as "extra expense in transportation of funds."—*Exchange*.

Socialistic Experiments in New Zealand.

"Newest England" is the title of a work on New Zealand of which The By-stander has had the honour to receive a copy. It narrates the successful trial of a number of legislative novelties in that paradise of political and social experiment. But Newest England has a population of 750,000, while oldest England has a population of 40,000,000 within about the same area. This makes a considerable difference. A child, when it tumbles, does not much hurt itself. What is called "nationalization of land" has been introduced; not the scheme of Mr. Henry George, who proposed to treat all landowners as robbers, but a scheme of public interference with a view of preventing large holdings which is lauded as the perfection of wisdom. If the inventor of a cotton machine were to commend it to us without saying a word about the amount of cotton which it would work off, we should hardly become purchasers. The object to be served by the culture of the soil is the production of bread for the community. But nothing is told us in the present work about the effect of the proposed legislation on the production of bread. If a man owns a fine tract of arable land, there is surely little need of legislation to prevent his holding it as a sheepwalk. In our North-Western Territories the purchase and holding of land are free; yet moderate holdings are the rule. Of the New Zealand policy of compulsory arbitration as an antidote to strikes, something has already been said. In a baby community almost everything for a time is possible. But in an adult community it would be impossible to shut out of sight the fluctuations of the market, and bind employer and employed to a legal scale of wages which might prove ruinous to the employer and unjust to the employed. Everything in happy New Zealand is done by the people, which is perfectly wise, disinterested, and good. But "the people," after all, is the Government, of which, in our less youthful and blooming commonwealth, perfect wisdom, disinterestedness, and goodness cannot always be affirmed.—*Goldwin Smith in Toronto Sun*.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents. Sold by Foster Bros.—13.

Brown (slapping total stranger on the back)—Hullo, old man, haven't seen you for an age. Don't you remember me? Stranger—I don't remember your face, but your manner's very familiar.

A quarrel recently occurred between two maiden ladies. Said the younger one: I wonder if I shall lose my looks, too, when I get your age? The Elder One: You will be lucky if you do.

Employment Agency—I might get you a place in a shop. That won't do. I'd be under someone's orders continually. I want to be independent of everything and everybody.

Ah, I see. I'll get you a place as cook. Johnny, queried the teacher of the new pupil, do you know your alphabet? Yes'm, answered Johnny.

Well, then, continued the teacher, what letter comes after A? All the rest of them, was the triumphant reply.

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For the following:

- 1 SEVEN-HORSE POWER PRIESTMAN OIL ENGINE, almost new, suitable for running Electric Light or any light work.
- 1 COVERED TWO SEATED CARRIAGE.
- 2 OPEN PHAETONS.
- 2 BUGGIES.
- 1 SET DOUBLE DRIVING HARNESS.
- AN IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAM.
- A FEW SETS SINGLE DRIVING HARNESS, also SPREADS and ROBES.
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- 25 ACRES OF LAND 1 mile from the Post Office, which can be divided in lots to suit purchasers.
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Roast Goose.

Make a potato dressing by boiling and mashing six fine and light; add one tablespoonful of sage, two tablespoonsful of onion juice and two of butter. Fill the goose with the dressing and with a skewer fasten the legs together at the joint where the feet were cut off. Dredge well with salt, pepper and flour. Allow an hour and a half for baking a goose weighing about eight pounds if the oven is kept at a steady heat during that time.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

Fussy: How is it you couldn't keep the secret I told you? Mrs. Fussy: Why couldn't you keep it yourself?

Husband: I can't get the castors under the book-case to work at all, and I've oiled them twice. Wife (with conscious superiority): But you didn't use castor oil.

CATHOLIC PRAYER Books, Rosaries Crucifixes Scapulars, Religious pictures, Statuary and Church ornaments, Educational works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

RIGHT DYSPESIA CURE. Send 50 cts. for a trial bottle of W. E. Fraser's Right Dyspepsia Cure, a safe and sure remedy. Address: W. E. FRASER, 41 Next Door to A. McIsaac, J. P.'s Office, Main St., Antigonish, N. S. Mention this paper.

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Blacksmith Work!

I have a first-class Horse Shoer at my forge, and all work will be done in first-class style, D. McISAAC. Antigonish, Dec. 20, 1900.

CARD.

Having learnt the French tailoring system of cutting, I am now prepared to do dressmaking and general sewing at home or by the day. MARGARET WHITE, Riverside House, Main St. Dec. 26th, 1900.

THE 1901 SESSION OF THE Maritime Business College, HALIFAX, N. S. COMMENCES ON Wednesday, Jan. 2nd.

Students are admitted at any time, but better come first day.

KAULBACK & SCHURMAN, Proprietors.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that in virtue of the Act of the Dominion Parliament, 63 and 64 Victoria, Chapter 103 and Chapter 104, the name of The Merchants Bank of Halifax will be changed to "THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA" From and after the Second day of January, 1901. E. L. PEASE, General Manager. Halifax 1st Nov., 1900.

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Fine Monu Work.

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Dealer in Red and Granite, and Frost Monu Designs and present on applica all work entrust to me will receive prompt attention

Main Street Antigonish.

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Patent Pills, Combs, Toilet Soap, Maltine, Sponge Pipes, Cigars, PHYSICIAN CAREFUL Nigh

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D. C. CHISHOLM Plaintiff Date: Sheriff's O cember 4th, 1900.

Evening Chant.

(Adelaide A. Proctor).
 Strew before the lady's picture —
 Roses — flushing like the sky,
 Where the lingering western cloudlets
 Watch the lingering daylight die.
 Violets steeped in dreamy odors,
 Humble as the Mother mild,
 Blue as were her eyes when watching
 O'er her sleeping Child.
 Strew white Lillies, pure and spotless,
 Bending on their stocks of green,
 Bending down with tender pity —
 Like our Holy Queen.
 Let the flowers spend their fragrance
 On our Lady's own dear shrine,
 While we claim her gracious helping
 Near her Son Divine.
 Strew before our Lady's picture
 Gentle flowers, fair and sweet;
 Hope and Fear, and Joy and Sorrow
 Place too, at her feet.
 Hark! the Angelus is ringing —
 Ringing through the fading light
 In the heart of every blossom
 Leave a prayer to-night.
 All night long will Mary listen,
 While our pleadings fond and deep,
 On their scented breath are rising
 For us — while we sleep.
 Scarcely through the starry silence
 Shall one trembling petal stir,
 While they breathe their own sweet frag-
 rance
 And our prayer — to her.
 Peace to every heart that loves her!
 All her children shall be blessed;
 While she prays and watches for us,
 We will trust and rest.

IN SPITE OF ALL.

I. CONTRASTS.

It was a gala night at the Opera in New Orleans when old Dr. Achille Lestrangle introduced Calvin Barfield to Agnes des Myrthes. People of the old set in New Orleans said that Dr. Lestrangle was too fond of the new Americans; but he was a great physician, and his mother had been a De McCartney — what would you have? Agnes and her sister, Louise, were in their father's box with the French Ambassador who had come down for the carnival, and the old Comtesse de Saint Pierre, their aunt, who dropped in from Provence for a year's visit occasionally, was their chaperon. Mr. Barfield was a tall, long-legged young man, with the figure of an athlete and the serious face of a student. His evening clothes hung rather loose, and even the French Ambassador allowed a gleam of amusement to pass into his diplomatic eyes as Mr. Calvin Barfield made his bow, which was stiff but conscientious. The introduction took place at the end of the second act of 'Trovatore' — in New Orleans 'Trovatore' is still loved, — and his manner was greatly in contrast to that of the various Camilles and Fernands — everybody seemed to be calling everybody his first name — who flitted gaily about.
 The Comtesse de Saint Pierre smiled agreeably until Dr. Lestrangle had uttered the words, 'Mr. Calvin Barfield'; then she froze visibly. She said to herself it was remarkable that the Doctor should present a man named for the arch-heretic.
 The Doctor took a place near Louise, and left Agnes to the care of Barfield, who stood shyly at the back of the box.
 'Your aunt is not pleased,' the Doctor said, with a twinkle in his eye. 'She would like to have you girls married from the convent, as she was. She does not like Americans, especially if they are heretics. But I want my young man to be acquainted with Agnes — he is a good young man — and he knows only the ladies of the North, who go to college and who ride the bicycle.'

Louise laughed. She was not more than twenty, and very simple and direct in her manner.
 'I see. You want to show him what Creole girls are like. He has a good face, but he's not pretty.'
 'No — not after the manner of Camille Defeuery over there, who looks like a piece of waxwork. I should like you girls to know other kind of men.'
 'Camille is my cousin,' said Louise, with a slight air of offence.
 'Nearly everybody in your set is your cousin,' said the Doctor. 'And you'll be glad to know that my friend, Mr. Barfield, is to change his name to-morrow.'
 'Change his name?' asked Madame de Saint Pierre, who had ceased to pay attention to the Ambassador since the Doctor had begun to talk to Louise. 'He is to be married, I presume. I have read in a book about America that in Boston the women have become so masculine that they make their husbands take their family names. I am not surprised.'
 Both Louise and the Doctor laughed.
 'Ma tante is as ready to believe as impossible things about the Americans as the Northerners are to believe amazing things about us Creoles. I fancy that even now your Mr. Barfield is disappointed that Agnes does not speak the *patois* of the people in Mr. Cable's books.'
 'And she expects Mr. Barfield, who is, of course, a Yankee, to speak with a nasal twang,' said Dr. Lestrangle.
 'But you said Mr. Barfield was to change his name,' said Madame de Saint Pierre in French. 'Why?'

'He is to receive conditional baptism on Sunday,' said the Doctor. 'Nice boy! Terribly conscientious! He'll make an awful Catholic!'
 'Who is he?' asked Madame de Saint Pierre, looking at Barfield with new interest.
 'A nice boy — a writer on the staff of *The Twilight*. But I know that you are too modern to care about pedigrees, Madame; the Republic in France has done away with that sort of thing!'
 Madame de Saint Pierre drew herself up.
 'You are mistaken, Monsieur Lestrangle. The Holy Father may approve of the Republic; but I, who have more reason than other persons to obey him, still retain my regard for pedigrees. My husband was a Saint Pierre, Monsieur, descended from Mademoiselle de Saint Pierre, who was the daughter of St. Peter. I trust,' the old lady added, with a touch of scorn, 'that you are not so materialistic as never to have heard of Mademoiselle Petronille. She, too, was a saint, and even now our ambassador at Rome goes first to make his devotions at her tomb, — is it not so, your Excellency?'
 The French diplomatist nodded and smiled.
 'Ah, my dear,' Doctor Lestrangle whispered to Louise, 'if Mr. Barfield should take a fancy to Agnes, he will have a hard time, — for I do not even know his grandfather's name, and I doubt whether he knows it!'

