

THE CASKET.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, arrived home a few days ago from a voyage around the world, in the course of which he visited the Philippine Islands. Speaking of the United States soldiers there he says: "They are all in excellent shape physically. Intellectually, they cannot be excelled, and they are all contented, too." As to their moral condition, although one might suppose that would be the side of his life of most direct interest to a bishop, he says nothing. However, with the immense quantities of church "loot" now in the United States to speak eloquently on that point, so far as concerns the Volunteers, there would appear to be little need of the Bishop's adverting to it.

The descendants of the people of Ireland in our midst might easily be puzzled to know what to think of the new attitude toward them of many who but a short time ago had little tolerance, not to say love, for anything connected with the flag of their forefathers. The Irish flag has been floating in places *e. g.*, over the City Hall of Toronto—where one would scarcely have expected to see it until the happy day when the lion and the lamb shall lie down peacefully together. It is a sudden transformation, to which, as observed, the mind finds it difficult to accommodate itself. There are not wanting advisers, mostly from another country, who bid Irishmen and their descendants reject with scorn all these advances,—advices which, however well meant, is certainly mischievous. It is a time when wise counsels, removed alike from national antipathy and from unseemly cringing, are needed; and these we find in an address of the Right Rev. Bishop Howley of St. John's, Nfld., to the members of the Benevolent Irish Society of that city on St. Patrick's Day. We find a goodly portion of his Lordship's remarks reported in the St. John's *Evening Telegram*, whence we shall have much pleasure in reproducing them next week.

A remark of *The Halifax Herald* on the surrender of Bloemfontein goes far to explain the reluctance of the South African Republic to admit British subjects to the franchise. Referring to the fact that Mr. John Fraser, who has held high office in the Orange Free State, and who was one of those that handed over the keys of its capital to Lord Roberts, is a native of Pictou County, in this Province, that paper says:

It will be easy from this to believe that there was no happier man in South Africa that day than John Fraser, in being one of the instruments in transferring his city from Dutch to British rule.

Now there may not be the slightest foundation in the world for this unworthy suggestion. The point is, not that it is well founded, which we should be sorry to believe, but that a prominent paper in Mr. Fraser's native province should consider that it was paying him a compliment in making it,—should hold it to be to his credit that he should not merely rejoice over the defeat of the nation to which he had solemnly sworn allegiance, and in which he had held very high, and had aspired to still higher, office, but should even be the happiest man within its borders at the prospect of seeing it wiped out of existence. If this view of the moral obligations imposed by the oath of allegiance upon a British-born naturalized subject of a foreign State,

who has even participated in its government, prevails in Nova Scotia, is it much wonder that the same view should be taken in Pretoria? And as it is the fashion nowadays to insist upon the identity of the English people with those of the United States who furnished the white settlers of Hawaii, the consideration of what was accomplished in that country by naturalized participants in its government would scarcely be reassuring to the people of the Transvaal.

Though the New York *Sun* believes in consistency, and cannot abide professing Christians, and especially clergymen, who attack the Bible, and though it perceives clearly enough (see its article in another column) that the Scriptures have in the world to-day but one champion, and that the Catholic Church, yet it is amply evident that *The Sun* itself is thoroughly secular and irreligious. Its theory is that faith has nothing to do with reason and has no foundation therein. Science and revelation it ignorantly and rashly declared, on the occasion of Mirart's defection, to be utterly irreconcilable, which is tantamount to a denial of revelation. In its issue of the Sunday before last it had another covert attack upon Christianity under pretext of exposing the inconsistency of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's sensational week's conduct of "a Christian newspaper." Citing the counsels of the Sermon on the Mount in favour of meekness and against solicitude for the things of this world, and calling them commands, it declares that they imperatively require the Christian to "avoid all litigation" and to "dismiss practical prudence and let the morrow take care of itself." These exegetical propositions are laid down with all the assurance in its own infallibility characteristic of *The Sun*. It appears not to have occurred to that sapient journal that St. Paul, who knew the mind of his Divine Master upon these points, both insisted upon his rights as a Roman citizen and condemned the lack of practical prudence so emphatically as to declare the man who neglects to provide for his family to be worse than an infidel. *The Sun* will scarcely be accepted as a safe expounder of the Sermon on the Mount.

MARY EVER A VIRGIN.

II.

Is not this the carpenter's son? Is not his mother called Mary? and his brethren, James, and Joseph, and Simon, and Jude, and his sisters, are they not all with us?—Matt. 13. 55-56.

This, as St. Matthew relates it, is what the townsfolk of Nazareth said about our Blessed Lord when the wisdom He showed and the miracles He wrought began to excite their wonder. We note at once their mistake in supposing Jesus to be "the carpenter's son." He passed for St. Joseph's son and was called St. Joseph's son, yet was not such in reality. In like manner, James, and Joseph, and Simon, and Jude were called His brothers by the people among whom He was brought up, yet were not such in reality. On this all the ancient writers are agreed. The dissent of the heretic Helvidius in the fourth century serves but to bring into clearer light the consensus of the Fathers.

But when we come to inquire who these "brethren" of our Lord really were we find no such consensus among the early writers. On one thing they are agreed: those that are spoken of as "brethren" and "sisters" of the Lord were near relations of His. How near and whether on Mary's or Joseph's side, remains uncertain. In John 19, 25, we read: "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene." In Matthew, 27, 55-56: "And there were many women afar off who had followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering unto him, among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Joseph, and the mother of the sons of Zebedee." In Mark 15, 40: "And there were also women looking on afar off, among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the less and of Joseph, and Salome." It seems undeniable, as also the Protestant commentator, Grotius, observes in dealing with this point, that she who is spoken of by Matthew and Mark as Mary the mother of James and Joseph is the same Mary who is called by John the sister of our Lord's mother, who with the Lord's mother and Mary Magdalene stood by the

cross. She is further referred to by Matthew as "the other Mary" (Ib. 28. 1), by Mark as "Mary (the mother) of Joseph" (Ib. 15, 47, by Luke as "Mary (the mother) of James" (Ib., 24, 10), and by Mark again as "Mary (the mother) of James" (Ib. 16. 1).

Mary the wife of Cleophas, who is called the sister of the Blessed Virgin, was thus the mother of two of those that are spoken of by Matthew and Luke as "brethren" of our Lord, to wit, James and Joseph. As Simon and Jude are the other two of these "brethren," we may conclude that she was also their mother. That the Evangelists do not say so is simply owing to the fact that their object was not to name all her sons but merely to distinguish her from the other women present at the crucifixion. For this it was enough to name the two best known of her sons, just as it was enough to name James or Joseph alone in the subsequent mention they make of her. Moreover, Jude in his Epistle calls himself "the brother of James," as he is also described by St. Luke in his Gospel, 6. 16, and in the Acts, 1. 13.

It has been urged against this view that it would make James the son of Cleophas, whereas James the Apostle of whom Jude was brother figures among the Twelve, on the lists given by the Evangelists, as the son of Alphaeus. This has led certain writers to suspect that the latter James was a different person from the one who is described as "the brother of the Lord." But there are only two persons of the name of James numbered with the Apostles, namely, James the son of Zebedee and James the son of Alphaeus. Now, St. Paul tells us expressly that James "the brother of the Lord" was one of the Apostles saying: "But other of the Apostles I saw none save James the brother of the Lord."—Gal. 1, 19. And James, the son of Zebedee, was dead long before St. Paul wrote (See Acts, 12. 2). Besides, as St. Jerome acutely observes, the fact of the son of Mary, the wife of Cleophas, being called "James the Less" by Matthew and Mark, implies that there were two and only two persons of that name who were prominent among the disciples, "the less" being used by way of distinction from some one other person. Whence we infer that James the son of Alphaeus is the same as James the less, being named by way of distinction from James the son of Zebedee who was called before him to the apostolate (Matt. 4. 21; Mark. 1. 19). Why, then, is he spoken of as the son of Alphaeus, and not as the son of Cleophas? There are many ways of explaining this. In the first place, it may be that the Mary who is described as the sister of the Blessed Virgin was married first to Alphaeus by whom she had James and Joseph, and afterwards to Cleophas, with issue, Simon and Jude. Or Alphaeus and Cleophas or rather Clopas may be regarded as different forms of the same Aramaic name "Chalpal." Or, again, it may be maintained that Cleophas and Alphaeus are but two different names for one and the same person. It was no uncommon thing among the Jews for one man to have two names. We have an instance in Jude, the brother of James who goes by this name in the Acts (1, 13), but figures as Thaddeus on the list given by Matthew and Mark, and in some codices as Labbeus.

An old tradition has it that the Blessed Virgin was the only child of Joachim and Anne, given to them in their old age in answer to prayer. Assuming this tradition to be true, we must regard Mary of Cleophas, whom St. John calls the "sister" of our Lord's mother, as a cousin or aunt, or, as seems still more probable, as the adopted daughter of Joachim and Anne, adopted long before their own child came. If we regard her as the aunt, the sister of Joachim, she is called "sister" of the Blessed Virgin as Abraham the uncle of Lot is called his "brother" in Genesis. St. Epiphanius and Theophylact tell us that Mary of Cleophas was the mother of Salome, who was the mother of the sons of Zebedee. It is not at all likely that the Blessed Virgin had a sister also called Mary and old enough to be the grandmother of James and John, the sons of Zebedee, of whom the former must have been at least as old as our Lord. The Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist would, in this view, be cousins, and because of this bond of kinship there would have been a special fitness in the Beloved Disciple having the care of her after the death of her Divine Son.

Hegesippus, who flourished in the first half of the second century, has left it on record that Cleophas and Joseph, the

spouse of Mary, were brothers, both sons of Jacob. The text of Hegesippus is no longer extant, but the historian Eusebius quotes this among other things from him in the eleventh chapter of the third book of his Ecclesiastical History, which lies before us as we write. The testimony of this ancient writer throws new light on the relationship which existed between our Lord and those that are called His "brethren." The sons of Cleophas and Mary were kinsmen and cousins of our Lord in a twofold sense, that is to say, by their father's and mother's side. This close relationship would amply warrant their being called His "brethren," considering especially the wide Scriptural use of the word. It is surely more natural to speak of the children of brothers and sisters as "brethren" than to speak of uncle and nephew as brothers, which the Scripture does more than once, as we have already pointed out.

In *A Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature* edited by Protestant scholars, we find the following objection urged against the Catholic belief respecting the perpetual virginity of Mary:

The brethren of Jesus are associated with his mother in a manner that strongly indicates their standing in the filial relation to her (Matt. xii. 46; Mark iii. 31; Luke viii. 18; Matt. xiii. 56, where "sisters" are also mentioned). They appear constantly together as forming one family, John ii. 12. "After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother, and his brethren, and his disciples."

This is a sample of the way Protestants interpret the Scripture. The method seems to be first to form a theory and then to pick out the texts that fit in with it, passing over those that don't. We have seen that a comparison of the passages in Matthew, Mark, and John more than "strongly indicates" that the "brethren" of our Lord were the sons of Mary of Cleophas. And then, where was the "filial relation" of these "brethren" to Mary the Virgin when He who alone is declared in Scripture to have stood to her in the filial relation commended her from the cross to the care of the son of Zebedee? Why will men fix their eyes upon texts of Scripture to the exclusion of other texts? He who was born of the Virgin is God. It is He who, as the Author of nature and of grace, has imparted to the filial relation all its strength, its tenderness, its sanctity. And yet those wisecracks of Protestant critics would have us believe that He ignored the very existence of this relation in the case of those who were nearest to Him on earth, and by His last will and testament on Calvary delivered His own mother over to the keeping of one who, whatever his graces and prerogatives, was no son of hers nor entitled to take in her heart and in her life the place that ought to be reserved for sons.

