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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

There are bitter complaints, it is said, among the subordinates of the new Viceroy of India anent the regal state adopted by him, and more especially by the other members of his family, who come from that proud nursery of royalty-Chicago. It is apparently an exemplification of the time-honoured adage regarding the equestrian zeal of the man who is not accustomed to going mounted.

The Boston Pilot, which somehow considers it not incompatible with patriotism either to disapprove of its country's foreign policy or to be sensible of its domestic defects, has the following :

Two Kentucky pentlemen who served in the same regiment in the Spanish-American war had a dispute over some military question before the disbandment of their organization. Last week they met in the lobby of a hotel and opened fire simultaneously and promiscuously. When the smoke of battle cleared away it was found that one of the gentlemen had been killed and the other wounded. Incidentally two in nocent bystanders were killed and three wounded. It is gratifying to our national pride to know that such doughty and civilized warriors helped to destroy the power of cruel Spain and replace the brutal bull fight with the humanizing and refined free fight of our fair land.

Noting the marked tendency now shown by Protestant denominations in the United States to sink differences and to fraternize with one another in religious work and worship, the New York Sun very sensibly and pointedly observes :

Unquestionably the barriers between the different branches of Protestantism are beginning to be broken down, but is jnot the hammer with which the work of destruction is done rather agreement in unbelief than in belief? For orthodoxy and heterodoxy to dwell together in unity, obviously it is necessary that one side or the other should surrender the principle for which it has been fighting. In order that negation may be conciliated, affirmation must defer to it very politely. When there is peace between faith and infidelity, When it is the sort of peace that exists between the lien and the lamb when the lamb is inside of the lion.

One of the blessings-pretty effectively disguised - of the war fever which has spread to Canada, is an outbreak of something bearing a very unpleasant resemblance to Hobsonism. Of course there will always be silly girls, and there will always be among their sex those whose cheeks have grown unaccustomed to the blush that becomes maidenhood. That these should act in a manner to make the judicious grieve, is of course to be expected; and their behaviour might be endured as an evil in some measure unavoidable, if only the degraded press did not blazon it before the eyes of the girlhood of our country as if it were an eminently becoming and proper manifestation of that patriotism which is apparently regarded by some as an ample covering for all manner of folly.

While sincere Christians the world over must deeply deplore the present desperate onslaught upon religion by the French Government, there are many additional reasons why it should be especially heart-rending to Frenchmen. That in some, at least, of its features it is held in abhorrence by many in France who are not Christians, is shown by the statement elsewhere copied from the New York Sun. It is not only, however, that it is a deadly thrust at that Liberty which is the first person to the trinity monand motives that are very interesting, science he abhorred. The two passages that French Jacobins have worshipped in

she sorely needs all her strength. But what do its perpetrators care for France No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.

Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for those masters are of the race that has no those masters are of the race that has no country, and of many, perhaps most, of whose leading men it may be said that they have now no God but Mammon.

> Catholics who know so little of their religion as to be tempted to feel ashamed of it should make a note of the incident related of the late Dr. Brownson, which will be found in an article reprinted on another page. And here is another of the same character, told, in the words of an English paper, of a representative of a family that ranks among the highest of the nobility of England

> In early life Cardinal Howard was in the army; and one day some of the officers picked up a scapular somewhere about the barracks, and brought it to the mess table, where it was ridiculed and treated with disrespect. At last one of them hung it to the gas pipe over the table. Lieut. Howard came in rather late. He was immediately assailed with shouts of "O Howard, here's something in your line! Isn't this thing popish?" As soon as Howard saw what it was, he walked up to the middle of the room, and before them all said in a loud clear voice: "Yes, it is something belonging to my religion; it is something reverence and esteem, and for which I would be ready to draw my sword, if necessary, to defend it." So saying he drew his sword, and with the point of it took down the scapular from the gas pipe, kissed it, and reverently pinned it to his breast. No one said a word after that, but all present honoured him the more for his disregard of human opinion.

> We have often wondered what effect it must have upon the minds of Protestants sufficiently well informed to know the truth and honest enough to love it, when they encounter the glaring falsifications of history that have been made in futherance of the warfare against the Church. One's curiosity on this point is very seldom satisfied; for whether it be that the knowledge and honesty referred to rarely co-exist, or that the reader who possess them suffers in shamed silence, protests from such sources against the systematic tampering with truth are rare. Doubtless, however, such discoveries play a not unimportant part in the process which first leads men of learning to examine the claims of the Catholic Church; for surely there is nothing so damaging to a cause as the discovery that truth has been suppressed or false testimony suborned in its behalf. For two years past a learned and honest Protestant minister, the Rev. Charles C. Starbuck, has been mercilessless exposing the conspiracy against the truth with which Protestant history has been synonymous. In his treatment of Luther, from whom he tears the mask with which mendacious partisanship has tried to conceal, and has long succeeded in concealing from the Protestant world, the real lineaments of the leader of the sixteenth-century revolt, we see the effect upon one honest man of the discovery of a conspiracy to deceive. Alluding to the savageness with which Luther urged upon the German nobles the destruction of the revolting peasants, Mr. Starbuck has this striking passage, which shows what is commonly regarded as the duty of "a good Protestant" in matters of history :

Somebody once criticized one of our cyclopedias as having been tampered with by the Catholics. One of the proofs was that it quoted this speech of Luther. good Protestant, it was argued, would have kept it back. It is true, it was a very uncomfortable disclosure for us. Fer one I will own that it gave me a very serious shiver. It necessitated a very troublesome readjustment of values. Before that, matters were simple enough. Luther was comfortably canonized for us just next to Saint Paul, and not so very much below him. When now we found him breathing out threatenings and slaughter after such a style, it would voluntarily suggest itself to us that if he resembled Saint Paul It was rather Saint Paul before his conversion than after. It is a hard thing since then to treat him as a second Apostle of the Gentiles, or even as the Apostle of the myself at least three times," To do him

We quote the paragraph, leaving it to in urter condemnation of such butchery

a century; but it is suicidal drain upon to reconcile with their honesty and love of day's Casker from the very same lecture in its concluding sentence :

> The Independent thinks that as "a candid enemy," I give great help and comfort to the adverse side. But I do not count myself an enemy of either side, candid or uncandid. No doubt if my writing stood alone, it might be viewed rather tipping towards the Catholics. But with such a flood of Protestant championship, learned and ignorant, candid and tricky, courteous and abusive, what can my endeavours do but to admonish reasonable Protestants to be more careful about choosing their points, both of attack and Personally, in my view of the Church and her ministry, I am considerably farther from Rome than the platform of Evangelical Alliance. milder rectifications of Protestant errors on my part have been rejected by all sorts of Protestant organs. I do not mind now giving them some stronger doses through a channel which will convey them.

> The following, according to the Imparcial of Madrid, is the official statement of Spain's loss in men in the late

war with the United States: Killed in battle, Died of wounds, . Died of yellow fever, 1.391 Died of starvation and neglect, 30,120

Total,

These figures ought to produce an uncomfortable feeling in the journalists and politicians who made the war with this awful record of misery and death. Neither should it be pleasant reading for those who screamed for that war with the falsehood upon their lips that the destruction of their warship had been the work of Spain; for men cannot be held blameless who in such crises refuse to use the reason God has given them, and surrender themselves to blind passion, when its consequences are so terrible. It is more than a third of a century since John Ruskin wrote these words, but he might well have left them as his dying message to the world concerning unnecessary war

If you have to take away masses of men from all industrial employment, - to feed them by the labour of others, - to move them and provide them with destructive machines, varied daily in national rival-ship of inventive cost; if you have to ravage the country which you attack,- to destroy for a score of future years its roads, it woods, its cities, and its barbours; -and if, finally, having brought masses of men, counted by hundreds of thousands, face to face, you tear those masses to pieces with jagged shot, and leave the fragments of living creatures countlessly beyond all help of surgery, to starve and parch, through days of torture, down into clots of clay-what book of accounts shall record the cost of your work ;-what book of judgment sentence the guilt of it?

It may seem strange that our esteemed contemporary The Sacred Heart Review is able to quote, of course with entire disapproval, from the very same lecture as that from which we have made this citation, a dictum of the dead thinker to the effect that all true art and all that is noblest in national life has its foundation in war. This illustrates more than one of Ruskin's peculiarities. We have alluded to his intense dogmatism. He thought he had discovered the connection he here asserts, and though he assures us that he was horrified at the discovery, the possibility of his being mistaken did not, as perhaps it never did in his life, occur to him. He found warfare and art associated in fact, and he seems to have concluded that the association was that of cause and effect, in much the same way as ingenious logicians have proved beds to be the most dangerous things in existence, seeing that the overwhelming majority of deaths occur in them. But Ruskin, however strong a believer in his own infallibility, troubled himself little about consistency, telling us paradoxically that he had never met a question that did not need, for its right solution, a positive and a negative answer, like an equation of the second degree, and adding, with a touch of humour: "For myself, I am never satisfied that I have handled a subject properly till I have contradicted justice, war, as he used the word, denoted the old chivairous, hand-to-hand test of Mr. Starbuck closes his article in the skill, and prowess, and endurance. The current number of our contemporary with wholesale destruction of human beings a few words respecting his personal posi- by the fiendish inventions of modern

the life-blood of France at a time when truth the damaging statement contained as our contemporary's quotation show that the latter, in fairness to the great man gone, needs to be supplemented.

"A ROMAN CATHOLIC."

III.

The Literary Digest of New York has taken part in the discussion of this question. It says:

" Several hundreds of millions of Christians who are members of the Russian, Greek, Armenian, and other oriental churches, most Anglicans and not a few Protestants claim a right to the title Catholic; and the churches of the Orient at least have borne it ever since history has kept any record. Since they object to the exclusive use of the word by a single religious body, it is hardly practicable even for impartial onlookers to avoid the use of the term Roman Catholic to designate the Latin Church.

After quoting from a Catholic exchange part of our first article on the subject the Digest adds :

"Rather curiously, in the paper which reprints this article, with apparent approval, we find the term Roman Catholic used over twenty times as a designation of the Church to which it gives allegiance.

All this shows the need of returning again and again to the subject. When children do not know how to use the name of their own Mother, it is time for some one to insist upon the correct way.

The assertions of the Literary Digest as to the Orientals are doubly false. No church or denomination confined to the East has ever claimed or wished or expected to be called The Catholic Church. The question at present is not how individual members of a church are to be designated, but what is the title of the church itself; and we repeat that no church on earth except one even claims to have for its name this simple title: The Catholic Church. Russians do not ask the world to call their Church the Catholic Church. The Greeks do not ask the world to call their Church the Catholic Church. The word Orthodox, coupled with the national name, is the name they prefer. Well-informed writers, when referring to denominations in the East, speak of the Catholies and the Orthodox in the same way as they speak of Catholics and Protestants in the West. Thus the historian Freeman, writing on the Eastern Question in the Fortnightly

"In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is both a Mahometan and a Catholic minority; and, in setting free the great Orthodox majority, care must be taken not to perpetuate wrong, by giving the Orthodox any over the Catholic and the Mahometan.'