Louise watched the awkward Barfield and her charming sister with kindly amusement. She liked Barfield's looks, but it never occurred to her that Agnes would 'take a fancy to him.' She had destined herself for the convent; her father knew this; but he would arrange a marriage with some eligible man of the circle for Agnes, and that would be the end of Mr. Barfield or anybody else. The Des Myrthes had been over a hundred years in America, and still their marriages were 'arranged.' And none of them had ever married 'an American.' Besides, the descendant of Mademoiselle Petronille de Saint Pierre was plainly on her guard — and Barfield was a Northerner!
 'You are in no danger from my Barfield?' the Doctor inquired mischievously. 'You will dress the hair of St. Catharine?'
 'Yes, I will dress the hair of St. Catharine — I will be an old maid,' answered Louise, with her bright smile.
 Doctor Lestrangle looked thoughtful, and shook his head.
 The curtain rose: all was brilliance and dramatic music — perfumes, flowers, lights everywhere. No group was more attractive than that which included the two lovely Des Myrthes girls, the distinguished and haughty old lady, and the young Gaston, who had come from the lobby to join his sisters. Barfield, who had regained his seat in the Parterre, looked up and thought so too. In spite of it all he was sad.
 'That wonderful old lady declares that her husband was a son of the Crusaders, and I am afraid she will not like you the more if you happen to be a son of the Revolution.'
 'I am only the son of my father who is a very just man — though I am afraid he will not like my changing my name to Francis de Sales.'
 'Cheer up!' said the Doctor. 'The charming Agnes will.' And he waved his hand to her and the bright-faced Gaston.

II. A HOPELESS SEPARATION.
 Mr. Francis de Sales Barfield was successful as a member of the editorial staff of *The Twilight* — so successful that he was called to fill a much better berth on a morning paper in New York City. He was a very serious writer, and it was an article of his on 'Modern Theosophy,' too short for a magazine and too long for a newspaper, which had secured for him a place as editorial writer and book-reviewer on *The Dawn*. But he left New Orleans with a heavy heart. Thanks to his introduction by Dr. Lestrangle, he was admitted to the Des Myrthes' house several times, much, in spite of his conversion, to the disgust of Madame de Saint Pierre. On one occasion, following the custom of his native town in Kansas, he had asked Agnes des Myrthes to go to the opera with him. And she had, according to her custom, referred him to her aunt. This finished his career and dashed his hopes. After that Agnes des Myrthes was not at home to him. He saw her once coming from Mass, and he thought she looked at him with unusual sweetness; but the Countess was with her, and the vision passed. The day before he left M. des Myrthes died. He left his card, and took the train for New York; he was alone in the world, for, excepting the genial Dr. Lestrangle and his distant father, he had not a friend in the world. Lestrangle had gone to Havana to examine yellow fever germs, and the kind Jesuit priest who had baptized him was the only man who said good-bye to him at the train.
 'You will marry, my son, and be happy,' the Jesuit said. 'Agnes is lovely, but it would be as if two opposite races

were to marry, and it might not have been well.'
 'I wish I could meet her again!'
 'If God wills it, you will meet her. He guides events, in spite of all. He even makes the impossible happen. He triumphs against all human obstacles; Satan cannot thwart His designs.'
 'I shouldn't mind fighting Satan,' said Barfield bitterly. 'But Madame de Saint Pierre is different.'
 'A good woman!' said the priest charitably.
 'Oh, yes; but I wish she hadn't come my way. Good-bye, Father.'
 'God bless you! Things will come right, my son. Have faith!'

III. A LONELY GENTLEMAN.
 Barfield went North, and worked hard. Outwardly he was a serious and practical man — too old, apparently, for his years. He was not the 'awful' Catholic the easy-going Doctor had predicted that he would be. 'He'll go about expecting his friends to put him on a gridiron,' the Doctor had said, 'and when he finds they don't, he'll put them on gridirons.' Although the Doctor was a Catholic himself, he always looked upon conversions with an air of lightness which was trying to men of the type of Barfield. He could not understand the Catholic without zeal. The child of Presbyterian parents, religion, as presented, had shown to him many inconsistencies, and he fancied that when he became a Catholic there would be no more problems. There were no problems for him so far as the faith was concerned, but the Catholics he met offered many problems. Their lack of zeal, for instance, astonished him.
 'Oh, we wear our religion like a well-fitting glove,' the musical critic of *The Dawn* said. 'If I could only see Palestrina introduced into the churches, I wouldn't care whether there was ever a convert or not.'

The musical critic was bright-eyed, sympathetic, young, a fanatic for his art, but Barfield after this did not find him sympathetic.
 'Oh, yes, the Mass is, as you say, a beautiful and sublime poem; but if you had to go to church all your life, rain or shine, sometimes with steaming umbrellas thrust into your ribs, you would not talk so much about it.' And Gorman turned away to write a leader against Italian opera, leaving Barfield with a chill at his heart.
 Barfield had a way of interesting himself in the religious condition of the newsboys, much to the annoyance of Gorman, who found, when he went to luncheon with him, a boy or two following, to whisper mysteriously into his preceptor's ear. It was a waste of time, Gorman said. Barfield helped to keep them straight, no doubt, but they'd go crooked some day. What was the use? 'I say, Barfield, why don't you go in for being a priest at once? Converts are all cranks!'
 If Barfield, who did not make new friends easily, had expected to find individual human sympathy in the Church, he was disappointed. But though he was a lonely man, he was never lonely at Mass or Benediction. Then he felt that he was of one brotherhood, and that all holy souls, gone before or on earth, were in sympathy with him and were really with him.

Alone with his pipe in the evenings, he thought of Agnes, the soft-eyed, the sweet-voiced, and he might have become sentimental were not the terrible example of Gorman always before him. Gorman had fallen in love with the 'society column,' a very clever young woman, whom fashion had somewhat spoiled, and he passed his leisure in alternately singing her praises and condemning the proprietors of *The Dawn* for not raising his salary. And so Barfield was silent. Woodward, the managing editor, took to him because he did his work with such extreme conscientiousness. Woodward was a silent man too.
 If anybody had searched through Barfield's papers, there would have been discovered no trace of the lady of his hopeless thoughts. There was only one indication. It was a little poem copied by him, with the letter 'A' above it. And this poem he often repeated to himself with almost passionate earnestness, for it was to him like a prayer:
 Among the trees, O God,
 Is there not one
 That with unrivalled love
 Thou look'st upon?
 And of all bless'd birds,
 Hath not Thy love
 Found for its fittest mate
 The homing dove.
 Or, 'mid the flames of flowers,
 That light the land,
 Doth not the lily first
 Before Thee stand?
 So says my soul, O God,
 The type of Thee,
 In each life-circle one
 Was made for me.
 The lines haunted Barfield. He knew how to do his work well. He passed among his fellows as a rather impassive, practical, but ever-conscientious man, and Gorman began to like him more and more because he was a good listener; and yet in

his own heart was an intense longing for human sympathy and affection such as few men about him had ever experienced. And, as the months went by, Agnes des Myrthes became more deeply the centre of his life. Gorman would have clapped him on the back and said, 'Go in and win!' Woodward would have told him that a marriage with a Creole would be a mistake, and have said, 'You marry an Anglo-Saxon, young man.' For Woodward, though his father and mother had been born in Kerry, was extremely Anglo-Saxon.
 Barfield's confessor had dissuaded him from thinking of the priesthood. 'I suppose,' he said to himself, 'I should not long so for 'one' in this life if I had a vocation.'
 Every month the distance between Agnes and him grew greater. Doctor Lestrangle was still in Havana, and the war had broken out. Still Barfield prayed, believing that God would bring them together either in this life or the next. He was now in high favour with Woodward, and during the managing editor's unavoidable absences he was often obliged to be the last resort for the settlement of all sorts of difficult questions — especially at night just before the paper went to press — and after the opening of the war with Spain.
 (To be continued).

The Owner — See here! you want to handle that trunk more carefully.
 The Porter — I'll look out for it, sir. I know a man let one fall on his toes last month an' he aint out of the hospital yet.
 Mother — No, Johnny, you have had pie enough.
 Johnny — Mother, it is impossible to have enough of your pie. He gets another piece.

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 Price 50 Cents per Bottle, of all Druggists.
 — Manufactured by —
HATTIE & MYLIUS,
 HALIFAX, N. S.
 Toss — He's the most persistent man! When he proposed I said, No — a thousand times, no!
 Jess — I should think that would be enough to settle him.
 Toss — But it wouldn't. He said that meant five hundred affirmatives.

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 ROYAL GRAND RANGES. MAYFLOWER RANGES. PRIZE RANGES. CHARTER OAK STOVES. MARITIME STOVES. NIAGARA'S. STARS and WATER-LOO'S. Also all the best makes of PARLOUR, HALL and BOX STOVES, suited for coal or wood.

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 Do not lose sight of the fact that the : : : :
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BUFFALO ROBE and COAT Still lead
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 Send your name and address on a postal, or call and get the new 44-page catalogue "Characteristics."
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 By its means you can order shoes by mail and get the exact size, width, shape, color and leather you want.
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ESTABLISHED, 1852

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Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

A CENTURY OF CATHOLICISM.

(Continued from page one.)

Germanians are the finest body of Catholics in the world.

In France, there was a Catholic revival after the restoration of Louis XVIII in 1814, when Chateaubriand, De Maistre and De Bonald wrote so splendidly in defence of religion. During the reign of Charles X (1824-30) the works of Voltaire and Rousseau, known only to the learned at the time of the great Revolution, were spread broadcast in cheap editions and an irreligious press carried on a campaign of slander and indecency which was simply diabolical. These agencies, and the secret societies which directed them, brought on the revolution of 1830. On the other hand, in 1833, Frederic Ozanam established in Paris the Society of St. Vincent de Paul as a means of reconciling the classes and the masses. Soon, 7,000 members were personally visiting and assisting 20,000 poor. Before 1848, 500 conferences of his society were working in France, and the society had spread to Belgium, Spain, England and America. In 1822, the Society of the Propagation of the Faith was established at Lyons. In 1841 it had 90,000 members. This society and that of the Holy Childhood have spent \$60,000,000 for missions to the heathen. Teachers like Lacordaire, Ravignan and Fossabre have carried conviction to larger audiences than were reached by Bossuet and Massillon. Publicists like Montalembert and Albert de Mun, two noblemen who were also noble men, who gave all their energies to uplifting their fellowmen; journalists like De Falloux and Louis Feuillet, prelates like the Cardinals Pie and Lavigerie, have spoken and written in manner worthy of the best days of the oldest Daughter of the Church. But the Church has seen some dark days in France during the century just closed. The Revolution of 1848 was brought about by Socialists and Communists who clamored for science without religion, a family without marriage, a State without a government, and preached the doctrine that private ownership is robbery. Mgr. D'Affre, Archbishop of Paris, was shot as he limped the barricades to address the mob. In 1871, after the German troops had vacated Paris, the terrible days of the Commune began. It was an attempt to establish a Socialist Republic. Churches and banks were plundered. Archbishop Darboy and 200 other ecclesiastics and prominent citizens were thrown into prison as hostages, and when MacMahon's troops forced their way into the city, the Communists in mad despair shot the Archbishop and fifty other hostages. Under the Third Republic, religion has been banished from the schools, ecclesiastical students have been drafted into the army, and a system of taxation has been devised which the government calculates will extinguish all monastic institutions in about ten years.