The close association of these "brethren" with Mary is easily explained. Joseph, the husband of Mary, died before our Lord entered upon what is known as His public life. So we infer from the complete silence of the Evangelists concerning him during this period. Now, upon our Lord's leaving the home in Nazareth, Mary would very naturally take up her abode with her nearest of kin, and continue to abide with them during the three years of her Son's ministry. And of course they would "appear constantly together as forming one family." But when our Lord lay dying on the cross, He made it plain to all save those who have eyes and see not that they were not one family in reality, for He severed this temporary relation and bade His mother make her home thenceforward with the son of Zebedee.

Last week's *Witness* deals in a way that is quite characteristic of it with our article on this subject in *THE CASKET* of the 15th. It quotes one or two of the opening paragraphs as if they constituted the whole article, and then without even so much as attempting to answer a single argument, repeats its twaddle about "the intimations of the gospels." For the honour of the Virgin that twaddle shall be yet more fully exposed. Let not the *Witness* imagine that the Scripture was written for the special and exclusive benefit of Presbyterians or Protestants of any stripe. We Catholics have been searching and expounding the Scripture for upwards of eighteen hundred years. And we deem it no lack of modesty to claim to be at least as competent as Protestants, on the score of scholarship and study, to interpret its meaning, and as keen to take note of its intimations.

A bill to abolish the Legislative Council of Quebec was defeated by that body last Friday by a vote of 17 to 6.

A Few Explanatory Remarks.

To the Editor of *THE CASKET*:

SIR,—I thank you for the insertion in your journal, of my letter of the 6th inst.; for your comments thereon in five distinct sections and an appendix, so to say; and for the agreeable tone of the article which you have devoted to the subjects that I took the liberty to submit for your friendly consideration. Permit me to follow your division and subjoin a few explanatory remarks.

1. Your opening remarks (*CASKET*, March 15th.) are: "We have not quoted Leo XIII. on either side of the controversy." What his name was brought into the discussion for has for me no interest whatever, so long as you clearly and decisively repudiate, as you now do, an interpretation heretofore made, that, namely, (a) the Pope is anti-British in this war; and (b) that *THE CASKET* has said so. The latter of these propositions is, so far as your intention is concerned, expressly contradicted by the citation I have given; and the former, so far as your journal is concerned, is, by virtue of that same contradiction, hurled into the region of useless conjecture. You further state—all italics are mine—very explicitly that "the Pope, as Pope, formulates no opinion on an international subject without the fullest inquiry"; but you assert also [pardon us, —we do not. —Ed. *CASKET*.], if I understand you aright, that previously to the making of such inquiry, he "entertains views as an individual," i. e., he forms a private opinion, which, however, "by reason of his strict official neutrality," is not divulged to anybody. I agree with the last part, but not with the whole, of this; for I think it highly probable that His Holiness, being of impartial and enlightened mind, suspends judgment altogether, until he have before him all the relevant facts that his position makes it practical to collect. Be this as it may, your present contention as explained by your own words may, I take it, be fairly expressed as follows: "The Pope deprecates this as an unnecessary war. Perhaps he privately sympathises with the Boers; this, however, is a mere conjecture which admits the contrary proposition, namely, that perhaps he sympathises with the British; but then again there is no earthly way of knowing whether he has any sympathies at all in the matter. Anyway, *THE CASKET* does not quote him on either side; and, surely, it is not uncatholic to say this much."

I agree with you: it is not uncatholic, certainly not; but I must add that this last opinion of yours—not only last, as you now tell us, but first also and all the time —is very different indeed from what many persons inferred from your earlier editorials; and if they had not so inferred, I never would have troubled you with last week's letter.

That the paraphrase I have made fairly represents your remarks will be evident from comparing one with the other, and hence I ask you to republish just here your words, which were: "We have not quoted Leo XIII. on either side of the question. We made no statement in the matter, except the hypothetical one, that, in our belief, if the Pope's views were known—as, by reason of his strict official neutrality, we are very sure they are not known—they would not be very different from those attributed to him by the correspondents who represent him as deploring it as an unnecessary war. 'No Catholic needs to be informed,' and therefore we do not require the information, that the Pope, as Pope, formulates no opinion on an international subject without the fullest inquiry. It does not thence follow that he does not entertain views, as an individual, arrived at in the same manner as those of our correspondent and ourselves. We ventured to conjecture from certain well known features of his policy, what those views were, at the same time making it perfectly clear that it was nothing more than a mere conjecture. We confess to needing further enlightenment at the hands of our didactic correspondent to enable us to see wherein this is uncatholic."

What your didactic correspondent did say, was, that the interpretation made by many persons of your earlier editorials would indicate that these were *un-Catholic* in the sense interpreted. He did not say that what you now write is *un-Catholic*; and still he does not intimate that there is a *suggestio falsi* in that last sentence of yours in the quotation. He assumes that it is a mere misapprehension, or perhaps a forgetfulness of his words. *Quandogue bonus acrius Homerus.*

(Continued on page four.)

Farm Notes.

The currant and gooseberry put out their leaves very early, and if cuttings from them are to be planted the coming spring no time should be lost in cutting them from the main stem, so that the cut end may callous and take root quickly when set.

Every year the earth that forms the floor of the poultry houses should be removed, to the depth of three or four inches, and fresh earth put in place of the old, says a writer in The Poultry Monthly.

Feed Pasturing Cows.

Fresh and succulent grass stimulates the production of milk beyond what the nutrient it contains will warrant. It is juicy and watery and lacks substance to such a degree that this large production of milk will rapidly reduce the strength, vitality and carcass of the cow so that she cannot long continue this extra flow of milk unless she has some more substantial food to go with this fresh grass to keep her up in condition.

The farmer makes a great mistake when he abruptly drops off his hay and grain feed as soon as the cows go out to grass in the spring. He would probably see very little difference in the amount of milk given for a while, whether he fed grain and hay with the grass or not, and for that reason many have come to the conclusion that when they did feed grain on early pasture it was thrown away, and they received no benefit from it.

It has been our practice for years to feed to all cows giving milk a small grain ration all summer. The advisability of feeding grain on pasture after the grass has come to have plenty of substance in it may, with some show of reason, be questioned, but not so in the spring. At that time it is folly not to feed.

We have experimented to some extent to try to determine what grain food was best to feed on pasture. We have tried wheat bran, but many cows do not seem to care for it much when the grass is plenty, and some will refuse to eat it. They seem to crave something more concentrated. Corn and oats they liked much better than bran, and clear cornmeal better yet.—E. change.

A Girl's Training.

A girl may not need to learn how to keep house, how to do all sorts of work from the probability of having these things to do, but she should learn them from the possibility of having them to do some time. Whatever other accomplishments a girl may have she should certainly know how a house ought to be kept, how work ought to be done and how much work ought reasonably be expected from one pair of hands.

Municipality of Antigonish County.

The return of the Revising Committee of all persons residing within the Municipality liable to serve as Petit Jurors:

Table with columns: Surname and Christian Name, Occupation, Residence. Lists names like Adam, Mac, Hector, Farmer, Moidart; Donald, Mac, Dan, Gow, Farmer, Big Marsh; etc.

Surname and Christian name. Occupation. Residence

Table with columns: Surname and Christian name, Occupation, Residence. Lists names like Donald, Mac, Angus, John Allen, Farmer, Maryvale; Donald, Mac, Dan, Gow, Farmer, Big Marsh; etc.

(Continued next week.)

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THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame CraVen.)
(Chapter XXXIII.)

I went up to my chamber, not only startled at the vividness of the impression I had received, but decided as to my course. The words falsehood and treachery that came to my mind produced a powerful effect on me, and would, perhaps, have had the same effect on every woman who happened to be in a similar position, if she had the courage to call things in this way by their right name. It is pleasant and delightful to inspire and to experience those profound emotions sung by poets and exalted by writers of fiction, but it is not noble to be false. No poet ever said so, no writer of fiction has ventured to insinuate it. Now, it is this falsity, so essential a feature in all these little dramas of the heart (real or fictitious), which ought, it seems to me, to disgust even those who do not act from any higher motive than those of the world. As for me, the mere thought that it would henceforth be impossible to speak of Gilbert's friendship without falsehood, and at Lorenzo's return, that I should not have the same right as before to look him in the face—this thought, I say, was sufficient to inspire me at this moment with so much determination that I thought my irresolution at an end. It seemed as if I should have but little difficulty in accomplishing the task from which I no longer endeavored to escape. But in the evening, when, at a late hour, Gilbert arrived, I was somewhat moved at perceiving my outward calmness and animation made him suppose I acquiesced in his wishes; for, after looking at me an instant, he seemed suddenly relieved from a lively apprehension, and his eyes flashed with joy.

There was considerable company in the drawing-room that evening, and consequently a good deal of noise. They had a kind of rehearsal of what was to take place the following evening. My cousins were at the piano with the baron and Lando. Leslie, at a distance, was gazing at Stella, who, under the pretext of looking over a volume of Dante, in order to select something to recite, was seated apart, silent and absorbed. There was no one in the terrace, and I proceeded in that direction. I felt that Gilbert's eyes followed me; but he hesitated about joining me. I likewise felt some hesitation, but fearing I might again become irresolute, and wishing at once to make it impossible to yield to the danger, I looked up, and motioned for him to follow me. In an instant he was at my side, and, as I remained silent, he said in an agitated tone:

"I hope you have pardoned me, madame."

I was terribly moved on my part, but it would not do to manifest it.

"Yes," I replied, "I forgive you; for you have been sincere, and that is worth everything else. But, Monsieur de Kergy, I must be sincere likewise. Let me therefore say to you, leave Naples. You ought to, and it is my wish."

He became greatly agitated, but did not utter a word. I continued with a calmness that astonished me, though my heart beat with frightful rapidity:

"To-morrow, I know, every one will depend on hearing you speak, and I also. But do not remain in Naples beyond the following day, if you can possibly help it. And after you are gone, I am sure you will be glad you obeyed me."

He made no reply.

"Who knows?" continued I gently. "The day will come, perhaps, when we can meet again—when we can be truly friends without deceit, without falseness in the real sense of the word. What is impossible now may not be always."

While I was speaking he leaned against the wall with folded arms. He listened at first with his head bent down; but he now suddenly raised it, and I saw such a veil of sadness over his eyes and whole face that I had to make a violent effort to maintain my self-command.

At last he said:

"You are right. It was folly in me to come; it would be greater folly to remain. I will obey you, Madame. I cannot complain, and I respect you as much as I . . ."

He stopped, for I made a deprecatory gesture. What I had to say was said, and I felt our interview ought not to be prolonged. I was about to leave the terrace when he detained me.

"A moment more, Madame, I beg—only one, and the last; for who knows if you will grant me another, even to bid you farewell?"

I stopped.

"Yes," continued he slowly, "I would like to think, as you say, that I shall be permitted to see you again some day, and sincerely for your friend. Time will pass over my head and yours. You will not always be young and beautiful. Long years will doubtless pass. To enable me to endure the present, I must look forward to the time when I shall be no longer young, and can see you again, and resume without fear the title I ought not to claim, I acknowledge, while there is any danger

of profaning it. I await that day."

It was by no means with indifference I listened to his agitated, trembling voice; but I manifested nothing outwardly, and was even able to smile, as I replied:

"It will not be necessary to wait so long as you suppose, I assure you. Long before my hair grows white, what there is good and true in your friendship will be restored to me. For before that day some one, more beautiful than I (whom it will not be difficult to find), and, moreover, worthy of you, to whom you can give your whole heart, will have effaced the remembrance of the passing fancy I have caused without intending it, but which shall not be prolonged a single instant with my consent."

I passed by him without looking up or giving him time to reply, and returned to the drawing-room. There I seated myself on a sofa in an obscure corner of the room, or rather, I fell on it, pale, faint, and exhausted by the effort I had made.

I did not believe a word of what I had just said to Gilbert. My duty was to send him away and this duty was accomplished! But I by no means desired another should so soon efface my image. I said so to allay his regret and appear indifferent. I was proud of the courage I had manifested. When I compared myself with Lorenzo, I thought myself perfectly heroic, and I was about to have reason to think myself a thousand times more so.