The Rev. Dr. Barrows was Chairman of the Committee on Religious Congresses at the Chicago Exhibition in '98. He asked the Rev. Dr. Washburn, a minister then living in Constantinople, to assist in promoting the Parliament of Religions. In his reply the latter shows by implication that the word Catholic is no more ambiguous in the East than it is in the West. " It will be something," he writes, "to bring together Catholics, Jews, and Protestants of different denominations; but the Congress should also include representatives of the Eastern Churches." The Review of Reviews referred to the same Congress as including " representatives of all branches of Christendom, namely, the Catholic Church, the Greek and other oriental churches, etc." In the Parliament itself it was either assumed in the papers read or tacitly acknowledged that "Catholic" and 'Roman Catholic" mean the same thing. In the General Programme issued by the committee (all Protestants) the Church of Rome is called " The Catholic Church," while the Greek, Armenian, and other Oriental delegates spoke of their respective churches as the Greek Church, or the Greek Orthodox Church, or the Armenian Church, etc. A little book on the Catholic Name, by the Rev. Telesphor Austin. published by Pustet & Co., gives much information on this phase of the subject. The author took pains to converse and correspond with oriental prelates and priests, to examine their books and newspapers, and in every way ascertain their actual usage in this matter. He found that among them, even more than among Protestants, the terms Catholic and Papal have the same meaning. Take, for instance, the words of General Kireef, an Orthodox Russian, in a bitterly anti-Roman pamphlet on infallibility. He says:

"That explains the sympathy which men occupying absolutely different standpoints feel for each other (for example, Jansenword and outraged in deed for more than our Protestants religious contemporaries which we print on different pages of to- lists, Old Catholics, Russlans, and Protes-

tants of all kinds) as soon as it is a question of opposing the Catholic Church

The author also cites the significant fact that a distinguished Greek professor of theology (a schismatic) wrote from Athens telling the New York Independent that all over the Orient when one names the Catholic Church he is always understood to mean the Roman Church.

Individuals outside the Catholic Church sometimes claim the right to be called Catholics, but that is only what they have done ever since history has kept any record. Fifteen centuries ago St. Augustine remarked that "although all heretics would fain have themselves called Catholics, yet if you ask any stranger where the assembling of the Catholic Church is held, no heretic would dare point out his own basilies or meeting house." It is often said that this statement is as applicable today as it was so many centuries ago. The fact is that it is ten times more applicable to-day. The Church has in the meantime made great progress in convincing the world that she alone can be called the Catholic Church. It is no longer true, far from it, that all heretics would fain have themselves called Catholics. It is far more wonderful to-day than when it attracted the admiration of St. Augustine, that one and only one church says to the world: " I am the Catholic Church." During all the centuries of Christianity there has arisen only one body of Christians making such a claim. The Literary Digest states what is simply not true when it says there are rival claimants. There are none. No Anglican would dream of calling the Church of England simply the Catholic Church. Some of them call it a branch of the Catholic Church, or use some equivalent expression, and that is the furthest that anyone outside of the Papal Church dares to go. Remember that the title in question is this: The Catholic Church. Three facts are established. These three

- 1. We claim the title for Mother Church. 2. There are no rival claimants.
- 3. The world at large allows the claim.

The Literary Digest says it is not practicable even for impartial onlookers to avoid the use of the term " Roman Catholie" to designate the Latin Church. A literary periodical chould not be so ignorant. The term Catholic to designate the Papal Church has a fixed and unassailable position both in English Literature (and wherever the language is spoken. Lecky and Mallock, who have literary reputations to maintain, continue to use the iterm in spite of protests from Anglican parsons Lord Rosebery, in his Life of Pitt, uses "Catholic" dozens of times where the Digest says he should use "Roman Catholic." When Frederic Harrison says in the Nineteenth Century that "the Positivist is of all those outside the Catholic Church the most willing and the best equipped to do full justice to its history and its ideal," he doubtless claims too much for the Positivist; but, like everything from him, his expression is good literary form. The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Henry Barnard, gives historical information in the following correct English :

"Until the beginning of this century the Catholics of Ireland, who constituted four-fifths of the population, were not only not permitted to endow, conduct, or teach schools, but Catholic parents even were not permitted to educate their children abroad; and it was made an offence, punished by transportation, in any Catholic to act as a schoolmaster, or even as a tutor, in a private family.

Lord Macaulay knew fairly well what is practicable and what is not in English, and he used the terms " Catholic Church " and 'Catholicism" to designate the Papal Church. Even Canon Farrar finds no need of "Roman" in speaking of Catholicism. James Arthony Froude, though Regius. Professor at Oxford, is not always trustworthy in history; but he stands high in the art of literary expression. He habitually violates the literary canon of the Literary Digest. If Tennyson had qualified the word Catholic in "Queen Mary," it would not be surprising, for there was much confusion of thought and language in the time of Elizabeth; but he does not. He uses it several times in violation of the Digest's impracticable rule. In his Ethics of Belief Professor Clifford says that "It must surely be unnecessary to say in a Protestant country that the Catholic Church and the Gospel are two very different toings." The Professor is right. Protes-

tants generally understand the term " Cath-(Continued on fourth page)

Farm Notes.

The statement made by Professor Russell of the Wisconsin experiment station that he had put warm milk in the vicinity of several substances having strong odors and that at blood heat it absorbed any odors more rapidly than did cold milk, is of itself a sufficient reason for removing the milk from the stable as soon as the milking is completed for each cow, and putting it where it will be in pure air or taking it at once to the dairy room. But it shows quite as strongly the need of having pure air free from bad odors in the stables while the milking is being done. The stream as it passes from the test exposes much of its surface to the air, and it is ready, even in that short pass from test to pail, to pick up all the odors, bacterial germs and dust with which it comes in con-

Such roots as carrots, parsnips, beets, salsify, turnips, wister radish and horse radish should be stored in boxes or barrels, the spaces being filled in with dry soil, a thick layer also being placed over the top. These vegetables do not remain long in good condition if exposed to the air, especially that of a poorly ventilated cellar. They should be kept as near the freezingpoint as possible, being able to stand more cold when packed in earth, and the temperature is also kept more even by its use. Carrots, turnips, and parsnips are especially susceptible to changes in temperature, and quickly show the effect of too much heat by becoming withered and tough, almost immediately after being pulled, after which no amount of cooking will make them better.

It is the natural desire of every orchardist to get his trees into bearing condition as soon as possible. Few know how to do this. The common method of giving the trees a great amount of manure postpones rather than hastens fruit bearing. As The American Cultivator explains: Most young orchards are too rich to bear well, and this is especially true so long as soil fertility is made at once available by cultivation. This excess of fertility promotes leaf and wood growth. Only when it is checked will trees begin to put forth fruit buds and bear fruit. A little extra manuring may cause the fruit buds to fail to set fruit, and the tree will grow more vigorously than ever and not bear any fruit. Only when the bearing habit is fully established is it safe to manure freely, and even then mineral fertilizers should have the preference. For very vigorous young trees old lenough to begin to bear, but which will not, severe root pruning so as to lessen the supply of sap may be sometimes resorted to with profit.

Brownson and Human Respect.

Reviewing the second volume of Dr. Brownson's biography, by his son, The Ave Maria says:

We have always been of opinion that the services of our greatest American publicist have never been thoroughly appreciated; and it is to be hoped that this biography, so frank and so full, may make its subject better known to the Catholics of this country and cause them to study his writ_ ings more closely than has hitherto been done. They are a veritable mine of information on many subjects still under discussion, and one will search in vain for more forcible arguments in defence of the Church than those employed by Dr. Brownson. The spirit in which he wrote gave an added power to his words. He was always actuated by the motive of doing good by removing some of the obstacles which keep immortal souls separated from the lifegiving communion of

the Church of God. "Something of what Dr. Brownson did to keep up the tone and courage of his own brethren may be learned from the present volume of the Life. Formerly, as now, there were many timid Catholics, half ashamed to profess their faith. Dr. Brownson everywhere asserted his Catholicity publicly. At one time, we are told, he was lecturing in Andover, Lawrence, and other places in Massachussetts. At the hotel in Andover, one Friday morning at breakfast, which all the guests of the house ate in common, Brownson commanded a waiter in a loud voice to send the landlord to him; and when the landlord came, Brownson inquired in a tone heard throughout the room: 'Why don't you have something in your house that a Christian can eat?' The other said he had beefsteak, and other meats which he mentioned; but his guest interrupted him by asking: 'Why don't you have fish? No Christian eats meat on Friday.' Fish was soon procured, and the matter ended. But it is very clear that Brownson aimed solely at asserting boldly his Catholicity in the very hotbed of Puritanism. Truth to tell, if the Catholic tone in this country has become less timid and apologetic than it used to be, we owe the change to Dr. Brownson more than to any other man. "The ground on which be took his stand was that the constitution and laws of this country placed the Catholic Church on as high a level as any one of the sects, whilst the appointment of God placed her in-

finitely above them all.' "Dr. Brownson hated heresy as the deadliest of sins, and like the great Bishop of Boston, who opened to him the door of the Church, he deplored the pussillanimity and liberalism of American Catholics. Some who seemed to love peace more than truth blamed him for what they considered harshness in dealing with Protestants; but he knew his countrymen too well not to be convinced that a disposition to conform to prevailing modes of thought, and to throw off whatever might appear exclusive or rigorous to outsiders, would have the effect of making them distrust the Church and his own sincerty. He realized as few others could the danger of minimizing Catholic doctrine and the necessity of strong and decided speech. 'Not the severity of reason, but the severity of passion must be avoided.'

"This most welcome volume contains many lessons which American Catholics would do well to learn; it is of full interest and inspiration and edification; it shows Dr. Brownson to have been as singlehearted as he was brave in the defence of the faith. May it have numerous readers among Protestants and Catholics!

C. M. B. A.

At the regular meeting of Branch 228, C. M. B. A., Springhill, held on January 3rd, the following officers were installed

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Doody. President, R. J. McDonald. First Vice-President, James Dunn. Second Vice-President, Dan R. Gillis. Recording Secretary, Jude Gould. Assistant Recording Secretary, Rupert

Asseneau. Treasurer, Alex. McKinnon. Financial Secretary, Dan Carrigan. Marshall, Godfrey Thibadeau. Guard, Michael Lindsay.

After the meeting the members repaired to the residence of Bro. Michael Dunn, who has been sick over a year. Here, through the kindness of the President, an oyster supper was enjoyed. Bro. Dunn thanked them before leaving for the kind visit, and hoped, with God's help, he would soon be at their meetings, a sentiment sincerely echoed by all.

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"Did you say the man was shot in the woods, doctor?"

" No I didn't; I said he was shot in the lumbar region."

Women and War.

Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final, reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle, throughout Europe, is simply that you women, however good, however religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your own immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now I just tell you this, that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses, and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke the china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that at whatever moment you chose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know if you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many widows and orphans. We have, none of us, heart enough truly to mourn with these. But at least we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let but every Christian lady who has conscience toward God, vow that she will mourn, at least outwardly, for His killed creatures. Your praying is useless, and your church-going mere mockery of God, if you have not plain obedience in you enough for this. Let ever lady in the upper classes of civilized Europe aimply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black; - a mute's black .- with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for, or evasion into, prettiness. I tell you again, no war would last a week. - John Ruskin.

A grandson of the late D'Arcy McGeeson of J. J. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council at Ottawa - is a member of the second Canadian contingent.

OUR MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

Thousands of Them Suffer From

Nervousness and General Debility.

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It Purifies the Blood and Gives Perfect Digestion.

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No medicine in the world has ever done such a work for weak, nervous, debilitated and suffering women as Paine's Celery Compound.

Women of all ages, owing to their delicate and sensitive organisms, expend more nerve energy than men. Their organs require vigorous nerves to insure healthy action. It is a fact worthy of special notice that suffering from acute nervousness is caused by weak and inflamed

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> SAMUEL KENNEY (Allan's son)

Rear Linwood.

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.)

(Chapter XXVII continued).

It is useless to enumerate the additional arguments she used. The result was, she not only triumphed over my repugnance, but she succeeded in exciting a lively desire to meet Lorenzo in disguise. It seemed to me I could say many things I should not dare breathe a word of to his face, and I could thus relieve my mind of the two or three incidents that had troubled it within twenty-four hours.

Stella saw I was ready to yield.

"Quick! quick! Ottavia, help me to put on her domino, and above all, put back ber hair so it cannot be seen. The least curl peeping out of her hood would be sufficient to betray her. Now, let us see; as we shall have to separate on entering the hall, we must wear something not too conspicuous which will enable us to find each other in the crowd of black dominos. Let me hunt for something."

She looked around, and soon discovered a large basket, in which remained a number of small bouquets tied with ribbons of all colours, prepared for the contests that

"The very thing," said she. And while Ottavia was executing her orders and concealing my bair, Stella selected two small bunches of flowers, one tied with red, and the other with white, ribbon.