"Man proposes but God disposes" is a French motto, but the present rulers do not believe in Providence; in fact, it was lately proposed in the Chamber of Deputies to do away with the inscription "God Save France" on the ground that France was "unable to take care of herself. But the nation which supplies two thirds of the men and money for the foreign missions cannot be a hopeless case, and two of the grandest religious revivals of the nineteenth century have sprung up within her borders. A series of miracles which carries us back to the days when Our Lord walked visibly on earth have been wrought at Lourdes, so that those who, in the name of science, deny the possibility of such things, might be confounded, and the faith of the Catholic world in the supernatural might be strengthened. And the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, though it had an earlier origin, has spread throughout the world during the last hundred years, stirring the hearts of men to a deeper personal love for Him "who has loved men so much and has been so little loved in return."

The territories which the mighty hand of Napoleon tore from the Pope were substantially restored by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Straightway, the enemies of the Papacy appeared in another shape, and until they could openly declare themselves, took the disguise of charcoal-burners — Carbonari. This murderous society rapidly spread itself throughout Italy, and had lodges in other countries besides. Among its sworn members, in its

early days, was a young man of great ambition but poor prospects, named Charles Louis Bonaparte. This may explain much of the duplicity which this man was guilty of in his dealings with the Holy See, after he had become the Emperor Napoleon III. In 1831, Mazzini, "the apostle of assassination," founded another secret society called "Young Italy." Pius IX began his Pontificate in 1848, with a general amnesty for all political offenders. Immediately they flocked to Rome and began to undermine his throne. They stirred up a revolution in the city, and the Pope was forced to flee to Gaeta in the Kingdom of Naples. In 1849, the Roman Republic was declared established, priests were massacred, abandoned women sent to replace the Sisters of Charity in the hospitals, the treasures of churches and palaces were seized, the people addressed as the only sovereign, the true God, placards affixed to the churches inscribed "Down with Christ—Long live Barabbas!" sacrilegious festivities held in St. Peter's with Mazzini on the Papal throne. The Catholic Powers sent troops to restore the Pope, and Louis Napoleon at the same time opened secret negotiations with the Republic. Pius IX returned to Rome in April, 1850. Victor Emmanuel II was now King of Piedmont and Sardinia, and his Prime Minister, Cavour, was planning to make him King of Italy. A persecution of the Church in Piedmont was at once begun. To draw attention to himself, and curry favour, Sardinia joined France and England in the Crimean War. At its close, Cavour began to arouse Europe against the Papacy by lying statements about the incapacity and oppressions of the Papal Government. As a matter of fact, the taxation was lighter in the States of the Church than in most other countries, very few ecclesiastics had any share in the government, the laws were excellent, and the people prosperous. Austria was a stumbling-block in Cavour's path, so he got France to join him against that Power in the war of 1859. At its close, Napoleon asked the Pope to cede part of his states to Sardinia but the answer was *non possumus*. Then Cavour ceded Savoy and Nice, the hereditary dominions of Piedmont, to France, and made a pretext for annexing a portion of the Papal States instead. His agents stirred up a revolution and the Sardinian troops entered the Pope's dominions to put down this revolution. Umbria and the Marches were at once annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. This was not enough. In 1867 Garibaldi invaded the States, which still remained to the Pope, but the French were not yet prepared to see the Papacy stripped of all its temporal power, and the red-shirted freebooter was put to flight at Mentana. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, Cavour and his royal master saw their hour had come. On the 20th of September, 1870, their troops broke through the walls of Rome at the Porta Pia, the Papal forces making only sufficient resistance to show that the Pope yielded to force. On October 2, the farce of a plebiscite was gone through. One man, a Belgian sculptor, to test it, voted twenty-two times, and a district numbering 56 voters recorded 900 votes for the annexation of Rome to the new Kingdom of Italy. Since then, the Pope has been practically a prisoner in his palace of the Vatican. Religious orders have been suppressed, churches turned into cavalry stables, the revenues of charitable institutions squandered, and, in spite of these confiscations, the nation brought to the verge of bankruptcy. United Italy has spent vast sums in trying to be a great military, naval, and colonising power, but has failed egregiously. Her public debt has grown by leaps and bounds, her annual deficit is more than 250,000,000 francs, her taxes are seven times higher than those of England, the emigration from Italy to-day resembles that from Ireland in the famine days, there are thousands of villages where only the well-to-do ever eat meat, there were bread and tax riots in Milan, Naples, and Palermo in 1898, when several hundred people were killed and more than a thousand wounded. When Pius IX became Pope, the Papal States was one of the most prosperous countries in Europe, to-day it is one of the most miserable, and the city of Rome itself is kept up by the money brought in by the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who come to pay homage to the august Prisoner of the Vatican. At present, however, the outlook is brighter than it has been at any time since 1870. The Bark of Peter has kept on her course while the storms of revolution have raged around her. The Bishops of the Catholic world gathered around Pius IX for the definition of the Immaculate Conception in 1854, and again for the Vatican Council in 1869-70. Almost 800 bishops were assembled on that occasion, and the definition of Papal Infallibility has given the Church a sense of security greater than she ever had before. No matter what difficulties may lie in the way of assembling Councils for the future, the Catholic world knows that when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra* it is the same as though all the Bishops of the world were gathered around him joining their voices

with his. Pius IX died a prisoner in 1878, his successor will probably end his career in the same manner, but his Pontificate has been one of the most glorious in the Church's annals, and there is no one man so revered by the whole world to-day, non-Catholics as well as by Catholics, as Leo XIII. Now, the statesmen of Europe, even of Italy itself, are beginning to believe that at least a portion of its former temporal power must be restored to the Papacy.

St. Andrews Notes.

Misses Annie B. and Sarah B. McGillivray of Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co., are visiting friends at St. Andrews.

Mr. Dan A. Boyd succeeds Mr. McMillan as clerk in McMillan & Co.'s store here.

Mr. Alex. McDonald, of British Columbia, is spending his holidays with his mother, Widow Donald McDonald of Fraser's Mills. Mr. McDonald has been in the West for the last ten years in which time he has established quite a reputation for himself as a building contractor.

Dr. H. McPherson, of St. F. X. College, is spending his holidays with his parents at Fraser's Mills. Besides officiating here on Christmas morning, the Rev. Dr. celebrated High Mass on the following Sunday and midnight High Mass on New Year's morning.

Lauchlin McMillan, who for the last ten years had been the trusted clerk of McMillan & Co. here, has embarked upon a business venture of his own. In his new store, built where was lately the store of Sheriff Chisholm, he has a carefully selected stock of hardware, dry goods and groceries, which in itself, apart from the courtesy and business capacity of the proprietor, should warrant a liberal patronage. If Mr. McMillan is accorded half the patronage his merits deserve his success is assured.

Christmas passed off quietly here. Masses began at 5 o'clock. Rev. Dr. McPherson, of St. F. X. College, officiated and at the end of the first mass preached on the Gospel of the day. The congregation was not as large as on former occasions, but the number that received Holy Communion was unusually large. The Church was well lighted and tastefully decorated. The music was very creditable to the members of the choir. "The jingle of bells" was not much in evidence on Christmas Day, but everybody appeared to have acted up to the advice of the old poet:

"At Christmas be merry, and thankful withal, And feast thy good neighbours, the great and the small."

The Antigonish Iron and Coal.

Those more directly interested in the work of searching for coal in Antigonish county, are coming round to the view expressed in the *Record* several months ago, that the job might prove a very tough one. People in the country are beginning to admit that it may not be possible to strike the coal seams unless at a much greater depth than was thought of some months ago. Indeed it is said that the idea of obtaining coal at present has been abandoned by many in the county.

If some were over sanguine as to finding coal, they were justified in believing that iron in abundance was traceable. Mr. Fletcher, of the geological survey, has been in Antigonish and it is asserted he expressed great surprise at the indications of big leads of iron ore. It is stated that many seams of iron have been traced for a distance of at least 9 miles. The leads vary from 4 feet 20 to feet in thickness, the total of all the seams being 50 feet. It is now asserted that the quantity in Antigonish county equals that of Belle Island. The question is, "Is it of a uniform quantity?" Several analysis have been made which show 57 per cent. of iron and small per cent. of sulphur and phosphorous. But the point yet to be determined is "Will the leads throughout carry the per centages of the samples analysed?" The areas in which this large deposit of iron exists are held by Mr. Pushie and associates.—*Mining Record*.

By THE DEATH of Dr. Farrell, at his home in Halifax on Tuesday morning, after a protracted attack of typhoid fever, the medical profession of the Maritime Provinces has lost one of its most eminent members, and the city of Halifax and the Province of Nova Scotia a public-spirited citizen. He frequently visited professionally Eastern Nova Scotia, where his great ability as a physician and surgeon were well known and highly appreciated. Dr. Farrell had given much study to the prevention of tuberculosis. A pamphlet on that subject by him a few years ago received great attention from the medical profession; and, we understand, the Local Government has had under his direction a scheme for the erection of a number of sanitariums in different parts of the Province for the treatment of the disease. His widow and children have the sympathy of the people of Nova Scotia in their irreparable bereavement. May he rest in peace.

C. J. McDon

thanks her many customers for their kind patronage in the past and wishes them all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

A. KIRK &

would take this opportunity of thanking numerous friends and customers everywhere for their very liberal patronage during the past year. We intended telling you this week [a few days ago] about the magnificent stock of goods that we have in our departments, but could not find time to do so. We would, however, extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see for yourselves our display of beautiful goods for the holidays. You will find us as usual, glad to see you, and anxious to meet your wishes in any way. Wish you one and all A MERRY XMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A. KIRK &

General News.

The Czar's health is completely restored. Calgary had a \$100,000 fire on Christmas Day.