Lando at that moment left the piano, where he had been stationed all the evening beside Teresina. The latter, it may be remarked *en passant*, had profited so well by his hints that her toilet had become irreproachable, and now added singularly to the effect of her beauty. Lando perceived it, and it was evident he also thought of my cousin's by no means despicable dowry among her other attractions, as a possible means of abridging his exile and returning to Paris before the two years had expired. When, therefore, I saw him coming with a grave air towards the place where I was seated, I thought I was about to receive a communication I had long been prepared for. I did not suspect what he had to say concerned me much more directly than himself.

"Cousin Genevra," said he in a low tone, as he took a seat beside me, "I have had news from Milan."

I started involuntarily. He did not notice it, but continued:

"News which proves I was not mistaken the other day when I told you the beautiful Faustina would take good care to avenge you. Only, I did not think it would be so soon."

Brought back so suddenly to the most painful reality of my life, I was the more startled and confounded at what he said. Lando's gossip was usually odious to me; but now, instead of imposing silence on him, I insisted, on the contrary, that he should conceal nothing from me.

"Well, then," continued he, "it seems the fair Milanese, notwithstanding her *belle passion* for Lorenzo, had never been able to console herself for being deprived of the duchess' coronet on which she had depended. So while neglecting nothing to maintain the ascendancy she had regained over him, she was not wholly indifferent to the homage of a certain potentate from the Danube who offered to share with her his principality and his millions. She was still hesitating, it seems, between ambition and love, when Lorenzo, who had some suspicion, and was on the alert, unexpectedly came upon his rival. Then there was a violent scene and high words, which ended in a challenge. There were on the point of fighting when the lady prevented the affair from going any further by declaring she would give her hand to the potentate! . . . So in a short time, I imagine," continued Lando, rubbing his hands, "Donna Faustina will take her departure for the banks of the Danube. You will be delivered for ever from her, and we shall soon see Lorenzo come home in a terrible humour. But, frankly, it is good enough for him. This punishment is not the hundredth part of what he merits when he has a wife like you!"

"O merciful heaven! what a fate is mine! and what a husband I am obliged to immolate myself to! . . ."

Such was my first thought on hearing this account, and an hour after, when I went to my chamber, I had not yet overcome the bitterness and agitation it caused me. My temptation became stronger and more formidable than ever, and the desire again sprang up in my heart to retract the sentence I had so recently pronounced. To see him, hear him, sometimes speak to him, and meet his sympathetic glance—was all this really forbidden me? Would this be failing in my duty to the husband who has outraged me so publicly? No, no, it could not be. . . . No one yet knew Gilbert was to leave Naples. A fine, a word, from me, would suffice to prevent his departure. The new life created by his presence would continue as if nothing had happened that ought to terminate it! . . . I had already seized my pen and written the word . . . when suddenly there

awoke in my memory the words of Livia: "Think of God, whom he has offended a thousand times more than he has you"; and afterwards these: "If you seek likewise to be released, your fall will be speedy, rapid and terrible."

The recollection of these words stopped me and made me shudder. I now perceived what gradations I had passed through within a month. I felt that Livia was right—should I descend from the height I had just attained, it would indeed be to fall lower than I was before, and perhaps to the lowest depths!

My sister in her quiet cell still aided me with her prayers, which doubtless augmented the increasing light in my soul. I tore up the note I had begun to write, and, again preparing myself to struggle and suffer more than ever, I calmly renewed the resolution I had been so near breaking. It seemed to me this slight victory, though it did not lessen my sadness, added to my strength, and made the jewel within gleam with a lustre somewhat brighter than before.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT
THAT PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW
JUST WHAT
Paine's Celery Compound
CAN DO FOR THEM IN
SPRING TIME.

It Begins Its Good Work at the Root of Trouble and Disease.

It Feeds and Braces the Nerves and Drives Impurities From the Blood.

With the ushering in of a new season, it is important that people should know just what Paine's Celery Compound can do for tired, half-sick, nervous, sleepless, irritable and despondent people of all ages.

Spring is the time when thousands have the "blues," and go about in misery and wretchedness. The nerves of such victims require nourishing and their blood must be purified. As soon as this all-important work is begun by nature's blood purifier and system builder, Paine's Celery Compound, the seeds of lurking disease are expelled from the body, and health and true vitality are manifested in the face and in every movement of the limbs.

To win back refreshing sleep, good appetite, natural digestion and continued good health, the best remedy in the world is not too much for any one to insist on getting. If you have the slightest doubt about the power and efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound, have at least as much faith as some of your friends and neighbors who have tried a bottle and are now praising its virtues and life-giving powers. Paine's Celery Compound cures when all other medicines fail.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch 223, C. M. B. A. Spring Hill, held March 14, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove by death Mr. Michael Dunn, our esteemed Brother and Father of Brother James Dunn;

Resolved, that we, the officers and members of Branch No. 223, while bowing to the Divine Will, and imploring the Divine Mercy on the departed, extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Dunn and other members of the family of deceased; and be it,

Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent Mrs. Dunn, wife of deceased, and also to Brother James Dunn, and published in the *Canadian and Casket*.

"His Money In The Street."

CATARRH REMEDIES COST HIM HUNDREDS AND NO CURE—TWO BOTTLES OF DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER CURED HIM.

Fred. H. Helb, jr., distiller, Railroad, York Co., Pa., on January 31st last wrote of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder like this: "I had Catarrh of the head and stomach for two years, and had it in the worst form. I spent several hundred dollars in remedies and might as well have thrown my money in the street. It was recommended to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, and two bottles of it have already cured me. I am a well man, and wish its makers the greatest of success." Sold by Foster Bros.

Belle—I wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Clare—I guess you wouldn't. He has promised me he'll never marry again, even if I should die.

Eat what you Like.—This may seem a startling speech to make to the poor despondent dyspeptic who for years has been oh, so careful not to eat. Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Foster Bros.

Victory Along the Whole Line.

THREE CURES IN THE SAME FAMILY BY

"MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES."

Mrs. Joseph Boutet, of St. Ambroise, relates that her three children, Joseph, Alice and Alfred, suffered from a bad attack of Grippe. "I was discouraged," she said, "by the sight of my three children, with nothing to cure them. They were feverish and coughed day and night. I could not get them to take anything. The idea of giving them 'Morin's Wine Creso-phates' occurred to me. I got some at once and began to give it to them. The first doses worked well. I continued to give it to them and they were cured in a short time to my great satisfaction. I do not know what would have become of my three children without this unequalled preparation. Honor and gratitude to 'Morin's Wine Creso-phates.' Always beware of a cough, however

light. It is a sure sign that the bronchial tubes are affected. Bronchitis may follow and from that to Consumption there is one step. Avoid this misfortune by taking 'Morin's Wine Creso-phates' which will cure your Cough, Catarrh, Colds, Tenancy to Consumption, General Weakness, Pneumonia, Pulmonary Hemorrhage, Blood-spitting, Diphtheria, etc. 'Morin's Wine Creso-phates' acts further as a wonderful disinfectant. Needless to seek elsewhere; only this preparation can cure you of your throat and lung disease. It is known everywhere as a never failing remedy. Take it confidently and perseveringly: it will cure you as it has cured so many others! 'Morin's Wine Creso-phates' is pleasant to take, its digestion is easy and its price very low. If your storekeeper does not keep it, write us at once.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

"Now, Mrs. Bradwell," said a gentleman, "we have several hours before us, and I wish you'd just explain to me in full your position with regard to woman's rights."

Mrs. Bradwell did not take many hours about it. "I think," she said, "that every woman's right is to fool one good man into the belief that she is the best woman ever made. That's my position in full."

People lose faith in advertising assertions, because of silly exaggerations. We hope the fault of others will not lead you to doubt our statement that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is worth the cost of a trial. 25c. all druggists.

War Notes.

Last Friday 16th, Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote signed a protocol extending by twelve months the time allowed for the ratification of reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian Islands of Jamaica, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos and the British colony of Guiana.

The Boers have destroyed the railway bridge across the Modder river north of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts is apparently waiting to collect supplies and establish order in the territory taken before advancing further. Lord Kitchener, who has been clearing the country to the west of the Free State, occupied Prieska, on the Orange River, capturing 33 prisoners, with supplies and explosives.

DO YOU DRINK 'TEA'?

If you do, have you tried "Monsoon" yet? If not, do so. You can get it from your grocer. Be sure that it is in a sealed packet bearing the words,

"Monsoon" Indo-Ceylon Tea.

None other is genuine. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c per pound.

MONSOON
INDO-CEYLON TEA

In Your Later Years
it will be a nice thing to have a
GUARANTEED ANNUITY.

The Confederation Life Policies will provide you with one in the easiest way obtainable. The Co. also makes a specialty of ANNUITY BONDS, which are issued to persons in middle or advanced years at particularly attractive rates. Assets \$7,500,000.

Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax,
F. W. GREEN, Manager.

E. T. McKEEN,
General Agent, Sydney.
E. L. GIRRIOR,
Local Agent, Antigonish.

YOUR HORSE 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

If suffering from an enlargement can be quickly put on his feet. No need to blister or fire. The enlargement will be quickly absorbed by

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Nothing like it to cure a sore tendon or to kill a spavin, curb or splint. It is known by all horsemen for its penetrating qualities.

Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it. Sold by all Provincial Wholesale Druggists.

Prepared by **DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.**

ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

Always on hand or made to order at short notice

Doors, Sashes, Sash and Door Frames, Mouldings, all Kinds, Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, KILN DRIED BIRCH FLOORING, LATHS, SCANTLING, Etc., Etc.

JOHN McDONALD

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there 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, MARCH 29.

The Calendar.

DATE.	FEAST.
30 Frid.	The Most Precious Blood.
31 Sat.	Votive or Ferial.
1 Sun.	Passion Sunday.
2 Mon.	St. Francis of Paula, C.
3 Tues.	Of the Ferla.
4 Wed.	St. Isidore, B. C. D.
5 Thur.	St. Vincent Ferrer, C.

(Continued from first page.)

2. I omit some words but do not garble: "The expression whose use we regret was employed unadvisedly" (candid and manly admission—I say it cordially) "and out of annoyance that Cardinal Vaughan should have referred in an official document to an alleged fact as 'clearly ascertained'; whereas the alleged fact is so far from being established that we see no way of reconciling it with other well known facts, while many Englishmen conversant with South African affairs do not hesitate to call it a nightmare."

I add that "many Englishmen," in Bishop Milner's time, conversant with Catholics, acquainted in Rome, and versed in the Bible, called all Catholics disloyal, and said that the Pope is Antichrist. Hence by rule of parallelism I leave the many anonymous Englishmen outside the argument; and then find thus: Cardinal Vaughan makes a deliberate statement; you cannot reconcile it with other well known facts; Cardinal Vaughan is presumably aware of these "well known facts," and sees, inferentially, no difficulty in the reconciling process; you have "regretted" an untoward expression; and it is clear that your position may perhaps have been rashly taken, but decidedly it is not now un-Catholic. Possibly, many persons will support your views as against those of Cardinal Vaughan; for many persons—to use a homely example which I adduce without the least intention to offend—are generally inclined to favour the under dog in a fight, solely because he is under.

3. "The policy of conscription and that also, if other means fail is Great Britain's new military policy as announced in Parliament to-day." This I declared and still declare a falsehood—not for you, because I never expressed a doubt of your sincerity in expressing your belief in it as a truth; but a falsehood for the man who wrote it to the New York Sun, seeing that he was in London at the time and could not be ignorant of a fact thus succinctly stated by the London Tablet, Feb. 17th: "Both Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Wyndham laid special stress on the determination of the government to avoid anything like conscription." Lord Lansdowne is a minister and Mr. Wyndham is Secretary of the War Department. Their testimony is conclusive, for it is authoritative and official. *Sit judicium sapientium.* The Leader of the Opposition, "Mr. Campbell-Bannerman," the Tablet continues, "then rose, and speaking for those behind him expressed his satisfaction that the Government had introduced nothing that could be considered even a veiled attempt at conscription." The debate therefore disclosed that the Government and the Opposition are united as one man against conscription; and this I regard as an "invincible repugnance"; but I am growing weary of proving that two and two are not five, but four. Let those decide who read the newspapers. I could quote the words of the ensuing debate, but there is no necessity. You appeal to Lord Lansdowne's alleged "hint," to Rosebery's opinion of the people, and to the Morning Post's estimate of the stringency of the situation as produced by the war, but here they must go overboard altogether.