" Nothing could be better," said she. "The flowers are alike; the ribbons alone different. Look! see where I have put my badge. Here is yours. Put it in the same place, on the left side near the shoulder."

But when I saw that the little bouquet she gave me was of jasmine tied with a white ribbon, the emotion I felt was extreme. I did not manifest it, however, for I knew if I told Stella the reason, she would burst into laughter, and ask if I was going to worry myself about all the bouquets my husband had thrown by the dozen that day upon all the balconies on the Toledo, and if I intended to bring him to an account for them. I therefore made no comment on this singular coincidence; but while I was fastening the bouquet on. as Stella had directed, I suddenly recollected, I know not why, it was by giving Lorenzo a sprig of jasmine I pledged myself to be his for life!

Having completed my preparations, with the exception of my mask, which I carried in my hand to put on at the last moment. I drew up my hood and followed Stella, escorted to the foot of the staircase by my good old Ottavia, who though accustomed to the follies of the Carnival, shook her head as she saw me depart, and looked at me with a more anxious expression than usual. Was she thinking of the evening when she saw me set out for my first ball -of fearful memory? Did she recall my mother's anxiety? And did she remember to beg her to watch over her child and pray for her, as she did then? . .

As we approached San Carlo, I was again seized with fear, and regretted having yielded to Stella's entreaties.

"What will become of us alone in the crowd with no one to protect us?" said I. especially to-night. There will be so large a number of ladies of rank at the Festino that no one will venture to say a word to us that surpasses the bounds of pleasantry. There would be too much danger of addressing some one who would resent it. As to our masks, you need not be anxious. The rules of the bals masques absolutely forbid any one's touching them, and these rules are respected even by those who do not respect any other. But, apropos of masks, it is time to put yours on."

I still hesitated. But at last, as I was on the point of descending from the carrisge, I decided to fasten my mask on, and I tremblingly followed Stella, or rather she took my arm and drew me along.

My first feeling, on finding myself in such a crowd, was one of inexpressible terror. I was seized with an invincible embarrassment and a sensation of suffocation so painful that it was with all the difficulty in the world I kept myself from tearing off the mask that seemed to hinder me from breathing. But Stella laughingly encouraged me in a whisper, and by degrees I became accustomed to the deafening sound of the music, the exclamations and resonant voices on every side, as well as the sight of the dominos and masks of all colours in circulation around us. She led me on some distance, cautioning me in a low tone to make no reply, and making none herself, to the observations here and there addressed the two " fair masks" who were gliding through the crowd. At length we came to a pillar, against which we leaned and she whispered :

"Let this place be our rendezvous. You will certainly see Lorenzo pass by in your brother anywhere, but yonder is the light of the torches not far off. He Landolfo. I will amuse myself by talking seemed frightened at my looks. My face nonsense with him. Do not be afraid, and, was convulsed and lividly pale. above all, do not lose your badge, or I

same."

She disappeared as she uttered these words, and I stood still for some minutes, caused by the impossibility of persuading tions." myself I was not seen and recognized by everybody. But after three or four gentlemen of my acquaintance passed by with a mere glance of indifference, I began to take courage, and finally became sufficiently cool to consider what I should do and the means of attaining my object.

I began by looking around on all sides, but for some time it was in vain. I could not see Lorenzo anywhere, and had decided to leave my post in order to search for him in some other part of the hall, when all at once I saw him some distance off, coming in my direction. He was walking slowly along, looking around with a certain attention, as if he was also in search of some one. We were separated by the crowd, and it was not easy to reach him. I advanced a few steps, however, and at that instant, but only for an instant, there was an opening in the crowd which enabled him, in his turn, to see mc. I saw a flash of joy on his face. He recognized me, it was evident; by what means I did not ask. I no longer remembered my intention of mystifying him. I sprang towards him, and he towards me. I passed my arm through his, still too much excited by my previous fears and my joy at finding him to utter a word. . .

A moment passed - a single moment, brief and terrible, . . . for he spoke yes, at once, and with vehemence, with passion! . . . But . . . it was not to me! . . No, it was to her he expected to meet. I heard his lips murmur the detested name that had not met my ear since I left

I was so astounded that I gave him time to say what I ought not to have heard, what I did not wish to hear! . . . Then . I know not what impulse I yielded to, for I lost the power of reflection - I abruptly withdrew my arm from his, and fell back with so quick and violent a movement that the crowd opened a moment to make way for me, and then closed, completely separating me from him. . . . I tore off the flowers and ribbon I wore, and threw them on the ground. I could not now be distinguished from the other black dominos around me. But I was no longer afraid. I cared for nothing now but to get away - to fly as fast as possible from so horrible a place. I hurried along in such a wild, rapid way that every one looked at me with surprise, and stood aside for me to pass. I thus succeeded in leaving the hall and reaching the passage, where I was obliged to stop to take breath. The passers-by addressed me, but I heard nothing but the worls that still resounded in my ears. I was conscious of nothing but a fearful anguish and the rapid heating of my heart.

While standing there, all at once () merciful heavens! ... I saw a lady pass only a few steps off. . . She was of my height, and, like me, wore a black domino with a sprig of jasmine tied with a white ribbon, similar to the one I had just torn off, and doubtless the same my eyes had followed a few hours before! recognized her at once, and imagined I saw through her mask the sinister gleam of two large blue eves! She traversed the passage and entered the hall, where she disappeared. I trembled fearfully from head to foot, my sight grew dim, my strength began to fail me. I felt as if I should die on the spot if I did not take off the mask that was suffocating me, and yet I was still conscious I ought to keep it on at all hazards. I threw around a glance of despair, hoping to see Stella, and forgetting she would not be able to recognize me, even if she thought of looking for me for so far from the spot where she left me. What torture! Great God! My strength was gone, my voice failed me, I felt my knees give way, when, () unlookedfor happiness! I saw Mario pass by. The stifled cry I uttered died away on my lips before it could reach his ear, but he saw the effort I made, he felt my hand on his arm, and stopped. He began to address me in the customary way on such occasions, but I made no reply. I had recovered strength enough, however, to draw him towards the door, and he unresistingly followed my lead; but, as we were going out, he stopped me with an air of surprise, and said :

"I am ready to follow you wherever you wish, fair mask, but do you know yourself where you wish to go?"

I was only able to incline my head as a sign of affirmation, and he suffered me to lead him into the street. As soon as we were out of doors, I tore off my mask, and found strength enough to say :

"It is I, Mario. Help me to get away from this detestable place!'

"Ginevra!" exclaimed he, drawing me

shall be unable to find you. I will be care- "what has happened? How is it you bles. Everyone knows this preparation. ful of mine also. If I arrive here first, are alone in this place at such an hour?

I will wait for you. You must do the Where is Lorenzo? Shall I go for him?" "No, no! Oh! no," I exclaimed with anguish. "For pity's sake, Mario, be silent. Help me to get away, I say. That looking around with uneasiness and terror is all I ask. Do this and ask me no ques-

> His face darkened. He silently took hold of my arm, and led me to the place where he had left his carriage. I entered it, and was on the point of going away without another word when I bethought myself of Stella. I hesitated, however, to expose her to his sarcastic comments, and perhaps to the suspicions I saw were already excited in my brother's distrustful mind, and said in a supplicating tone :

> "One favour more, Mario, which I am sure you will no more refuse your sister than any other lady. I did not come here

> At these word his face assumed an expression which I answered with a smile of

"Do you suppose, Mario, if I did not come here with Lorenzo, I would accept the escort of any other gentleman?" stopped a moment, at once irritated and impatient, but finally continued :

"The fact is, Mario, if you must know it, it was he, it was Lorenzo himself I came to see. I wished to play a joke on him and mystify him a little, by way of amusing myself."

I think my smile must have been frightful as I said this, for my brother looked anxiously at me, though he seemed satisfied with my explanation.

"But I have been punished," I continued, terribly punished. . . . I failed in my object. . . . and thought I should die in the crowd."

I could say no more. The tears I could not repress choked me. Mario at once softened.

"I understand, sister - the noise, heat, and so forth were overpowing. Those who go to a bal masque for the first time often experience this, but another time it will not happen."

(To be continued.)

Not Trained to Work,

Work is looked upon by too many not only as a burden but a misfortune. Ease, if not idleness, is the goal where, in their estimation, happiness and contentment sit enthroned. The rich are often envied by those in the humbler walk of life. To keep abreast at least in appearance with the wealthy, secret sacrifices and stinting of the necessaries of life are practiced by too many. They might enjoy comfort in a cottage, but they want a mansion. The mansion may contain a closet with its proverbial skeleton, but that is kept as a family secret. The members know, if they do not sing, that "there is no place like home."

If there were more common-sense and more sensible pride, there would not be so much aping in society. Work is no disgrace. There are many of the wealthy who work hard, and are sensible enough to realize that it is the spice of enjoyment. They know that rest after labour is sweet.

The parents who labour and trudge day in day out, without requiring co-operation from the children able to help in the battle of life, instead of doing a kindness to their offspring are guilty of cruelty by unfitting them to bear their share of life's necessary burdens. The parlour and piano are all right in their place, but the washtub and the kitchen are necessities. These necessitles should not be sacrificed for those accomplishments that grace the drawing-room.

The street corners, the billiard-rooms and the saloons may be good posing places, but they do not tend to develop habits of industry and thrift in the rising generation.

The New York Herald of the 17th inst. contains an account of a young man named Charles Clifton, who was condemned to prison for stealing. His parents were wealthy, and he had been raised in luxury. He told Judge Cowin that when work became a necessity he could not do it, because he had been trained in no useful branch. He then became a thief and stole valuable specimens from Columbia college, in which he had been a student

There are a number of children being brought up as Charles Clifton. Their foolish and too indulgent parents pamper and sustain them to their destruction. Blinded by foolish love, they find fault and rail when judicious teachers and professors insist on study and decorum. The rod spoken of in Scripture as being sometimes a necessary means of proper discipline, is scouted and referred to gas inhuman, even if it be only used enough to redden the cuticle of the laggard and

We have read that the Emperor of Germany requires all of his sons to learn trades. The princesses are trained in domestic economy. No person can get high enough in this world to look down a few moments. As for me, I do not see | along several steps to look at my face by | with propriety on honest labour. - Catholic

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was convulsed and lividly pale. Take "Morin's Wine Cresophates." It "Good heavens sister!" said he gravely, is unequalled for all lung and throat trou-SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtilty into the character of even good people; and there is 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 danger and in perpetual action upon us.—CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

"A ROMAN CATHOLIC."

(Continued from first page)

olic Church" to mean something altogether different from the Gospel. As Chamber's Encyclopædia expresses it, "Although Protestant divines have been careful to deny the applicability of Catholic to a Church which they consider buried under the corrupt accretions of centuries, yet the term Catholic is still used by the populace of almost every Protestant country as synonymous with Roman Catholic, so that from their minds all conception of the literal meaning of the word has vanished." We could multiply quotations to any extent; but, as Clifford implies, it is surely unnecessary to multiply proofs of the fact that the claim of Mother Church to the title in question is recognized in the English-speaking world. We have already seen that the cliam is recognized in the East. On the continent of Europe it is unquestioned. Bescherelle's Dictionary says: Catholique ne se dit que de la religion romaine et de ce qui n'appartient qu'a elle.

Of course the expression of the Digest, "several hundreds of millions," is a gross exaggeration. Rather curiously, the table of contents of the issue which champions these many millions has this item: "A Catholi.'s Defence of Confession"; and turning to the article referred to we find that the writer is a Jesuit!

MISSIONARY NOTES.

"The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila.' -Lord Macaulay

There are within the Church many organizations devoted exclusively to the conversion of pagans; but in addition most of the religious orders, such as the Franciscans, the Dominicans, etc., are also missionary societies. We here use the word missionary in a restricted sense, referring only to the conversion of the non-Christian world. Our purpose to-day is to give a list of the chief Catholic agencies employed in this missionary work. It is not by any means an easy task to compile such a list, and we do not pretend that we can make it perfectly complete. The statistics belong chiefly to 1890.

