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THURSDAY, JULY 12.

The "leaves" which we publish this week from our pilgrim correspondent's diary are given a little out of the chronological order, for the reason that so many readers of THE CASKET are especially interested in the chief objective point of the pilgrimage—Paray le Monial. Between the present letter and the notes of the voyage given week before last there intervenes an account of the stay in London and in Paris. In the former he had happiness of assisting at Solemn High Mass in the Brompton Oratory, rich in memories of Cardinal Newman, on the Feast of Corpus Christi; while the latter afforded opportunity for a Sunday visit of the pilgrims in a body to Montmartre—the great Church of the National Vow—and a view of the much-talked of International Exposition.

Press despatches from San Francisco declare that the report of a death-bed confession made by the minister of the church in which the bodies of the real or supposed victims of Theodore Durrant were discovered, was a pure fabrication—that the man is still alive and never made any such confession. THE CASKET accepted the report upon the faith of an editorial in one of the leading papers, and our article on the subject was intended to show that the fact, if such it were, that Durrant had been hanged for a crime committed by another man furnished no valid argument against capital punishment. Such cases have occurred, and there was no inherent improbability in the report from San Francisco, which, as it would now appear, turns out to be one of the numerous "fakes" of the newspaper correspondent.

The convention of the League of the Cross, a report of which appears in another column, deserves something more than a passing notice. Industrial organization on a gigantic scale has made the County of Cape Breton one of the most important counties—perhaps the most important county to-day—in this province. But such organization carries in its train many evils, one of the greatest of which is intemperance. To meet this evil, an improvement in the organization of total abstinence societies is necessary, and it is this improvement which is aimed at by the formation of a Grand Council of the League of the Cross for the County of Cape Breton. Men interested in the spiritual condition of their County should be as ready to unite with others of the same mind in working for the suppression of intemperance, as men interested in the temporal progress of the County are to unite their financial resources for the purpose of making a success of some industrial scheme which one man would be powerless to carry out alone. A County Grand Council of the League of the Cross should be an instrument for exerting speedily and vigorously all the strength residing in the various branches which it represents, and at a time when the liquor traffic is bringing pressure to bear upon legislators, it should be able to meet this with a counterpoise which will enable these legislators, who are generally anxious to do what is right, providing that no votes are lost thereby, to do their duty without running the risk of political martyrdom.

In the tragic death of the Hon. Arthur R. Dickey of Amherst, ex-Minister of Justice, Canada suffers a loss which she

can ill afford. The close observer of our political affairs, however optimistic he may be, will be forced to the confession that the number of men in public life who put honour and justice before self-interest is far from being phenomenally large. We can ill afford, then, to lose a public man, young and of the highest promise, who displayed that rare quality as conspicuously as did the late Arthur R. Dickey. Taking the part which we did in the fight for justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba, it is fitting that we should pay our tribute of gratitude to the memory of one who, under circumstances that did him the highest honour, sacrificed, for the time being, his political prospects to that cause. There are those who in this connection would fain pose in some quarters as sufferers for justice sake, while their discomfiture was really due to far other causes. It was not so with the defeat of Hon. Arthur R. Dickey in Cumberland. That constituency had been always a stronghold of his party, and had he been prepared to adopt the tactics which one at least of his colleagues has since found conducive to political success, as the world views it, he would doubtless easily have carried his county. There was nothing half-hearted or evasive, however, in his advocacy of the policy of justice for the minority. Frankly avowing his own preference for non-sectarian schools, he took the manly stand, in that strongly Protestant county and in the face of a grossly unfair canvass, that the Constitution should be upheld and the Parliamentary compact which it embodied carried out, no matter what might be anyone's private views of the policy which led to the making of that compact. He was defeated, but there is no man with a fine sense of honour who would not rather have been the vanquished than the victor in that fight. It was this high sense of honour and this absence of anything like "trimming" that caused the late Mr. Dickey to be held in such special regard by all who knew him, and which makes his death so great a loss to Canadian politics.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

This is the time when the gray horse figures prominently in the procession of a certain organization, and bigots shout themselves hoarse over King William and his gray steed, of equally pious, glorious and immortal memories. And very fitting it is—this association of horse and rider, in the minds of those people, for they know as much of the history of the one as of the other. At any rate when the fairly well preserved fable of the piety and glory of William has entirely disappeared, as soon it must, and the "immortality" of his memory turns out to be nothing more than the natural life of a well-fed lie, they can still, perhaps, keep up a little show for the old gray horse. "Any old thing" will do nowadays for the foundation of a celebration. People are not so particular now as to what they use as the occasion for public rejoicing; and we suggest, as William himself is getting to be a "back number," that the honour be henceforth paid to the horse alone. We think we can show cause why his rider ought not to share in it.

Piety is generally honoured in this world, we believe. Let a man once be sure that his neighbour is really pious, and that neighbour has his lasting respect. The most ignorant man, however, would hesitate if asked to whack a drum in honour of his neighbour's piety. And there is a general and widespread idea that this and like proceedings are not the correct and fitting ways of testifying regard for goodness and uprightness. The men who "celebrate" to-day in honour of William of Orange believe no more in such methods of certifying to a man's piety than did those who first began or instituted these Twelfth of July celebrations; and therefore it is plain that when they fit out the gray horse in all his glory and drag out their orange banners, and toil along the dusty streets to the unmusical strains of the "Boysie Water," piety is not the quality for which they are expressing admiration, any more than it is the motive of their cheap and ridiculous celebration. Here, then, is a badge of hypocrisy to begin with, and the pious memory of King William.

These remarks are subject always to the

reservation, that there may be some among them who agree with R. R. McLeod that all material and spiritual excellence is gained by war. We pause to laugh at the idea of a man fighting with a lance or a sword for a halo of heavenly glory. But let it pass. Our Government maintains our public humane institutions in a fair state of efficiency.

Well, if a man could graduate in holiness from the camps of war, probably William's claim—or that of his admirers—to have the adjective "pious" prefixed to his name might have been better founded. For then, in the course of his successful wars, he might have come to sufficient piety to prompt him to be faithful to his wife. Lord Macaulay, however, says he was not faithful to her, and Macaulay was as enthusiastic about him as any man who ever paraded at the heels of a bob-tailed gray nag on a hot July day, and knew all about him, though he left a little of what he knew for others to tell, as will presently more fully appear. Now, a man may be faithful to his wife, and yet not be pious; but unless he is, he cannot be pious. William's admirers may not all feel sure of this, but we do not think any of them will care publicly to deny it.

William did a good deal of fighting, but war never made him honest,—not even honest about the objects of his battles.

The Quarterly Review in 1849, in reviewing the "History of England" then just published, or in course of publication, by Lord Macaulay, took occasion to refute some of the latter's partial comments upon the character of William. Lord Macaulay had said—and remember the most damaging and unwilling admission herein contained: "For a time William was a negligent husband," but "he was indeed ashamed of his errors and spared no pains to conceal them." Upon which the great Review remarks:

All this is sadly misrepresented. It was not for a time—he was not ashamed of it—and took no pains to conceal his infidelity. The amour with Elizabeth Villiers began immediately after his marriage, and continued notoriously during all Mary's life. He even made her husband Earl of Orkney as Charles II had made the husband of Barbara Villiers Earl of Castlemaine, and in 1697 he made her grants of forfeited estates in Ireland so scandalous that they were rescinded by Parliament, and in short . . . Elizabeth Villiers was the canker of Mary's peace from her marriage to her grave.

Here is a nice arraignment of the "glorious" William, and by high and great Protestant authority. Here is a nice stain on a "pious and glorious memory." Commenting on Lord Macaulay's words: "It is not worth while to refute the writers who represent the Prince of Orange as an accomplice in Monmouth's enterprise," the Review has some very interesting and important information and imports it tersely and well. This is a most important matter and we recommend it to the close attention of those who have been accustomed to regard William of Orange as the deliverer of Protestantism in England. When we pry into the motives of his admirers a bit, we find that it is not reverence for his alleged piety that animates them and fortifies them to bind themselves up in hideous regalia, and step out bravely to the strains of poor music, while the gray steel leads them perspiring into dust and ridicule.

Bigotry hardens them to argument and to the laughter of their more moderate and sensible neighbours, so long as they can hug close the frayed and tattered belief that William of Orange was a defender of Protestantism first, last, and at all times, and that his intense hatred of the Pope was the active principle of his life and of his part in the wars and politics of the English Protestants. They honour him because they believe that he was a bigot like themselves and laboured to advance Protestantism. Show them that he was actuated by selfish motives from first to last, and their idol has crumbled into clay—that is, of course, if they have any fragmentary logic in them; but that, one may doubt. Well, The Quarterly Review goes on:

It happens that there is not one of those writers whom Macaulay does not, when it happens to serve his purpose, on some other point, admit as true and worthy evidence. In a review of two volumes it is hard to be obliged to give up half a dozen pages to the examination of two lines; and it would take us quite that space to produce half the authorities by which the allegation which Macaulay does not think worth refuting, is, we assert, completely established. We shall, however, make room for a few passages which, we think, will show that if Macaulay thinks King William's character on this point of any value, it would have been very well

worth while to have answered if he could that allegation.

The Review goes on to quote from the despatches of D'Avaux, French Ambassador at The Hague, to Louis XIV, King of France and says:

From the time when William obtained from the Duke of Monmouth a full renunciation of his pretended legitimacy, until the total failure of Monmouth's attempt—five or six years later—there is hardly a despatch (from D'Avaux to his sovereign) that does not testify D'Avaux's conviction, generally supported by evidence that William was already playing his own deep game behind Monmouth as a stalking-horse. Immediately after the interview just mentioned, D'Avaux denounces to Louis XIV. the connexions between the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Monmouth, which, he adds, were the foundations of the revolutions which afterwards took place in England.

Here we see the great champion of Protestantism in England plotting against the Protestant King, Charles II, in putting forward the poor dupe Monmouth, as a claimant to the English crown, stalking behind him the while and plotting for himself.

Later on, D'Avaux writes: "Your Majesty knows how the English are in the habit of observing the anniversary of the death of Charles I. On that day the Prince of Orange forced the Princess, instead of her intended mourning, to put on full dress; he next, in spite of her entreaties and prayers, forced her to dinner, and in order to make public the insult to the King. . . . he forced her that night to go to the playhouse, in spite of her efforts to avoid it." The secret of all this evidently was—the Exclusion Bill had failed— . . . but the Revolutionary party, though quiet, were not asleep. Intrigues were on foot to recall the Duke of Monmouth. His return would have led to a new attempt to exclude the Duke of York and open to William a better chance of disturbing the succession. Hence his affected kindnesses to Monmouth—hence this unseemly attempt to cajole the old republican and regicide party by forcing the Princess to desecrate the anniversary of the murder of her grandfather. After this explanation we beg readers to turn back and read our extract from Macaulay's account of the fascinating influence of Monmouth over the pensive William!