4 and 5. I do not comment on these to-day, principally because space is limited and the latter contains a serious error in moral theology, which probably is due to a printer's mistake and will therefore on re-reading be corrected by yourself. Next week in case of your default will be early enough; but the error must be repudiated. A Catholic journal has no option in such matters.

The appendix is the following paragraph: "Our reverend correspondent, who thus strongly repudiates ["deprecates" was our word.—ED. CASKET.] the assertion on either side that the war is unjust, is, we observe, lecturing on the war. If, therefore, he would wear the jewel of consistency, he will find himself confined within

very narrow limits in his treatment of that subject."

What connection this paragraph has with the five subjects of my letter: the attitude of the Pope; the respect due Cardinal Vaughan; the parliamentary announcement or no of conscription as British policy; the armament of continental nations; and the decisions of theology in reference to the war; I cannot for the life of me understand. I merely notice it to remark that you may, if it so please you and you think it proper, indite scores, hundreds, thousands of such paragraphs—the field of irrelevancy is unlimited, the room for singing outside the choir is simply immense and I shall read them, sometimes I suppose, with amused curiosity, and sometimes, perhaps, with utter disgust at the illogical verbiage; but I will certainly notice—not one of them, no not one.

D. M. MACGREGOR.
Antigonish, 21st March, 1900.

The above letter, dated, as it shows, on Wednesday of last week, was handed to us on Saturday. As we can utilize our space more profitably than in a war of words with our reverend correspondent, we shall be as brief as justice to ourselves will permit. Before referring to his points in order, we may say that we quite enjoy the humour, however unconscious, of the phrase "submit for your friendly consideration," as applied to the oracular deliverances of that initial letter. We assure our correspondent that we fully appreciate, as do also, we believe, most of our readers, the evidences of friendship which it contained.

1. Some weeks ago certain Rome correspondents of the secular press represented the Holy Father as deploring this as an unnecessary war. Knowing well that His Holiness does not make such persons the medium through which his views are given to the world, and knowing at the same time not only from the well-understood "intentions of the Holy Father," but from his policy throughout his entire pontificate, what must be his sentiment towards this sanguinary strife in the Holy Year, we expressed ourselves as follows (CASKET, Feb. 22:)

The press correspondents in Rome doubtless manufactured the remarks concerning the war which they recently attributed to Leo XIII; but in view of his intense interest in the maintenance of peace and in European disarmament, we find no difficulty in believing that they made an unusually shrewd guess at the Holy Father's sentiments respecting the present strife.

Our correspondent now informs us that his sole reason for his hurried plunge into print to teach us Catholicism, was that "many persons" interpreted the words to mean (1) that the Pope was anti-British, and (2) that THE CASKET had said so. It is well that these "many persons" are nameless, as the ascription to them of these interpretations, and especially of the latter, is anything but a compliment to their intelligence.

As for our reverend correspondent's parody (he chooses to call it *paraphrase*) of our answer, every single clause of it is a misrepresentation; and with one exception, that namely, beginning, "but then again there is no earthly way," is a patent and obvious misrepresentation—unintentional, of course; else he would scarcely have reproduced the original of the parodied passage. With both before him the intelligent reader can be left to judge of the "fairness" of the "paraphrase." It is of our original remarks of February 22, as they stand (quoted above), that we say, and that we now repeat, we have yet to be convinced; that they in any way whatever offend against Catholicism. And with reference both to this passage and to the "serious error in moral theology," which the writer, in such a peremptory manner, calls upon us to retract, we beg leave to say that THE CASKET is published under the eye of the Bishop of the diocese, from whom we are ever ready, in the spirit of true Catholic loyalty, to receive admonition. Should his Lordship intimate to us that anything contrary to Catholic teaching has appeared in our columns, we shall be found ready to make ample amends. We must respectfully decline, however, to recognize in our reverend correspondent any right to usurp one of the most important functions of the episcopal office by constituting himself censor of the Catholic press. We hereby re-affirm the propositions contained in the fifth section of our reply to his first letter and instead of bandying words with him as to their soundness or otherwise we invite him to take the regular canonical procedure in such cases. We shall retract them freely and cheerfully when asked through the proper channel to do so. Otherwise we shall expect from our correspondent the retraction incumbent upon any one who has made a grave charge which he fails, when called upon, to substantiate.

2. The statement made—in all good faith, unquestionably—by his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan was: "It has been clearly ascertained that Boer leaders in both republics had long since determined to strike for the establishment of a Boer supremacy throughout South Africa." This

is a statement of fact upon which we have intimate belief that his Eminence has perhaps allowed himself to reach a conclusion somewhat too hastily; giving as one of our grounds therefor the impossibility, as it appears to us, of reconciling the statement with well-known facts of recent South African history. Our correspondent in a very off-hand manner undertakes to settle the question by means of a presumption. We had always supposed, and we may be pardoned for being rash enough still to adhere to the supposition, that he who asserts a proposition, hitherto not generally unaccepted, instead of having a presumption in his favour, has one to rebut.

Our reverend correspondent, we are sorry to say, either lapses from his usual intelligence or trifles with that of his readers when he attempts to institute a parity between citing Protestant opinion as evidence in *its own favour* against the Pope, and citing the opinion of enlightened and well-informed Englishmen as witnesses, not only *against their country's contention*, but in some cases *against their party*. He is certainly welcome to whatever compliment is involved in our assurance that we believe this sophism to have been an unconscious one. There is probably no British politician better acquainted with South African affairs than the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council and a supporter of the present Unionist Government. He is head of a Peace Committee which emphatically declares the story of a pan-Boer conspiracy to be a nightmare; and among the leading officers of that Committee is Mr. Frederick C. Sealous, the noted English South African explorer, an authority upon all questions relating to that country, whose political affiliations we do not know, but who fought bravely on the British side in the Matabele War, and defended that war in a well-remembered discussion with Mr. Henry Labouchere.

3. As to *The Sun's* London correspondent (who is misquoted in the above letter) and the point whether the British military announcement involved conscription *if all other means failed*, our correspondent may think he has disproved the assertion by merely quoting *The Tablet's* view of what really was said. Others may think he has not. It is sufficient for us that he withdraws any imputation that we knowingly quoted a false statement with apparent concurrence. As to the invincibility of the British repugnance to prescription (which repugnance we well know exists) were the condition caused by the repeated defeats of the British Generals in South Africa much further prolonged, we still see no reason for accepting his opinion in preference to that of Lord Rosebery and *The Morning Post*, which, though the question cannot be other than one of opinion, he loftily dismisses as irrelevant.

Regarding our "appendix," we certainly commend our reverend correspondent's discretion in dealing with it. We merely remarked as to what would be the case upon the assumption that he wished to "wear the jewel of consistency." We did not at all desire to imply that there is any obligation upon him to wear that ornament. It is a free country, and, barring certain essentials, there is a wide liberty in the matter of dress. He is quite free, therefore, to declare that he *dare* not say that the soldiers and subjects on either side are unjustified; that if he *did* maintain the war to be unjust on either side he would thereby be charging every man on the opposite with the guilt of murder; and then to come here, and in most heated and unmeasured language do the very thing he thus forcibly deprecated. There is no law, other than that of intellectual honesty, against such inconsistency; but neither is there any law against pointing it out.

Port Hood Notes.

The Mining Record's report in extenso of the Underground Manager's Report on the Port Hood, Cape Breton, coal mines ought to be decisive. Two carloads of iron rails, locomotives and hoisting machinery arrived by the I. & R. Railway for Port Hood Mines and the B. Cove Mines yesterday. There is not a particle of question that the outlook is very promising. Pessimists will croak, nevertheless. It has ever been so.

There is the Glendyer gone by the board, as I had always expected. It was as broad as it was long.

The worthy "Chief" has gloriously recaptured Spion Kop, on which he receives the congratulations of the shire-town. List of casualties will be forthcoming.

The portion of the I. & R. contract in charge of Mr. O'Brien is favourably progressing. *More anon.*

JUST LANDED.—A large assortment of American hats and caps. Latest New York fads at low prices. The Palace Clothing Co.—adv.

McCordy & Co. have just received a carload of furniture, if you are in need of anything in this line give us a call.—adv.

FOR HEADACHE

—TAKE—

Perfect Headache Powder

25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

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

A. KIRK & CO.

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

Clothing Department.

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 \$5.00
Extra Heavy Double-Breasted Suits, 7.00
Men's Ulsters and Overcoats
Boys' Reefers from \$1.50

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

150 Suits and Overcoats at Clearance Prices

Boots and Shoes.

Judging from the rush in this department everybody wants 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 Flannelette

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

Good Quality Flannelette 4c. a yard

Ladies' Fur Goods

AT CLEARANCE PRICES.

A nice Collar or Ruff for 80c
A Muff for 60c

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

One Lot of Perrin's Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, At Half Price

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

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
Men's and Boys' Larrigans.

Millinery Department.

Clearing out the balance of our Stock of

Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers

Men's Underwear and Topshirts

The largest Stock in the Town and prices below the lowest

All-Wool Suit of Scotch Underwear at

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

General News.

The Paris Exposition will be formally opened on Saturday, April 14.

The Danish Cabinet resigned last Friday on account of the popular uprising against the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

A cable despatch from London to the New York Journal says that the Duke and Duchess of York intend visiting Canada and making a tour of the country at the close of the war.

Three firemen were killed and two others injured by the breaking down of the first floor in a building which was destroyed by fire in New York last Saturday.

According to officials record the number of deaths in the American army in the Philippines from June 1, 1898, to February 17, 1900, was 1,525—officers 65, men 1,460.

American consuls in several cities of Austria, Hungary and other European countries report to the State Department that there is a great coal famine all over the continent, coal selling in some cities at over \$10 a ton.

Negotiations between the United States and China for the conclusion of an extradition treaty have been discontinued, the laws of the latter country not furnishing, it is said, sufficient guarantee that extradited criminals would receive fair trials.

About 600 acres of land on San Jacinto Mountain, Cal., has settled 150 feet lower than it had previously stood, as a result of the earthquake on Christmas Day. The new valley thus formed is traversed by fissures and cracks some of which are six feet across.

The Irish Nationalist members have decided to summon a convention of the Irish people, including representatives of the clergy and of public bodies. It will probably meet in Dublin early in June.

Word was received at Kingston, Jamaica, last week that James Lyall, the acting British Consul at Ciudad Bolivar Venezuela, had been fatally stabbed while leaving the consulate there, three weeks ago.

At Galveston, Texas, on Thursday night last, Michael Nelligan, Chief Boatwain's Mate of the U. S. warship Machias, was killed in a fray ashore, and his brother Edward, a fireman on the New York, was wounded. Both were natives of Newfoundland.

The trouble between Andrew Carnegie and his partner H. C. Frick has been amicably settled, the latter, it is said, securing nearly all that he contended for. A new company has been formed with a capital of about \$250,000,000.

The bodies of three men, Clayson, Rolfe and Olsen, who were supposed to have been murdered on the Yukon trail last November, were found by the mounted police under the ice. Old blood stains and other evidence found in the vicinity clearly point to violence.

Premier Bond of Newfoundland is said to be making efforts to renew the reciprocity convention which he negotiated with the United States some years ago, and which was disallowed by the Home Government at the instance of Canada.

A receiver was last week appointed for the large publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York. They had gone too heavily into the instalment business, having nearly a million dollars outstanding on instalment contracts extending over periods of from six months to three years.