The Augustinians and the Trappists bave Vicariate of North Hou-nan, the latter in that of Pekin.

The Franciscans have charge of the Vicariates Apostolic of North Shantong (16,749 Catholics), North Shense (19,026 Catholics), Shense (14,989), East Hoo-pih (14,027), North Hoo-pih (7,060), South Hoo-pih (4,225), and South Hoo-nan (5,000). In 1890 there were sixty eight Franciscan Fathers in China.

To the Jesuits have been entrusted two Vicariates, namely, Kiang-nan (103,315), and South Petchely (36,859). Two hundred Jesuits.

cases into Vicariates, viz: North Petchely (36,400), West Petchely (27,600), Tche-Klang (7,332), North Klangse (3,407), South Kaingse (4,417), East Kiangse (10,512). One hundred missionaries of this order.

The Paris Society of Foriegn Missions have nine Vicariates, namely, Canton (29,453), Kooang si (1,110), West Sut-Chuen (89,478), East Sut-Chuen (81,000), Central Chut-Suen (18,000), Thibet (1,104), Yunnan (10,600), Kooy-Tcheoo (16,352), Manchuria (14,352). The three hundred and twenty priests of this society in China in 1890 were aided by one hundred and twenty-two native priests. We do not know what the regular orders have done in the way of encouraging native vocations, but the Paris Society has now in China, Japan, Corea, and French Indo-China over five hundred native priests. In the past fully a hundred of those native priests became martyrs during persecution, voluntarily giving up their lives for the faith.

The Dominicans have one Vicariate,

Fokien (34,000)

The Foreign Mission Society of Milan,

Italy, is in charge of the Vicariates of North Ho-nan (1,400), Central Ho-nan (6,500), Hong-Kong (7000)

The Seminary of SS. Peter and Paul (in Rome) provides for one Vicariate, Central Shense (8000).

The Foreign Mission Society of Brussels, Belgium, has four Vicariates, East Glints in untroubled eyes that ever creamed Mongolia (6,395), Central Mongolia (10,- The fair, when o'er the world the sun was 555), South Mongolia (3,200), Kaw Soo,

The Foreign Mission Society of Steyle, in Holland, one Vicariate, that of South Shantong, 2,161.

The list is not complete. The Statesman's Year Book says: " Catholicism has long had a footing in China and is estimated to have about a million adherents, with 25 bishoprics, besides those of Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia and Corea."

INDO-CHINA.

Under this heading we include the territories South of China, namely Cochin-China, Annam, Tonquin, Cambodia, Slam, Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula.

The Dominicans have here four Vicariates, East Tonquin, 37,682, North Tonquin, 20,557, Central Tonquin, 162,984, and Hanoi, 3,851.

The Paris Society of Foreign Missions is in charge of the following: South Burmah, 25,911; North Burmah, 4,500; Malacca, 16,218; Siam, 21,100; Cambodge, 20,388; West Cochin China, 57,000; East Cochin China, 30,311; North Cochin China, 27,014; West Tonquin, 220,000; South Tonquin, 84,052.

The number of Catholics in this part of the far East must approach very near to one million.

Corea is also territory of the Paris Society and has 19,015 Catholics.

JAPAN.

Japan is now fully organized, having an Archbishop at Tokio, who has three sufragan Bishops. Number of Catholics, in 1890, 44,500.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines are the only country in the far east that may be called a Christian country. A large majority of the population is Catholic. The whole population is over seven millions. The Church authorities in the Philippines took a census in 1876 and found the number to be 6,173,632. In the absence of definite statistics we estimate the number of Catholics at five millions. The Foreign Mission Society of New York, with its missionary seminary on the Hudson, will no doubt undertake the conversion of the Philippine pagans. Whether this (future) Society will be Catholic or Protestant depends on the quality of the spiritual life animating the Catholics of the United States, a quality which is at presented a disputed matter. San Francisco would be the best site (geographically) for such a seminary, but as all admit, love of the world is so strong there that no obedience to the great command, go teach all nations, is to be looked for.

BORNEO.

The number of Catholics in the island of Borneo is not large, but the mission is very interesting to us in consequence of the fact that here at length in the mission field we find a Foreign Mission Society carried on by English-speaking Catholics. each one monastery in China, the former in Thanks to Cardinals Manning and Vaughan, especially the latter, we are represented among the pagans of foreign countries by something more substantial than a little money given to propagate the the faith. Ten years ago the College of Dick. Mill Hill, London, had thirteen missionmade great progress of late.

We have in this Issue glanced at only one part of the pagan world, namely, the countries and islands on the east coast of Asia. In that part of the world there are seven millions of Catholics.

We regret that we are unable to give a The Lazarists have a large part of China hist of another series of very important under their care, divided as in the other agents in Catholic missionary work in Eastern Asia, namely, the religious orders of women. There are many convents in each of the larger countries. There are eight European orders that have convents in China, and there are many convents of native sisters. In the whole of Asia there are ten thousand native sisters, without counting those of the Philippines.

> The news, which will be regarded as ominous in England, comes from St. Petersburg that Russia has authorized the Russian Loan Bank to take Persia's loan of 22,500,000 roubles, payable in 75 years, at five per cent. interest, secured by the guaranteed by the Russian Government. According to the terms of the loan, Persia is to pay off all her existing foreign indebtedness out of this money and is to contract no other foreign debt without the Bank's consent. A London despatch says: "There is a widespread idea here that the Persian loan has finally accomplished Russia's long laid plans to obtain complete political and object of ousting the British and assuring Russia an cutlet on the Persian Gulf."

The Real Man With the Hoe.

(Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D. D., Archtishop of Hallfax, in Newfoundland Tribune.) He leans upon his hoe: his wind swept face, By chasteful thought and manly labour seamed Is comely as a vision love had dreamed; Repose, deep seated as a star in space That sees, but joins not in our Orbit's race,

reamed And throbbing, swung within its God's embrace, He calmly turns; and now is seen a smile Quaint, pitiful, yet not devoid of seorn; He hears the idle wall his fancied woe, His mind so full and theirs so void the while; He knows all men for honest work are born, And what more noble than to reap and sow?

Hymn Before Action.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

The earth is full of anger, The seas are dark with wrath, The Nations in their harness Go up against our path: Ere yet we loose the legions-Ere yet we draw the blade, Jehovah of the Thunders, Lord God of Battles, aid!

High lust and froward bearing, Proud heart, rebellious brow Deaf ear and soul uncaring, We seek Thy mercy now! The sinner that forswore Thee, The fool that passed Thee by, Our times are known before Thee Lord, grant us strength to die!

For those who kneel beside us At altars not Thine own, Who lack the lights that guide us, Lord, let their faith atone. If wrong we did to call them, ; By honour bound they came; Let not Thy wrath befall them, But deal to us the blame.

From panic, pride, and terror, Revenge that knows no rein, Light haste and lawless error, Protect us yet again. Clonk Thon our undeserving, Make firm the shuddering breath, In silence and unswerving To taste Thy lesser death! J

Ah, Mary pierced with sorrow, Remember, reach, and save The soul that comes to-morrow Before the God that gave! Since each was born of woman, For each at utter need-True comrade and true foeman-Madonna, intercede!

E'en now their vanguard gathers, E'en now we face the fray-As Thou didst help our fathers, Help Thou our host to-day! Fulfilled of signs and wonders, In life, in death made clear-Jehovah of the Thunders, Lord God of Battles, hear!

Catholic Notes.

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts has introduced at Washington a resolution calling attention to the entire disproportion between the number of Catholic soldiers and that of Catholic chaplains in the army of the United States, and demanding that Catholics be given in future their just share of the appointments to chaplaincies, in order that the soldiers may, as far as possible, have the benefit of the ministrations of clergymen of their own faith.

The following item of news from the London Tablet shows that a considerable proportion of the Highlanders who go to the front in South Africa are Catholics:

The only Scottish Militia regiment accepted for service at the front is that of the 4th Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, who are to sail on the 17th inst. from Queenstown on The City of Rome name that might have once been of happy and most appropriate augury. For three hundred of the men of this regiment are Catholic Highlanders, and they are commanded by a Catholic - Colonel Douglas

A New York despatch of January 22 aries in Borneo and nine in India, and has says: The semi-annual meeting of the Catholic Missionary Union, which has charge of the Nor-Catholic missions, was held last Tuesday at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan. The missionaries in the field reported the total number of conversions in the past six months at 747, while 90 are now under instruction preparatory to uniting with the Catholic Church. The union maintains eight missionaries scattered over the country, where the facilities at the hands of several Bishops do not meet the requirements demanded for prosecutng the work of the Church.

Personals.

C. F. McIsaac, M. P., left for Ottaws on Tuesday to attend Parliament.

Mrs. D. Gillis, of Point Tupper, who is on a visit to friends in Antigonish, returns home to-day.

Miss M. J. McDonald, late organist at the Cathedral, left on Saturday for Hali-Persian customs receipts, the bonds being fax, to enter the novillate of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Very Rev. Dr. Quinan, V. G., was here on Thursday and Friday of last week, leaving Friday afternoon to spend a few days with his uncle, Father Quinan of Sydney.

Miss Mary McDougall, Sylvan Valley, Ant., leaves for Boston to-day, where, it financial control of Persia with the double is understood, she will be married to Mr. Angus McDonald, formerly of the Cross Roads Ohio, Ant.

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Sure Cure. 25c. per Box. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

C. M. HENRY, Chemist and Druggist, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

KIRK &

Although our trade during the past month has been enormously large, there are doubt many who have not bought their winter outfits yet. To these we extend an invitation to examine our Stock in the different departments whether they buy or not.

Our Sales in this department lead us to think that we are without competition. Certainly no other store can show such a large assortment nor as low prices.

Men's Suits \$4.50. Better Ones \$5.50 Extra Heavy Double-Breasted Suits, 7.00 Men's Ulsters and Overcoats Boys' Reefers from \$1.50 up.

Do not fail to see our Bargain Counter in the Clothing Room.

uits and Overcoats at Cost

Judging from the rush in this department everybody must have enough Boots and Shoes for the Season. If there are any who have not bought they will find Stock complete at the old prices.

CLEARING PRICES on the balance of our Stock of

Ladies' Jackets, Cottons and Flannelettes.

Prices have advanced about 20 per cent, at the mills. Buy now before our present Stock is exhausted.

Good Quality Flannelette 4c. a vd.

A nice Collar or Ruff for 80 A Muff for 60 cts.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

One Lot of Perrin's Kid At Half Price.

is 30 per cent, higher at the Factories now. We bought early and are selling at the old prices.

> Rubbers and Overshoes. Lumberman's Rubbers and 16 Men's and Boys' Larrigans.

Clearing out the balance of our Stock of

Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers.

nderwear and Topshirts.

The largest Stock in the Town and prices below the lowest

All-Wool Suit of Scotch Underwear at \$1.

A. KIRK & CO., KIRK'S BLOCK.

General News.

The Shah of Persia, with his eldest son will, it is said, visit Berlin next April.

Official reports giving details of the recent floods in Japan say that 35 towns were devastated, 7,288 houses submerged, and 189 lives lost.

It is said that several Ottawa families will go to Northern Ontario in the spring to take up lands now being offered by the Government for colonization.

ZA despatch from Hamburg says that the British steamer Expedient has run down and sunk a harbour steamer, drowning occupied the throne since he was four years thirty workmen.

In a collision of freight trains near Whitby, Ont., on Jan. 23, the engineer B. Casgrain, C. E., Montreal; Charles and fireman of one were instantly killed, and those of the other badly injured.

The German steamer Remus, which left Philadelphia on Jan. 4 for Aarhuus, Denmark, with a large cargo of grain, was wrecked at Hornshiff, near Aarhuns and her captain and thirteen of the crew drowned.

General Mercier, prominent in the Dreyfus trial, was elected to the French Senate from Nantes, receiving 703 votes to the 287 cast for his opponent.