The Review then goes on to tell how William treated the associates of Monmouth in his insurrection against a Protestant King. Lord Grey was made an Earl. Ferguson was placed in the Royal household with £500 a year, and others were similarly favoured. The Review concludes as follows:

He had resolved—we cannot guess how early—to be King of England in his own right. . . . Nor do we call this the darkest stain on his history: it was a natural feeling in a careless husband and an ambitious prince. . . . Our country profited by the selfish policy of William, but it is a falsification of historical fact to pretend that his policy was guided by zeal for the liberties and Church of England, which he really felt as little as James, though, fortunately for us, it suited his personal ambition to profess it.

This last passage shows that the Review is Protestant to the core throughout its article. But it has had a little old-fashioned regard for truth and for the accuracy of history.

Now, if the Orangemen must have an object round which to centralize their bigotry, and since the highest Protestant journalistic authority in England has assured them that King William's memory is unworthy of their homage, we have a suggestion to make, and beg them not to turn up their noses at it, for it will save them from a too violent parting from old associations, a too sudden giving-up of long-cherished objects of veneration. They are wasting their time in cheering for William. He deceived the Protestants and every one else, and is unworthy of honour from grown men. But the other branch of this piety, glory, and immortality business may still be harmlessly pursued, and bring less honest ridicule upon them than the other. The horse has served them faithfully and well, as he did his master. Then here's to the pious, glorious and immortal memory of King William's gray horse!

William J. Bryan was unanimously nominated as candidate for President by the Democrats in convention at Kansas City last Thursday. The platform opposes imperialism, militarism and trusts, and provides for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice-President.

A casualty list issued last Tuesday by the War Office shows that during last week the losses were as follows: Killed, wounded or invalided, 15 officers and 180 men; died of disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 73 officers and 1,306 men. The casualties up to that time aggregated 48,188.

League of the Cross Convention.

On the 2nd inst., twenty-four delegates representing six branches of the League of the Cross, Glace Bay, Reserve Mines, Bridgeport, Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines, met in convention at Sydney. These six branches contain about 1250 members, and the object of the convention was to discuss the formation of a Grand Council of the League of the Cross for the County of Cape Breton which might enable the already existing branches to work more harmoniously and effectively together, and facilitate the establishment of new branches throughout the County. The delegates first assembled in the Church of the Sacred Heart, where High Mass was sung by the Rev. J. W. McIsaac, of Sydney, and a discourse delivered by the Rev. D. A. Chisholm, D. D., pastor of North Sydney. Dr. Chisholm began very happily by reminding his hearers that the day of their meeting was the anniversary of the formation of the Canadian Confederation, a day to swell our hearts with pride as we think of the vast extent of our country and its splendid resources. But a country needs more than extent and resources: it needs good men, and there is no more deadly foe to the happiness of a people that intemperance, deadly not only to the liquor drinker but to the liquor seller, whose ill-gotten gains never enrich his descendants nor the country in general. Proceeding, the speaker pointed out, in detail, with a vigour and eloquence which thrilled the large congregation present, the evils of the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, proving his statements by facts gathered from his own experience, and drawing a heart-rending picture of the drunkard's home. In conclusion he reminded his listeners that even if love of our fair Dominion did not move us to work for the cause of temperance, we must remember that we have not here an abiding city, and must consider how the liquor habit will influence our prospects with regard to our heavenly country, bearing in mind that St. Paul classes the drunkard with the idolater, the extortioner, and the adulterer, who shall not possess the Kingdom of heaven.

From the church the delegates proceeded to the C. M. B. A. Hall and held the first session of the Convention. D. M. Currie of Sydney was chosen chairman, and Daniel Sullivan of Glace Bay, Secretary. The veteran Father Quinan, who has fought the good fight of total abstinence in Sydney for the last forty-six years, welcomed the delegates and expressed his pleasure at seeing such a representative gathering.

Work was begun with the motion of Henry McDonald, Glace Bay, that an association, to be called the Grand Council of the League of the Cross for the County of Cape Breton, should be formed, consisting of delegates from the various branches of the League within the County. A committee was then nominated to advise the Convention with regard to the formation of such a Grand Council. It consisted of Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of North Sydney, Rev. J. W. McIsaac, of Sydney, M. McInnis, of Glace Bay, A. J. McDonald, of Reserve Mines, J. McNairn, of Bridgeport, R. F. Phalen, of North Sydney, and John Egan, of Sydney Mines. The Convention then adjourned for a few hours to await the committee's report. When it met again, the report of the committee was adopted. The only clauses which created any discussion were those which had regard to the representation of the branches in the Grand Council, and to the desirability of a uniform constitution and code of bye-laws for all the branches. It was the unanimous desire of the meeting that the same committee should continue to serve until the next Convention for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the Grand Council and a uniform constitution for the branches, both to be submitted to the latter before the next Convention. It was not thought advisable at this formative stage to elect Grand Council officers with the exception of the Grand Spiritual Adviser, for which position the Rev. James Quinan of Sydney was unanimously chosen by a standing vote, as the pioneer of the League of the Cross movement in the County and in every way most worthy to fill the office. The Convention then adjourned to meet again on Labour Day.

Russell Alger, son of General Alger former United States Secretary of War had his right hand blown off by an explosion of some fireworks which he was setting off on July 4, at Grand Mere, Que.

Farm Notes.

To-day it is of importance that new butter should not be packed in old tubs or firkins. We have seen such packages that we should not have cared to buy, even if the butter had been the best flavored we could find. A new tub, soaked first in cold water from 12 to 24 hours to remove the flavor of the wood, then filled with boiling water, which may be turned out as soon as it gets cool, then rinsed out with cold water, and then rubbed on the inside with fine salt, should be a good receptacle for good butter. Well-made butter properly packed, should keep a long time and keep sweet and nice if in a cool place, though it be not down to the cold-storage temperature.

"Fighting Mac's" Ancestry.

People continue to write of the ancestry of General Hector MacDonald. The fact that the General's mother was a Boyd has given rise to the suggestion that she was a descendant of Lord Kilmarnock, the Jacobite plotter, who was beheaded in the Tower. So far, however, the genealogists have failed to trace the precise connection. The facts are these, as given by a correspondent of "Scottish Notes and Queries." The General's grandfather, John Boyd, was born "near the banks of the Clyde"—the genealogists can get no nearer than that. At the age of twelve he went north, to the district of Lochaber, and latterly was in the employ, as land steward, or in some such capacity, of Cameron of Lochiel. He married one of the MacDiarmids of Glenturret and Annat, an old and well-known family, whose womenkind were famous for their beauty, so much so that a poem in Gaelic was dedicated to one of them, called "The Fair Maid of Auchlaucharach." Shortly after his marriage, Boyd went to the district of Stratherrick, Inverness-shire, and was a farmer—(1) at Whitebridge, in that district, (2) at Ardchoy, (3) at Killiechoilum, (4) at Cradlehall, near the town of Inverness. Boyd was a fine type of the old Scotch gentleman. His tall, commanding, and aristocratic figure is still remembered by the older inhabitants of the district about these farms. He was a man of sterling worth, deeply religious, and displayed great push and energy. It was from him that the General got his "grit." He had a large family of sons and daughters—all well settled in life. One son, Eben, died only recently, at the age of 80. The only member of the family now living is Margaret, who, like her sister Ann, also married a MacDonald (no relation of the General's father.) She lives at Ardchoy, Stratherrick, Inverness, and has an only son, the Rev. James H. MacDonald, Dornoch. The MacDonald whom Ann Boyd (born at Killiechoilum, and baptised in the parish of Boleskine) married had the small farm of Rootfield (two miles from Conon, Ross-shire). His brother, William, who is a County Councillor and J. P. for Ross-shire, now occupies it. The General's father was the contractor for the house and steading of Killiechoilum, and it was while working at the place that he met his wife. Old Boyd died at Cradlehall in the sixties, and was buried in Boleskine Parish Churchyard. General MacDonald was educated at the parish school, and early wished to be a soldier. His people objected to this, and sent him to Inverness to learn the drapery trade. When once free he joined the ranks, and would not be bought out. His subsequent career is a matter of familiar history. His mother lived to see him Captain, but his father died before that.—*J. Cuthbert Hadden, in Oban Times.*

Sad Meeting on the Battlefield.

A singularly sad experience fell to the lot of a Boer burgher named Muller in that most dreadful of all battles of the South African war, Spion Kop. When Muller left for the war, taking with him two of his three sons, he left behind him his youngest son, a boy of 16, and his "Benjamin," to take care of his mother. The evening before the battle he had written home to his wife and son a tender and pathetic letter, saying that he soon hoped to be with them again. But unknown to him, his "Benjamin" had been commandeered, and the first knowledge he had of the fact was when he saw his boy's dead body on the slopes of the fatal hill. Overcome with grief, he lifted the body on his shoulder and was carrying it away when a bullet laid him low; and on the following morning the two bodies were found lying side by side in all the pathetic stillness or death, while in the muzzle of the father's rifle was found the letter he had written 36 hours earlier to his wife and son whom he had imagined to be safe at home.—*Exchange.*

Washington Rule in Cuba.

The first elections in Cuba under American rule have taken place. The result, according to an independent American journal, is "a disquieting amount of indifference and abstraction, and a still more disquieting coming to the fore of charac-

terless intriguers." The low character of the present set of candidates is contrasted with that of the candidates under Spanish rule, "when university professors and leading planters and merchants were put forward as deputies to the Cortes." Such are the fruits of a policy of violence. Spain not only offered to give, but actually gave, the Cubans self-government on the Canadian model. The American Government might, if it was thought necessary, have guaranteed the continuance of that boon. The Cubans would then have been at liberty to tread the same upward path of self-improvement, which had been trodden by other nations aspiring to self-government. With regard to fiscal legislation, they could not have done anything worse than the McKinley and Dingley tariffs. But the redemption of Cuba was not the object of the war. The object of the war was to keep the Republican party in power.—*Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun*

Notes and Remarks.

The Bishop of Kansas City takes a hopeful view of the educational question, and assigns strong reasons for thinking that it has already begun to settle itself. Catholics are not alone in contending that religion should never have been banished from the school-room. The number of private schools established by sectarians is proof that the necessity of religious instruction for the young is beginning to be generally recognized. As Bishop Glennon said in an eloquent address delivered at the Commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame, "education has to do with the children, with the home; and child and home are still dear to the people. False theories and misguided patriotism may for the time being drive the people to the adoption of unfortunate issues; but home returning, their children's future, their life, will soon claim their first care and most loyal service. For this reason if for no other, do I feel that no form of education that militates against the life of the child will long have the approval of the people. The state, the nation, may have claims—may assert its rights; but state and nation are no more than the parents have made them; nor can their ethics or exigencies demand of a parent that he should sacrifice the life of either the body or soul of his child. That form of education, therefore, that is best for the child is the one that must eventually meet the parents' approval and support,—must in the long run meet the approval and support of the nation itself; and that is, without a shadow of doubt, religious education.

"The idea of banishing God from the world is not as popular as it used to be. The wild and reckless philosophy that taught scientific atheism is discredited; and the great heart of humanity, true to itself, now asserts the truth of God. The consolation of our closing century is that the thought wave is again set toward God. May we not hope, then, that a return to saner and more Christian views in regard to all life's duties and obligations may always bring wiser and more Christian considerations into the great field of education?"—*Ave Maria.*

Professions and Practice.