The National Liberal Federation of England met at Nottingham on Monday, and passed a resolution "declaring the Government policy in South Africa wanting in knowledge, foresight and justice, calling for a settlement on the line of the Government of Canada, forbidding the Boers again to arm themselves." The despatch says that this resolution "was adopted with few dissenters."

The London Standard published a despatch from Odessa on Tuesday saying that Russia had nearly 250,000 troops mobilized for active service, and that the Black Sea squadron with transports was held in instant readiness. The cause of these alleged warlike preparations is the refusal of Turkey to grant certain concessions which Russia demands in Asia Minor, in which refusal she is supposed to be backed by Germany. The despatch further says that Russia has quadrupled her garrisons in the Caucasus and on the Armenian frontier.

Finance Minister Fielding delivered his Budget Speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Friday last. He announced a further reduction, on and after July 1st next, of the duty on British goods and the goods of the countries having "most favoured nation" arrangements with Great Britain, making the preference 33 1/3, instead of 25 per cent. He likewise announced that reciprocity negotiations were progressing with the island of Trinidad; that Canadian securities had been placed

upon the list of those in which trust moneys in England were allowed to be invested; and that machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar had been placed on the free list. There were no further changes in the tariff. He announced a surplus of \$4,837,749 for the past fiscal year, and calculated upon one of \$7,500,000 for the current one. The expenditure for this year be estimated at \$43,175,000.

McCURDY & Co. Have just received a nice assortment of gents' golf hose.—adv.

McCURDY & Co. are headquarters for rubber footwear.—adv.

A Letter from Cape Town.;

The following letter was received by Thos. Scott, expert coal miner at the Big Marsh, Ant., coal areas, from his son, one of the men who enlisted at the Sydney recruiting station for the second Canadian contingent. The letter was written on the 18th February, just after the arrival of the transport at Cape Town. Mr. Scott has two sons at the front, the other having gone out with the first contingent.

Dear Father,—We arrived here on the 16th. We came alongside the dock yesterday morning, but they wont let us ashore until all the horses, waggons, etc., are out of the steamer. We had a splendid voyage, the weather being fine excepting the last three days, when it was rough. None of our boys were sick, however, but we lost twenty-seven horses. I saw a Spring-hill man named Brown yesterday, who came out with the first contingent, but was left here. We expect to leave here in a couple of weeks. An English transport arrived yesterday. She had two batteries of artillery and infantry on board, amounting to 1090 men. The artillery got to the front at once. In entering the harbor she came close to us, and three hearty cheers for Canada were given by those on board, followed by lusty cries of "good old Canada," "good old Canada!" They are very near all regular men, but are not near as good looking soldiers as the Canadians. Nine of the first contingent have died with fever since they came out. I was talking to a fellow that came from the front. He said he knew Jim and he said he was well when he left Belmont. Gen. French relieved Kimberley the other day, having but one man killed and twenty wounded, while the Boers lost heavily, at least that's the report we received. In coming out we were allowed plenty to eat and plenty of tobacco. Each table was supplied every second day with a bottle of lime juice. A transport from India having on board the Bengal lancers arrived yesterday; they are all natives of India, and can't speak English. I think we will be leaving the steamer to-day, and going into camp. The camp will be located three miles from here at a place called Green Point. . . . Hoping all are well at home, I remain, your loving son, DAVID.

DIED.

McINTOSH.—At Briley Brook, Ant., on Saturday, 24th inst., John McIntosh, aged 61 years. Deceased was born at the South River, Ant., and resided at Briley Brook for 25 years. He had been ailing about three years. His wife and three sons, also numerous friends and neighbours mourn his demise. May his soul rest in peace!

McDONALD.—At N. S. Cape George, on the 17th March, after a short but severe illness, in the 11th year of his age, Michael, beloved son of the late John McDonald (farmer). His widowed mother, three brothers and two sisters have the sympathy of the community in the earthly loss of dear little Michael, but feel consoled that he now dwells in that "Better Land" beyond the grave. Fortified by the last rites of Holy Mother Church he calmly passed away. R. I. P.

FRASER.—At Maple Ridge, Ant. Co., on March 17th, John George, son of Ronald

and Kate Fraser, aged 10 years. A child of gentle disposition and winning ways, he endeared himself to his companions. He heard the call.—"Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." To the bereaved parents, in their loss, the sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances goes out. May his soul rest in peace.

CHISHOLM.—There died at Thorburn March 20, after an illness of three weeks, John Chisholm, Kenneth's son, formerly of Lakevale, Antigonish Co. Deceased, who was in his 46th year, was married twice; first to Mary McDonald, sister of the late Ronald McDonald, carpenter, Antigonish, and secondly, to Kate McDonald, West River, Antigonish, who survives him. Before his death he was consoled by the fervent reception of the Sacraments for the dying. Mr. Chisholm during his stay of sixteen years in Thorburn made many friends but no enemies. He was a good, intelligent citizen; a man who on all occasions minded his own business, and always a faithful member of Holy Mother Church. R. I. P.

Obituary.

There died at Loch Ban, in the 20th year of his age, John McInnis, son of the late Neil McInnis. The deceased was an exemplary young man and his unassuming disposition and unaffected manners endeared him to all who knew him. He bore with true Christian resignation his illness which extended over five weeks, receiving the consoling rites of the Church twice during that time through the hands of Rev. A. L. McDonald. He leaves two brothers and one sister to whom the sympathy of the whole community is tendered. He was attended by the best medical skill and nursing during his last illness. Requiescat in Pace.

After nearly a year's suffering, Michael J. McLellan passed away on Sunday morning, March 18, at his home on Ruggie St., Franklin, Mass., aged 43 years. Mr. McLellan, previous to his illness, had been employed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. He was respected by a large circle of friends and was a popular member of Griffin Court, M. C. O. F. His wife died about four years ago and eight children,—three sons and five daughters,—survive their parents. The funeral took place at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning, March 20th. Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Church by Rev. Father Lee. There were many mourning friends and relations present and a delegation from Griffin Court M. C. O. F. also attended. There were many floral offerings, among them being two pillows, one from his family, the other from his sisters and brothers. The interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

By the death of Charles McDougall, of Judique Intervale, Inverness Co., C. B., which occurred on Friday, the 9th inst., in the 86th year of his age, a most kind, worthy and highly respected citizen has passed to his reward. The deceased was born at Judique, the youngest and only surviving of the male members of a family honoured and respected by all. His father, Neil, and grandfather Patrick, emigrated to this country from Scotland 115 years ago. He was the soul of hospitality, and many a poor and weary traveller will long remember his deeds of benevolence and charity. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father and devout Christian.

There died also in the same family and at the same place on Friday, Feb. 23rd, 1900, Margaret, aged 84 years, daughter of Neil McDougall and sister of the above mentioned deceased, after a lingering illness borne with Christian resignation. The funerals took place at Judique on Sunday the 25th Feb. and Sunday the 11th March respectively. The two surviving sisters as well as the rest of the family have the sympathy of the whole district in their sad bereavement, but the sweet spiritual consolation that those to whom they devoted their kindest attention during their days of infirmity received the last rites of the holy Catholic Church. R. I. P.—Com.

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1700 lbs. Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon

1000 lbs. Pure Lard,
in 10 and 20 lb. Pails,
3lb. Tins and 1 lb. Blocks.

These are High Grade Goods
and you can depend on them.
We Guarantee Both.

T. J. BONNER,
The Leading Grocer.

CALL AT
THE WEST-END WAREHOUSE
and see the Bargains we are offering in all lines of
WINTER CLOTHING.
OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

are arriving daily and fall Winter Clothing must go to make room.
Do you want to buy an **Ulster, Overcoat or Reefer,**
If so make your purchase at once before the best lines are picked up.



Men's Overcoats at - \$3.00
Men's Overcoats at - 4.50
Men's Overcoats at - 5.00
Men's Fine Melton Overcoats,
in Fawn, Blue and Brown, at
\$7.00, 8.50, 9.00, 10.00

Our Men's Ulsters at - \$3.75
are the best values ever shown in Antigonish. We have them also in better qualities at
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nice colors and well made.

Big Bargains in Men's Suits and Pants

Men's Underwear,
a large stock from
50c. per suit to 2.00.

Men's Top Shirts
at 50, 60, 65, 75, \$1.00
FUR GOODS.

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,
during the cold snap which is coming.

The Balance of our Stock of

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will be offered at prices that will make them go. Call and see them before the Stock is thinned out.

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

Dress Goods in all colors, double width, **15c.** up.

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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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Better Qualities in Fine Buff and Dongola at \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50

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

Call and see those they are Genuine Bargains.



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THE CASKET.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

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

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next door to the Antigonish Bookstore.

Our long experience in selecting and making-up

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

is such that we can guarantee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us, and we respectfully solicit the favor of a call from all contemplating a Spring Overcoat or a new Suit. Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutannes.

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- 5 Cars Choice Family and Pastry Flour.
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QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

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

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

Good stabling on the premises. JAMES BROADFOOT, Pro. Antigonish, June 8, 98.

A Minister on Current American Fallacies.

The Rev. A. A. Berle, of Boston, speaking on Washington's Birthday in Oberlin College Chapel, Oberlin, Ohio, on "popular American Fallacies Refuted," said some things that need to be driven home in the minds of a great number of American of the present day, who seem, as *The Sacred Heart Review* remarks, to have forgotten the lessons taught by the fathers of the republic.

"The first fallacy to be refuted," said Mr. Berle, "is that Anglo-Saxondom is identical with the kingdom of God. No recent conceit has attained such colossal eminence as the Anglo-Saxon egotism that its progress marks the necessary pathway of the development of the kingdom of God in the world. Anglo-Saxondom, we are told, must rule the world. Anglo-Saxon ideas must finally be triumphant, in order that the world may be Christianized. Anglo-Saxondom must be allied in order that chaos does not come over the world again. The English language, one would think, is the language of the kingdom of God, howbeit, by accident, the word of God is written in some others. The notion that England and America united are to do everything that is good and great and holy, and all the rest of the world is merely to stand by with open-mouthed wonder to see itself swallowed up in the Anglo-Saxon heaven, or be shot to pieces by the Christianizing Maxim guns or lyddite shells of the great Anglo-Saxon alliance, seems to be running a mad riot through this land, in utter forgetfulness of the fact that the very religion of the Anglo-Saxons is of another racial origin, and that we must, to a great degree, throw aside our natural habits of thought and reasoning, in order to enter into the race and linguistic consciousness of Him by Whom we hope to be saved. I protest in the name of the founders of our country against this monstrous fallacy current among us as of choicest heritage and of semi-divine authority.

"The second fallacy is that national glory and power can successfully be substituted for national character. We have lately heard a great deal about the emergence of America as a world power. It is true that our war with Spain was a great revelation to ourselves and the world. Of the nation, apart from its political managers, I believe the whole people was moved by the same splendid passion.

"But is it true that it was here that we emerged into the world for the first time? Did the exhibition of our power over a weak and decaying nation like Spain make us for the first time a world power? Did this trivial exhibition lift us then into an altitude whither the names of Lincoln and Webster and Clay and the rest could not lift us? Is there a man here, or a woman, who dares to say that the nation which could produce the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the emancipation proclamation was not in the world, and needed the trivialities of the Cuban campaign or even the victory of Manila bay to become a world power? Was not Lexington here before, and Concord, and Bunker Hill? What of Valley Forge and Trenton and Yorktown? Do these mean less than they did two years ago? Or is the glory of Shafter and Alger and Otis and Roosevelt greater than that of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Farragut? Is the 'Olympia' greater than the old 'Kearsarge'?"

"The third fallacy is that new occasions teach only new duties. Sometimes they simply emphasize the value and virility of the old ones. So far as my observation extends I notice a general and almost pathetic passion on the part of the American people to live up to their 'new duties.' They seem fairly to yearn to be true to their mission in China and the Philippines, and are unable to sleep lest they forget to pray for the civilization of the Orient and the South seas. This is called 'being true to our mission.'