A great strike of carpenters employed on the exposition buildings at Paris, involving 5,000 men, has been inaugurated. They demand an increase of wages to one franc

On Jan. 21, the Philippine insurgents were defeated by General Schwan's column at San Diego. They lost sixty-seven killed and many wounded. One American was killed and fourteen wounded.

The plague in Honolulu is growing more serious, and the city is said to be panicstricken. Ten blocks of the affected quarter have been burned, and 3,400 Japanese are in quarantine.

Two small towns, Lafayette and Ward, in Boulder Co., Col., were wiped out by fire on Jan 24. In Lafayette, which is a coal mining town, seventy-five families are homeless.

Last Thursday the House of Representatives, at the close of a three days' debate, voted to exclude Brigham H. Roberts, the polygamist representative-elect of Utah. from the House. The vote stood 268 to 50.

A special despatch to the New York Herald from Hong Kong says that three gunners were killed and two others and a lieutenant seriously wounded by the bursting of a gun on the United States gunboat Wheeling last Saturday. They were firing a salute in honour of Emperor William's

A Jacksonville, Fla., despatch of Jan. 14 says: The Rev. Father Mulhaney, the "leper priest" in charge of the Havana Lazaretto, arrived to-night from Cuba and will leave in the morning for New Orleans, where he will investigate some suspicious cases. He has 500 leper cases in Havana, and thinks the disease is increasing slowly.

The circus and menagerie of Walter L. Main, which visited this town a few years ago, was sold at public auction at Geneva, Ohio, last week. Mr. Main, who is still a very young man, has retired from the business, having made a large fortune. There is talk of a combination of the shows of Barnum & Bailey, Forepaugh, and the

At a trial for murder last week at Bastron, a small town in Colorado Co. Texas, there were 1,240 witnesses present. The murder arose out of a feud, and nearly two thousand feudists crowded into the town to make trouble at the trial. Order was preserved, however, by a large force of rangers, who disarmed every man in the place.

Advices from Lagos, British West Africa, say that Captain Carroll, of the Norfolk regiment, and 150 men of the West African frontier force, while escarting the telegraph construction staff, were attacked on Jan. 9 by 2,000 Mitchi and Basa tribesmen. One member of the escort was killed, and Captain Eaton, of the East Kent regiment, and twelve others wounded. Eighty of the tribesmen were

Dawson City had another big fire on the evening of Wednesday Jan 10, which is said to have destroyed \$500,000 worth of property. Very meagre accounts of the fire, however, were given, as the steamer that brought the news, left Skagway Wednesday at midnight. It appears that the water system gave out some four or five weeks ago, and they have to haul water from the Yukon River. The thermometer stood forty degrees below zero at the time of the fire.

A heavy freight train of twenty-four cars, in one of which was thirty boxes of dynamite, got beyond control while descending a steep grade at Ashley, a suburb of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Jan 25, an I dashed into an engine standing in its path. The dynamite exploded, wrecking eighteen of the cars and killing three of the train hands. Seven others were also badly injured. A huge tank containing thousands of gallons of water was blown to pieces, and several persons narrowly escaped drowning in the flood.

Empress Dowager, who has all along been | invited guests. Towards evening the happy the real ruler of China, is believed to have Emperor, as this act is virtually regarded, The number of presents received by the has caused great dissatisfaction among Chinese officials, and there is some talk of asking foreign intervention to restore him to his throne. Kwangsu, who is now twenty-nine years of age, has nominally

G. T. Fulford, Brockville, Ont., J. P. Burpee, St. John, N. B.; and Robert Watson and Hon. Finlay McNaughton, of Manitoba, have been appointed Senators.

There has been another wreck on the Newfoundland coast. Word received at at St John's on Jan. 25, that a large unknown vessel had gone ashore at Fox Tail Point in Bay St. George, on the 17th. Her spars were all gone, and there was a lot of wreckage by her side, but no sign of boats or crew. The latter are believed to have perished. The wreck, which is supposed to be that of some large American sailing ship, was later driven seaward by a high

The Imperial Parliament met on Tuesday. The Queen's Speech declared for the prosecution of the war. The Government's conduct of it was severely criticised in the house of Lords by Lord Rosebery. In the Commons Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman denounced the tone and temper with which the Government had approached the South African question, as having made war inevitable. Not a single cheer, the N. Y. Tribnne's correspondent says, greeted Mr. Chamberlain's entry, though other leading members were warmly

McCurdy & Co. have a large quantity of men's and women's boots in different sizes, which are going at half price .- adv.

HYMENEAL .- At St. Peter's Church, Port Hood, on Jan. 23rd, 1900, by the Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P., Mr. John D. Beaton, South West Ridge, and Miss Annie McDonald, Mabou Ridge, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Miss Catherine McDonald, South-west Port Hood, cousin of the bride, acted as maid of honour, while Mr. Alexander McDonnell, South-west Mabou, cousin of the groom, was groomsman.

At St. Andrew's on Tuesday, 23rd ult., Mr. Thomas Punch, of Beauley, and Miss Bella McDonald, of Caledonia Mills, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. James Fraser, P. P. Mr. Donald McPherson, of Beauley, was groomsman, and Miss Annie Chisholm of Heatherton was bridesmaid. The bride was remembered by many friends, who sent her useful and valuable presents.

St. Mary's Church, Lismore, was the scene of a happy event on Thursday, Jao. 18th, when Alexander McArthur, Pine Tree, and Catherine, daughter of Charles McKinnon, Esq., Lismore, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, P. P. The bride was gracefully assisted by Miss Catherine McArthur, sister of the groom, while Mr. John Mc-

An imperial edict issued at Pekin an- Kenzie, Lourdes, did like honours for the nounces that Emperor Kwangsu of China groom. After the nuptial ceremony was is retiring from the throne on account of over the happy couple drove to the home ill health, and names as his successor Pu of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous Chun, a boy of nine years old. The repast was partaken of by a number of couple left for their future home at Pine forced this step. The deposition of the Tree, followed by the good wishes of all. bride testifies to the high esteem in which she is deservedly held in the community.

> Lakevale Church was the scene of a happy event on the 22nd ult., the occasion being the marriage of Mr. John J. Heffernan, Big Marsh, to Miss Kate McEachern, of Cape George Point. Miss M. J. Mc-Eachern, the bride's cousin, was maid of honour, while Mr. Roderick McDougall supported the groom. Rev. Father Shaw, P. P., tied the nuptial knot. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of the groom, where a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present. Their numerous acquaintances wish Mr. and Mrs. Heffernan a happy wedded life. The bride, who is highly esteemed, was the recipient of a large number of presents.

At Sydney, on Thursday, January 25, after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, Winnifred, wife of Dr. D. K. McIntyre, and daughter of the late John Gannon, Glace Bay, passed to her rest. The deceased, who was but thirty-five years of age, was highly esteemed in the community in which she lived, and indeed by all who knew her. Her grief-stricken husband and four young children have the deepest sympathy in their irreparable loss. May her soul rest in peace

DIED.

HANRAHAN .- At the residence of his mother, Fairmont, Antigonish, on Tuesday, January 30th, James M., youngest son of the late James Hanraban, aged 32 years. May his soul rest in peace! (United States papers please copy.)

McDonald .- At McAra's Brook, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience, Catherine McDonald, Stone House, in the 52nd year of her age. Her last days were comforted by a devout reception of the last rites of Holy Church. May her soul rest in peace.

McLean.-At Cross Roads, Ohio, January 22, after a lingering illness, fortified by the last rices of Holy Church, James McLean (Donald's son), aged 76 years, leaving a sorrowing widow and one sister to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and brother. May he rest in

DORANT .- At the residence of his brother, Heatherton, William Dorant, aged 45 years. Two months ago he came from Boston, where he contracted his illness. He leaves a sorrowful widow, two brothers and one sister to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

(Boston papers please copy).

McDonald .- At the South River, on the 8th of December, in the 77th year of her age, Margaret McDonald. The deceased was always a pious and amiable character, fulfilling in a most admirable manner the command of living in friendship and charity with everyone. During last illness she manifested a true Caristian spirit, bearing with patience and resignation her painful illness. She was fortified by the last rites of the Church, which she devoutly received. After Mass celebrated by the Rev. James Fraser, P. P., St. Andrew's, her mortal remains were laid to rest. Two brothers and two sisters survive to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate sister. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

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should see our immense Stock of Winter Clothing before purchasing.

Every Line in our Stock is a Money Saver.



Men's Overcoats at \$3.00 4.50 Men's Overcoats at 5.00 Men's Overcoats at Men's Fine Melton Overcoats.

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We do not want to carry over anything in Fur Goods and we will offer Special Prices on all lines of

Fur Coats, Capes, Collars and Muffs,

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Our immense Stock of Winter Dress Goods are all the newest colors and patterns.

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Buy the celebrated WHITHAM \$3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 Shoes. The best made and most stylish Boot in Canada, every pair guaranteed.

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Some lines of Ladies and Gentlemen's Fine Boots at Half Price.

Call and see those they are Genuine Bargains.

A visit to our Store will convince you that you can save money by buying your winter outfit from us. If you cannot call please write us for samples and prices,

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What better proof of the quality of this Tea than its immense sale.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowstness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

We have opened up business in Custom Tailoring at the corner of

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Men's, Boys' and

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

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

GOOD DINING-ROOM FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS. estaurant in Conjunction.

Good stabling on the premises JAMES BROADFOOT, Pro augonish, June S, SR.

Two Previous Disasters.

In the beginning of the forties there was trouble in Afghanistan. " Disaster after disaster occurred, not without misconduct," says one of the most serious of English authorities. The English army at that time comprised between 15,000 and 20,000 men, of whom many were English soldiers and officers, and the attempt was made in 1841 to force the Khaiber Pass. It was not a success. Then came the retreat. It was in the high altitudes, and the winter was one of the severest ever known. The troops were entirely demoralized, and the march back-or to give it another name, the retreat-was marked by the greatest confusion, and by the most indescribable suffering. Of all this great number, one wounded and half-dead man, Doctor Brydone, reached Jelalabad, and afterwards 95 prisoners were recovered. The terrible loss of "ife was one of [the worst disasters in the history of armies. The fact that the Kasiber Pass was afterwards forced and England won the day showed the resolution of a nation which, although it may be badly beaten, seldom admits defeat.

A veritable death-trap, too, says London Tit-Bits, was the Gate Pah, the storming of which in the New Zealand War ended in disaster and complete panic. A " pah," it may be explained, is a fortification of palisades, erected in a style peculiar to the Maories. One of these stockades had been erected on a narrow isthmus connecting the Te Papa peninsula. It was christened the "Gate Pah," and from it Sir Duncan Cameron, who commanded the British troops, determined to oust the enemy.

With this object the artillery opened fire, and continued to shell the place for nine hours. Finding, however, that the Maories could not be dislodged, General Cameron ordered a party of the 43rd Light Infantry and the Naval Brigade to storm the pah.

Cheering as they went, redcoats and blue jackets dashed over the marshy ground, ascended the sloping embankment, and finally disappeared through a breach in the stronghold which had been made by

Hearing only a few rifle shots, General Cameron, who waited with his reserves some distance away, at once concluded that the Maories had surrendered. But that idea was quickly dispelled; for scarcely a minute had clapsed since the disappearance of the storming party, when from the interior of the Gate Pah came the reports of volley upon volley, whilst above all the din could be heard shricks of agony mingled with hoarse yells of savage triumph.

A few moments later soldiers and sailors came rushing through the breach in wild disorder. Many of them were without rifles and helmets-some were woundedall for the time were panic-stricken.

It transpired that he had been outwitted by Maori cunning. On entering the pah the stormers could see no signs of the foe, except a few dead and wounded warriors. Thinking, therefore, that the enemy had evacuated the stockade by the rear, the men threw down their rifles and commenced to examine the place curiously. Suddenly, however, there sprang from artfully concealed holes, in which they had lain safely all through the nine hours' bombardment, a host of Maories. These immediately opened fire, and so unexpected was their appearance that the stormers were seized with a panic, which their officers found it impossible to subdue.