The prevalence of scarlet fever in Montreal is causing much anxiety.

Thirty persons were killed in different parts of Kentucky in Christmas Day quarrels.

Captain Dreyfus has written to Premier Waldeck-Rousseau demanding a new hearing of his case.

Father O'Leary is talked of as a successor to the late Archdeacon Lauder as Chaplain of the Senate.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who graduated from Yale in 1899, has sent a check for \$25,000 to his Alma Mater.

On Dec. 28 the coast of the British Isles was reported strewn with wrecks as the result of a long succession of gales.

The Canadian Methodist Century Fund has reached \$940,000. They have nearly got the million they set out to collect.

Disquieting rumors concerning the wreck of the steamer Alpha on the B. C. coast may lead to a Government enquiry.

The Viceroy of India announces that 25,000 persons have died of bubonic plague in the State of Mysore during the last two years.

The Pope closed the Holy Door of St. Peter's on Dec. 24th amid a grand ceremonial. 80,000 persons were spectators of the ceremony.

Governor McCallum, of Newfoundland, is arranging for the formation of eight companies of rifles, numbering 600 men, early in the new year.

The Chief of Police of Barre, Vermont, was fatally shot by Italian anarchists on Dec. 27, while trying to stop a row in a hall where they were holding a dance.

The Cramps, the well-known Philadelphia ship builders, are establishing a steel plant and shipyard at Collingwood, Ont., for the building of lake vessels.

Dr. Pearson, the 81 year old philanthropist of Chicago gave \$280,000 to three colleges on Dec. 27, thus bringing up the total of his benefactions during the last ten years to \$2,436,000.

The investigation into the charges against male nurses in the insane ward of Bellevue Hospital, New York, reveals a horrible condition of affairs. It seems to be well established that an insane man was so brutally beaten because he would not eat that he died of his injuries.

Some time ago the Canadian government sent an invitation to the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Canada during 1901. The government has been advised that the invitation has been accepted by the Queen.

Chicago is not only the greatest cattle, sheep and hog market in the world, but it leads as a horse market. During the nine full months of the past year 147,000 horses were received and sold there, breaking all former records by nearly 30,000.

The Beaver Line steamer Lake Megantic, which left Liverpool for Halifax on Christmas Day, had to turn back owing to damaged steering gear when 400 miles west of Queenstown. Three of her lifeboats were smashed, one of the crew was killed, and several others seriously injured by the seas.

The Boer raid into Cape Colony was reported last week to be a failure, and De Wet was even said to have been captured. These rumours are now known to be untrue. The Boers have since gained some successes. Two wagons laden with Xmas luxuries for Lord Methuen's camp fell into their hands on Dec. 23. On Dec. 29 they attacked the British post at Helvetia, causing the British a loss of 50 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners. Kitchener has issued a proclamation announcing that burghers who voluntarily surrender will be allowed to live with their families in the Government laagers until they can safely return to their homes, also that all property and stock brought in at the time of surrender will be respected and paid for if required for use by the military authorities. New Zealand is sending a new contingent, 200 strong, half of them Maoris. Several London papers consider this an insult to the Queen's Indian troops and will infuriate the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain has declined to accept the services of the Maoris. The Daily News, the oldest liberal paper in London, has ceased supporting the Government's war policy, demands that terms be offered the Boers.

Provincial News.

A general vaccination has been ordered in Westmoreland Co., N. B., owing to the number of small pox cases in the province.

Fire broke out in the McGregor pit at Stellarton on Dec. 28. It has been got under control without great injury to the mine.

There is a split in the Baptist Church, Sydney, owing to dissatisfaction of some of the members with the plain speaking of the Rev. Mr. Vincent.

If the Shipping Subsidy bill passes Congress, one-third of the crews of fishing vessels must be American citizens. This is to keep out Nova Scotians.

The congested state of freight traffic on the I. C. R. has led the Halifax Board of Trade to arrange for a weekly steamship service between Halifax and Sydney. The first steamer was to leave Halifax to-day.

While crossing the Washabuck River near Baddeck, on Christmas Day, Daniel McDonald, aged 30 years, fell through the ice. His sister Annie, aged 35, went to his rescue and both were drowned. McDonald was the only support of a widowed mother.

John Higby, of Yarmouth, while on a shooting expedition Christmas Day was shot and almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a friend's rifle. A ten year old boy named Robbins was drowned while skating on a millpond near Yarmouth the same day.

S. E. WHISTON, who during the past twenty-five years conducted various schools of business and stenography in the city of Halifax, has retired from business, having on Dec. 31st sold to Messrs. Kaulbach & Schurman his entire interest in the institution conducted by him. Messrs. Kaulbach & Schurman will continue classes in both colleges until such a time as they can amalgamate the work of the two institutions. THE CASKET feels assured that success will follow the efforts of these bustling young men as it has in their own institution, the Maritime Business College, and wishes Mr. Whiston many years of health to enjoy his well earned rest after a long and useful career in educational work.

DEATHS

Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers.

Notices of deaths will be published free of charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At College Street, Antigonish, on Friday, the 28th ult., JOHN JOSEPH, infant child of THEODORE and SARAH BURNS.

At Brook Village, C. B., of measles, on Friday, Dec. 21st, JOSEPHINE, daughter of CATHERINE and ALEX. JAMIESON, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At Sydney Mines, on Dec. 20, aged 86, HUGH CAHILL a native of Cork, Ireland, who came to Nova Scotia with his parents in 1831. He was one of the landmarks of Sydney Mines and very much respected in the community. R. I. P.

On Christmas morning, WILLIE FABIAN, aged 4 years and 11 months, and on Sunday, Dec. 30, COLIN JOSEPH, aged 2 years and 8 months, sons of ANDREW G. McLELLAN, Esq., Port Hood, C. B. Mr. McLellan has the sympathy of the whole community in his bereavement for the loss of two of his children within five days of each other.

At Heatherton, Dec. 26th, in the 40th year of her age, ISABELLA, wife of LEWIS McDONALD, merchant, leaving a sorrowing husband and ten children to mourn her loss. Fortified by the last rites of the Church her death was truly edifying. The multitude that followed her to her last resting place bore testimony to the esteem

in which she was held. Many were the expressions of sincere sympathy for the bereaved husband and motherless children, the oldest of whom is but fifteen years old, and many the fervent prayers for the departed one that perpetual light might shine upon her. R. I. P.

Acknowledgments.

- His Lordship Bishop Cameron, \$2 00
Rev A R McDonald, Georgeville, 1 00
A W McDonald, Glen Alpine, 1 00
John Chisholm, S S Harbour, 1 00
Rev M Shaw, Lakevale, 1 00
Rev S Chisholm, Malignant Cove, 2 00
Colin S McGillivray, Pleasant Valley, 1 65
Joseph Benoit, Pomquet, 2 00
James Hollahan, Bonne Bay, 1 00
Rev J Quinan, Sydney, 1 00
Rev F J Chisholm, S West Margaree, 50
Colin Ross, Maryvale, 1 00
Hugh Chisholm, Lower South River, 1 00
C J Tompkins, Marvaree Forks, 2 00
Rev C F McKinnon, Sydney Mines, 1 00
John McMillan, Emporium, Penn., 25
James Somers, Brilly Brook, 1 00
Rev J J Walsh, St John, 1 00
Rev Sr Mary Stephen, Bathurst, 1 00
John R McIsaac, Glace Bay, 1 00
Joseph D McKinnon, Woodbine, 25
Wm Smith, West River, 1 00
Hugh Boyd, Morristown, 1 00
Mrs Rodk Chisholm, Hyde Park, 1 00
Rev H Gillis, Port Hawkesbury, 1 00
R Chisholm, Carriage Builder, 1 00
Rev Arch Chisholm, Judique, 2 00
Dr H Cameron, Mabou, 2 00
W Fraser, New London, Conn., 1 00
D J Chisholm, Stoughton, 1 00
F Broussard, Heatherton, 1 00
Mrs John Lukeman, Guysboro, 1 00
R Chisholm, Carriage Builder, 1 00
Very Rev Canon O'Donnell, St Hyacinthe, 1 00
Allan McAdam, Eskasoni, 1 00
Angus Campbell, Arisaig, 1 00
Mrs M A Doyle, Melford, 1 00
Alex McDonald, D's Son, Heatherton, 1 00
John Steele, Eureka, Cal., 1 00
Hugh McLeod, Sacramento, Cal., 2 00
D McDonald, Gow, Landing, 1 00
Hugh Power, Springfield, 1 00
Rev W F Kiely, Main-a-Die, 1 00
Rev R McDonald, Glace Bay, 1 00
Rev John Murray, Johnville, N B., 1 00
Rev J M Joy, Port-au-Port, 1 00
Rev Sr St Maurice, Montreal, 1 00
R J Morrison, Sydney, 1 00
C J Logue, " 1 00
Michael J Long, Forrest Hill, 2 00
M A McNeil, Big Pond, 2 00
Mrs S McNeil, " 1 00
Mrs O Connell, Webster Corner, PEI, 1 00
A F Gillis, Misouche, P E I, 1 00
Thomas Corcoran, Baldwin Road, P E I, 3 00
W E Fraser, Antigonish, 50
Anthony Gillis, Middle Milford, 1 00
John A Forbes, Truro, 75
Malcolm McLeilan, Big Marsh, 1 00
Hugh Fraser, Mabou, 3 00
Jas Basker, " 1 00
John McDonald, Somerville, 1 00
John A McDonald, Vermont, 1 00
Peter Dhooge, Big Tracadie, 1 00
A J McDonald, West River, 1 00
John Torrey, Afton, 1 00
Allan McPherson, McPherson's P O, 1 00
Dorant & Co, Pomquet, 1 00
Rodd McDougall, Hay's River, 1 00
Charles McInnis, Judique, 1 00
Peter Riley, Bayfield, 1 00
Capt Jeremiah Mosse, Harbor au Bouche, 1 00
Allan Boston, Idaho, 1 00
Mrs Wm Hissop, Pictou, 2 00
A G McDonald, Boston, 2 00
Mrs W K McLean, Bailey's Brook, 1 00
Peter McInnis, Revelstoke, B C, 1 00
C E Harris, Antigonish, 1 00
F Curtis, Ingonish, 1 00
John McKenzie, Hay Cove, 1 00
D McMaster, New Westminster, 1 00
W E Ormond, Amherst, 3 00
D J McDonald, Knoydart, 1 00

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BIG CLEARANCE SALE

The End of the Century is here and to bring our to an end we will offer for the next thirty days prices on the balance of our stock which will eclipse all our former records in price cutting. The stock must positively go in the next

THIRTY DAYS

and we are putting it at prices that will move it out rapidly. STARTLING DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

- Ladies' Fancy Suitings in colours, former price \$1.25, now 75.
Ladies' Fancy Suitings, former price 95c, now 65.
Ladies' Fancy Suitings, former price 75c, now 50.
Black and Coloured Serge Dress Goods, former price 25c, now 18c.
Black and Coloured Serge Dress Goods, former price 30c, now 20c.
Black and Coloured Serge Dress Goods, former price 45c, now 30c.
Black and Coloured Serges, former prices 50c, 75c, now 38c and 58c.
Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, former price 30c, reduced to 15c 50c. reduced to 25c, 75c, reduced to 38c, \$1.00 reduced to 50c.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets and Capes.