"Now I am as ready to accept a new duty when it comes, I hope, as one may be. But in the meantime, while we are worrying about the new duties in China and Hawaii, suppose we look at Kentucky, for example. Look at the Senate proceedings in the matter of the election of a senator from Montana.

"The fourth fallacy is that international ethicalism is international Christianity. A system of international morals will arise and has arisen which has all the outward aspects of a Christian civilization. It is so like it in many ways that it is mistaken for Christianity itself. But nothing can be further from the truth. In a measure such intercourse has the mildness and the kindly character in many respects that are among the first products of the realization of the Christian ideal. But let us not be mistaken. The commercial intercourse of the world is moral in the sense of being christian only in so far as it finds it needful to be to persist.

"The fifth fallacy is that any alliance can stand the test of law, morals and religion together, but one—a dual alliance of

the people and God. I believe with the first President that wholesome and kindly relations with all nations and entangling alliances with none is the soundest policy which the American people can adopt. It saves us from the follies of inflated and vain racial egotism, keeps us in the pathway of a sane and inclusive cosmopolitanism, keeps us out of any quarrels but our own, and enables us to have leisure and sense and reflection enough to get out of those without trouble and with honour."

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Which sickness forced you to give up, if you use BROMA.

All blood and nerve diseases are victoriously combated by that superior preparation. Sold everywhere.

Men Who "Can't Afford It."

Many people who have the time and inclination to be curious about the affairs of others are greatly puzzled by the dissimilar surroundings and possessions of acquaintances who are greatly alike in taste, intelligence and income. One man succeeds in sending his children to college; another, no poorer, does not, and insists that he cannot. There are men in very modest circumstances who have books and pictures and ornaments which make their homes admired by all beholders, whereas the houses of some other men of the vicinity—their owners no whit less prosperous—have bare walls and a barn-like effect; there occupants may read much, but the books are borrowed. One man subscribes to all the high-class magazines and periodicals; his next-door neighbor has only the cheapest.

It would seem that there is no truth in the common theory that with equality of incomes and responsibilities all families would be alike prosperous and well supplied, for the men who lack the comforts and luxuries enjoyed by their neighbors declare that they cannot afford them, nor can they understand how others succeed in getting them, unless by lucky speculations, or credit-stretching, or downright theft.

It may be that the lacking ones have secret yet noble uses for money in ways that their neighbors and critics know not of. They may be helping the poor, or contributing largely to religious associations, or saving money with which to endow college professorships, or they may be patriotically reducing the national debt by occasionally burning some greenbacks and destroying the ashes. They declare that they do not speculate, neither do they gamble, and their neighbors believe them. But if they do none of these things, and if "figures don't lie," how is it that they cannot afford the many things which they desire and which their no-richer acquaintances enjoy?

Among the articles largely desired and consumed by civilized beings of all classes are two of which men seldom deprive themselves solely on the ground that they can't afford them; these are liquors and cigars. It is certain that many well-meaning and reputable people who never were charged with excess consume so much of one or the other, or both, that the annual cost thereof must be quite large. Some persons—and, strangely enough, all of them non-users of these creature comforts—have taken the pains to compute the outlay on the moderate drinker's potations and the moderate smoker's cigars. The figures—which may not be entirely accurate—may be had by any one who is curious on the subject, and they may be manipulated so as to show that a week's supply of cigars, no matter how cheap, costs as much as a good book, a box of cigars as much as a framed picture or a slightly bit of bric-a-brac; and that the drinks of the man who never takes too much amount in a month to the price of a silk dress or a parlor rug, and that a boy could be kept at college a year with the money required for liquor and cigars by the man who uses both in moderation.

Is it possible that such figures explain the trouble of some respectable men who complain that they "can't afford it"?—*John Habberton, in Saturday Evening Post.*

Be Prudent
In the medicines you take when you suffer from Grippe, Cough, Cold, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. Morin's Wine Cresophates is the great remedy for all these ills. Insist upon Morin's Wine Cresophates and never accept an imitation. Sold by all dealers in remedies.

Midnight Mass at Mafeking.
A press correspondent at Mafeking gives the following account of the manner in which Christmas Day was ushered in by the Catholic portion of the garrison:

"The Catholics had arranged to follow the old custom of celebrating Mass at midnight. It was close on that hour when I wended my way towards the convent. The whole town was enveloped in Stygian darkness, and I could only find my way by the aid of flashes of sheet lightning reflected from an oncoming storm. The con-

vent has suffered severely from the shell fire of the enemy. As I passed through the ruined portico and shattered pillars I entered the great empty building, pierced in half a dozen places by the shells of the enemy. Through these holes the wind sighed mournfully. At the far end the room six great tapers gleamed through the darkness. The window had been covered with the veils of nuns, lest the enemy seeing the light should be tempted to open fire. Around the altar the black-robed figures of the kneeling Sisters contrasted strangely with the white silken vestments of the priest. Behind the nuns was a motley group, mostly of men. Many of us were booted and spurred, and if one had looked into the passage outside the chapel he might have found the rifles and bandoliers of the worshippers ready for use at any moment. The Mass began with the 'Adeste Fideles,' and the grand old Christian hymn echoed through the ruined convent. At the chapel door a group of Cape policemen was gathered, wondering and not quite understanding what it all meant. Vivid flashes of lightning illuminated the room, piercing the veiling of the windows; hailstones rattled on the roof, and gusts of wind rushing through the passages made the tapers flicker, till total darkness was threatened. A few who had the opportunity made confession and were communicated. Then the priest gave us his blessing and we went out into the early morning of Christmas Day."

Dr. Ed Morin's Cardinal Pills
are indispensable for weak, thin women unable to work. Also for nervous, melancholy persons without vigor. Take them before your disease becomes incurable. It will then be too late. Sold everywhere.

Travel to South Africa.

"Well," said the man who knew something about it to the man who didn't, "if you want to go to South Africa you have got to have money or you've got to swim. Swimming is slow because it is 5,900 miles from London to Cape Town and 3,000 from New York to London, or to Southampton, from which port the ships sail. You can go from the other side by the German East African Line, but that takes you around to Delagoa Bay only. There are several English lines, but the best are the Union and Castle lines sailing every Saturday from Southampton. The fare from here to London is anything you want to make it, from \$60 up. From London to Cape Town by Royal Mail boats is \$200 first-class, \$128 second, \$67 third, and the usual time is seventeen days.

"By intermediate boats first-class fare is \$184; second, \$117; third \$67, and the time is twenty-one days. If you want to camp out you can get an open berth ticket for \$52. The German line goes through the Mediterranean, stopping at Lisbon, Naples, Zanzibar and other ports. The British and Colonial boats sail every two weeks from London, as do the Aberdeen boats, but those latter go direct to Port Natal. Before the war you could get tickets direct from London to Johannesburg via Natal, but you can't now. The fare was \$254 first class, \$192 second and \$163 third, with a 10 per cent. less rate by intermediate boats. When you have got to Cape Town you will find railroad travel expensive and distances about as stretched out as in the United States.

"For instance, it is 1,014 miles to Johannesburg, and it costs, first-class, \$57 to get there, or nearly six cents a mile, double the usual rate in this country. Second class was \$39 and third \$21. Time, two days. From Cape Town to Kimberly, which is now open, the distance is 647 miles, and the fair, first-class, is, or was before the war, \$40; second, \$27; third, \$13, and the time was a day and a half. From Cape Town to Bulawayo it is 1,360 miles and the first-class fare is \$90; second, \$60; third, \$28, and the time is four days. That, you see, gives you plenty of time and opportunity to spend money for bed and board, though I don't believe they have our kind of sleeping cars down there. The railway time from Durban to Johannesburg was twenty-seven hours, and to Pretoria twenty-nine hours. Incidentally I may add that if you want to do any telegraphing you will find it somewhat expensive also, the rate from England to West African points running from \$1.01 a word to \$2.64, while to the east coast it runs from \$1.21 to \$1.38. It is a bit cheaper to South Africa, being 97 cents to Cape Town, Natal and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, and \$1.01 to \$1.07 to other points. Taking it by small and large a man doesn't want to start to South Africa with much less than a thousand dollars in his pocket, if he expects to get back home again without having to work his way."—*N. Y. Sun.*

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I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF COFFINS and CASKETS from \$50. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining, etc. Orders by telegram receive immediate attention.
Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

GOOD TEACHER
and a progressive school is why we and others follow. We have the services of

Mr. J. C. P. Frazer
(of late firm of Whiston & Frazer whose school will be closed on December 23rd.)
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The Lenten Spirit.

An old Middle Age poet once said that the right way to keep one's Lent did not consist so much in keeping one's ladder lean as in keeping one's soul free from sin. And his saying has often been quoted by spiritual writers since his day. Nor can it be denied that there is a good deal of wisdom in it. There are Catholics who regard Lent as a time when they are obliged to submit to certain restrictions in the matter of diet, but who seldom give a thought to the higher spirit of the holy season, which should aim at purifying our spiritual being from those sordidities which attach to it from the things of life. It is, of course, excellent for us [and incumbent upon us, unless exempt] to comply with the ordinary regulations of Lent. But the Catholic who contents himself with simply doing that can hardly flatter himself that he has entered into the full spirit of Lent. There are other and higher duties for us to perform in these penitential days. The ineffable sufferings and abasements which our Divine Saviour subjected Himself to, for instance, before He consummated our redemption by His Passion and death, should be continually before our eyes in these days. The hideousness of sin which compelled Him to endure His agonizing death upon Calvary's Cross should also present itself frequently to our gaze. Nor should we be unmindful of those great mysteries in which, in the closing days of His earthly career, He gave so many new proofs of His divine love for us. The institution of the Blessed Eucharist; the power imparted to His priests to "do this in commemoration of me;" these thoughts should be familiar ones in these Lenten days. And they who entertain them and meditate upon them will have little difficulty in entering into the true spirit of the season.

To those who meditate upon these great mysteries of God's love for sinful mankind, sin itself will take on additional horror and hideousness, and it will not be difficult to them to comply with the old poet's adage that the right way to keep Lent is to starve one's soul from sin. We should do that at all times, of course; but unfortunately the great majority of us do not do so. We let the contact with the world which we have to submit to in life defile our spiritual nature and wear it away from God and virtue. Now is an opportunity given us to retrace our spiritual missteps and go back where we properly belong. Now is a chance afforded us of mortifying our soul, and not our bodies alone, and in order to enter into the true spirit of Lent we should joyfully embrace one and the other.

Think how many opportunities are given us day after day of practising the virtues! There is the unkind word which we can leave unsaid. There are the uncharitable thoughts which we can dismiss. There are the little acts of injustice to which we are prone. Nor is it only in this negative way that we can show our desire to comply with the right and full spirit of Lent. We can readily say many cheering words to our neighbours, who are perhaps hungering for just such encouragement. We may extend a helping hand to some one who is discouraged or unfortunate. But, more than all, we can be more devout in our devotions to God, more attentive in our morning and evening prayers, for instance, and more faithful at our attendance at Mass, wherein are recalled all those great mysteries with which Christ closed His life upon earth. With many pious souls it is a yearly practice to attend daily the Holy Sacrifice of Mass during Lent; and to better custom could be counseled, for to quote one spiritual writer on the subject "the sacrifice of the Cross wrought the remission of sin in general; in Holy Mass the virtue of Christ's blood is applied to this and that person individually. By His death and Passion collected are the riches which in the Mass are dealt out to us. His death is a treasury: Mass is the key that unlocks it."—Sacred Heart Review.

Learning Chivalry From the Boer.