The strangest thing about this regrettable affair was that the men who took part in it were, for the most part, seasoned fighters, who had served with distinction all through the Indian Mutiny. Unaccountable panic was the sole cause of the Gate Pah disaster; that it was not cowardice was amply proved by the bravery the men displayed throughout the remainder of the campaign. - Saturday Evening Post.

### Conversation Overheard.

Two very respectable looking ladies meet on the street. The first expresses her great astonishment at seeing the other in such good health, after her serious illness, and inquires how she recovered her former health, strength and vigor. I used, she said, Dr. Ed Morin's CARDINAL PILLS, and they [are the only ones which should be taken in all the diseases peculiar to our sex.

### The Heliograph.

The heliograph, which is being put to such effective use in South Africa by both Briton and Boer, is a modern adaptation of one of the oldest forms of signalling apparatus known in military service. Heliographing, as the name implies, is sun telegraphing, and General White's signal men. in despatching news from sorely pressed Ladysmith, are using the same device, only in more perfected form, that the wicked small boys with a bit of lookingglass in his grimy fist, employs to attract the attention of his fellows across the schoolroom by flashing the sun in their eyes. Mirror-signalling was early used by the North American Indians, and is no lously rapid dissemination of news on the faster the engine works, more quickly, plains noted by many American army officers. The modern war heliograph is the drum, the steel ropes twist with in- and palatable.

almost equally simple in theory and prac-The sending-apparatus consists of a mirror mounted on a tripod and hung on both horizontal and vertical axes with adjusing screws admitting of minute changes of plane. With this mirror the sun's rays are flashed for miles, directed by painstaking adjustments into the field of vision of a receiving telescope also tripod mounted. The code is similar to that used in electric telegraphy. Flashes, ong or short, represent dots and dashes, and the Morse or any other code, including ciphers, can be readily used.

The heliograph has been called the trump card of visional signalling, for it possesses the four cardinal military virtues-portability, rapidity, range and

The heliograph is extremely portable, weighing with its stand no more than a soldier's rifle. It possesses the curious virtue of secrecy, because to people standing at a very short distance from the point on which its rays are directed, its signals are invisible. But this fact will show how needful it is to have the sun reflected full on the distant station; and to insure this the heliograph has to follow the sun as it travels through the sky. The two screws mentioned, one giving a vertical movement, and the other a horizontal movement to the mirror, about its centre, effect this, and the screws can be manipulated by the signaller while in the act of sending without interruption to the message. The range of the heliograph is enormous with a strong sun and clear horizon, and it is therefore admirably useful in South Africa. In the 1883-85 campaigns a heliographic signal service extended north-Orange River to Molopole -a distance of 429 miles. One of the great virtues of the heliograph is its ability to pierce haze. Colonel Keyser, who was in 1880 with the besieged garrison at Kandahar, reported that he opened communication with the advanced guard of the relievng force, under Sir F. Roberts, at Robat, a distance of forty-eight miles, and communications were kept up for several

hours on a hazy day. Heliographing 429 miles, as stated above, implies a system of repeating stations, as the curvature of the earth in such a distance makes it improbable that stations sufficiently high could be secured. In this country the longest distance covered, of which we have record, was a message sent in 1897 from Mt. Wilson, in California, to Black Jack Mountain, in the Island of Santa Catalina, seventy-five miles away. The message was sent with ease, and there was nothing in the account of it to suggest that the limit of the kellograph's range had been reached in this experiment. Searchlight signals by night are, of course, only a modification of the same principle, with the disadvantages of less portability of instruments, less range and less secrecy .-Exchange.

### The Death Badge

IS SPARED TO MANY A HOME, BECAUSE DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART NEVER VAILS TO CURE HEART DISEASE-RELIEF IN 30 MINUTES.

The pall of death has hovered over many a diseased heart, looking for the last flicker of the candle, and Dr. Agnew's ure for the Heart has stepped the patient and the grim hand, and nursed the sufferer back to perfect and permanent health. Thomas Petrie, of Aylmer, Que ... had heart disease for five years, was unable to work. The doctors gave him up to die many a time. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave him relief in thirty minutes, and four bettles cured him. Sold by Foster Bros.

### The Colliery Engineer.

The winding engineer is probably the most responsible worker in a colhery. He is the individual who, with an easy working lever under each hand, and his foot upon a quick acting brake, controls the powerful engine that raises and lowers men and material out of and into the pit five hundred yards deep, immediately in front of the engine house, and does so hundreds of times every day of the year, bar an occasional holiday, and through the years of a life-time, without once giving way to the easy second's forgetfulness that would lead to inevitable smash, and the possible death of many. To realize what the engineer's responsibility means look for a moment at the conditions of his work. He starts, say, at six in the morning. The firemen and overmen, who have been through the underground workings in search of danger from accumulating firedamp, or odd corners of low-roofed. timbered passages giving way under the settling weight of a mountain, have returned to the surface. The colliers begin to arrive and congregate in small knots. lamps and food cans in hand, around the pit head. Eight enter the iron cage and the signal to lower is sent to the engine room. A slight handling of the levers here, pistons begin to move, the huge ironbound drum, around which the ropes coil, to turn, and the cage itself, seen through a window at the end of the engine house, doubt partially responsible for the marvel. sinks suddenly out of sight. Faster and

with increase of hollow rumbling, turns

creasing vibration in and out of their round openings in the wall. Everything is at its point of highest motion, when the pressure upon one lever is eased away, steam shut off, and the foot gently pressed upon the brake. A rapid slowing down of the various engine movements, stronger pressure upon the brake, the alternating carriage springs into view, and is brought to rest with a jar and ratile of chains and iron-work. Its companion will have reached the bottom in safety at the same moment. How does the engineer know how to shut off steam, and how to graduate the application of his brake? An indicator, connected by a rope and pulley arrangement with [the engine motion, travels up and down against a marked board, and by noting this the position of the cage in the shaft can be at once known. It is the incessant attention demanded by this allimportant small object moving past its marks-marks that men's lives hang on for hours night and morning-that must be trying. It travels so quickly and uninterruptedly, too, in these days of hurry and powerful engines. If the all-important dividend is to be gained and paid things must be pushed along with energy. Once the coal is hewn and loaded into trams there must be no delay in bringing it to the surface, and sending it off to the nearest port of shipment. The engineer in the time-saving struggle is at the narrow end of the funnel, and has to stand the thick of the pressure. The driver of the express train has a responsible time of it; signals fly past pretty quickly when travelling at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour; but he can hardly miss seeing one that is against him; and there are other aiding hands at work. The train is scheduled, its passage arranged for, the signalman is alert, the fireman checks in the lookout, and the guard also, who can apply the vacuum brake and stop the train at need, independently of the driver. The colliery engineer has none of these helps. Let attention waver for an instant at the critical moment, and an extra revolution of the drum means the rushing of the ascending cage with its possible human load against the timbering or litticed ironwork supporting the pulleys overhead. The result can be readily imagined, as well as its dramatic subsequences, with the open mouth of the pit gaping immediately underneath.

Imagine the hundred odd causes that may produce momentary forgetfulness and lead to disaster! Personal sickness, the thought of that of wife or child at homeor granted perfect health, or absence of all worry, what of the natural reaction from attention ever on the alert, the snapping of bow or string drawn too tight. To reduce as far as possible causes that may detract attention, he also works alone, a notice on the engine-room door prohibiting entry to anyone except upon business. Accidents do occur occasionally, as in all human courses, but that they are so very rare must be to the great credit of the workers .- Household Words.

### Won His Case.

FOCTORS SAID HE MUST DIE, BUT HE RALLIED UNDER SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE, AND DIABETES WAS ABSOLUTELY

A prominent legal light in a Canadian Western town treated and dieted for years for what the doctors diagnosed an incurable case of diabetes. He became so bad that he had to quit his practice, other complications setting in, and his sufferings were most intense. Almost as the last resort he tried South American Kidney Cure, and, to his surprise, immediately began to improve. This is over a year sgo. He continued taking this greatest of kidney specifics, and to-day he is a well man. Sold by Foster Bros.

### Increase in Telephones.

Speaking of the recent cuts in telephone rates in various parts of the United States, and especially in Southern New England, where in some towns "inward" telephone service may now be had for six dollars a year, "outward" service being charged for by the single message, the Providence Journal says: " The day is coming when practically every household will have a telephone, just as it has other modern facilities. This may seem a broad statement, but no one can read the figures of the past few years without seeing how general the use of the instrument is getting to be. In 1880, there were 60,873 telephones under rental in the United States. That was one for every 823 persons in the community. But at the close of the last year the number had risen to 1,124,864, o an instrument for every 66 persons! A the same rate the next ten years will find the telephone as ordinary a household convenience as a furnace or illuminating gas; even more so than the latter, for in the smaller towns electricity is being introduced as an illuminant more extensively than the older light."

A Resident Physician-That's what ou could rightly call Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets-for after all how few are the family complaints that cannot be reached and treated directly through the stomach. These wonderful little physicians -60 of them in a box-35 cents-heal all stomach disorders in old or young-incipient cases or chronic cases—they are pure

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HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF COFFINS and CASKETS from \$5 DE 1 \$50. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining and Sheet Orders by telegram receive immediate attention

Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

# GOOD TEACHERS

and a progressive school is why well and others follow. We have seen the services of

Mr. J. C. P. Frazee

of late firm of Whiston & Frank whose school will be closed a December 23rd. Send for syllabus to

# Kaulbach & Schurman

Proprietors, Maritime Business College HALIFAX, N. S.



# R. HELLYER,

Practical Watchmaker. Watches, Clocks and Jewelly, Antigonish, N. S.

# Every Man

Suffering from nervous and debility should send for a valuable "Treatise on nervous troubles and for Health." It is written so that It is written so that person of ordinary intelligence can we stand it, and so clearly defines the ma of each disease that it is impossible make the fatal mistake which is made of treating the symptoms instead the cause.

Book sent free to any address. THE DR. KOUR MEDICINE CO P. O. Box 2341. Montreal, Canall The wishes of the Puerto Ricans are to

be scrupulously respected by our Govern-

ment in one important particular. It has

#### Oran Eile.

Do do aighre Mhie ic Alascair 16th of Gleogarry Le Allein Dall,

S'e naidheachd so fhuair sinn Air moch-thrath di-luaine Chuir m Inntian gu glusad S'a nuadhaich mo chall Mothridhe gun smualrein Le cibhneas a bualadh Aonghus a chuil dualaich Air chunirt a thigh-inn sian Mac oighre a fhir uasall Gu seasamh a chrundail Le bhrataichibh buadhail 8 bu dualchuiseach dha S laoich threuna ri ghuaille Le n geur lannafbh cruadhach A bhuannalchdeadl

Silochd mhill nan cathan S bo riobhaiche gabhail Bho chathair na Spainnt Le n luingeasaibh sluagh-ar Nach tillendh le funthas Ri linn doibh bhi gluasad Air chuairt a' m Beian ghall Ge tamall bho nuair sin se stochd as 'n do bhuaineadh An thior thuil gun truailleadh S an ualsle to bhiath S na sruthanan naibhreach Air sioghladh na d ghruaidhibh clach mhullaich na Stuaghach Da n dual an deas lamb

Craobh dhìreach gun fhotas Ceann cinnidh Chloinn Domhnuill Leis an elreadh am mor shluagh 8 na n dìgeadh iad comhla Gu seasamh do chorach Bhiodh fuil air a dortadh Le comh stri s a bhlar Le m biodagaibh ioma S le n claidheanaibh trom: A dheanadh am pronnadh Bho neart na m fear folunidh Bhiodh an naimhdean s a choinneamh Air an gearradh nan sgonnabh Mar chonnadh air lar

An t-og Garrannach priseil Cuirtell tatarach rioghall Mulraneach aefhuinneach dileas Nach dibir luchd daimh S ma theid thu ri d shinnsreadh Co bhuannaichas cis dhiot No theannas ri stri riut S do shioda ri crann Gur deirbhte le firinn Ann an eachdraidh na rioghachd Gu m bheil an fhuil dhireach A direadh ri d cheann Bho n stochd as an chinu Larla Rols agus Ille S to an t-olghre ro chinnteach Air Righ Innse-gall .