When the poet exclaimed the desire to see ourselves as others see us he expressed a thought that is constantly in the human mind, but in reality it is something like confessing our sins—we would rather make excuses for them than to publicly acknowledge them.

All Governments as well as individuals who amount to much in the world make bold professions. From the budding youth who determines to go forth in the world and shoot Indians and tigers, and who proclaims his dauntlessness, to the great organizations which annex gold mines and small States for benevolent reasons, there is a spirit of extravagant claim to doing the thing for the good of the Indians and the tigers and the gold mines. Nobody when going to war or going hunting ever admits selfishness or confesses anything but the highest motives.

Undoubtedly much of the noble language we used in the literary part of the war with Spain was right and well deserved. We were acting for the good of the world. There is no doubt about that. But the foolish people whom we took under our protection expected us to live up to our advertisements, and consequently when a marauding band of politicians from Ohio and Indiana got into the postal service of Cuba and stole a hundred thousand dollars or so the natives made individual comments. And when in the face of absolute promises that Puerto Rico should have free trade we placed a tariff on all her products, the ungrateful beneficiaries of the new brand of freedom had the temerity to make criticisms. So it goes. Even the Filipinos are saying that so far American occupation has been marked mainly by an inordinate increase in the imports of beer.

Of course these people will be educated up to the things after a bit. If they are at all hopeless they have only to see how well we civilized the American Indian.—*Lynn Roby Mekins in the Philadelphia Post.*

War Notes.

An outpost of Canadian Mounted Rifles, guarding the railway in the northern part of the Orange River Colony, was attacked by the Boers on June 22. Two of the Canadians were killed, 3 wounded and 2 captured.

Mr. Burdett Coutts, Conservative member of Parliament for Westminster, wrote to the London Times on June 27 from Cape Town condemning the War Office for its neglect of the sick and wounded in South Africa. He said that 1,500 patients lay in field hospitals for seven weeks without beds, and that typhoid victims were left lying on the ground in the rain without any nursing. This led to numerous questions being asked in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour, in reply, read extracts from correspondence with Lord Roberts on the subject. The latter stated that there had been a very large number of sick at Bloemfontein owing to exhaustion from the long march and the unsanitary conditions of the place. In three months 6,369 patients had been admitted to the hospitals suffering from enteric fever, 1,370 of whom had died. Lord Roberts, however, expressed the opinion that a large amount of suffering must necessarily follow the rapid advance of a large army into an enemy's country. He has also asked that a commission, composed of competent medical men, be appointed to go to South Africa to investigate the matter. His suggestion will be carried out. There is strong feeling against the Government on the part of those whose relatives and friends have died in South Africa.

Mr. McKinley's Record.

The sight of a great people, a people of seventy millions, peacefully electing its head, has been truly said to be very imposing and to be full of hope for humanity. But admiration can hardly be extended to the general choice of candidates. Their usual mediocrity is singularly contrasted with the preeminence of the nation in practical ability, of which the abounding presence is seen in every line but that of Government. Selection for the Presidency tends more and more to be the work of the machine, for the purposes of which blind subserviency of certain interests and the absence of independent force of character, and the most indispensable qualifications. President McKinley is the servant of the party and of the hour. He is the model of what is now called opportunism, but once had a plainer name. He coquetted with Silver when Silver was in the ascendant. When Gold was triumphant he declared for Gold. One day he styles it the height of iniquity to impose differential duties on Porto Rico; next day he concurs in imposing them. He most solemnly renounces acquisition of territory and proceeds to acquire the Philippines with the sword. He enters on a crusade of freedom and slaughters people for striving to be free. It was evident that his own judgment and conscience were against war with Spain. Yet he made that war and disturbed the peace of the world to secure his own re-nomination. He showed that he knew the character of the story about the Maine; but he made use of it to inflame the people and to gain their consent to this war. Protectionism was his original title to nomination, and it is the single principle to which he has been consistently true, though the name is scarcely appropriate, since the policy is not one of impartial and comprehensive protection for American industries, but of monopoly for certain powerful interests which make the President their tool. The unctuousness of Mr. McKinley's speeches, which offends general taste, is defended by his admirers on the ground of his sincerity. But no hypocrisy is so dangerous as that which half deceives itself.—*Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.*

Quickly and Well Served.

Our store is modernized in every department that properly pertains to the drug business. Our patrons are quickly and well served, and go away satisfied that we are worthy of their confidence.

As in the past, Paine's Celery Compound still ranks as our leading family medicine. Its marvellous curing record is sufficient to recommend it to every ailing and sick man or woman. A full supply of the genuine Paine's Celery Compound always in stock.

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

General News.

Hon. A. R. Dickey, ex-Minister of Justice, was drowned while bathing at Amherst on Tuesday afternoon of last week. He went out about 1 o'clock and at 7 his lifeless body was found near the shore in shallow water. He was forty-six years of age and leaves a wife and five children. By his death Canada loses one of her most brilliant and upright public men.

The steamer Assyrian, of the Hamburg-American Line, brought 1,178 immigrants, mostly Galicians, to Halifax, Monday, 2nd inst.

About a hundred refugees, mostly women and children, have fled to Manitoba from

Rainy River, Minnesota, on account of trouble among the Indians in that district. The latter have divided into two hostile bands and it is feared will attack the white settlers, as well as each other.

James Campbell, a burglar, who was committed in Amherst for six different offences, and who elected to be tried for four of them by the County Court Judge, was sentenced on Thursday, 28th June, to eighteen years in Dorchester. On the other two charges he will be tried in the Supreme Court next October.

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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There are many who find a painter who has not yet used that permanent, beautiful, fadeless, water-color wall coating for church frescoing, but such cases are rare. The sixteen beautiful tints (and white), that it is made in are all displayed on the little cards that we have—we would like to show them to you. A life-time is ready to use with cold water and a brush. Coat over that can be applied with out removing the first one. It is a veritable bulk. For church frescoing it serves an ideal service, because it is a time, labor and money saver.



Alabastine.

Sold by

Thomas Somers, Antigonish

The Clan Iver.

Rev. A. MacLean Sinclair, in The Scottish-American.

ORIGIN OF THE CLAN.

Iver, Iver, or Iomhair, is a Scandinavian name. It does not follow, however, that the progenitor of Clan Iver was a Scandinavian; it is certain that he was not. Gilchrist, chief of the Mackays of Ugdale, in 1814, was the son of Iver, son of Fercher, son of Iver, son of Gilchrist; yet he was probably as much of a Gaidel as any chief in Scotland in his day. The MacIvers are undoubtedly of Gaidelic origin.

It is assumed by some persons that the MacIvers are a branch of the Campbells. They tell us that Colin Maol Campbell of Lochawe had two illegitimate sons, Iver and Thomas—that Iver was the progenitor of the MacIvers—and that Thomas, or Iovish, was the progenitor of the MacIvishes. According to the MS. of 1467 Duibhne was the father of Malcolm, father of Gillespie, father of Duncan, father of the Campbells, and consequently the first Campbell or Campbell in existence. Dugald was succeeded by his son Gillespie, who appears as a witness in 1266. Gillespie was succeeded by his son, Colin Mor Campbell of Lochawe, who is mentioned in an official document in 1292. Clans do not name themselves after illegitimate sons. We may safely assume, then, that Iver, the ancestor of the MacIvers, was a lawful son. There was no such person as Caliein Maol of Lochawe, but there was a Maol-Calum or Malcolm. Malcolm, however, was not a Campbell. Thus, then, even if he had two illegitimate sons, they could not be Campbells. If Iver was descended from Dugald of Lochawe, he was a Campbell; if not, he was not a Campbell. It is admitted, however, that he was not descended from Dugald. It is absurd, then to assert that he was a Campbell. At the same time it is possible that he was descended from Duibhne, and that he was thus of the same stock as the Campbells.

There was an Iver in Perthshire who was contemporary with Gillespie, son of Malcolm, son of Duibhne. He lived thus at the very time, in which tradition places the ancestors of the MacIvers and MacIvishes. He had a son named Macbeth, who was "judex" or judge, of Gowrie and "vicecomes," or Sheriff of Scone. In 1219 Donald, son of Macbeth, son of Iver, witnessed a perambulation of certain lands belonging to the Abbey of Aberbrothoc. It is supposed by some persons that Iver, the progenitor of the Clan Iver, was a son of Donald; and such certainly may have been the case.

The history of the MacIvers really begins with Iver Crom, who flourished about the year 1225, and possessed some lands in Argyleshire. Tradition says that he conquered Cowal for King Alexander II. We know that Alexander led an army into Argyleshire in 1222, and that he gave the greater part of the lands of Glassary to his standard bearer, Scrymgeour of Dundee. It is possible, then, that Iver Crom came to Argyleshire with King Alexander, and that he was a native of Perthshire; but possibilities are not facts; the truth is, that we are totally in the dark with regard to Iver's origin.

THE MACIVERS OF ASKNISH.

Iver Crom possessed Asknish, Lergachonie, and other lands between Craignish and Kilmelfort, and also that portion of Glassary which extends from the lower part of Lochawe to the river Add. It is said that he was constable of the Castle of Fincharn. Among those who had lands in Argyleshire in 1292 were the following: Alexander of Argyll (chief of the Clan Dugall), John of Glenurchy (chief of the Macgregors), Gilbert Macnaughton, Malcolm Maciver, Dugald of Craignish, John, son of Gilchrist, Radulph Scrymgeour, Gillespie MacIachan, the Earl of Menteith, Angus Mor Macdonald of the Isles, Colin Mor Campbell of Lochawe, Lamont son of Malcolm son of Ferchar, Angus son of Ferchar, Thomas Cambel, and Duncan Duff. Malcolm Maciver was either a son or grandson of Iver Crom; he was, at any rate, chief of the Clan Iver.

In 1361 Iver Maciver of Lergachonie was chief of the MacIvers. He married Christina, daughter and heiress of Macdoul of Craignish. He seems to have obtained the lands of Ardlarach by her. He was probably a grandson of the Malcolm who is mentioned in 1292.

Iver Maciver of Lergachonie, chief of the MacIvers about 1500, had three sons: Duncan, his heir; Charles of Stronshiray, and Iver Ban, feuar of Lergachonie and Asknish. Duncan died without issue; Charles of Stronshiray had two sons, Iver and Duncan; Iver Ban had a son named Archibald, who is mentioned in 1581. Archibald had two sons, Dugald and Iver, and Iver succeeded him in Lergachonie, and Iver died without issue. In 1610 Archibald, only son of Dugald, made over his claim to Lergachonie; and the other lands which he held in feu he made over to Donald Campbell of Barrichibyan.

Iver, son of Charles of Stronshiray, was chief of the MacIvers in 1504. He is de-

scribed as Iver Maciver of Lergachonie, of which he held the superiority. In that year the Earl of Argyll entered into an agreement with him by which the Earl renounced in favour of Iver all claim to any calps from persons of the surname of Clan Iver, on condition that Iver and his successors should pay their own calps to the Earl and his successors. By this agreement Argyll really acknowledged Iver as chief, or kenkinie, of the MacIvers, whilst Iver acknowledged Argyll as his feudal superior. Iver died without issue.