In the treatment of prisoners the Boer displayed a courtesy and chivalry and humanity for the like of which we look in vain in the record of our dealings with prisoners. At the Hague Conference, one of the first things that commanded the attention of the representatives of the Powers was the humanizing of the treatment provided for prisoners of war. In old times there were no prisoners of war, for captives were summarily slaughtered. When civilization made some progress, instead of being slaughtered, they were converted into slaves; but in modern times it is recognized that a prisoner of war is entitled to be treated humanely, and to be allowed as much liberty as can be accorded to him without endangering his safe custody. If we regard the treatment of prisoners of war as a gauge of civilization the Boer is a much more civilized man than the Briton. He has taken nearly 3,000 prisoners of war, and although their custody and their board and lodgings constitute no small charge upon the already overstrained resources of the Republic, he has met his responsibilities in a manner which

has extorted enthusiastic acknowledgments from the prisoners themselves. Officers and men alike have been treated rather as friends than as foes. They have been overwhelmed with pleasant and kindly attentions. They have been permitted full liberty to enjoy themselves in all kinds of sports; they are comfortably housed and well-provided for in every way. Everything has been done to soften the hardship of their lot, and to dull the sharp edge of their regret that they are prisoners in a strange land. Few things have been more significant than the reception of the first considerable body of British prisoners at Pretoria. They were received in respectful silence by the multitudes who turned out to witness their arrival; they were conveyed through the streets without a word being heard of contumely or reproach, and when they passed the President's house, Mr. Kruger, with the true spirit of a gentleman, rose and bared his head, saluting the valour of the unfortunate captives.

How odious is the contrast which presents itself when we turn from this picture to that which portrays our treatment of our captives. When the first small detachment came into Ladysmith they were greeted with howls and insults by the natives, which were chronicled with chuckling admiration by the correspondents, and which apparently met with neither repression or punishment. Instead of imprisoning them under the conditions similar to those which our men enjoyed at Pretoria, the prisoners, many of them wounded, were packed on board a steamer, and sent round by sea to Cape Town. On arriving there, instead of being accommodated, according to the rules of war, in some place where they could enjoy all the liberty consistent with their safe custody, they were crowded on board a hulk—the *Penelope*—where they remain to this day. We had the whole of Cape Colony in which to provide them accommodation secure from risk of rescue, where they could have had exercise and the same freedom which our men enjoyed at Pretoria; but no such alleviation of the hardships of their lot was dreamt of. They were treated not as honourable prisoners of war so much as ordinary convicts, who from the day of their arrival down till now have never been allowed to put foot upon the shore or to escape from the narrow precincts of their floating prison. With regard to the prisoners who were taken by Lord Methuen the same story is told with variations. Prisoners taken at Nicholson's neck were conveyed to Pretoria in railway carriages, the officers travelling first-class. The handful of prisoners captured by Lord Methuen were packed on board railway trucks and sent down country, it is said without any awning to shield them from the blazing African sun by day or from the cold at night. When they arrived at Cape Town they were received by a howling crowd of Britons and natives who insulted their misfortune and gloated over their misery. They were then packed off to the convict station, just as if they were criminals of the worst kind. There is nothing to show that Sir Alfred Milner or any of the authorities in Cape Town possessed sufficient sense of chivalrous courtesy to pay the unfortunate Boers the homage which President Kruger instinctively paid to the captives from Nicholson's Nek. This is a hard thing for an Englishman to recognise, but it is a braver thing, and one more honourable to the English name, to face the facts and admit the truth, rather than to deceive ourselves by pretending that things are not as they are.—*Mr. W. T. Stead, in January Review of Reviews.*

Our Best Efforts.

Our best efforts are always put forth to win and retain your confidence and patronage. We solicit your trade in the dispensing of drugs, all of which are of standard purity and strength. Toilet goods in endless variety.

Dr. Phelps' Great Prescription.

Paine's Celery Compound is the prescription of the celebrated Dr. Phelps, of Dartmouth University. It cures all nervous diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney troubles. Our stock is the genuine and fresh at all times. Paine's Celery Compound will not disappoint you.

C. M. HENRY, Druggist.

Antigonish, N. S.

Americus Vesputius.

At the Italian Geographical Congress in Florence, two years ago, Prof. Gustavo Uzielli, well known as an authority on the Columbian era of discovery, said that in order to redeem the reputation of Americus Vesputius from the aspersions cast upon him by various writers, chiefly of this century, it would be necessary to publish the Codicil of the time, or in other words, the documents relating to his voyages, which have reposed for centuries in some of the European libraries. They would probably have been printed long ago if they had not been generally regarded as fiction. Prof. Uzielli's investigations in recent years have proved, in his own opinion and that of other historical students, that these documents are of indis-

putable authenticity and importance.

The charges against Americus Vesputius are, briefly, that he intentionally robbed Columbus of the honour of giving his name to the new world; that, if he wrote the fragments purporting to supply some account of his travels he falsified the facts; and that he probably did not accompany the Spanish expedition of 1497, commanded by Pinzon, which, according to Vesputius's own account, reached the American mainland eighteen days before Cabot reached it farther north.

In a letter from Prof. Uzielli which appeared in the *Florence Gazette d'Italia* on Feb. 10, he seems to infer that these accusations have influenced American sentiment in particular against the Florentine navigator. He quotes from the volume published at the opening of the Chicago Exposition, in which the names of Secretary Blaine and others appeared as sponsors for the statement that Vesputius "secured for himself the name of the new world"; and also from Ralph Waldo Emerson to the effect that "Vesputius managed in this lying world to supplant Columbus and baptize half the earth with his own dishonest name."

It cannot be said to-day, however, that our students of history are supporting unjust views of Vesputius's participation in American discovery. The Italian professor himself quotes from Dr. John Flecke that the confusion as to the first voyages of Vesputius for which various writers are responsible "led to most outrageous imputations upon the good name of Americus which it has been left to the present century to remove." Our latest cyclopedias and some of the school histories widely in use also distinctly say that the name of Americus was never applied to the western world till after the death of Vesputius; that the name was first suggested by the German professor Waldseemuller, in commemoration of the explorer's third and greatest voyage, that along the Brazil coast; that the German meant it to be equivalent only to Brazil though it was later extended over South America and finally over the northern continent also; and that neither Vesputius nor Waldseemuller intended any injustice to Columbus.

Prof. Uzielli does not say in his letter when the manuscripts are to be published, but not a few authorities, including Mr. Henry Harisse, the well-known historian of the "Century of Discoveries," and some of the most noted geographers and critics, are in favour of the project in view of the new light in which these documents now appear as authentic historical data. The *Literarisches Centralblatt für Deutschland* says, for example, in its issue of Dec. 2, that the light Uzielli has thrown upon the value of these documents "is of the greatest importance in historical researches relating to Vesputius; the basis of these researches is altered at once by it and we rejoice that the Geographical Congress will help Prof. Uzielli to compile an entirely new biography of Vesputius out of this information."

The professor refers to the fact that the name Vesputius is not to be found in the Geographical nomenclature of the United States, but this omission, he thinks, will be remedied in a few years, when justice he says, is certain to be fully though tardily rendered to the work of one of the greatest of explorers.—*New York Sun.*

A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. I also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used. C. M. HENRY, Druggist.

Antigonish, N. S.

Humorous.

"Any new features at the musicale?" "Oh, yes; Mr. Briquet sang 'Old Kentucky Home' with a pistol obligato." He (as the clock strikes twelve)—This is the hour that graveyards yawn. Sho—Well, they have my sympathy. Mrs. Banks—Do you have any trouble in getting servants? Mrs. Rivers—No; I've had five in the last two weeks. Edith—He says if I don't marry him he doesn't know what he'll do! Ethel—Ah! has the poor fellow no trade? "I won't say that I'm proof against temptation," said the peaceful citizen; "but I'm blest if I couldn't rather be right than be Governor of Kentucky!"

Pity the Woman

WHO'S A NERVOUS WRECK—BUT GLORY IN A REMEDY THAT WILL CURE HER, AS SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE DID THIS ONE. Mrs. James A. Publicover, Lunenburg, N. S., was a wreck from stomach troubles and nervous prostration. After she had tried many remedies, and was treated by best physicians, only to be disappointed in a cure, she was recommended to use South American Nerve. She did so, with the result that to-day, after years of suffering, she is a cured and happy woman and proclaims this great remedy saved her life. Sold by Foster Bros.

What Cured Your Cough?

ADAMSON'S BALSAM! No cough can stay after being treated with it. It simply soothes it out of existence. There is nothing harsh or imperative about



It heals the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes—thus stopping the sources of the cough.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.



WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE To This Man.

It may be worth a like sum or even more to you.... Final, Barnes Co., N. D., March 19, 1898. Dear Sirs:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and think it a good remedy. I have cured a spavin on my best mare, and I would not take \$100 for her, which I offered for \$75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and receipts for this business stamp, as I read on the carton. Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, D. O., Gazette, Mar. 6, '98. Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I had one but it is lost. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without one failure in years, and consider it the best Locomotor medicine or heat in the market. Please send me the book as you advertise it on bottle, for horses. GEORGE BROWN. It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Etc., Etc., Etc. Removes the lumps and leaves no scars. Price, \$12 six for \$60. As a Remedy for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

HARNESSES.

Spring is here and you want Harness. For good, reliable Harness, call on H. D. McEACHERN. Satisfaction Guaranteed. West End, Main Street, Antigonish.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, Main St. Antigonish. Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated at reasonable rates. Good Stabling on the premises, free to patrons. MRS. W. J. WHITE.

LAND FOR SALE.

Two pieces of good, desirable Land on Church Street Extension, one containing about fourteen acres, the other about ten. Apply to MISS M. McDONALD, Main Street, Antigonish.

Drs. W. H. and W. Huntly Macdonald will remove in November next to the building lately occupied by MCGILLIVRAY & McINTOSH.

QUEBEC Fire Assurance Co. ESTABLISHED 1818.

All description of property insured against

FIRE At Reasonable Rates.

R. O'DONOGHUE, Agent, Antigonish

Wanted!

Hides, Calfskins, Wool, Wolskins, Tallow, Etc., Etc., For which Cash will be Paid.

S. ARSCOTT & CO.,

Opposite Post Office, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED for a genuine money making position; no books, insurance, or faked scheme; every house a customer. Particulars free. Write to-day. THE F. E. KARN CO. 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

I HAVE OPENED A Gents' Furnishing Store

in the building lately occupied by William Thompson as restaurant. Ready-Made Clothes SOLD LOW. Satisfaction Guaranteed in SUITS MADE-TO-ORDER. Alterations and Repairs at Low Rates. Give me a call and inspect. Angus F. McIsaac, Tailor.

Sleepers Wanted.

I want 15,000 Sleepers, 9 feet long, 9 in. x 6 in. square, delivered along the line of the I. C. Railway, for which I will pay the Highest Cash Price.

W. J. LANDRY.

Antigonish, Jan. 10, 1900.

Fine Monuments Work.

J. H. McDougall,

Dealer in

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

Main Street, Antigonish.



SEARS & CO.

Have opened with a full stock of GROCERIES, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oil, Etc.

CANNED GOODS

of all kinds.

CIGARS, FRUIT

AND CONFECTIONERY

Please give us a call and we will try and do as well for you if not better than others.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange same as cash.

SEARS & CO., MAIN STREET.

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

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 & Co



NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

An Officer will be at:— Halifax, between the 26th and 30th March. Port Mulgrave, between the 31st March and 5th April. Middleton, between the 6th and 10th April. Truro, between the 11th and 14th April for the purpose of engaging recruits for the N. W. Mounted Police. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-two and forty, and unmarried. Minimum height 5 feet eight inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 lbs. Terms of engagement 5 years. Applications should be addressed to the Recruiting Officer, N. W. M. Police, at either of the places above named. FRED WHITE, Comptroller. Ottawa, 8th March, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Need—B. A. Pratt. Bankrupt Sale—W. F. McPhie. Girls Wanted—Mrs. C. C. Gregory. Cattle at Auction—Allan McDonnell. School Books, Etc.—Miss C. J. McDonald. Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon—T. J. Bonner

Local Items.

NICE FRESH, halibut, and cod, this week at T. J. Bonner's.—adv.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S semi-annual session commences on next Tuesday.

BUY your hat and caps at The Palace Clothing Co's Store, if you want the latest. Price always the lowest.—adv.