- The balance of our stock of will be cleared out at slaughter prices. Also all FUR GOODS, this year's make.
Ladies' Jackets, Black and Colours, former price \$2.75 now 1.25.
Ladies' Jackets, Black and Colours, former price \$3.75 now 1.50.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, former price, \$4.50, now \$2.50.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, former price, \$6.50, now \$3.25.
Ladies' Coloured Cloth Jackets, former price \$3.25, now \$2.00.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, former price \$6.75, now \$3.75.
Some odd sizes in Ladies' Jackets former prices from \$8.50 to \$10.00, we are offering them to clear at less than half price.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, with Fur Collars and Trimming, former price, \$7.75, now \$4.00.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, former price, \$5.95, now \$3.50.
A line of Ladies' Cloth Capes, in dark colours, nicely braided, former price, \$6.75, to clear out at \$3.25.
Ladies' Fur Capes, former price \$12.00, now \$7.00.
Ladies' Fur Capes, former price \$13.75, now 9.75.
Ladies' Fur Ruffs, former price 50c, now 25c.
Ladies' Fur Ruffs, former price \$2.00, now \$1.25.
Ladies' Fur Ruffs, former price \$2.25, now \$1.50.
Ladies' Fur Collars, former price \$2.75, now \$1.90.

LADIES' AND MISSES Hosiery and Gloves.

at less than cost to clear. Some lines at half price. LADIES' COLLARS and CUFFS, LADIES' TIES. The balance of our stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES at immense reductions. See the table of fine boots and shoes that we are selling at half price.

A big line of MEN'S and BOY'S SUITS, MEN'S VESTS and BOY'S PANTS at half price and less. MEN'S OVERALLS and SMOCKS, former prices 90c reduced to 50c, 75c reduced to 50, 60c now 40c.

Now is the time to buy a Fur Overcoat, a suit of fine Underwear or a Top Shirt. Men's Fur Coats.

- Men's Fur Coats, former price, \$15.00, now \$10.50.
Men's Black Fur Coats, former price, \$18.00, now \$14.25.
Men's Opposum Coats, former price \$21.00, now 16.75.
Men's Australian Coon Coats, former price 21.75, now \$17.00.
Men's Heavy Fur Coats, former price \$24.00 now \$19.00.
Men's Heavy Fur Coats, former price \$28.00 now \$22.00.
Men's Raccoon Coats, former price \$45.00 now \$35.00.

Men's Underwear. Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, former price 75c, now 50c. Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, former price \$1.00 now 70c. Men's Sweaters, former price 85c now 60c. Men's Cardigans, former price \$1.10 now 55c.

Men's Top Shirts. Men's Top Shirts, former price 45c, now 30c. Men's Knitted Top Shirts, former price 55c, now 40c. Men's Top Shirts former price 75c, now 50c. Men's Top Shirts former price 90c, now 70c. Men's Coloured Laundry Shirts, former price 1.25, now 70c. Men's Coloured Laundry Shirts former price 75c, now 45c. Men's Coloured Laundry Shirts, former price 65c now 30c.

The balance of our stock of Carpets and Oilcloths at half price. Big Bargains in Blankets and Comfortables. Please bear in mind this sale will continue for only 30 days longer and the stock must be all cleaned out in that time, and we will slaughter every line in the building to effect a clearance. It will be your loss if you miss this great chance to buy goods at much less than manufacturers prices.

McCURDY & CO.

T. J. BONNER

thanks his many customers for their kind and liberal patronage during 1900 and wishes them a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

T. J. BONNER.



THE CASKET.

The Gulf Stream Myth.

We still find in some geographical text books the old story that the Gulf Stream, with its genial warmth, makes Norway habitable, keeps the Harbour of Hammerfest, within the Arctic Circle, free from ice and gives an agreeable climate to the ice and gives an agreeable climate to the whole of northwestern Europe.

Many teachers have not heard, apparently, that since the Porcupine and Challenger expeditions the views of scientific men with regard to the Gulf Stream have undergone a great change.

From the time of the Challenger soundings to the present all evidence collected by such experienced hydrographers as Carpenter, Buchanan, Findlay, Thoulet, Agassiz and others shows that the Gulf Stream as such ceases to exist somewhere east of Newfoundland.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz says that 300 miles east of Newfoundland the current of the Gulf Stream is scarcely perceptible. Prof. Carpenter and all the observers of the Challenger expedition reached the conclusion that this current so far loses its special attributes as to be no longer recognizable east of 30 degrees west longitude.

The September number of the Monthly Weather Review, one of the scientific publications of our Government, has an interesting article on "The Gulf Stream Myth." It refers to the old theory of the effect of this current upon climate as a remarkable instance of adherence to an erroneous belief.

It is well known that the ocean is a moderator of climate; that because great water surfaces do not so rapidly become cold or heated as do land surfaces, the temperature over the ocean is more equable than that over the land; thus the prevailing air drift moving for thousands of miles over the ocean carries the mild and beneficent influences of the North Atlantic over the European islands and the shores east and northeast of them.

About thirty years ago Capt. Silas Bent read a paper before the St. Louis Historical Society to show that it was practicable to make northwestern Europe as little desirable for human habitation as Labrador. He argued that if a wide channel were cut through the Isthmus of Panama the equatorial current would be diverted into the Pacific Ocean, there would be no Gulf Stream and northwestern Europe would become almost uninhabitable.

If, by any possibility, the Gulf Stream were diverted into the Straits of Florida no one in England would be a whit wiser, for it is the aerial drift that has the gift of mildness in its flow. The diversion of the Gulf Stream bogey may impress those who have a "smattering of physiography" but it has no terrors for him who knows that the Gulf Stream Myth has nothing to rest on save the bad science of fifty years ago and its recrudescence in the present.

A group of friends dining at the home of Sir John Pope-Hennessy, were gossiping about a certain member of Parliament, who had two objectionable peculiarities—he was not given to the use of soap and water, and he was always borrowing money.

Yes, poor fellow, remarked Hennessy, he sponges upon everybody except himself.

DISCARD OLD IDEAS and use the latest and most modern means of curing yourself. Cod Liver Oil is well enough in its way but there are so many who cannot digest it and thus fail to get good results from its use.

The cloister may receive those whom the world has wounded, but it is the truth that it loves better to welcome the fresh, the young, the unspoiled, whose ideals are still intact, and whose nervous energy is still unweakened.

Let us, therefore, devoutly honour the saints of the cloister. Confessing before God our own worldliness, our own selfish indulgence, our own laziness, let us honour those who keep up, in a perverse generation, the standard of Nazareth, of the Mount of Calvary—who strive for the grand Christian ideal.

Converted by a Vision.

The congregations in almost every church throughout Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx, no matter what the denomination, were talking yesterday of the remarkable conversion of the Roman Catholic faith of Fred Campbell, a young artist, of 405 West 124th Street.

Fred Campbell is one of the best known young men in Harlem. For eight years he has been a sufferer from gastritis. He suffered great agony and for days at a time was confined to his bed.

Early one morning about a month ago a vision came to him. He had been very ill for five days, and the doctor feared at that time his illness might prove fatal. As he lay in bed wide awake the further end of the room suddenly became illuminated.

"It was a light such as I never before saw," said young Campbell. "It must have been a divine light. And through this brightness there suddenly appeared indistinct outlines at first, which grew and grew more perfect into the form of my father and sister. My father had been dead nine years, and my sister died when she was but seven years old.

"Then my father spoke to me. His tones were clear and distinct. The voice was gentle and modulated. He called me by name. He told me to be of good cheer, have faith and trust in God. 'You have been near the grave. You will recover,' he said, 'and when you do you must become a Roman Catholic.'

"The room was dark once more. My wife was sound asleep. I sat up in bed and could not realize it all. I had been very sick. Then and there I resolved as soon I was able to leave my sick bed to become a Roman Catholic. I have not even told my wife a word about it yet.

"And from that day—in fact from the moment the vision disappeared—I have not been bothered with gastritis. The disease had made me very despondent. It has left me completely. The very next day I was able to get up and go about.

Mr. Campbell told his story to Deputy Tax Commissioner Walter Murray, of 257 West 132nd St., who advised him to consult a priest. The Rev. Father McMullen, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, was then visited. A course of instruction was at once planned by Father McMullen and the pastor, the Reverend Dr. Huntman.

Mr. Campbell will be baptized on New Year's Eve. Deputy Tax Commissioner Walter Murray will be his god-father, and Mrs. William Meakim, widow of the late Police Captain Meakim, will be god-mother.—New York Journal, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Jones—Don't trouble yourself to see me to the door, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith—No trouble, quite a pleasure, I assure you.

They say the—er—late departed, said the first cannibal, indicating the dish before them, was a very learned man.

Indeed, replied the other, helping himself for the third time. Then this is truly what the white men call an Intellectual feast.

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts." Sold by Foster Bros.—9.

Bishop Mealey on the Monastic Life.

On the occasion of the solemn opening, after restoration and decoration, of St. John's Church, Bath, England, the Bishop of Newport preached, in part, as follows:

Perhaps in the eyes of this generation the worst feature of the monastic or religious life is its demand for the sacrifice of liberty. And the more unscrupulous minds will fling the same taunt against the very commandments of God. But what is real liberty? As long as it is true that man is made of a higher and a lower nature, it is impossible that one side of his nature can be perfectly free unless the other side is fettered and restrained.

The Saints, and notably the Saints of the Cloister, have acted on the persuasion that, to exclude so dire a catastrophe, some items of human freedom might well be given up. Or rather—for it is thus that it comes before us in history—they have dreaded those slave-drivers of the soul which threaten men's higher liberty, and have taken means to weaken and destroy them.