Ged a shlolan mi cho fad thu S e phuing tha air m aigne Do sollieadh a sthagairtí Gle thagus olrnn teann. Stochd laidir nau gleannach S nan statachan fearall Reachadh dana sa charraid A tharning pan lanul S tv fluran deas fallain A diuths nan geng barraich S an t-oighre air fearann Nan gallan s nan crana Lan durachd gach caraid Fad uine dhuit maireann An luchairt an talla Alg bun Gharraidh nam beann

Lan sholas do n ghasgeach Chum og thu ri d bhatsteadh Thu thigh nn foghluimte dhachaidh A Sasunn an nall Gu cruadalach macanta Fuasgailte sgairteil S nach falcear air faich thu Ann am fasan nan Gall Ach felleadh sar bhreacan S ceum eatrom air astar Ann am fasga do chleann S do pheilleir troimh aisneau Mu n cluinneadh e n lasag Bho d chuilbheir caol snaidhte Gun ghalseadh gun mheang

Cas a shiubhal a gharbbialch Le tagha na h armachd Am frith nan damh dearga S og a dhearbh thu do lamb Mac t-athar bno n carbulan A chuimse neo chearbach Le t-prehair gun dearmad S tu sealg am beinn ard Bidh puthar as riabadh As full olg do mhiol-chorn Bho d lunidhe cha tearulan Greidh fhiadhaich san carn S do ghillean re lasgaidh Dhol dh-fheannadh nan blan dlu S ga n carroadh air sllabh Ann an claradh nan tra

Mu theid thu ri tathair Se do mhiann agus t-aidhear Rbi ecimbead vi rathad Nan aighear a nan mang Ann ad ghiomanach ullami Air cubaobh a ghunna S tu choleneas an t urram Ge be chuireadh riut geall Ann am frith nan damh mullaich Nan suidhe air an tuffaich Do ghillean ga n cuirreadh Le furran ort teann Static laidir na tunna Chuiradh blas air gach duine. Go riarachadh ulte Bho chutreadh gun fheall

Tighinn dhachaidh mu fheasgar Gur mulroneach do fhleasgaich A mire sa cleasachd S lad greis ag cuir gheall Gu marannch beadrach Naisinneach freaslalach Nadara dleasanach Gn seasamh na d reang Fir shunntach gun eislein Theid cumfach can eideadh A dhireadh na sleibhtean S a thearmadh nan beann Gu b-acthunnach gleusda Fo m breacala an fhelleadh S lad althearach eibhinn

Gu bughandach fearall Lan inil agus althne Gun ghruninn air do mhalaidh Beul tarasta an calnut

S tu feln alr an ceaun

Gu truncannta tairis Gu fuasgladh air caraid Ga cruadalach daingean Mar charrilg nach fann Sid duchas a Ghleannaich Bho thur nan steud scanga Far am muiraneach luchd ealaidh S an talla nach gann S plob mhor nan dos bannach As nualannach langau

S air unisican cha n annas

An calthream sin ann

ALASDAIR AN RIDGE. If we wanted to lie we could say there is no case of advanced consumption that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will not The truth is it cures coughs and thus prevents consumption. Druggists.

#### A Tyrannical Measure.

Discussing the French Government's Bill for the exclusion from all State employment of those who have not passed three years in the State school, the New York Sun says:

Some of the objections urged by the opponents of the Bill were not met successfully by its advocates. It was pointed out, for example, that Bishops and priests, as well as Ambassadors and Governors of the greater colonies, were among the persons paid by the State. The Ministers replied that they had in mind only public places properly so-called, but they were unable to give a definition of the point at which the application of the Bill should end. To the question whether three years of study in State secondary schools would be required of barristers, the Ministers at first replied in the negative, but they were afterward compelled to admit that barristers who aspired to become Magistrates would have to provide themselves with the necessary certificates. Another opponent of the Ministerial programme pointed out that the effect of the Bill would be to punish children for the action of the parents who sent them to private schools. The Premier could not dispute the force of this objection, but insisted that every law must have some inconveniences, and that the good of the proposed measure would out-

weigh its partial injustice. Resistance to the Bill is offered not only by the Clericals, but also, as we have said, by veteran Republicans. M. de Marcere, who is now a Senator and was a Minister of the Republic, is convinced that the defects and mischiefs of the projected measure greatly preponderate over any benefits that might accrue from it. The Comte de Mun addressed a letter to M. de Marcere, pointing out that the Bill assailed the rights of parents, and would result in the creation of a caste of pariahe, who, without any fault of their own, would be rendered ineligible for Government employment. In reply, M. de Marcere declared that the project advocated by the Ministry was the most andacious which, within his knowledge, had been undertaken against the liberties of Frenchmen for a hundred years. Thus to assail the liberties guaranteed by the public law of the country was nothing less, he said, than an attack upon the Republic and upon France itself. In the face of such a peril, M. de Marcere was ready, he added, to sink all minor political differences and to appeal to every upright and far-sighted man to withstand the destruction of rights which constituted the sole protection against the dangers to be apprehended at the hands of Jacobin and Socialist demagogues. In pursuance of the position taken by M. de Marcere, an energetic protest against the proposed measure is in course of organization all over France, based upon the following averment: " Contributing of our blood and of our means, subject to and sharing in all the burdens of public taxation, we, citizens of France, convinced, that liberty should not be restricted in its use to the appearance of its name on the public walls, demand that what we hold to be the most dear and sacred of our liberties, the liberty, namely, of a parent to rear his children according to his conscience, be allowed to every citizen in full, free and unfettered enjoyment, as his natural and

common right. The question, in a word, which has now divided France into two antagonistic camps, is whether the State is to be allowed to become master of the minds of children for "the purpose of public utility," to use the ministerial phrase, or whether the initial and essential control of a child's education shall be reserved to the father of the family. Obviously, at the bottom of this question, lies the fundamental difference between socialism and individualism, although the difference for some Frenchmen may be disguised by the fact that the Jacobins, who profess to be individualists, support the Ministerial measure.

### Misery in a Hospital.

RHEUMATISM MADE LIFE A BURDEN-SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE LIFTED IT-A PERMANENT CURE

The life of John E. Smith, of Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, was one long round of misery, he was so afflicted with rheumatism. He tried all manner of cures without much benefit. After having taken half a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure he found great relief, and four bottles cured him permanently. Sold by Faster Bros.

#### Puerto Rican Fiction.

been officially decreed that as they prefer their own orthography as regards the name of their island in all official documents, references and memoranda, the place shall be designated Puerto Rico, and not Porto Rico, as the tendency has been to call it. It is a different matter with regard to the education of Puerto Rican children. Therein the ideas of the United States are to prevail, because the people of the island do not know what is good for them. They are not aware that it is a gross mistake to have religion of any kind taught their children in the schools, as all that is needed in this world is simple, arithmetic, a knowledge of spelling, a little geography, and some elementary history nicely expurgated. It is to be hoped that in the legislation about to be introduced in Congress for the reorganization of Puerto Rico the principle of freedom in home matters conceded to the various States of the Union shall be granted to Puerto Rico. Every State is free to regulate its own system of education, and Puerto Rico being an almost exclusively Catholic island, its people certainly possess the right to decide its proper name, to decide whether their children shall be trained as Christians or as pagans, so far as school training can make them so. Slanders of the grossest kind have been allowed to poison the public mind here with regard to the moral status of the people there, and some of the worst of them emanated from the Insular Commission. When independent authorities came to inquire into the facts, things were seen to be widely at variance with the pictures presented by the jaundice-eyed authorities. For example, the Puerto [Rican school system. As we showed in a recent issue, the system established in the island previous to our occupation was found by our Education Commissioner to be admirable in many respects; and why it should be altered, save for the purpose of assimilating, it to the general Godless system here, is not attempted to be explained. Another matter over which a frightful amount of misrepresentation has been deliberately spread, for obvious purposes, is the condition of affairs regarding marriage fees in the island. Poor people, it was asserted, could not get married there because of the exorbitant fees demanded by the clergy. This statement is elaborated in the work entitled " The Status of Porto Rico," by H. G. Curtis, one of the Insular Commissioners. We have inquired into the subject and are enabled to state authoratatively that this author's statements are a tissue of exaggerations. The real state of the case is that, by ancient custom and Church regulation, the poor people as well as the rich people of Puerto Rico may be married between the hours of half past 5 and 3 o'clock A. M. entirely free of charge. Thousands and thousands of marriages of this kind are performed in the island. But many of the people prefer to be married from 8 P. M. to 12 o'clock P. M., some at 1, 2, 3 or 4 P. M. Many of them are not satisfied with the ordinary ornaments of church for such occasions, but it is their wish to have the best ernamentation. This being so, is it not reasonable that the fees should cover what is spent in the decoration of the church? Is it not reasonable that the priest should get a fee for the performance of marriage at such hours as those set forth above? If some of the people have been married by the civil authority, the cause is to be foun! not in the grasping spirit of the priests, but, first, in the calumny published by the anti-Catholic papers of the island and reproduced by H. Curtis; secondly, in the idea new impressed on the paor people that if they are not satisfied with their marriage, they can get absolute divorce and marry again - Catholic Standard and

### A Profession and Business.

The careful and accurate compounding of drugs and medicines is a profession and business that requires the closest attention and best energies of the successful Drug-Will you allow us to fill your pre scriptions? We guarantee prompt attention

and care in every detail. We can supply your every want in Feeding Bottles, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumes

and all Toilet Supplies. The public verdict is in favour of Paine's Celery Compound. The people have confidence in it because it cures. Our sales of this marvellous medicine are ever on the increase.

C. M. HENRY, Druggist. Antigonish, N. S.

### Humorous.

Auntie. - Do you like Uncle Harry to give you a ride on his back?

Tommy. - Oh, yes; but I had a ride on a real donkey yesterday.

Mother. - Edith, go and see whether the clock is going. Edith (coming back). - No, mamma, it

is standing quite still, only its tail is wagging a little. Young Doctor (exuitantly)-Well, I've

# HULL

## NEAR OTTAWA.

A young child of 9 years cured of blood-spitting by

## "MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES."

Cures so extraordinary and facts so surprising sometimes take place that they must be seen to be believed. This is precisely the case with this cure which verges, to to speak on the miraculous. In this instance, the father himself of the child called upon us and feelingly related the grand and perfect restoration of the dear

"My little girl," saidiMr. A. Coursolles, to us, "Is 3 years old. She was never very strong, and we had always to give her special care. Nevertheless, in spite of our care and attention, the poor child grew visibly weaker. Our well founded fears changed to alarm when we perceived one day that she was spitting blood. The doctor was immediately called in, and he told us that she was going into consump-tion. I then recalled that I had been my-

self cured of bronchitis, after having been given up by the best doctors, by using "Morin's Wine Creso-phates." I went at once to the drug store and bought a bottle of that excellent preparation. Hardly had she taken a few doses than she had already showed improvement. We continued to give it to her strictly according to the directions on each bottle and daily she got back strength. She spat no more blood, her appetite was comparatively good and her sleep restorative.

"The doctor who had attended the child, was after a few weeks the most astonished man in the world to find her so well. Since that time our little girl is in the best of health. I am very grateful for a prepartion which first saved my own life and then that of my own child."

been successful with my first patient. Old doctor. - Of what did you relieve him?

Young Doctor. - Ten dollars.

William. - If I should ask you in French if I might kiss you, what would you

Lallian (summoning up her scanty knowledge). - I should say "billet doux."

Mudge. - I can't help suspecting the sincerity of a man who always agrees with

Yabsley. - I should think you would suspect his sanity.