Duncan, second son of Charles of Stronshiray, was in possession of Stronshiray in 1338. In 1581 he gave to Archibald, son of Iver Ban, a new feu-charter of Lergachonie, and received from him in return the lands of Asknish. Duncan married, first, Catherine Campbell, and second, a daughter of Sorley Bine of Antrim. He had three children—Iver, Charles, and Mary. Iver had a son named Iver, who died about 1605; Charles succeeded his father in Asknish and Stronshiray; Mary was married to Ranald Campbell of Barrichibyan.

Charles Maciver of Asknish was succeeded by his son Iver. Iver was forfeited in 1655 for supporting Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in his rebellion. After the revolution of 1688 Archibald, tenth Earl of Argyll, gave the estates which had belonged to Iver to his son, Duncan; but imposed as a condition that Duncan and his heirs of the family of Maciver should bear the surname and arms of Campbell. Sir Humphrey-Trafford Campbell, who died in 1818, was the last descendant in the male line of Duncan Maciver of Stronshiray.

It is said that the MacIvers were hereditary captains of the Castle of Inverary. We know, as a matter of fact, that Duncan of Stronshiray had the office of captain of that castle from 1581 to 1595. In 1679 Iver Maciver of Asknish could bring one hundred men of his own surname into the field. Of the MacIvers who followed him in 1685 six were banished to the plantations in America. Iver was really the last chief of the MacIvers as a clan. As Duncan his son changed his name to Campbell, Duncan could not be chief of the Clan Iver; he could only be chieftain of those MacIvers who, in imitation of his example, made Campbells of themselves.

THE MACIVERS OF ARDLARACH.

The MacIvers of Ardlarach were a branch of the MacIvers of Lergachonie, or Asknish. Iver Ban Maciver was their representative in 1647. He was succeeded by his son Iver Og, who after 1688 changed his name to Campbell. Iver Og had two sons—Neil, his successor, and Dugald, minister of Kilmartin in 1690.

THE MACIVERS OF PENNYMORE.

Iver Maciver of Pennymore, on Loch Fyne, appears as a witness in 1513. His representative in 1727 seems to have been the Rev. Neil Campbell, Principal of Glasgow College. Principal Campbell married Henrietta Campbell, by whom he had five sons—Patrick, Archibald, Colin, Neil, and Duncan.

THE MACIVERS OF BALLOCHYLE.

Iver Maciver of Strath-Eachaig and Dergachie, near Dunoon, had two sons, John of Dergachie, and Alexander of Kilbride, near Inverary. Charles Maciver of Ballochyle and Kilbride was the son of Iver, son of Alexander of Kilbride. He had two sons—Alexander, his successor, and Robert, progenitor of the MacIvers, or Macures of Glasgow. Alexander was succeeded by his son Charles Maciver, who was succeeded by his son Iver Campbell, the representative of the family in 1688.

THE MACIVERS OF GLASSARY.

Alexander Maciver held the lands of Kirnan in Glassary in 1550. He was succeeded by his son John, who was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was succeeded by his son Archibald. In 1649 Archibald Maciver of Kirnan married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dugald Campbell of Knapdale, and had by her three sons; Alexander Campbell, his successor; Daniel Campbell, minister of Kilmore, and John Campbell, minister of Kilcalmonell. Alexander Campbell of Kirnan married Margaret, daughter of Stewart of Ascog, in Bute, and had by her Robert, Archibald, and Alexander. Robert was in the army; he sold the lands of Kirnan in 1732. He was the author of "The Life of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich." Archibald was a minister in Virginia; he married Elizabeth Mackay by whom he had a son named George Washington, and other children. George Washington Campbell was for some time minister to the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg; he died in Nashville in 1848. Alexander, third son of Alexander of Kirnan, married Margaret, daughter of Daniel Campbell of the Craignish family, and by her had eight sons and three daughters. Thomas, the youngest of his sons, was the celebrated Thomas Campbell, the poet.

Alexander Maciver, son of Archibald son of Charles, held the lands of Glassvar in 1542. John Campbell, his representa-

tion in 1698, had two sons—Angus of Glassvar, and Archibald, minister of Lismore and Appin.

The Campbells of Leckguary, Lagg, Achadhaherlich, Barmollach, and Stron-ecker were all originally MacIvers, and belonged to the Glassary branch of the clan.

An Old Spanish Bell.

At East Haddan, Conn., only a short distance from the Nathan Hale schoolhouse, which was dedicated with such imposing ceremonies by the Sons of the Revolution and the people of the town, is an old bell which ante-dates the schoolhouse by more than nine hundred years. It has a position on the stone wall at the rear of the pretty little stone church, just on the edge of the cemetery, and from its appearance none would suppose that it had known the heat of summer and the cold of winter for almost eleven centuries. It is not very large, and the greenness of old age so common to copper has made [but slight inroads upon it.

When Nathan Hale died for his country this old bell was of the age of Methuselah, the oldest patriarch of Bible record. At the time Christopher Columbus discovered America it had been ringing out the days of more than half a thousand years. It tolled the deaths of the thousands of Spaniards who were lost in the destruction of the great Armada; witnessed the incursions of the Moors and Arabs across the Straits of Gibraltar as they despoiled the fair vineyards of Castile and for more than four hundred years knew none but Moorish rule.

Europe was but a wild, unsettled savage country when this old bell was cast, and the British Isles were but so much territory ruled by clannish barons with might the only law.

When Ferdinand and Isabella ascended the throne of Spain the little old bell in the East Haddan churchyard helped to ring out the tidings to all the country round. It was then in the tower of one of the churches of Aragon, the home province of Ferdinand. For more than six hundred years it had been there calling the people—rich and poor—to service, ringing out the joy of their marriage celebrations, and tolling the death requiem.

Early in this century, when Napoleon started on his sacking tour of Spain, and was finally overthrown by Wellington, this bell, together with many others, was taken from its place in the belfry of the stone church which it had occupied so long. Twenty years afterwards, in 1834, or 1835, a shipload of bells from Spanish churches, which Napoleon had destroyed, was sent to this country, consigned to various bell foundries to be recast for bells for American churches. The old East Haddan bell was in the lot. William Willys Pratt, a New York shiphandler, was in business at that time. His wife was a daughter of the late Captain Oliver Attwood of East Haddan. Mr. Pratt and his wife were interested in the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in East Haddan, and as the church was without a bell, Mr. Pratt purchased the old Spanish bell from among the hundreds of others in the shipload. It was sent to East Haddan and mounted in the church belfry—the old church, which stands on an eminence to the north and east of the town.

For years the Spanish bell did its duty loyally, but finally it became cracked and its tone was broken and harsh. When the new church was built, close by where the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse now stands, the bell was taken from the steeple of the old church, and has not since been used; but rests quietly in the churchyard, viewed reverently by hundreds every day.

It was cast in the year 815. The marks of the tongue, where for years it struck against the side, are deep and broad. The Arabic numerals which form the date show that it was cast not long after Spain was conquered by the Moors. The inscription on the ancient bell is in Spanish and can be read very plainly. It is as follows:

"The Prior being the Most Rev. Father Miguel Villa Murva. The Procurator, the Most Rev. Father Josef E'Stivan. Corrales Made, Me. Made in Year A. D. 815."

The people of St. Stephen's Church value the old bell very highly, and it will doubtless always remain in possession of the parish.—Hartford Daily Times.

Science and Skill.

The progressive druggist should be thoroughly conversant with the science of the profession he follows and skilled in its minutest details. We are practical chemists and druggists; our dispensing department is so managed and fitted up that accuracy is continually guaranteed. We respectfully solicit a visit.

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Slowly Coming to Reason.

The Presbyterian ministers of this city listened to an address by one of their number at their Monday meeting, on the necessity of doing something for the religious education of the children of that sect. All over the country, Protestant ministers are beginning to realize that it is worse than useless to close their eyes to the disastrous failure, from a Christian standpoint, of so-called "neutral" education. Education which does not take into account man's spiritual and moral needs is not the kind best adapted to the raising up a generation of God-fearing, right-living men and women.

If any other demonstration of this self-evident proposition were needed, we have only to look about us. On every hand we are confronted by countless unfortunate production, of that kind of a system, which, up to the present time, has found its most strenuous defenders and supporters in the ranks of the Protestant ministry. The influence of the secularized public schools is visible in the decay of religious faith, and widespread moral degeneracy among

even the most "respectable" elements.

These alarming facts cannot be concealed or explained away. In desperation, individual ministers who have been wont to attack the Catholic position in education, as medieval, unprogressive and un-American, are obliged to turn to it as the sole hope, in the onward sweep of the forces of indifferentism. It is hard for some of them to confess that they are mistaken, that the sects were wrong and the Church right in that paramount matter involving not alone, in its spiritual and moral aspects, the future of State and Church, but the very existence of both, and of society itself. There is no escape, however, if they be loyal to their own honest, intelligent convictions.

Every day confirms the soundness of the Catholic theory of Christian education, and the necessity of carrying out its principles in practice. Every day adds to the list of distinguished non-Catholic educators and thinkers constrained by regard for truth and the public weal to commend the Catholic idea as affording the one practical solution of a problem growing daily more pressing and difficult.

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ESTABLISHED, 1884

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, JULY 12.

Leaves from the Diary of a Pilgrim.

GENEVA, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1900

Leaving Paris, last Wednesday morning we arrived at Paray le Monial a little before six in the afternoon. All day we traversed a land of great fertility, rich in grain fields, for the most part open and level, in places picturesque. The season here is about two months earlier than at home. Already the grain is ripe or fast ripening in the fields, and the people are busily at work making their hay and gathering in the harvest.

Paray le Monial is situated on the banks of a small stream, in the Department of Loire-et-Saone, in the very heart of France. It is a town of not more than 4,000 inhabitants, quiet with quietude of all country places, quaint with the quaintness of almost all of the old-world towns. No smoke of factories darkens its sky; no noise of worldly traffic is heard in its streets. You hear instead the song of birds in the morning, the pealing of bells, and all day long the pilgrim's hymn. A deep peace, a sweet and restful tranquility, broods on the place which the Prince of Peace, the Lord of the Sacred Heart, has chosen for His sanctuary.

The Chapel of the Sacred Heart, attached to the Convent of the Visitation, must seem commonplace enough to the ordinary traveller. It is small of size, and, as seen from without, very plain, very unpretentious. Within is a wealth of votive offerings from every land; consecrated banners, wrought in silk and gold and richly embroidered, are ranged around the walls; the light of many lamps falls upon the high altar where our Blessed Lord revealed His Heart to the lowly Visitandine, and whence He still dispenses His graces.

All day Thursday and far into the night, pilgrims keep pouring in from all parts. All night long the Chapel is open, and the stream of incoming and outgoing pilgrims is as the flow and ebb of a mighty sea. At two in the morning of Friday, Feast of the Sacred Heart, the Masses begin. They continue at all of the eight altars until ten, at most of them until twelve, yet not one-third of the priests in Paray le Monial, with the great International Pilgrimage, can say Mass this day in the sanctuary of the Sacred Heart. They must needs go elsewhere, to the basilica, to other churches or chapels.