With St. Benedict and his followers, 200 years later, the monastic movement begins with flight in order to be free. The luxury of the old Pagan world had sunk into ashes; the strong currents of heathen customs—that *fumen moris humani* of which St. Augustine speaks—no longer ran swiftly and dangerously. But there were other hindrances to Christian liberty. There was war, rapine, and ignorance. There were all the chances of the God-redeemed soul sinking into the savage or the slave. So the great pioneers of European civilization gathered in bands and companies—built their poor cells of branches in the clearings of forests—and set themselves to discipline their souls; to subdue the base instincts of the animal; to learn to love one another, and not to strike or kill; to form themselves on the philosophy of Holy Scripture, and live for the life to come.

The novelists and the newspaper people tolerate the cloister as the resource of those for whom there is no more earthly joy, as the haven of wrecked existences and broken hearts. But this we do not

SOLUTE SECURITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Wood.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Bells.

Low Custom Tailoring Shop.

We have opened up business in custom Tailoring at the corner of MAIN and COLLEGE STS., at door to the Antigonish Book-store.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, etc.,

such that we can guarantee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us, and we respectfully solicit the favor of a call from all contemplating a new Overcoat or a new Suit.

FRANT & CO.

INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

MIDDLETON, N. S. GATES, SON & CO. DEAR SIR,—Please pardon my delay answering yours of weeks ago.

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief.

HARNESS.

bring is here and you want Harness, or good reliable Harness call on D. McEACHERN.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., added, and is now thoroughly equipped for satisfactory accommodation of both transient and permanent guests at reasonable rates.

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The old reliable Keni S C without a blimp Dr. R. J. Kendall C Case No. 1000 I have a case that I have cured a Case Keni's Emulsion, 5 your Spahr Cure without Kendall's 7 1000.



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Bishop Horstmann's Address

AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CLEVELAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ON NOV. 22.

It is commonly supposed that doctors, as a rule, are materialists and infidels. I hope that this is an exaggeration; for I know that the greatest physicians of the Christian era have been devout believers. Why should here be any antagonism between medicine and religion? Amongst the greatest benefactors of the Nineteenth Century and the world points with pride to Pasteur and Roentgen, both devoted Catholics. In all ages the Church has promoted and upheld the study of medicine. At one period, her monks were almost the only physicians. She founded all of the great schools of medicine, and Italy, that Catholic country so little understood or studied by Americans, has given to medicine and surgery its most illustrious names and greatest discoverers. Our own day has seen the discovery of the fever microbes and bacilli, which is revolutionizing medical practice. With aseptic and anæsthetic treatment, there is scarcely anything the skilled surgeon may not attempt with well-founded confidence of success. The relation between psychology and physical nature, between the mind and body, has claimed the deepest study of scholars of nervous diseases. This last psychophysiology did indeed in the beginning look towards pure materialism. But now all admit that back of all phenomena, there is hidden an unknown force which cannot be explained. God must be admitted. He reveals Himself in all His works, reveals His infinite power and majesty, in the microscopic little as in the glorious firmament of the heavens. As the great chemist, Liebig, writes: "The intelligent will of the chemist may force the elements to combine outside of the organism somewhat alike the elements to urine, quinine, caffeine, etc., because they have separated from the organism only chemical properties. But chemistry will never succeed in producing a single cell, a muscular fibre, a nerve—in a word, an organic, i. e., vital part of an organism." It was Liebig who first invented that substitute for the mother's milk which is used so much since his day. He analyzed that milk perfectly and then prepared a liquid, which was identical in its chemical properties with the real article; but strange to say babes have never thriven on it as they do from the maternal breast. Thank God, my own mother nursed all of her children for eighteen months and we were nine of us, one of us twins. Let us repeat the great truth. The power of the Creator cannot be denied. He reveals Himself in all His works.—*Catholic Universe.*

If You Would be Good Looking.

- Eat fruit for luncheon.
- Avoid pastry.
- Shun hot cakes.
- Flee from hot biscuits.
- Eat graham and whole wheat toast.
- Deny yourself sausage at breakfast.
- Take omelets or chops instead.
- Refuse rich puddings.
- Sleep eight hours a night.
- Decline potatoes if they are served more than once a day.
- Do not become a tea or coffee fiend.
- Walk four miles every day.
- Take a bath every day.
- Wash the face every night in warm water.
- Think more about making other people happy than of making yourself comfortable but,
- Don't worry about either.
- Gusher—My wife has promised to wait for me at the gate of heaven, if she is the first to go.
- Flasher—Tut, tut. You shouldn't be so revengeful as to make her wait through eternity, simply because she made you wait while she fixed up sometimes.
- Uncle (an old friend, to daughter of the house): Good-bye! I won't kiss you, my dear; I've got such a cold!
- Nephew (with alacrity): Can I do anything for you, uncle?
- Fair Visitor—So you have really decided not to sell your house?
- Fair Hostess—Yes. You see, we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement of our property neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home.
- Several male nurses of Bellevue Hospital, New York, are on trial for alleged cruelty and ill treatment of patients in the alcoholic ward of the hospital. There have been some dismissals.
- Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoakins, of Durham, Ont., took a preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder. Sold by Foster Bros.—12.

General News.

30,000 men are out, in the dock strike at Antwerp.

The total number of employees on the C. P. R. is 26,000.

John D. Rockefeller has given another million and a half to Chicago University.

Canada captured more agricultural prizes at the Paris Exposition than any other country.

Vere Thomas St. Leger Gould, who resides in Montreal, has succeeded his brother as Baronet of Old Court, County Cork, Ireland. His wife has been a dress-maker in Montreal.

Horrible outrages were reported recently in Macedonia, inflicted by Mussulmans on Christians. They were atrocious and cruel almost beyond belief, the details being almost too horrible to be repeated.

The Robbins Conveying Belt Co., of New York, has just finishing installing the largest belt in the world for the Dominion Coal Co., at Louisburg. It has a carrying capacity of 700 tons per hour.

The French government has decided that the English and American Catholic churches in Paris are subject to the tax imposed upon religious property by law. The Fathers propose to appeal to English and American Catholics for assistance.

Creighton Wandrell, an old farmer, of Pennfield, Pa., has fallen heir to three millions and a half by the death of an uncle. Search has been made for Wandrell for some years. He is 70 years of age. The fortune is in New York State.

Capt. Stuart, of London, Ont., who went out to Africa with the First Canadian Contingent, has received from Governor Sir Alfred Milner, a judicial appointment, with a salary of \$3,000 a year and a residence.

At the Christmas midnight Mass at St. James Cathedral, Montreal, the magnificent bronze canopy over the main altar was blessed. It has taken five years to make it. It is an exact fac-simile of the canopy surmounting the central altar in St. Peter's at Rome, and is 45 feet high.

Another of the periodical revolutions which so frequently occur in Venezuela is now in progress there. A message to the Vice President of the National Asphalt Co., on Dec. 19, says that the lives and property of Americans are in imminent danger.

The press rumours of a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Italian Government received a set-back by the Pope's allocution on Dec. 17, in which he said that neither time nor succession of governments can suppress or diminish the in-prescriptible rights of the Popacy.

On the 18th ult., the son of Edward A. Cudaby, a millionaire packer of Nebraska, was abducted by miscreants who held him for ransom, and his father was compelled to pay \$25,000 in gold a few days later for his restoration. He offers another \$25,000 for the arrest of the kidnapers and fifty detectives are at work.

A Washington despatch says that the exports of manufactures of metals from the United States in 1900 reached \$200,000,000. Taking the item of steel rails, it is found that the exports in 1890 came to \$315,000; in 1896, \$540,000; in 1897, \$1,000,000. In the present year they reach \$12,000,000.

Alexander Stewart, 14 years old, was sentenced in New York a few days ago to 20 years in prison, for murder. Counsel and others who saw him and spoke with him, said that he was a remarkable instance of brazen, youthful depravity. He grinned at the judge as the terrible sentence was spoken.

The amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, passed by a vote of 55 to 18 in the U. S. Senate on Dec. 20, says that the Nicaragua Canal shall be neutral in time of war unless the United States thinks it necessary to have it otherwise for its own defence. This really kills the treaty altogether and Britain expects McKinley to withdraw it.

A despatch from Butte, Montana, says that a great gold find has been made at Virginia City by a man from Canada named C. A. Damours. He is said to have \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight now. It is said that \$120,000,000 have been in years past taken out of the placers of the gulch and young Damours now believes he has discovered the mother lode.

A boy was fishing on the wharf and fell in. He was rescued by a man.

The man asked—How did you come to fall in?

I didn't come to fall in. I came to fish, replied the boy indignantly.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes. Sold by Foster Bros.—11.

Father Elliot on the Teachers.

The teacher is himself the sum of all the formative influences of school. There is no force known to man equal to that of soul upon soul. It is surely God's will that in school this force should be holy. Instruction, example, correction are made alive, become a living, personal being in the teacher. He is himself the school. It is he who forms the child into the man. The parent holds the highest place; yet even the parent is generally but a helper to the chief worker in forming the child's character. The parent may resist; then he must change the teacher as he resists in vain. The teacher prevails; against him may be the Church, the Bible, the home; he will yet prevail.

Make the master a creature of the unsectarian State, if you will, and train him with military discipline to neutrality in religion. Yet, after all, the man is back of the official, the man of conviction, of love, of hate. Though he speak no word on a topic, yet his silence can teach. He who can acquire the difficult skill of avoiding all religion in word, can also acquire the art of teaching religion or irreligion without words. He can teach by suggestion and by silence. Silence often speaks louder than words. The glance of the eye, the tone of the voice, the kindly or the sarcastic smile, can be hindered of their efficacy by no legal restraint.

'I would have you to know,' says the Apostle, 'that the head of every man is Christ' (I. Cor., xi., 3). The Christian Brothers maintain that Christ should be the head master of every school of Christian children, and only strictly Christian men and women should be His assistant school teachers.

Spanish vs. Anglo-Saxon Civilizers.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis, a non-Catholic, in a recent address before a Los Angeles literary society, pictured the early attempts of the Spanish missionaries and viceroys to civilize the "red" man, and told how, in 1539—one year before the great English Bible was printed—there was printed in Mexico a catechism in the Aztec language, for the benefit of the Aztec Indians. He contended that all the efforts of the early Spanish colonists were to win the affection and confidence of the Indian, by continually trying to better his condition, and by not allowing politics or unscrupulous "trustees" to get control of the affairs of the various tribes. He blamed the present Indian Bureau for ignorance and neglect upon the fundamental principles of education, and contended that if our system were subjected to a radical reformation on the lines of the Spanish mission school, that we should have no scandals to hide and no dire failures to record. He said that it was marvelous to think that by our so-called higher methods of civilization we are slowly but surely exterminating the Indian, while by a continuation of the system founded by the Spanish methods, the Indians throughout Mexico and the other South American countries were holding their own.