WLDREN'S PHOTO STUDIO, Gregory's building will be opened from Tuesday, April 3rd, to Saturday, April 7th.

SOME of the roads in the outlying sections are very much cut up by the recent freshets, and require immediate attention.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of boots and shoes, comprising ladies', gents', misses, boys' and children's. The Palace Clothing Co.—adv.

DR. GRO. H. COX, of New Glasgow, specialist in eye, ear and throat diseases, will be at the Central House, Antigonish, Monday afternoon, April 2nd.

LOST, between T. J. Bonner's store and the Episcopal Church, a purse containing a few dollars. Finder will please leave it at T. J. Bonner's.—adv.

OWING to the great amount of space taken up by the controversy this week, our list of acknowledgments and much matter of general interest is crowded out.

THE PALACE Clothing Co. have made extensive alterations in their store and now have a very fine and attractive front and show room.

COLLEGE PRIZE FUND.—The Faculty of St. Francis Xavier's College beg to thank the Rev. Dr. Alexander Macdonald for a number of fine volumes donated by him as prizes.

FOR HOUSE cleaning purposes, cleaning paint, glass, floors, etc, there is nothing like ammonia. We have it in pint bottles very cheap; also pearlina, gold dust, sapolin, etc., and all kinds of brushes and mops. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

NEW CABLE.—The cable steamer Faraday laid at Canso last week the shore end of a new cable to connect Hazel Hill with the island of Fayal, in the Azores. On Friday the Faraday, which was accompanied by the company's steamer MacKay-Bennet, proceeded to sea, laying the cable as she went.

A POSSIBLE DISSOLUTION.—Our Ottawa despatch to-day states that the Government's Redistribution Bill has been a second time thrown out by the Senate. It has been thought that the Premier, would, in this event, advise the Governor-General to dissolve the House, and go to the country upon the question of the Senate's action.

BIG SEAL CATCH.—The Newfoundland seal catch of the present year is expected to be the largest for twenty years. Up to the first of the present week there had been about 296,000 seals taken, and, as there is yet nearly four weeks of the fishing season, it is thought that the number will exceed 350,000. Last year's catch was 247,000.

AMONG the many rare articles in the possession of the late Rev. Andrew McGillivray, was a violin, made in Cremona, Italy, in 1679, and which cost when new \$400. The old cremona was presented to the late lamented Archbishop Connolly of Halifax, who afterwards presented it to Father Andrew. The old violin is now in Dunmaglass.

MARRIED.—Rev. J. R. Munro, pastor of St. James's Presbyterian Church, here, and Miss Lewis of Truro, were married at that place last evening by the Rev. Mr. Falconer, assisted by Rev. C. Munro, brother of the groom. The happy couple will, we understand, visit Halifax and St. John on their wedding tour. The people of Antigonish, by all of whom Mr. Munro is very highly esteemed, wish him and his bride a very happy wedded life.

VIOLENCE AT SYDNEY.—Chief Beekham, of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's police at Sydney, was terribly beaten by a mob of Italians last Thursday while trying to arrest one of their number who had drawn a knife at the foreman. Another policeman, who was assisting him was shot in the arm. The whole police force had to be called out to restore order. On the following day, Chief McEachern of the Sydney force, hearing that two Italians who were the cause of the trouble were at Louisburg, went to that place and arrested them after a struggle in which he was also shot in the arm. All the wounded men are now doing well.

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—Colin Chisholm, formerly of Heatherton, son of the late Mrs. Mary Chisholm, whose remains he accompanied home in January last, was fatally injured by falling from a telephone pole in New York last week, having received an electric shock while at work. He lived a day after the accident, during which time he received the last rites of the Church. His body was brought home

for burial, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. John Chisholm, of Boston, and was interred in the cemetery at his native place on Tuesday. Deceased was about 42 years of age and unmarried.—R. I. P.

Mr. Lawrence E. O'Keefe, B. A., who was taking a post-graduate course at St. Francis Xavier's College, where he graduated last year, left on Monday for his home in Arizona, being called away by the illness of his father, whose only child he is. O'Keefe came here a small boy seven years ago, having travelled alone all the way from his distant home, and has ever since lived at the College. He showed his splendid talents in the capture of most of the prizes of his successive years, and in the handsome aggregate with which last year, at the early age of sixteen, he took the Provincial Classical Grade A. He was withal a fine, manly character, highly popular with his college-mates, who one and all wish him every success on life's journey.

Personals.

Mr. A. B. McGillivray, Mr. Henry McDonald and Mr. Neil Gillis of Little Glace Bay, were in Antigonish on Thursday, and left on Friday for a trip to Halifax.

On Thursday last Postmaster McKinnon, of this town, received a cable despatch from his son, Mr. Colin Francis McKinnon, saying he had left London by the steamer Ulunda. Mr. McKinnon, who for upwards of two years has been a student of the College of the Propaganda at Rome, where he took high rank in his classes, has, we regret to say, been in poor health for some time. A letter since received says that his superiors in the College, while anxious that he should remain and complete his course, yielded to the representations of his medical advisers, who strongly recommended a return to his native climate. It is hoped that the illness of this promising young ecclesiastic, the result, most probably, of over-work, will be but temporary. With him on the Ulunda is the Rev. Maurice Power, of the diocese of Halifax, a former student of St. Francis Xavier's, who was ordained to the priesthood, and is now returning home.

Professor Horrigan, whose intended resignation of his place on the staff of the College was mentioned two weeks ago, left on Monday for Ottawa, having postponed for the present his visit to Newfoundland. He will lecture in Ottawa and several other cities of Ontario, and in Montreal, and expects to return for the closing exercises in June. His departure from Antigonish, where he made very many friends during his seven years' connection with the College, is deeply regretted by his fellow-professors, by the students, and by his acquaintances generally, who wish him every success in the new sphere of labours for which his fine elocutionary powers and great popularity as a lecturer eminently qualify him.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 29.—Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, 10 miles north of Bloemfontein, preliminary to general advance. Immense stores have been accumulated at Bloemfontein, and Roberts' infantry is seemingly about to move. The impression abroad is that the advance will begin on next Monday. Roberts has to travel 135 miles before reaching the strong position which Boers are preparing at Kroonstaad. Moving at the rate of ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with his great field transport. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. Reconstruction of the railway behind him may even delay the invasion of the Transvaal until May.

Cattle at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction on the premises of JAMES CHISHOLM, GASPERSLAUX LAKE, ON

TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April, Next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

The following Stock:

- 3 Fat Steers, 5 yrs. old; 3 Fat Steers, 4 yrs. old; 3 Mitch Cows; 1 Heifer, 3 years old; 2 Steers 3 yrs. old; 2 Steers, 2 yrs. old; 4 Heifers, 2 years old; 6 Yearlings; 1 Yearling Colt; 1 Mare, 10 years old; 1 Mare, 8 years old.

TERMS: 7 months' credit on approved notes. ALLAN McDONNELL, Auctioneer. March 22nd, 1900.

GIRLS WANTED.

Wanted to hire two girls for general house work. Apply to

MRS. C. C. GREGORY, Smith's Hotel, Antigonish.

A SPRING NEED!

You may wind and wind forever, but when the spring is broken your watch is "dead." Bring it to me and I will restore it to life. I use only the best materials, and guarantee my work. You may have a "Spring" need in Summer, Fall or Winter. I shall be pleased to do your repairing all the year round.

B. A. PRATT, Watchmaker, West End Main St., Antigonish.

Meanwhile all the important towns in the Free State within Roberts's reach are being garrisoned.

Sir Alfred Milner is in newly-acquired territory, arranging administration. He is understood to be gathering material for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan of Civil Government. All the morning papers print singularly kind editorials concerning Joubert. His raid into country south of Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that British thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. Despatches say that Gen. Crowther, who commands Transvaal fight in the South, reports having retaken Ladybrand after British had been there an hour. Among the items from Pretoria is a statement that the prominent residents object to a defence of Pretoria, and desire that Kruger retire to Lydenburg.

It is alleged that the principal buildings at Johannesburg have been mined by Kruger. Military authorities at Bloemfontein have discovered at Bloemfontein in a Free State government chest securities worth five hundred thousand pounds. Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp at Warrenton on Wednesday. Steyn has issued a circular letter calling on the Boers to keep up the fight more fiercely. Hundreds of younger Boers are being arrested for desertion. A large number of persons over sixty are being commanded. Information from Pretoria is that the total stock of Mauser ammunition, 5,000,000 rounds, was issued to Free State burghers. The Boers are now using Lee-Netford cartridges, of which they originally possessed 4,000,000. Creusot ammunition is almost expended. Smokeless powder is proving deficient in quality, and re-charging Mauser cartridges has proven a failure. Pretoria is being entrenched.

LONDON, Mar. 29.—A Bloemfontein correspondent despatch of Tuesday says that owing to the state of roads and of our horses, Commandant Grovelares's command of 6,000 got away north by travelling day and night close to the Basuto border before our force could get near them. Boers have 40,000 men still under arms, of whom 10,000 are in and around the Natal border. It is asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at Kroonstaad. Pte. F. A. E. Taylor, 63rd Halifax Rifles, is one of the Canadians at Netley Hospital here.

BRUSSELS, Mar. 28.—Private despatch from Pretoria says Kruger will take the chief command of the Transvaal forces.

LONDON, Mar. 29.—Daily Mail's Pretoria despatch says Joubert died of peritonitis, funeral on Thursday. General Louis Botha will probably succeed to the chief Boer command. A heavy bombardment of Mafeking Monday was meeting spirited response.

OTTAWA, March 28.—Col. Otter's official report of Paardeberg fight has been received. He mentions B, C and A companies as being in the firing line. D and E companies supported them, and F, G, and H companies in reserve. He says the battalion had been on half rations for a week and it was impossible to give more than two meals a day and those most unreliable. They were on outpost duty day and night.

OTTAWA, March 28.—In the senate today Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment to give the Redistributio Bill the six months' hoist carried, 41 to 19.

General Joubert, as stated in our despatches this morning, died on Tuesday, of peritonitis.

DON'T FAIL to examine our line of King quality ladies' footwear. Prices, fit and quality can not fail to please you. The Palace Clothing Co.—adv.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sears & Co., of Antigonish, N. S., Grocers, is dissolved from this date by mutual consent.

Dated Antigonish, N. S., March 15th, 1900. ANNE SEARS, JOHN J. SEARS.

The business carried on by the late firm will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, under the said style and firm name—Sears & Co. March 15th, 1900. ANNE SEARS.

WANTED.

PANTS AND VEST MAKERS.

Must be experienced hands. Apply at once by letter or in person to

J. YOUNG & SONS, Sydney, C. B.

Farm for Sale.

THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, called the "Graham Farm," situated at Antigonish Harbour, five miles from Town, containing 300 acres of good land, a splendid House, and two Barns, one 90 x 30, the other 70 x 25. Plenty of Wood of all kinds, also good Water through the Farm. For further particulars apply to

D. J. McDONALD, Antigonish Harbor. Or S. FRASER, Sydney.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Fishing Gear!

Nets, Ropes, Lines, Hooks, Nossills, Cutch, Cork Wood, Salmon Twine, Etc.

Just Received a Shipment of the Famous

Sherwin-Williams Paints

OUR STOCK OF

HARDWARE

IS COMPLETE.

D. G. KIRK, KIRK'S BLOCK.

LATEST NEWS

Pretoria has not yet fallen but prices are falling daily at the

Great Bankrupt Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS, UNDERWEAR

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

—AT—

McGillivray & McIntosh's

which is still going on and will continue for another fortnight. Now is the time to get your Spring Outfit at

Rock Bottom Prices.

Everything marked away down. Give us a call and save \$1.00 out of every \$3.00.

W. F. McPHIE, Assignee

FOR ALL THE

PRESCRIBED SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, DEVOTIONAL and OTHER BOOKS, DAILY PAPERS, WEEKLY PAPERS, and MAGAZINES.

In fact for anything you may require that is usually found in a First-Class Book and Stationery Store, go to

MISS C. J. McDONALD

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