At ten o'clock Solemn High Mass is celebrated in the basilica, the Vicar-General of Paris being the celebrant. The Bishop of Autun, Cardinal Lerraud occupies the throne on the gospel side, for Paray le Monial is in his jurisdiction. In the sanctuary are several prelates and dignitaries, among others Archbishop Corrigan of New York, and as many priests as can find standing room. The church is literally packed with pilgrims, yet many thousands have been unable to gain entrance. In the nave, directly in front of the main altar, are ranged the banners of the various pilgrimages, some thirty or forty in all—I cannot give the exact number. Hither they have been borne by pilgrim bands from all quarters of the globe, from many countries of Europe, from Asia, from Africa, from America, North and South, and from the islands of the far Pacific Ocean. Conspicuous among them is our own Canadian banner, with its almost life-size image of our Lord revealing His Sacred Heart, in the centre, and ranged along the borders the heroic founders of the Church in Canada, Laval, Champlain, Maisonneuve, Brebeuf, Mary of the Incarnation, Marguerite Bourgeois, and the foundress of the Ursulines of Quebec. A little beyond it there is unfurled another American banner, which proudly claims a place here to-day by a right peculiarly its own. It is the banner of Catholic Ecuador, the Republic of the Sacred Heart. Inscribed on it in letters of gold, which first were written in blood, are the words of its martyred President, Garcia Moreno, as he fell by the hand of the assassin, *Idios ne meure—God dies not.* At the Credo all are on their feet, and the priests in the sanctuary, and, in all parts

of the basilica, pilgrim voices from many lands, sing in unison the time-honoured Confession of the Faith "once delivered to the Saints"—in the chant of the Church and the language of the Church, the Creed of the Church Catholic and Apostolic. It is a most impressive and most solemn scene, one never to be forgotten.

Thursday night the pilgrims made the Way of the Cross by torch-light in the great garden adjoining the basilica. The garden itself was brilliant with lights, and at each station the arch-priest attached to the basilica delivered a discourse in French, of from five to ten minutes. In the intervals between stations the vast multitude joined in singing the hymn of Catholic France, with its pleading refrain, *Sauvez, Sauvez la France.* On the afternoon of Friday the basilica was again packed to hear the sermon by Father Couper, one of the first preachers of France, and to assist at the International Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart. It was indeed a red-letter day in the City of the Sacred Heart. From earliest dawn the streets were lined with pilgrims in picturesque costumes, and gay with banners, The Papal colours and the banner of the Sacred Heart ever holding the place of honour. As the sun went down and darkness fell upon the scene, the celebration was brought to a close by a great torch-light procession through the streets.

That night, in the Hotel of the Sacred Heart, hard by the Chapel of the Visitation, the Canadian pilgrims were introduced to General Charette, sometime leader of the Pontifical Zouaves, and Admiral Cuverville, of the French Navy. Both made short speeches, full of Gallic fire, and brimful of loyalty to the Sacred Heart and to Holy Mother Church. Oh, that France had many, many such high-souled, God-fearing men among her leaders and her councillors.

There were many pilgrimages at Paray le Monial and many peoples represented there. But it is quite safe to say that the pilgrimage which represented the Catholics of Canada out the greatest figure and claimed the greatest share of attention. This it owed not to its numbers: numerically, it was one of the smallest. Nor was it the rank or dignity of its members that won it a foremost place: it was made up of plain priests and simple lay people, many of them from the remote rural districts of the Province of Quebec. But the Catholics of France saw in the vast majority of the pilgrim band that gathered round the Canadian banner, the descendants of the men and women who went forth from France three centuries ago to found a New France on the banks of the St. Lawrence. And as they heard them sing their hymns in French to airs that have been familiar to generations of pious Frenchmen, and saw how they still hold fast, with unswerving fidelity, the Faith of their Fathers, the Faith of Old France, their hearts went out to them as they went out to the members of no other pilgrimage there. Most of all was this made manifest yesterday morning as we gathered in the sanctuary at Paray le Monial to sing for the last time before leaving the hymn of the Canadian pilgrims. Mr. Rivet, organizer of the pilgrimage, who has a rich, strong, and most musical voice, sang the solos, and all joined in the chorus. The effect was thrilling. The emotion of many present found vent in tears, and copies of the hymn were afterwards eagerly sought for. This particular hymn, one of the two, was composed while we were in London, by a French Canadian Sister who has entered a convent there. I cannot for publication a copy of it, with an English translation which one who looks at it without reading might mistake for verse, but which is really only a rude rendering into English, line for line and almost word for word, of the original. Perhaps some reader of THE CASKET will put it in verse.

Here is the hymn and its translation:—
CANTIQUE DES PELEGRINS CANADIENS A PARAY LE MONIAL.
(Air:—Pelle mon Dieu)

Des bords lointains de la Nouvelle France, Du Canada, Maître, nous accourons; O Roi des rois, à Vous notre allegiance; A Votre Cœur, nous nous consacrons.

Cœur Adorable Foyer d'Amour, Le pays de l'érable Est à Vous sans retour.

Peuples debout! le Malin nous appelle! Rallions-nous autour du Sacré-Cœur; Il fait au monde une sève nouvelle; Allons tous boire aux sources du Sauveur.

Cœur Adorable Nous voici tous Nous venons Cœur aimable Chercher la vie en vous.

Nos maux sont grands, nous sommes bien coupables, Mais, Vous mon Dieu, vous les toujours Bon; Vous avez fait les peuples guerisables; Il leur suit de Vous crier: Pard on.

Cœur Adorable Qui nous aimez, A la terre coupable; Cœur Divin, pardonnez.

Cœur de Jesus, que tous les Cœurs soient Vôtres. Au cher pays, en la France, en tous lieux! Par votre Amour, unis les uns les autres, Nous serons forts et nous serons heureux.

Nous voulons être, A vous Jesus; Prenez nos cœurs Bon Maître Et ne les rendez plus

Daignez bénir notre chère Patrie, Cœur nos foyers, nos Prêtres, nos Pasteurs; Et que toujours de Jesus, de Marie, Les Canadiens soient loyaux serviteurs!

Cœur Adorable Gardez toujours Au pays de l'érable La foi des Anciens jours.

HYMNS OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN PILGRIMS AT PARAY LE MONIAL.

From the shores of far New France, From Canada, Lord, we come; O King of Kings, we swear fealty to Thee, And to Thy Sacred Heart we consecrate our-selves.

Adorable Heart, Fountain of Love, The Land of the Maple Is Thine forevermore.

Hark, ye peoples! the Master calls us, Let us rally round His Sacred Heart. The world needs the sap of a new life; Let us all go and drink at the fountains of the Saviour.

Adorable Heart, Behold us all here, We come, O loving Heart, To find life in Thee.

Great are our sins, our souls are stained with guilt, But Thou, my God, Thou art ever merciful, In Thee is healing for the Nations; Enough that they cry out: Forgive!

Adorable Heart That lovest us; Pardon, Heart Divine, The guilt-stained world.

Hearts of Jesus, may all hearts be Thine, In our own dear country, in France, in every land! Round together by the bonds of Thy love, We shall find strength and happiness.

Thine, O Jesus, We would be; Take our hearts, dear Lord, And make them Thine forever.

Deign to bless our dear Country, Our Homes, our Priests, our Bishops; And may Canadians ever be Faithful Servants of Jesus and Mary!

Adorable Heart Always conserve To the Land of the Maple The Faith of our Fathers!

We reached Geneva last night and are leaving to-morrow morning for Berne. Geneva is a beautiful city, situated at the head of the lake of the same name. The atmosphere is wonderfully clear here today and the sun shines out of a cloudless sky. A far off—though it seems not far, it must be scores and scores of miles away—the snowy summit of M. A blanc is distinctly visible. All around are Alpine peaks. The city is full of historic interest. Here Calvin preached his gloomy creed and ruled with an iron rod. Here, too, the very opposite of Calvin in every way, that sweetest and most lovable of Saints, Francis of Sales, wielded episcopal authority over a devoted flock. His spirit seems to breathe in the peace and calm of this June day. One can even fancy that one hears the accents of his gentle voice calling his sheep away from earthly pastures to heavenly ones, guiding them ever onward to the Great Shepherd of the sheep, in the fold upon "the everlasting hills."

The reverend professors of the College have, with the exception of the Rector, Dr. Thompson, who is still here, dispersed for the holidays. Dr. A. MacDonald, as our readers are aware, is in Europe; Father Macpherson, in L'Ardoise; Dr. R. MacDonald and Father MacAdam, in East Bay, and Father Gillis, at Arisaig. Father Phalen left North Sydney by the steamer Florida on Monday evening to spend the holidays as the guest of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, of the Catholic University, Washington, at the latter's summer residence in the White Mountains at Spofford, N. H.

Inverness Notes. A glorious and much-welcomed rain, accompanied with thunder, has come to us, making the heart of the farmer rejoice. Actually it is hotter here to-day, despite sea-breezes, than your correspondent found it in this month in Kentucky in times gone by.

The railway line at Strathlorne has been satisfactorily and finally located. His Honor Judge McIsaac appointed Mr. Finlay Macdonald, of Matou Mouth. The final location of the road north of the asylum will bring on the election of the arbitrators for the railway proprietors. The name of L. S. McLean, Esq., Glenville, is mentioned in this connection, and it goes without saying that the appointment would be an excellent one.

The appointments, so far—Michael Gillis, Frank McEwen, Henry Archibald—give much satisfaction. Messrs. Mann & McKenzie, having an immense amount of capital invested in north-west Cape Breton, are decidedly anxious to develop the same. It is generally understood that they are largely interested in the colossal Iron and Steel works to be established at North Sydney. They are at present surveying their lines via Baddeck, thence to North Sydney.

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.

Beg to announce still further additions to their already large and varied stock. In our Dress Department will be found a practically unlimited field of choice as regards styles combined with a high standard of quality and a moderate range of price. We call particular attention to the

NEW PASTEL TINTS, in CHEVIOTS, BROADCLOTHS, etc. NEW FAST DYE, ALL WOOL NAVY BLUE SERGES. NEW PLAIN COLORED COSTUME CLOTHS,

NEW BLACK and WHITE CHECKED DRESS GOODS, in all the new colors, in all sizes of check.

NEW KHAKI SUITINGS. LINEN and PIQUE SUITINGS, in white and colors. ALL WOOL CASHMERES, in usual colors. FIGURED LUSTRES and CREPONNES.

Ready-to-Wear Skirts.

Rainy day skirts as well as every-day skirts, in Linen, Pique, Denim and other fabrics, all marked at lowest prices.

Mantle Department.

Everything new and decidedly fashionable is represented here in Ladies' Mantles and Jackets. High-class goods at specially low prices.

Our Clothing Department.

Don't make the mistake of passing us when you need anything in the Clothing line, as we can easily save you 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchase. We are showing the largest range in town, made up in all the most attractive styles for 1900, which in addition to our special low prices of high-class goods in cloth, make-up and finish, makes this department unusually interesting.