He severely arraigned Maj. Pratt and the government school at Carlisle, Pa., as the refinement of cruelty in educating children to forget their parents, and teaching the sons and daughters of the Indians to grow up impudent and worthless to the people to whom they owed their existence. He took pains to express himself as not being an advocate of Catholic schools as such, but he believed that the Catholic schools should be supported simply because they are good schools. He stated that he had come from generations of pure Methodist stock and yet he had to admit that he had yet to find a Catholic school devoted to Indian education that was not of salutary and permanent benefit to the Indians. He reminded the club that the government appropriation had now entirely ceased, and in consequence thousands of Indian children will be dependent on the charity of the friends of common humanity for support and education, and he therefore urged the members of the club to help in such a worthy cause.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Morality in Public Schools.

Everything but morals and manners is taught in the Public schools of Toronto, said Magistrate Dennison last week. Surely there is nothing new or wonderful in this statement? Everybody knows that that has been the state of affairs in the Public schools of Canada and the United States for years back. The moral lies in the effect of the system, in the results that are being attained by Godless schools. It is becoming clear to our Protestant friends here in Canada why Catholics cling to their Separate schools, why they waste (?) time in teaching religion for an hour daily. From all over Canada, from the Protestant Synods and assemblies, comes the wail that the Canadian system of education as pursued in our Public schools is radically wrong, that we are educating our young boys to indifference and irreligion. There is not the least doubt in the matter and the results are

EMPIRE SMOKING TOBACCO

AND **PATRIOT TWIST CHE WING TOBACCO**

BIGGEST and BEST 5 CENT PLUG SOLD ANYWHERE.

THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST TOBACCOS TO USE.

T. SOMERS, ANTIGONISH.

beginning to make themselves apparent in this generation. Godless schools cannot be expected to produce anything but Godless graduates and that is precisely what they are doing here in Canada. They have worked to this end in Germany and they cannot but do the same here. It is no wonder that Catholics demand Separate schools; educational establishments that do not suffer our children to lose sight of the reason of their being on earth; schools that not only prepare for the struggle with the world, but also instil into the children the idea of God.

Bismarck on the Evils of Oratory.

After the deluge of campaign oratory to which the country has been subjected, many will be interested in reading what Bismarck had to say on the orator, and the degree of influence that should be allowed him in the affairs of a nation.

A recent number of the *Magdeburger Zeitung* contains this opinion, as quoted in a lecture delivered before the Philological Society of that city. The lecturer asserted that Bismarck deemed oratory one of the greatest evils of political life, and in proof cited a speech made by the great chancellor in 1881. The following paragraphs are a part of the speech:

To be a good speaker, one must not be without poetical aspiration, without a splendid gift of improvisation, such as we have seen in public performances in which music alternates with oratorical improvisation, in which a theme is given, on any object, even if unknown to the improvisator, but about which he makes a speech, sometimes of real brilliancy, such a speech as would have almost convinced me for the moment if I had not been undeceived by the particular local environment. I wish to indicate by what I say that the leading influence on large communities should be given to mere masters of eloquence with as much hesitation as to such improvisators—at least it should not be given with open eyes, and with still greater hesitation should a constituency enable speakers to become leaders of parties or members of a cabinet.

I adduce this view to prove that eloquence is a gift that at the present day exercises an influence disproportionate to its value and is estimated beyond its real worth. A good speaker must be a poet, approximately, and may not therefore restrict himself with mathematical precision to the truth. He must know how to goad, incite; must be easily inflamed in order to be able to inflame others; but I think that a good speaker could seldom be a good whist-player, seldom a good chess player, more seldom a reliable statesman. The element of good nature must predominate in him, not that of sagacity, and I believe, indeed, that strictly in conformity with the physical constitution of man a good speaker and a cool judge may never be found united in the same person. I remind you of all the qualities of Mephisto, of the courage of the lion, of the speed of the stag, and you remember that all these were never found combined in one body; and so eloquence may be seen dangerously overshadowing intelligence, sufficing for the crowd without opinions; but a man of keen deliberation, capable of sure, exact consideration, the man to whom the conduct of large and important affairs is confided with satisfactory results, can hardly be what is called a good speaker. Whether one of the results of the present development of our civilization may be a remedy for this evil of eloquence, I do not know; but the fact that the evil is recognized is already a half remedy.—*The Literary Digest.*

Young Doctor—Congratulate me, old chap. I'm off to visit my first patient.

Young lawyer—Good. I'll go with you; perhaps he hasn't made his will.

COMMISSION MARKET.

I. S. Sanford & Son

46 and 48 Argyle St., HALIFAX, N. S. ESTABLISHED 1880.

General Commission Merchants

Strict Attention given to the sale of Country Produce. Pork and Eggs a Speciality. Returns made as soon as consignments are closed out.

Market Quotations sent on Application

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

A few superior Sleighs on hand from Ontario and Nova Scotia manufacturers.

STRONG, STYLISH, EASY RUNNING and COMFORTABLE

Some more to arrive.

F. R. TROTTER.

Whiston's Commercial College

AND School of Shorthand and Typewriting

Will re-open after the Christmas holidays, on

JANUARY 2ND, 1901.

This well known and well-patronized commercial college is giving thorough instruction in practical training in all commercial branches shorthand and typewriting, and kindred subjects.

Write for free catalogue to S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof by The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters for an Act:

1. Declaring that all the assets, interests, rights, credits, effects and property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters incorporated under the provisions of Chapter 187 of R. S. O., 1877 (the Provincial Corporation), were from and after the 2nd day of May, 1889, vested in the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, Chapter 104 of the Statutes of 1889 (the Dominion Corporation);

2. Declaring that members in the said Provincial Corporation, on the said 2nd day of May, 1889, became from and after that date members in the said Dominion Corporation and subject to the Constitution and Laws of the said Dominion Corporation from time to time in force;

3. For the following and other amendments to its Act of Incorporation and Amending Act—

(a) Amending Section 4. of Chapter 104 of the Statutes of 1889, as amended by Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1896, respecting the powers of the Order to hold real property in order to have the said Section with Chapter 120 of the Statutes of 1896, by providing that the value of the real property which the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, (exclusive of its branches) may hold shall not exceed in the whole at any one time the annual value of twenty thousand dollars.

(b) Amending Section 6. of the said Chapter 104 of the Statutes of 1889, by providing that the surplus funds of the Society may in addition to the securities specified in the said section be invested in any of the securities authorized by Section 50 of the Insurance Act.

(c) Amending Sub-section 3 of Section 4. of the said Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1896, by providing that the annual statement of the condition and affairs of the Order required by the said sub-section to be made by the Supreme Chief Ranger, and the Supreme Secretary may be made in the absence of the "Supreme Chief Ranger" by the Past Supreme Chief Ranger, or by the Supreme Vice Chief Ranger.

(d) Amending Sub-section 7. of Section 4. of the said Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1896, (which provides that the applications and certificates used by the Order in Canada shall have conspicuously thereon the words "This Society is not required by law to maintain the reserve which is required of ordinary life insurance Companies," by substituting the words "This Fraternal Benefit Society," for the words "This Society."

(e) Amending Sub-section 8. of Section 4. of the said Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1896, (which provides that the annual statement of the System shall be printed in large type at the head of every policy and every application circular and advertisement) by substituting the words "Fraternal Benefit Society System" for the words "Assessment System."

(f) Amending the said Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1889, Section 40. b) substituting the word "Taxes" for the words "Contribution Tax," in the second and tenth lines of the said Section.

(g) Declaring the short title of The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters to be "The Independent Order of Foresters."

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of November, 1900.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Q. C., Solicitor for the Applicant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clearance Sale—McCurdy & Co. New Tailoring Store—Joseph Chisholm. R. D. C. Dyspepsia Cure. Tobacco, (page 7)—Thomas Somers. Card of Thanks—Miss C. J. McDonald.

Local Items.

WALDREN'S PHOTOGRAPH Studio will be open from January 8th to 12th.—adv. 21.

A THROUGH NIGHT FREIGHT TRAIN from Halifax to Sydney is expected to be put on soon.

MR. AND MRS. H. H. CREER kindly added to the Christmas cheer at the County Asylum by donations of tobacco, fruit and candy.

A SMALL SUM of money found on Sylvan Valley Road. Owner can have same by applying to R. McLellan, Sylvan Valley.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION occurred at Glace Bay, yesterday. Three men were fatally injured and four more received less serious injuries.

DR. GEO. H. COX, eye, ear and throat specialist, will be at the Merrimac, Antigonish, on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, January 8th and 9th.

THE MAMMOTH SALE at McCurdy & Co.'s has proved a great success. The balance of their stock will be further reduced and sold at unprecedented low prices. All must be cleared out by Feb. 1st.—adv.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY Rev. Dr. Chisholm, the pastor of North Sydney was presented by his parishioners with a gold headed cane, and Rev. J. M. Kiely, his curate, with a fur coat.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP McNEIL was one of the prelates in the Pope's suite when the Holy Father received the school children of Rome and their teachers in the Vatican Basilica on Nov. 29.

COBBLERS are very plentiful in the Bras d'Or Lakes. The fish are of unusual size and quite a number are being taken. If properly taken hold of a large industry could be built up in the export of this fish in a frozen condition during the winter season.—Bras d'Or Gazette.

THE RINK was opened on Tuesday evening for the first skating of the season. The ice was good and the crowd large. As usual the admission to rink on skating nights will be 15 cents for skaters and 10 cents for spectators.

A HORSE RACE will be held on the ice, Antigonish Harbour, as soon as the ice will permit. There will be three classes—a free-for-all, three minute, and three-year-old colt race. The free-for-all is open to horses from Pictou, Guysboro and Antigonish Counties. Entrance fees: free-for-all, \$5; three minute and colt races, \$3.

THE SCARCITY OF COAL, which now threatens to become serious here, owing to the strike of the coal miners in Pictou County, elsewhere mentioned, causes the Electric Light Company to think of economy in their supply of coal, and until the strike is settled they will stop the lights about 12 o'clock each night. About 5 a. m. they will restart.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Charles Fortune, a young man, resident of Rear Judique, fell between the cars of a moving train at Judique on Christmas night. His two legs and one arm were badly mangled. Death ensued a few hours after the accident. Simon Landry, of Pictou, a brakeman, was run over and killed in the railway yard at Pictou, on Dec. 28.

A QUARTER OF MEAT was stolen from Fraser's Meat Market on Saturday evening, while Mr. Fraser was at supper. The meat was hanging on exhibition outside the door. The same evening a robe was taken from the front of Thomas Somers's store. Later it was found rolled up between Mr. Somers's building and the adjoining one.