Hicks. - That lady you bowed to - are you particular friends of one another? Wicks. - Oh, no; I have sung with her a our church choir.

Hicks. - I see; only a chants acquaint-

The doctor turned a windy corner and stopped a moment to rub his eye. "I seem to have been taking something of a flyer in real estate," he said.

" That's all in your eye," airlly observed the professor.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Colds Grow.

Coughs hang on and grow more stubborn every day they are ne-glected. Colds develop into Paeunonia and Consumption. You cannot afford to neglect a cold. thing to stop it! Some people have already let it go until a chronic cough has settled down in their chest. "Chronic Cough" doesn't sound quite so badly as "Consumption." Whatever you call it,

# PARK'S Perfect Emulsion

will do you immediate good. It releves coughing: 18 that can be retained by any stomach; corrects disorders of digestion, invigorates the process of assimilation and is very nutritious. Consumptives, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, Sick Children, and Excessive Brain Workers obtain the necessary beneficial nourishment from it, and grow fat under its use. great deal of good. It will do you a

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Hattie & Mylius, HALIFAX, N S.

\*\*\*\*\*

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE To This Man.
It may be worth a like sum or even more to you....

Harrington, F. O., Ontario, Mar. 6, '98, r. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sira. "Enclosed phase find a two-cent stamp for your
bashis Borns Book. I had one but it is lost. Thave used
or Kandall's Sparm Cote without one failure in pears, and
notice it the heat Linksont for man ur beast in the market,
case sind not the book as you advertise it on bottle, for horses,
GEOLOGIC BROWNS.

It is an absolutely reliable runnely for Sparins, splitts, Curbs, Ringtones, etc. Removes the bunch and saves no sear. Fries, \$\vec{3}\]; is for \$\vec{3}\]. As a liniment for family use it has no equal, \$\vec{A}\)ex your druggist for \$\vec{3}\]EXPAINS CURE, also "a Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, YT.

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New Classes will be formed in Book-keeping. Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, Letterwriting, Commercial Law, Busine's Practice, Stenography and Typewriting.

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## J. H. McDougall,

Dealer m. Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application all work entrusted to me will receive

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Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oil, Etc.

### CANNED GOODS of all kinds.

CIGARS, FRUIT

CONFECTIONERY

Produce of all kinds taken

in exchange same as cash. SEARS & CO.,

P. S. We take Calf and Lamb skins and pay the highest price in cash.

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MAIN STREET.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

Patent Medicines. Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles, Soap, Perfumes, Maltine Preparations, Sponges, Emulsions, Pipes Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Night Bell on Door.

# FOSTER BROS.

Druggists, Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Ca

#### Local Items.

" CRAIG ELACHIE'S" communication is unavoidably held over until next week.

I RECEIVED this week nice fresh prunes and apricots, also pint and quart tius of fresh oysters .- T. J. Bonner .- adv.

This is the time of year you want rock salt and linseed meal for your horses and cattle. I received a supply yesterday .-T. J. Bonner. -adv.

THE DIAMOND DRILL to test the coal areas at the Big Marsh, Ant., arrived here on Tuesday and was taken out to the Big Marsh yesterday.

McCumpy & Co. have a large quantity of ladies' handkerchiefs, former prices 10, 15 and 20 cents, now selling for 5 cents .-

OUR LIST of acknowledgments is this reek placed on an inside page on account f its length. It does not include subscripions received the last two days.

HOTEL CONSOLIDATION .- The Belmont Hotel, North Sydney, lately enlarged, has seen leased by E. Le Roi Willis, the present proprietor of the Sydney Hotel and of the Dufferin Hotel, St. John, N. B.

BARGE SUNK. - The steamer Lake Ontario, which arrived at Halifax from Liverpool last Friday night, ran down and sank the Dominion Coal Co.'s barge A. L. Taylor, which was at anchor off the Plant wharf. Captain McGillivray, who was the only person on board, had a narrow escape. The barge had 500 tons of coal.

DISMISSAL .- Dougatd McKinnon, an employe of nearly twenty years' experience on the I. C. R., the last nine of which he efficiently discharged the duties of section purposes. Mr. McKinnon belongs to Taylor's Road, Antigonish, and is favourably known throughout the County .- Com.

COLLECTOR FLYSN DEAD, -E. P. Flynn, Esq., ex-M. P. for Richmond County, and Collector of Customs at Arichat since 1896. died at his residence at that place on Friday last after a short illness. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotis in the Hill Government from 1867 to 1874, and represented Richmond in the House of Commons from the latter year

C. M. B. A., WESTVILLE.-St. Joseph's Branch of the C. M. B. A., Westville, held a very successful supper and entertainment in sid of its funds on the 23rd alt. The members of the Branch desire to extend their thanks to the Catholics of the town, and especially to the ladies, who generously lent their aid to make it a success, as well as to the Willis Piano and Organ Co., which very kindly placed an excellent plane at their disposal for the

CONTRACTS are being made by the Public Works Department for supplying the timber and stone necessary for the construction of two jetties at Malignant Cove, Antigonish Co., The jetties will be located at the Pond at the outlet of Malignant Brook, and are intended to waters of the Bay closing up the channel from the Pond to the Bay with sand. The jetties will extend out to low water mark, at which point they will be nine feet high. The Department has not yet determined whether the construction will be let to contract or done by day's work.

SEED DISTRIBUTION. - The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is again making free distribution of seed samples - threepound packages of the best and most productive sorts of oats, spring wheat, barley, field pease, Indian corn and potatoes. Persons desiring a sample (only one can be given to each) should apply personally by letter (which may be sent free of postage) to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, before March 15, mentioning the variety preferred. Enterprising farmers are pretty sure to avail themselves of this means of acquiring some of the best varieties of seeds.

THE NICHOLS LECTURES.-The illustrated lectures of Prof. John A. Nichols in McDonald's Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings last were attended by crowded houses. The stereopticon views of South Africa and the scenes of the war, which have such a melancholy interest at present, were up to the high standard of those carried by Mr. Nichols, and the marvellous projectescope reproductions of the Passion Play were startlingly life-like. From here, Mr. Nichols went east, to fill a large number of engagements in Cape Breton.

TORNADO IN NEWFOUNDLAND .- A despatch of Tuesday from St. John's, Nfid., says: "During a tornado last night, an express train on the Newfoundland railroad was lifted off the track and deposited in a beg some distance away, only the engine holding to the rails. The track was not disturbed. The baggage car took fire and was destroyed with all its contents, sacluding the whole colonial mail for Canada and the United States. Nobody was injured." Forty vessels in Placentia Bay had to put to sea to avoid being wricked.

copy of whose annual statement we have received, is, we gather therefrom, a growing institution. It now has branches all over Canada, excepting the Province of Manitoba, and one also in Newfoundland, An application is to be made to Parliament to change its name to the Royal Bank of Canada. The following figures are extracted from the statement:

Authorized capital. Reserve Fund, Net profits for past year, Dividend paid past year, Carried to reserve, Liabilities (other than to share-

holders),

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, Prof. Horrigan, assisted by Rev. Father Defoy and ladies and gentlemen from Town, will give a concert in College Hall. The concert for the greater part will consist of Scottish, Irish and English music and readings. Rev. Father Defoy will play selections from Greig, Chopin, Chaminade and Paderewski. Professor Horrigan will sing a group of old Scottish and Irish airs and read some of the old favourites of the sons of Scotland and Ireland. The very best talent in Town will sing, and there will be a fine programme of solosduetts, quartettes and choruses, besides violin music. The names of all who are to take part in the concert will be given next week, and possibly the programme in

Town Council. The incorporated Towns of the Province will next Tuesday fill the vacancies which annually occur in their respective Councils. At Antigonish the councillors whose terms have expired foreman on the Jona, C. B., district, has are J. D. Copeland, Dougald McIsaac and been dismissed, presumably for political M. Donovan. Mr. Copeland has decided not to be a candidate this year, and Mr. James Stewart has been nominated for his seat. Messrs. McIsaac and Donoyan have been re-nominated and have consented thereto. Mr. Hugh McDougall, shoedealer, and Mr. Ranald McDonald, carriage builder, have also been nominated. Neither of these gentlemen, however, were consulted in the matter of placing their names before the public, and now refuse to stand, and further have authorized THE CASKET to announce that they are not candidates. They have both signed the nomination papers of Messrs. McIsaac and Donovan. The Mayoralty becomes vacant annually. Custom in the past has allowed every incumbent two terms, and Mayor Floyd, who has only been one year in office, will therefore be elected by acclamation.

### War Notes.

General French reconnoitered on Thursday last and found the Boers greatly reinforced at Reitfontein, nine miles beyond Colesburg. They are said to be fortifying the former with a view to falling back upon it from Colesburg. French shelled them, the despatch says, and they replied with artillery and rifles, compelling him to retire. He had an officer and nine men wounded, one of whom afterwards died, and three men besides were missing.

Lord Strathcona has increased the number of his contingent of cavalry from 400 to 531, so as to make three squadrons of 177 men each. This will include 25 commissioned and 36 nen-commissioned officers. Recruiting has begun in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and it is expected that the force, which will rendezvous at Ottawa, will sail from Halifax about the first of March.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun says: "Paris knew of the abandonment of Spion Kop before London. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, knew it on Thursday night when the War Office here announced that it had no information. The Paris papers say that the War Office was afraid to make the announcement, while others charge that the officials at the War Office had kept back the news in order that they and their friends might take advantage at the Stock Exchange of the news of the capture of Spion Kop before the adverse news was

The second instalment of Canada's second contingent sailed from Halifax on the steamer Pomeranian on Saturday.

Dr. Leyds, the Transvasl representative in Europe, has gone to Berlin since the retreat of General Buller, and the press despatches say that he is being Honized there. Despite the attitude assumed by the Emperor a few months ago, the sentiment of the people of Germany is intensely anti-British in the present war-as indeed is that of the whole of Europe.

Still another reverse - the most serious of all-for the British arms in South Africa, ending in the retreat of the entire army of General Buller to the South of the Tugela! This unkindest cut of all came at a time when news of victory was confidently expected. General Warren's pre-announced attack on Spion Kop, which was supposed to command all the Boer positions in the neighbourhood, was made on the night of Tuesday, January 23. What resistance was offered does not

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, a appear, but apparently it was not serious. The Kop was successfully occupied by British troops under General Woodgate. Then it was found that they had simply walked into a trap. The Boers had carefully concealed artillery on surrounding ground commanding the hill, and opened a deadly fire upon the troops now entrenched upon its summit, who were unable to get up their own artillery. The British and the Boer accounts of what followed differ considerably. This is Gen. Buller's report of the affair and the events preceding and following it, dated at Spearman's Camp, Saturday, Jan 27, at 6.10 P. M.:

"On January 20th Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high table land extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hongers Poort to the western Ladysmith

From then to January 25th he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from north-west to south-east across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela.

" The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance as the southern slope was so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position and water supply was a difficulty.

"On January 23 I assented to him attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of January 23, he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold as its perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinary dry season, was found very deficient.

"The crests were held that day against severe attack and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with gallantry, especially the conduct of the Second Cameronians and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of January 24, and Thornycroft's mounted infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside them.

" General Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded. the officer who succeeded him decide ! on the night of January 24 to abandon the position and did so before dawn on January

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 25, and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train and by 8 a. m. January 27 (Saturday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or pound of stores.

The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch, in some cases the lines were less than a thousand yards apart, with the enemy in the manner it did, is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transport across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty foot banks and a very swift current unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting power.

The Boer account of the recapture describes the mountain as having been climbed by their troops and taken after a storming of the British trenches, in which they say they took 150 prisoners. The British, they declare, left 1500 dead on the summit. This statement is doubtless greatly exaggerated. Up to yesterday morning, however, no statement of the British loss has been received at London, except as to the officers, of whom 22 were silled and 19 wounded, and 5 missing, indicating, it is thought, a total loss of 500. Gen. Woodgate himself was severely wounded, and was at first reported to have died but this was afterwads con-

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