Shirt Waists.

We are showing a large, varied and exceedingly well-selected range of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in white and nearly every color of the rainbow, and at prices that place them within the reach of all.

White Wear.

This department is full to overflowing in everything that is new and up-to-date in Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Wear of every description.

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

Stock large, and gathered to please and score another record for us. Cannot be described—will have to be seen. Stock Collars, in White, Cardinal, Mavve and Heliotrope, all the new styles. Dainty Lace Ties, Patriotic Neckwear—something altogether new and very attractive in Bows and Ties. The nattiest and prettiest patterns.

MEN'S HATS.

Fine quality Fedora Hats, silk ribbon band and edges, in Brown, Pearl and Black. Men's fine Fur Felt Hats, Derby shape, the spring's styles, lined and unlined, silk band and edge.

Window Curtains.

Lace Curtains, Ruffled Novelty Sash, Colored Frilled, Curtain Material and Furniture Covering in great variety of design and coloring.

Window Shades.

In Opaque Shade Cloth and Scotch Holland, with lace and fringes to match.

FURNITURE.

Our stock of Household Furniture is very complete, and includes Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Tables, Centre Tables, Fancy Tables, Jardinier Stands, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Racks, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wire, Wool Top and Excelsior Mattresses.

HOSIERY.

Boys' Bicycle Hose, assorted colored tops, all sides and prices. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, large selection and good values.

BOOTS and SHOES.

We have no space to particularize, but we wish to say most emphatically that anyone requiring Boots, Shoes or Slippers, fine or coarse, Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' or Children's, will find ours the most complete stock to select from and at a saving of at least ten per cent.

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

General News.

Eleven American soldiers were killed and sixteen wounded by the Filipinos as a result of last week's scouting in the Island of Luzon.

A despatch to the foreign office from the Governor of Bombay says that there were 10,320 deaths from cholera and 6,502 from famine during the last week of June.

A negro boy fired a toy pistol loaded with blank cartridges into a basket of giant powder torpedoes at Philadelphia on the 4th, and eight children, all under 11 years of age were killed by the explosion which followed.

During the first half of the present year there were thirty-six business failures in Nova Scotia, with liabilities of \$154,000. In the corresponding period of last year the failures numbered 51 with liabilities of \$320,433.

An aeronaut, who was making a balloon ascension in the presence of thousands of people at Santa Anna, Cal., on the 4th of July, fell to the ground from a height of about five hundred feet and was crushed to death. A strap to which he was hanging by his teeth broke.

A number of soldiers of the first Canadian Contingent who had been invalided to England, left London on the Allan Line steamer Parisian for home last Thursday. They complained greatly of the treatment they received in the field hospitals. Of 1,150 Canadian troops 800 were stricken down with enteric fever.

Emperor William has telegraphed to the officer commanding the German squadron, the Governor of Kiao-Chau, the various Viceroy and others, promising to pay 1,000 taels (about \$720) for every foreigner who may be taken from Pekin and handed over safely to a German or other foreign magistrate.

A terrible accident took place at Tacoma, Wash., on the morning of July 4. A trolley car bearing a large number of passengers to the city to see the parade, jumped from the rails in rounding a curve just at the edge of a bridge, which spans a gulch over 125 feet deep. The car after falling about 75 feet struck the side of the gulch and was smashed to splinters. Forty-one persons were killed and sixty-two injured, some of whom have since died. Many of the victims were terribly mangled.

During the latter part of last week many reports were received from different parts of China of a terrible massacre at Pekin. It was given out that not only foreigners, but thousands of native Christians were slain. Despatches have since been received saying that the foreign legations were safe up to a later date than that on which the massacre is said to have taken place. Fierce fighting has taken place at Tien Tsin between the Boxers and the International forces, and the loss on both sides has been large. Japan is pouring large numbers of troops into China. She is said to have consented to a stipulation of the Powers that she is not to derive any territorial advantage from the fact that she has more troops in China than the European Powers. It is said that Prince Luan, who is at the head of the Boxer movement, now styles himself Emperor.

India Famine Fund.

The following letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Nagpur, India, in acknowledgment of our first remittance to him of the moneys subscribed through THE CASKET, was received last week. The first remittance amounted to \$300, and was forwarded on April 26. The second remittance also amounted to \$300 and was sent on May 18th. There is now on hand at THE CASKET office from subscriptions received \$98.19. The occasion for a generous contribution from the charitably inclined was never more urgent. Various reports from different reliable sources depict the distress and suffering as beyond description. We sincerely hope a third contribution of \$300 will be sent to the relief of these dying people, through THE CASKET:

INDIA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Diocese of Nagpur.

NAGPUR, 7th June, 1900.

To the Publisher of THE CASKET:

DEAR SIR,—In thanking you most cordially for the 300 dollars enclosed in your kind letter of the 24th April, all I can say is that we shall make the best use we can of this magnificent contribution to save as many lives as possible and as many souls as our good God will give them the grace of conversion. We have a dozen of nuns and five priests constantly traveling through the most afflicted districts in search of the dying, of abandoned children and unprotected women. Last week two of these nuns collected in one single trip over one hundred babes and small children several of whom were so far gone that they died on their way back. Only 105 reached the chapel of the principal station, but the nuns tell me they can bring or, rather find, 800 more in a week's time. I mention this case among many simply to assure our generous benefactors that their charities are undoubtedly distributed for the glory of God, the salvation of souls and the saving of thousands of lives. Almighty

God has now added cholera of a most severe type to the calamity of the famine and the mortality is enormous. Hence the immense number of abandoned children. When our final report on the famine is sent to you, I believe you will thank God that you have so generously helped us. I have not received as yet the forms of acknowledgement of contributions mentioned in your letter. I must not omit to say that daily prayers are said in common in all our houses for our benefactors. Believe me, dear Mr. Donovan, Your most grateful servant in Christ.

CHARLES F. PELVAT, Bishop of Nagpur.

Cape George Items.

Fishing here now is not very remunerative, mackerel being scarce. The lobster factory closed this week. The lobster pack this season was only fair; the prices received, however, were very good.

Duncan H. McDonald arrived home a few weeks ago from British Columbia, where he was engaged at mining. He leaves again this week for the West, and intends to make his home there. We wish him success.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch 203, C. M. B. A., Canso, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by silent standing vote:—

Whereas, it has pleased God to call to her eternal reward the beloved mother of our esteemed President, D. A. Cameron, and of brothers James Cameron, J. G. Cameron and A. C. Cameron: be it therefore

Resolved, that we, the officers and members of Branch 203, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brothers, their families and friends. And we pray that God may assist them to bear their loss in the sweet consolations of Christian faith and hope, and to the dear departed grant rest eternal; and it is further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent the Brothers Cameron, and published in THE CASKET and Canadian.

P. C. COLLEN, 1st Vice Pres. J. MCKENNON, Rec. Sec'y.

Canso, July 4, 1900.

DIED.

CHISHOLM.—At San Francisco, Cal., on June 28th, 1900, Archibald Chisholm, son of the late Hugh Chisholm, of St. Andrews, after an illness of a few months. The deceased, who was in the 61st year of his age, left his native home twenty-seven years ago. Consoled by the last rites of the Holy Church, he calmly passed away with a firm hope of a glorious immortality. May his soul rest in peace!

CARROLL.—At Old Gulf Road, on Monday, 2nd of July, Mary, youngest daughter of John Carroll, aged 23 years, after a lingering illness which was borne with Christian resignation. She was fortified by the devout reception of the last Sacrament of Holy Church. She leaves a sorrowful father and mother, seven brothers and one sister to mourn the early death of a dutiful daughter and a beloved sister. May she rest in peace!

MCDONALD.—At the Strait of Canso, Antigonish Co., on the 8th of July, in the 82nd year of her age, fortified by the last rites of the Church, Catharine, widow of the late Allan McDonald, and daughter of the late Angus and Flora McDougall, of Cape George. She leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother. May her soul rest in peace!

Obituary.

At Margaree Forks, on June the 14th, there departed this life John Chisholm, B. S. The deceased was born in Antigonish

County 95 years ago, and came with his parents to Cape Breton when but a boy. In his last illness he had the consolation of being frequently visited by Mgr. McInnes of Jamaica Plains and Rev. Fr. Cullen of Watertown, Mass., who were also with him when his soul peacefully passed away. On Sunday a very large concourse of people followed his remains to the Parish Church at S. W. Margaree, where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. F. Chisholm. A family of ten—six sons and four daughters, survive him. May his soul rest in peace!

At the Monastery, Tracadie, Sunday, July 18th, John Mooney, Deceased was 75 years old. A native of Ireland, he came to America while still a young man. He was very favourably known in connection with the mercantile business of Mooney Bros., Halifax, for many years. Eventually Mr. Mooney decided to retire to the Monastery, at Tracadie, where he readily secured a pleasant and happy home for the evening of his days. Mr. Mooney's quiet and inoffensive disposition, with many other good qualities of mind and heart, won him the good graces of all who knew him. He was devoutly pious, and a genuine Christian. A distressing ailment, lasting for years, undermined at length his otherwise robust constitution. For upwards of 4 years he was invalided, and confined mostly to his room. He expired in the hands of the good monks, who lavished care, and assiduous attention upon him to the very end.

At South West Margaree, Inverness Co., on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1900, there passed away to her eternal reward, Mrs. Ann Gillis, relict of the late Alexander Gillis, at the advanced age of 94 years. Deceased was born at Stole, North Morar, Scotland, being the daughter of the late Capt. Donald Gillis (Domhnall ban MacAoghnaidh i c Dhomhnail) of that place. In 1826 she married Alexander Gillis of Ardnamurrach, and shortly afterwards (in the same year) came with her husband, to this country. They settled at the South West Margaree, aforesaid, where, by dint of hard labour and many personal sacrifices they converted the forest primeval into a cheerful homestead. Her many excellent qualities endeared her to all (and they were many) who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was always mindful of the great end for which she was created, and God rewarded her with a happy death, surrounded by loving friends and consoled with the last Rites of Holy Church. Of a family of thirteen, eight boys and five girls, ten survive her. Besides, she leaves some seventy-five grand children, and a number of great-grand children, to mourn the loss of a truly Christian woman. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The subject of the subjoined clipping from a Gloucester paper, was the youngest son of the late John Chisholm (Ban) of the Rear Banks of Judique, Inverness County, and was a brother of the Rev. Joseph Chisholm, Long Point, Inverness. Born at the above place in September, A. D. 1841, he was the last child baptized by the late Rev. Alexander McDonnell, of the parish of St. Andrew's, Judique. He died in the Marine General Hospital, Vineyard Haven, Mass., on Friday, the 21st ultimo, in the 50th year of his age, and was buried on the following Sunday, the 24th, at Gloucester, Mass. The funeral of the late Roderick Chisholm occurred yesterday afternoon from the residence of Capt. John Chisholm on Marchant street and was largely attended. The body was taken to St. Anne's church, where Rev. T. J. Woods celebrated requiem services. The Society of the Holy Name of Jesus, of which he was a member and the first to die, acted as escort. At the grave the services were very impressive. Five young men, Messrs. Chas. Hennessey, Michael Fanning, Edward Fanning, William F. Moore and John J. Cunningham, chanted the De Profundis. The pall bearers were Messrs. D. C. MacLean, John Kincaid, Lewis Gillis, Capt. John D. McKinnon, and Bernard Newman. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, and testified to the great esteem in which he was held.