THE THREATENED STRIKE of the coal miners of the Province on Jan. 1st has not become general, and it is supposed the men of Cape Breton will not join those of Pictou Co., who have already gone out. There was no work at any of the Pictou collieries yesterday, and upwards of 1,000 miners in the County are now idle. Cumberland County miners are expected to join the ranks of the strikers in a few days. The men, a few months ago demanded an increase of ten per cent. to take place on Jan. 1, and 10 per cent. on May 1, 1901. The managers have refused these demands. Should the trouble continue unsettled any length of time it will seriously affect many industries and cause poor people, whose winter supply of fuel is never very large, great hardship. Coal has been exceedingly dear the past six months, and now it is reported to have advanced fifty cents a ton at the mine on account of the strike.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Church at North Side East Bay was dedicated on Christmas night. The ceremony of dedication was performed by Very Rev. Alex. McDonald, D. D., V. G. immediately before midnight Mass. He was assisted by the pastor Rev. M. McKenzie, Rev. Neil McDonald and Rev. R. McDonald. The Very Rev. Doctor sang Mass and

preached a learned and impressive sermon on the Prince of Peace. In all twelve Masses were celebrated in the Church on that night. The building was well-filled with devout worshippers, but unfavourable weather prevented many others from being present. The Church, although not large, is sufficiently spacious to accommodate the people of that portion of the parish of East Bay. The interior is prettily finished in wood, and the work reflects great credit on Messrs. Gilts, the contractors. The altar, the work of Mr. D. Gilts, a native of the parish, is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The energetic and zealous pastor Rev. Father McKenzie deserves to be complimented upon having satisfactorily completed so creditable a building without involving the parish in debt. The Church is placed under the patronage of St. Rose of Lima, the angelic American saint.

THE NEW YEAR RELIGIOUS SERVICES at the Cathedral were very impressive. At midnight the Blessed Sacrament was exposed on the high altar. Then was celebrated a Pontifical High Mass by His Lordship Bishop Cameron, assisted by Rev. M. A. MacAdam, and Rev. Jps. Macdonald, rector of the Cathedral, as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. Mr. J. Walsh, Eccl. of the College, was master of ceremonies. Low Masses, followed at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. At 10 o'clock His Lordship gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Throughout the ten hours' adoration, it was a source of much edification to see the numbers who forgetful of sleep and rest, prostrate before their Saviour and their God, offered Him the homage of their hearts, choosing Him as their first Companion of the New Year, and consecrating to Him the first year of the century. Before the high mass and during the low masses communion was given, over five hundred approaching the Holy Table. The singing by the choir was, in sweetness and harmony, equal to its excellent standard of the past—the solo during the first communion being particularly pleasing and appropriate.

SYDNEY'S BOOM is attracting to Cape Breton some of our most energetic business men. Already McCurdy & Co. are well established on Charlotte St., Sydney, and are doing, we understand, the second largest commercial business in that town. Their store is in the Commercial Bank of Windsor building, and is undoubtedly the best-appointed and most convenient for shoppers in the place, while their stock, which is mainly confined to ladies' and household requirements in dry goods, is large, varied and modern. The energy and enterprise that in the past made the firm of McCurdy & Co., Antigonish, one of the best known in Eastern Nova Scotia, has, we regret to say, been largely transferred to Sydney. Messrs. Somers & Chisholm have also established themselves in Sydney. They have had erected on Prince Street, Ashby, a large wooden building, the ground floor of which is used by the firm as a general store. Mr. Hugh Chisholm is in charge. The locality chosen by this firm, we believe, is soon bound to become one of the best for their line of business, the chief department of which is groceries. The Antigonish branch of this firm has always been very successful in controlling a large trade, and we bespeak them equal success in Sydney. Mr. D. G. Kirk, of Antigonish, proprietor of probably the largest hardware emporium in Eastern Nova Scotia, and of several other successfully conducted stores, has, in conjunction with W. E. Whitman, formerly of Antigonish, recently opened a general store at North Sydney. They are already well satisfied with their Cape Breton venture, trade being very good, particularly during the holiday season. Mr. Whitman manages the business of Kirk and Whitman. The latest Antigonish contribution to the commercial life of Cape Breton County is Mr. T. J. Bonner, who, with Mr. Charles Haley, of Antigonish, will within a week or ten days commence to cater to the grocery, meat and provision trade of North Sydney. They have secured fine premises in a building just completed by Scott Bros. Mr. Bonner has had great experience and success in this line in this Town, where he has a large, up-to-date grocery store. In the handling of meats and provisions he is undoubtedly an adept, and knows well how to keep fresh meats pure and clean. We understand there are other commercial men here with aspirations that may eventually cause them to open branch stores in Sydney.

Personals.

D. McK. Gilts, teacher, L'Ardoise, is spending the vacation in Antigonish. Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McKenna, Jr., of Pictou, were in Antigonish a few days this week. Miss Maggie C. McDonald returned to her home at Monk's Head from Bridgewater, Mass., on Saturday. Rev. Dr. Thompson and Rev. H. Barry, of the College, went to L'Ardoise, C. B., last week to spend a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Dickison, of Hazel Hill, came to Town on Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Dickison's mother. It is understood that Senator Power, of Halifax, brother of Mrs. (Judge) McIsaac, Antigonish, has been appointed Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Donald McLellan arrived at his home at Big Marsh, Ant., last Friday evening, from British Columbia, where he has been the last ten years.

Mr. R. E. McKinnon, of Taylor's Road, Ant., arrived home Christmas eve from New York, where he had a serious attack of typhoid fever. We are glad to state he has now fully recovered.

Mrs. H. J. McDougall and Miss Margaret F. McDougall, B. A., principal of Main Street School, Antigonish are visiting A. McGillivray, Esq., brother of Mrs. McDougall,—Parsonsboro Leader.

C. W. Blokhorn, traveling agent of the Canada Atlantic S. S. Line, was in Town on Monday, and presented THE CASKET with a large and useful calendar, issued by his Company. He reports a good year's business by the Plant Line.

A GREAT SAVING.

Why do you buy new clothes when you can have your old ones turned and made

As Good as New thereby saving at least 50 per cent.

Clothes Turned. Clothes Cleaned. Clothes Repaired. Clothes Pressed. Clothes Dyed.

All work done in first-class style at the

NEW TAILOR SHOP,

Next door to T. Downie Kirk's, Main St., Antigonish.

GIRL WANTED.

A girl wanted to do general housework. Good home and work not very heavy. For further particulars apply to MRS. H. P. BURNS, Box 307, Sydney, C. B.

WANTED!

Wanted a Girl for general housework to whom good wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

SLEIGHS.

ANYONE wishing to purchase a durable and stylish Sleigh will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. He has now on hand a number of Well-Built

HAND-MADE SLEIGHS

And some Second-Hand ones, which can be bought at reasonable prices.

R. CHISHOLM, St. Ninian street.

MERRY XMAS

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

If you want Fresh and Reliable Goods go to the

West-End Grocery,

where they have a large assortment of

Choice CONFECTIONERY,

RAISINS, CURRANTS, NUTS, FIGS, GRAPES, ORANGES, APPLES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Best quality of goods and prices right.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that in virtue of the Act of the Dominion Parliament, 63 and 64 Victoria, Chapter 103 and Chapter 104, the name of

The Merchants Bank of Halifax

will be changed to

"THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA"

From and after the Second day of January, 1901.

E. L. PEASE,

General Manager.

Halifax 1st Nov., 1900.

AGENTS WANTED.

Men and women, for a genuine money-making position; no books, insurance or fake scheme; every house a customer. Particulars free. Write to-day.

THE F. E. KARN CO.,

132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE PALACE CLOTHI

XMAS ANNOUNCEMENT for Hints for Suitable Holiday FUR GOODS, FOR MEN, AND CHILD

Men's Fur Caps, \$1, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 Men's Fur Cuffs & Good Assort Prices to suit Men's Fine Beaver Caps, \$3.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50

GENTS' GLOVES

Mocha, Kid Lined and Unlined, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Men's Fur and W Buck Driving \$1. Men's Heavy-Lined Driving Mitts, 50 and 75 cents.

HANDKERCHIEF

Silk Initialled Handkerchiefs, 20, 25, 50, 75 and \$1. Gents' Linen Har 15

Silk Mufflers.

Gents' Silk Mufflers 50, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and up Gents Mixed Silk

GENT'S FULL DRESS SHIRT PROTECTO GENT'S SILK FINISHED SUSPENDERS, 2

A Fine Assortment of XMAS TIES, Puff Flowing Bows, in all the latest shapes, styles, and tas put up one in a box, 25c, 50c, and 75

MEN'S FANCY VESTS, Double and Single Brea \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 \$2.

MEN'S and BOYS' FANCY and PLAIN SWI

MEN'S and BOYS' GOLF STOCKINGS, BUTTONS, TIE PINS, WATCH

CHARMS, ETC., FANCY ARMLET GARTERS, put up in a box, silk finished, 25

Every attention given to selecting goods for mail order Great Discount Sale still on. Big saving on Overc Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc., at the

UP-TO-DATE MEN'S FIXINGS S

MAIN ST., AN

IT DON'T...

Cost much to write us and get our Cata Terms and Prices on

Pianos, Organ Sewing Machi

And all Kinds of Musical Instru

Wholesale discounts to Church We sell direct from the Facto

We sell on the Easy Instalment system. Wr

Miller Bros. & McI

45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N

\$5,000 WORTH OF REA

CLOTHIN

BELOW COST FOR

As I have made arrangements with manufacture Heavy Stock for next spring my present st cleared out. Want of space forbids details. I that I have

ULSTERS For \$3.00 \$3.75 \$5.75

BLUE BLACK BEAVER OVERCOAT \$5.50. 4

VESTS, 50cts BOYS PANTS, 50c

MENS WATERPROOF COATS, good \$2.75. 4

J. S. O'BRIE

TO LET

After 1st November next, the premises of late occupied by Drs. Macdonald in subscriber's building at Antigonish, also several offices in same building with earlier possession. Arrangements may be made to remove or rent a brick vault at the election of a suitable tenant for a term of years. Apply to C. C. GREGORY, Fernwood, Antigonish.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD RELIABLE men to sell The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co's fertilizers on commission. Apply to

THE NOVA SCOTIA FERTILIZER CO., Halifax, N. S.

Blacksmith Work!

I have a first-class Horse Shoer at my forge, and all work will be done in first-class style.

Antigonish, Dec. 20, 1900. D. McISAAC.

Having learnt the Fr cutting, I am now pr and general sewing a MARG Dec. 20th, 1900. B

1901 S

Maritime B HALIF COMM

Wednesday

Students are ad but better

KAULBACK

Prop