PIC-NICS Will soon begin! I am prepared to supply them with my usual Large Stock. POP, seven kinds—Ginger Ale, Lemon Soda, Orange Phosphate, Etc. Being agent for these Goods, I sell them at Factory Prices. FRUIT SYRUPS—Raspberry, Strawberry, Etc., Etc. CONFECTIONERY—Mixtures and Penny Goods, a very Large Assortment. CIGARS, from 90 cents per box upwards. FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, Etc. All Goods at Lowest Wholesale Prices. And any left over in good order can be returned. We solicit orders from Cape Breton. Satisfactory freight rates made. T. J. BONNER

McCURDY & CO., West End Warehouse.

We want to reduce our stock of Summer Capes, and in order to do so we will offer for a short time some of the biggest bargains in Ladies' Summer Capes ever offered in Antigonish. All goods colors for summer wear and nicely made.

- LADIES' CAPE, former price \$1.65, now 75c. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$1.75, now 95c. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$2.50, now \$1.25. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$2.75, now \$1.50. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$2.90, now \$1.45. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$3.75, now \$1.95. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$4.50, now \$2.25. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$4.75, now \$2.40. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$5.75, now \$2.90. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$6.25, now \$3.25. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$5.00, now \$2.50. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$6.50, now \$3.50. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$8.25, now \$4.75. LADIES' CAPE, former price \$9.75, now \$4.90.

Dress-making - - Department.

Ladies' Dresses, Spring Jackets, Capes and Tailor-made Costumes made at short notice, and everything is guaranteed superior in

Style, Fit and Finish.



A personal visit to our Dressmaking Department is the most satisfactory, but if measures are taken according to the instructions we give, you will be pleased with every garment we turn out.

A NICE LINE OF GOODS FOR EVENING WEAR.

We are showing an elegant line of Muslins, Serges and Silks in cream and musveiling for evening wear.

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS.

The new Spring Jacket is a very stylish garment. Styles have changed considerably since last spring. The correct styles this year are very much shorter, and are shown in all the leading colors. Light greys, fawns and blues take the lead.

Illustrations of three different styles of ladies' spring jackets. Text descriptions: Ladies' jackets, in cheviot cloth, navy, light and medium grey, special value at \$3.25. Ladies' jackets, made of covert coating, colors fawn, navy, brown and black, fly fancy stitched braiding, lined throughout with silkline, \$4.25 and \$4.50. Ladies' jackets, fine box cloth, stylish make, with pearl buttons, in navy, light fawn, dark fawn and black, silk lined, at \$7.25 and \$7.50. Ladies' jacket, fine box cloth, in fawn color, at \$8.50. A handsome line of shawl rugs, in fancy plaids and tartan checks, \$3.50. Ladies' golf capes, in handsome plaids, in all the newest shades, fringed.

McCURDY & CO.

PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON, AND ALL POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

SUMMER SAILINGS, COMMENCING JUNE 26.

FROM HALIFAX: SS. Florida, Tuesday, 11 p. m. SS. LaGrande Duchesse, Thursday, 3 p. m. SS. Halifax, Saturdays, 11 p. m. FROM HAWKESBURY: SS. LaGrande Duchesse, Wed.'s 6 p. m. SS. Halifax, Fri.'s 9 p. m. FROM SYDNEY: SS. Florida, Mondays, 6 p. m. From Boston, Tuesdays and Saturdays for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown, and Fridays for Sydney. From Halifax to Hawkesbury and Charlottetown, SS. Halifax, Wednesdays, at 9 p. m. Cheap through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, Boston, Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, Sydney and North Sydney. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager.

LUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Liver Pills.

Dear Signature of

Signature of Wood

Smile Wrapper Below.

As easy as sugar.

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

Vegetable, Purely Food

FOR HEADACHE.

Custom Tailoring Shop.

Opened up business in tailoring at the corner of...

Men's, Boys' and Girls' Suits, coats, etc.,

We can guarantee satisfaction work entrusted to us...

ANT & CO.

INDIGESTION can be Cured.

Order from a Prominent Clergyman.

MIDDLETON, N. S. SON & CO.

Rating Syrup.

fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was distressed with indigestion...

Yours truly, Rev. F. M. Young, Baptist Church, Bridgetown.

HARNESSES.

Where and you want Harnesse, reliable Harnesse, call on

McEACHERN.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, 40, Main Street, Antigonish.

THE HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

THE HOTEL has been thoroughly refitted and new furniture, carpets, etc., are now thoroughly equipped...

DINING-ROOM, FIRST-CLASS CUISINE, CLEAN BEDROOMS, in Conjunction.

Stabling on the premises. JAMES BROADFOOT, Proprietor, June 8, '98.

Religion in Politics.

Bishop McFaul's advice to Catholics not to submit supinely to the discrimination made against them in American political life has attracted widespread attention...

It is a well-known fact that Catholics of every political party—Democratic, Republican and Populist—have never hesitated to cast their votes for Protestants...

On the other hand, Catholics have been constantly discriminated against by political managers for no other reason than that they are Catholics.

Not only at the polls, but in the halls of Congress and of the State Legislatures has this anti-Catholic bigotry made itself felt.

The term 'Constitutional' is becoming a byword in our days. We are told that what belongs to us is 'Constitutional' and that what is 'Constitutional' will come to us without agitation...

Doctor McGinnis in the same letter points out that in various other ways Catholics are discriminated against.

"It is doubtless 'Constitutional' to send regiments to the front with a Protestant chaplain, although over eighty per cent. of the men are asking for a Catholic priest.

"We are likewise quite sure that the question of religion does not enter into the minds of our Albany statesmen when they are selecting the Regents of the State, yet it is not passing strange that, although the Catholics of this State number about one-third of the entire population...

These are samples of the treatment accorded Catholics. Those in authority act on the assumption that this is a Protestant country in which Catholics should expect nothing more than condescending

toleration. It is against this view of their status that Bishop McFaul would have Catholics take a decided stand. He does not even so much as hint that they should pay back Protestant bigots in their own coin.

Catholic Societies Waking Up.

The Catholic Knights of St. John took steps at their recent convention in Philadelphia to establish bureaus in all the large cities to protect schools and libraries from anti-Catholic literature.

To our mind, however, the most encouraging consideration in this action of the Knights of St. John and the action taken recently by other kindred organizations is their willingness to take up matters of general Catholic interest.

Humorous.

"What do you think of my play?" asked the author. "Play!" grunted the leading man, "play nothing! It's hard work."

"I'm a cornetist, my sister is a pianist, my mother is a zitherist, my brother is a flutist."

"No, Harry, I am sure we could not be happy together; you know I always want my own way in everything."

First American Citizen—In England they say a man "stands" for office. In this country we say a man "runs" for office.

Second American Citizen—Well, the principal reason is that if a man "stood" for office over here he'd never get one.

"My dear," he said, "I forgot to mail that letter this morning." "Oh, you dear," she cried. "That was just what I wanted. Now I can blame you when that supercilious Sadie complains that I don't answer her notes."

Mrs. Dimpleton—I want you to get another doctor right off.

Dimpleton—What's the matter with this one?

Mrs. Dimpleton—What do you suppose he said about baby? He told me I must treat him like a human being!

Oran a rinn Allein an Ridge ann an deireadh alaithean.

AIR Fonn—Cunha Chlann Domhnuill.

Be sgeul truaigh da shìol Adhamh S cruaidh ri aireamh s ri aris e Nuair bha bhean anns a gharadh...

S aobhar eagail us curam Bhl tort cuntas nam amaidheachd S mi faicinn le m shuilean...

Gur cuis eagail gu brach dhomh Mar bha mo nàdar a mealladh orm Del fo bhrithemh an ard Rìgh...

So an tim dhomh bhì dusgadh S a bhì le curam na'm fhàireachadh A bhì dian air mo ghluhan...

Ach tha mi n' dochas gu laidir Gu bheil na grasan a teannadh orm A bheil muithadh s gach fallinn...

The coming of the Cuban teachers who are to spend the summer at Harvard is awaited by the University people with mixed emotion. There will be much complacency in explaining to the swarthy West Indian that our institutions of learning are so highly endowed...

It will require all the courtesy of the Spaniard, by the way, to keep his eyebrows decently lowered on reading the epithet here applied to the Yankee. It is still very fresh in his mind that a number of conscientious Yankees went down from Washington to Havana to instruct the Cubans in the American way of administering a government post-office system.

"Turn the rascals out," generally means "Turn a different set of rascals in." The old Spanish masters may have been extortioners, but their methods seem to have been preferable to those of the conscientious Yankee.

On January 1, 1900, there were, says an exchange, 15,073 members of the Society of Jesus in all parts of the world. Of these 6,525 were priests, 4,604 scholastics, 3,948 coadjutor brothers.

Professional Cards

J. A. BOYD, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. ANTIGONISH, N. S. Office: Church Street, next to Kirk's Block.

E. LAVIN GIRON, LL.B. Barrister & Solicitor. OFFICE: - GREGORY'S BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

DAN C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. OFFICE: ONE DOOR WEST DOWN KIRK'S GROCERY STORE.

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Lancashire Fire Assurance Co. OFFICE: GREGORY'S BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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

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GEO. TOWNS VETERINARY SURGEON. NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Calls left with F. H. RANDALL, Antigonish.

UNDERTAKING. I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS AND CASKETS...

1 to 4. We recommend a Student of Medicine to one business concern...

MARITIME BUSINESS. Wright's Marble Building, Halifax, N. S.

Kaulbach & Schurman, PROPRIETORS. Hotel Property for Sale.

BRILLIANT. This well-known stallion, weight 1400 lbs., will stand the season at McDonnell's...

SECOND - HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. I have a number of second-hand Carriages in fair condition...

Intercolonial Railway. On and after June 18, 1900, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Accommodation for New Glasgow, Express for Halifax, Express for Sydney, Accommodation for Mulgrave, Express for Sydney.

Chinese Geographical Names.

We are reading just now of many Chinese districts, towns, and rivers. Many of these geographical names doubtless appear quaint and unpronounceable to all except a few persons who are familiar with them. But if we had a better acquaintance with these names and knew their meaning they would be found to be full of interest. They are often condensed descriptions of the place or feature to which they are applied. They are far more distinct with life than many geographical names in other countries. Suppose we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the "City Near the Sea" must apply to a seaport. Yun ho means "The River of Transportation," and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yun ho, in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal which plays so large a part in the freight service of East China. However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of many words as there are syllables in all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean "River," and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang ho, for example, means "Yellow River;" Tsin kiang means "Clear River." Observe how definite is the idea expressed in the name of each of the three rivers which converge upon Canton. One of them is the Si kiang, "West River," another the Pe kiang, "North River;" the third is the Tung kiang, or "East River." The names of these rivers tell the direction from which they come. They help to simplify the study of the geography of that part of China. When they unite they form the Chu kiang, or "Pearl River." The Chinese named their largest river in the north the Hoang ho because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it derives its colour. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colours that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow sea.

Let one of the districts into which a department is divided, and when attached to a place name means that the official in charge of the districts reside there. It is better to omit these merely political designations. When we have more intimate dealings with China and better knowledge of the people and their country, we shall have uniformity in the spelling of China's place names, and know what these names mean; and we shall see clearly that these names show considerable imaginative and descriptive facility, and that they are really helpful in the study of Chinese geography.—New York Sun.

Concert and Closing Exercises at Convent of the Holy Angels, Sydney.

The closing exercises of the Sydney Convent which took place on the evening of June 27th were attended by a large gathering of parents and friends, as well as by many citizens of the town. The music, both instrumental and vocal was excellent. The recitations were rendered in a manner well-nigh faultless, and, judging from the applause, were highly appreciated by the audience. The following is the programme:

- PART I. Instrumental—"Rough Riders" . . . Engelmann. Piano—Misses M. Keefe, M. Atkinson, M. Gillis, V. Gruchy, J. O'Toole, C. McKenzie. Violin—Miss G. Boutlier, M. Chisholm. Chorus—"The Land of the Maple." . . . Read. Madolin Trio—"Souvenirs" . . . Read. Misses G. McDermott, M. Keefe, E. Peppett. Recitation—"Grandma's Surprise" . . . Miss Maymie Willis. DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS TO JUNIORS. Instrumental—"Le Bilet" . . . Allstrom. Piano—Miss F. MacKeen, M. O'Toole, J. McDonald, Misses A. McPhee, A. Keefe, M. McDonald. Violins—Misses G. Boutlier, M. Chisholm. Instrumental—"Sallarelle (Concertante) Grieg." Piano—Misses G. McDermott, M. O'Connell, M. McQuarrie. Recitation—"The Pride of Battery B" . . . Miss Mary Keefe. Violins—"Air Varie" . . . Dancla. Misses G. McDermott, M. Keefe. Vocal Solo—"Fleeting Days" . . . Bailey. M. E. Foley. Instrumental—"Marche St. Michel" . . . Wesley. Misses M. O'Connell, L. Angel, M. Rutherford, L. Chisholm, E. McKinnon, E. Wozgau. Instrumental—"La Traviata" (Concertante) Verdi. Mrs. G. McDermott, E. Peppett, M. O'Connell. PART II. Violin Duett—"La Dernière Rose" . . . V. Moret. Misses G. McDermott, E. Peppett. Recitation—"Little Joe's Flowers" . . . Miss Winnie Carroll. Instrumental—"Galop di Bravura" . . . Kowalski. Misses G. McDermott, M. Keefe, W. Carroll, M. McQuarrie, L. Chisholm, L. Angel. Vocal Duett—"The Garden of Sleep" L. do Lara. Misses E. Foley, E. Peppett. Violin Solo—"Carnovale" . . . Danbe. Miss G. McDermott. Recitation—"The Minuet" . . . Junior Education Class. Chorus—"Gondellied" . . . Campana. Violin Accompanists—Misses G. McDermott, M. Keefe, G. Boutlier. DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AND PREMIUMS TO SENIORS. Address—Miss Margaret O'Connell. God Save the Queen.

The following are the names of the high school pupils who received prizes and premiums:

- FIRST YEAR. 1st prize for highest aggregate in English, French, Latin, and Mathematics awarded to Miss Annie Kennedy, 2nd prize awarded to Miss Josephine O'Toole. 1st prize for History and Geography—Miss Mary Gillis. 2nd prize for History and Geography—Miss Mary McDonald. Prize for penmanship awarded to Miss Mary L. McNeil. Prize for Drawing awarded to Miss Annie Gillis. SECOND YEAR. Gold Medal for highest aggregate in English, French, Latin—awarded to Miss Johanna O'Handley. Silver Medal for Mathematics—Mary M. Gillis. Silver Medal for Chemistry—Josephine Fraser. Silver Medal for Canadian History—Edith McKinnon. Prize for English—Miss Margaret O'Connell. The following young ladies having successfully completed the studies of their course were awarded silver medals: Misses Johanna O'Handley, Josephine Fraser, Edith McKinnon, Mary M. Gillis, Margaret O'Connell, Johanna McDonald. MUSIC. 1st Grade, Piano—Mary L. McNeil, Miriam O'Toole, Alice Keefe. 2nd Grade, 1st Prize—Misses Eva Worgan, Violet Gruchy, Mazie Willis, Flora McKeen. 2nd Prize—Christina McKenzie, Josie McDonald. 3rd Grade, 1st prize—Misses Maud Rutherford, Gevennie Worgan, May Atkinson, Mary Keefe. 2nd prize—Misses Mary Gillis and Winnie Carroll. 5th Grade, 1st prize—Miss Isabell Chisholm. 2nd prize (Piano and Voice)—Miss Linda Angel. 6th Grade, 1st prize for piano, theory and interpretation—Miss Margaret O'Connell. 2nd prize—Miss Mary McQuarrie. VIOLIN. 4th Grade—Gold Medal awarded to Miss Gertie McDermott. 3rd Grade—Prize awarded to Miss Etta Peppett. 2nd Grade—Miss Gertie Boutlier. 1st Grade—Miss Mary Chisholm. Vocal Elementary Course—Miss Mary McDonald. Elocution—Prize awarded to Miss Winnie Carroll. Hix—What would you think of a man who divulged a secret entrusted to him? Dix—Well, I should think he was on an equal footing with the man who entrusted it to him.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Here is a part of what the dean of the Columbia College Law School said to the graduating class this year as they started out into the world: "The law is the noblest of professions or the meanest of trades; there is no compromise, and your first few years will irrevocably determine what it will be to you. And let me impress this fact upon you—you need never do as a lawyer what you cannot do as a gentleman. Your first duty is to the public, your second to your client, and what I mean by that is this: The lawyer occupies a position of public trust, and your object should be the furtherance of justice—not the serving of mercenary selfishness or the promotion of litigation. And I trust no member of the class will ever refuse to aid justice because in the poor man's hand there is no fee."—Es.

I shall be glad when I get big enough to wash my own face, muttered little Johnny after his mamma had got through with him, "Then I won't wash it."

"I've bought a bulldog," said Parsniff to his friend Lessup, "and I want a motto to put over his kennel. Can you think of something?"

"Why not use a dentist's notice—'Teeth inserted here?' suggested Lessup.

The famous wit, Father Healy, on one occasion found himself seated side by side at a dinner with the Protestant parson of the parish.

Desiring to make himself agreeable, the parson said: "Father Healy, I have lived forty-five years in this world, and I have never yet been able to discover the difference between your religion and mine."

"Faith, then," retorted Father Healy, "you won't have to wait forty-five minutes in the next until you find out the difference."

The diners were convulsed with laughter.

Rev. Cassius M. Roberts is witty and jolly. In years ago he studied law, was admitted to the bar and practised for many years. It was on a recent visit to Cincinnati he fell in with a number of his former comrades, and naturally they fell to talking over old times.

Cassius, one of them asked at last, how

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. West Lanes, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your bottles and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my horse, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to anyone that it may concern. Yours truly, SAMUEL TUTTEN. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

CARRIAGES FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Just arrived a Carload of Carriages from the reliable McLaughlin Carriage Co. They are all of the latest and most stylish designs, and combine strength and durability with beauty and comfort. I solicit an inspection of them.

ALSO FARM IMPLEMENTS Of all Descriptions, manufactured by the famous Massey-Harris Co., including the well-known

Bain Waggon. D. McISAAC Agent for the above Companies.

did you ever come to give up the law and enter the ministry? Well, boys, he answered, his eyes twinkling, I'll tell you. You know I was a mighty poor lawyer, and had hard work to get along. I stood it a good many years, and finally I came to the conclusion that it was a good deal easier to preach than to practise.

BICYCLES, SUPPLIES and REPAIRS.

Parts made from Sample a Specialty. If you are in need of any of the above it will pay you to write us.

Acme Bicycle Agency, P. O. Box 284. Phone 140. NEW GLASGOW, - N. S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

HAND-MADE CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has now on hand several riding wagons, both new and second-hand, and also buckboards. These carriages are all handmade and can be relied upon for durability. In fact, experience has shown that there is nothing like the old reliable hand-made carriage to stand the wear and tear of the roads of this County. Call and inspect them before purchasing elsewhere. May 30, 1900. R. CHISHOLM, St. Ninian Street.

J. H. STEWART, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Francis Drake's Beverages,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

- Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Cream Soda, Klub Soda, Champagne Cider, Orange Phosphate Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sour, Orange Cider, Ironbrew, Fruit Syrups, Lime Juice, Vino, Etc., Etc.

N. B. Picnic's will find it to their advantage to get quotations from me.

J. H. STEWART, Agent Francis Drake, New Glasgow, N. S.

Farm for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the Farm lately owned by Alexander Chisholm (Archy), deceased, at Summerside, in the County of Antigonish. It contains 127 acres, and is conveniently situated, being about 1 mile from the school, church and railway station. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to W. C. CHISHOLM, Executive, LEWIS McDONALD, Toronto, or Heatherton.

Special Inducements FOR THE Spring and Summer Months. Whiston's Commercial College

Is offering special inducements to students taking the COMMERCIAL or STENOGRAPHIC Course during the months of April, May, June and July. This old, reliable training school is steadily improving and broadening. All commercial branches are taught. Illustrated catalogue free. Address—

S. E. WHISTON, Principal. 85, Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL WORK.

Opposite Presbyterian Church, Robert Murray Fine Monument & 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.



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. Drs. W. H. and W. Huntly Macdonald

will remove in November next to the building lately occupied by McGILLIVRAY & McINTOSH.

ISRAEL.

This famous and well-known Trotting Stallion, RACE RECORD, 2,10 1/4 WEIGHT, 1050 pounds. Will stand the season of 1900 at the stables of F. H. Randall. Terms, \$5.00 and \$8.00. HOWARD McNAIR, Groom, F. H. RANDALL, Owner. Antigonish, April 24, 1900.

Change in Business.

HAVING sold my cloth and yarn business to D. G. Whidden & Co., I am obliged to make immediate collection of all accounts on my books. Parties indebted to me will find me at the old stand until June 30th and are requested to make immediate settlement, as after that date all accounts then unpaid will be handed to a collector who will take action at once for their collection. All carting and cloth for finishing left with the Antigonish Woolen Mill previous to Jan. 1, 1900, is in my hands and the owners must take delivery and settle charges, otherwise they will be dealt with the same as those having open accounts. H. K. BRINE. Antigonish, May 16th, 1900.

NOTICE.

We would like once more to remind the friends of THE CASSET not to forget to patronize our friend, J. A. Currie, Tailor, Glace Bay. We feel sure he is the best tailor at that place from what we have seen of his work. We wish that our friends would call on him before ordering their summer suits.

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



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 24th July, 1900, inclusively, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the Dominion. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary. Department Public Works, Ottawa, June 23rd, 1900.

