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\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

FORTY-NINTH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

NO. 36

## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

Before the Reformation there was a grammar school in England for every 8,300 of the population; in 1865 there was only one for every 23,750 of the population. "Education for the million" did not begin with Protestantism.

Mark Twain once cabled from London in answer to an anxious inquiry of some American friend : "Reports of my death greatly exaggerated." Sir Claude Macdonald and his colleagues in Pekin might use the same words now.

That notorious old bigot, George Alfred Townsend of the Boston Globe, says that assassination for political purposes was taught by "some Jesuits." If "Gath" were to live a half century longer he might by process of evolution become a truth-teller. Twenty years ago he would have said "the Jesuits", without the

The editor of the St. Louis Review scarcely believes that Germany supplies cheap English prayer-books to America. We know it to be a fact that large quantities of this kind of shoddy are manufactured in Belgium, and we used the phrase " made in Germany " in the sense in which it is often used in reference to any foreign goods of an inferior quality which owing to its cheapness interferes with the sale of a dearer home-made article of better quality. We are not sure that any English prayerbooks are printed within the German Empire, though we have heard that they a total abstinence society, he thought he to warn the foreman of his danger. But

Minnesots, which we began to publish last met Mr. Richard Madigan, one of the in this case, he bro week. Though addressed to Americans it is worthy of being pondered by Canadians. Why do so many of our young people leave the farm ! Is it because they cannot make a good living there, or, is it because they have a craving for the sights and sounds of the city, its restless movement and varied pleasures? Pleasure bunting seems to be the special characteristic of this age of the world, but it is an evil characteristic, and a token of degeneracy. In this respect at least we are moving backward and downward not onward and upward.

Father Matthew O'Koefe, pastor of Towson, Maryland, and late editor of the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, is soon to be made, perhaps is already made, a Monsignor. He has had an eventful career, having gone through several yellow fever epidemics, one of which carried off half his congregation in three months. He was also a chaplain in the Confederate army during the Civil War. In 1870 he was officially thanked and presented with a gold watch by the Emperor of the French for his ministration to the officers and crew of a warship in Hampton Roads the previous year. Father O'Keefe had remained several days on board the ship and buried twenty-one victims of the dreaded "Yellow Jack."

THE CASKET has often severely commented upon the omniscient and oracular utterances of "Innominato," the Roman correspondent of the New York Sun, who according to one of our exchanges, is a

a portion of his letter on the Chinese out- the mother of a young miner that her break, with all the greater pleasure, that

Leo XIII. is working with all his might to save our Christianity in China. If people had only listened to him! Every one knows with what persistent intrepidity he has endeavoured to introduce into the missions a native clergy. He foresaw the new conditions of the apostolate, the necessities and dangers that would be brought upon the work by "nationalism." None but Cardinal Lavigerie understood the timeliness of the undertaking. The pathetic page in his letter on the establishment of a seminary in the Indies may perhaps be remembered. To-day the funeral glorification of his idea is written in blood on every highway in the Far East.
"Nationalism" has been exasperated by the
blunders we have made. The new fact that blunders we have made. The new fact that Germany has changed the protectorate over a mission into a method for material conquest has helped not a little to provide the Boxers with all sorts of pretexts for vengeance. Than wanted to build up his throne on the bodies of the foreigners. It will soon become known that the present throats in spite of false reports has dynasty, in spite of false reports, has never been the accomplies of the insurgent chief. What disturbs the Holy See is the probable combination of Pan-Slavism with the Boxer losurrection The missionaries have been noting for some time past the re-vival of fanaticism, and the progress of Pan-Slavism. If the combination should be made we should find ourselves face to face with the alliance of the "Black Peril" and the "Yellow Peril," and the move-ment would extend from the Far East to Morocco. Haste must be made to put out the corffagration.

Why make special mention of Germany, though ! Did not France pursue a similar policy ? Yes, but it is German "nationalism" which "Innominato" detests, while on French "nationalism," he seems to believe, depends the future of the Church.

A visitor to the Sydney Mmes picnic last week tells THE CASKET of an interesting meeting which took place on that occasion. Alderman John Heney, of for Ingonish, where he has a contract for building a breakwater. While standing at his hotel door on the morning of the 15th, he noticed a number of people wearing League of the Cross badges to spare, and being an ardent temperance man, president for thirty years of oldest and most respected residents of foreman's team, for he was using the the town. Mr. Heney remarked with pardonable pride that he had taken the pledge in Ireland from Father Mathew himself in 1842, and though surrounded by temptation in public life, had never tasted intoxicants from that hour. Mr. Madigan could boast that though he had not received Father Mathew's pledge at the hands of that great Apostle himself, he had taken it one year earlier than Mr. Heney, in 1841, from Father Drummond, at Sydney Mines, and had been equally faithful in keeping it. It was some thing, says our informant, to make one enthusiastic for the cause of temperance, to see those veterans, born when the nineteenth century was young, and living long lives of honourable usefulness a thousand miles apart, meeting now on the threshold of the twentieth to compare notes,-the one tall, spare and active, carrying the weight of eighty years as though it were only fifty; the other, only ten years younger, with sturdy frame bearing no trace of age save his white hair and beard. Together they furnished a splendid difficulty for those who contend that moderate drinking prolongs the duration or increases the happiness of human life.

Several of our exchanges did us the honour of copying the article on the seal of the confessional which appeared in our issue of June 28. Apparently, however, it did not fall under the eyes of the author of the story entitled "Father Tom's Wedding Gift" in Donahoe's Magazine. Father Tom is a parish certain Abbe Boeglin. We now reprint priest in Pennsylvania. He is told by of hostilities.

son has joined the "Molly Maguires," we have hitherto thought him not hostile in the hope that he may be able to perto " nationalism," but only to that par- suade the misguided young man to with-So Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

Ticular kind of "nationalism" which did not happen to please him. Writing on July 18 he says: one afternoon, the priest sees the young miner in question, who tells him that he wants to talk about something important. "O but I want to talk to you about something important," the priest replies; "You needn't come to me for absolution. unless you leave the 'Molly Maguires.' "I don't want absolution," the young man says, "but I want to tell you about some thing." Then he tells, evidently for no other reason than to relieve his mind, how he and his "mate" have been "drawn" to shoot an obnoxious foreman. This foreman is a fine young fellow, engaged to be married to the priest's niece who lives with him. The priest is horrified; he tells the young miner that he mustn't do it ; the wretch replies that he must do it or be shot himself; the priest asks him to allow him to give the foreman warning; the miner says that even this will bring him under suspicion, and that he cannot allow the priest to use what he has told him in confession. He goes away and the priest is left in agony. After praying for hours before the crucifix in his room, Father Tom comes forth with the light of a great resolve upon his face. The foreman, who is to be shot that night, has just driven up to the parish house to see his intended bride. The priest borrows the horse and buggy to go on a sick call. On the way home he deliberately stops in the darkness, at the foreman's gate, and is shot dead by the "Mollies" lying in ambush. "Father Tom's Wedding Gift" to his niece is his life. Now, here, as in Raoul de Navery's "Idols," there is no seal of the confessional at all. Before any confession is made, the miserable 'Molly' announces that he does not want absolution, he merely wants to have a talk, Ottawa, was in Sydney awaiting a steamer | This at once deprives the confession of any sacramental character. What the priest hears, then, is merely a professional secret, such as lawyers and doctors often hear. As the receiver of such a secret, he is bound under pain of marching towards the ferry wharf, evi- grievous sin not to reveal it, unless such a dently on an excursion. Having a day revelation is necessary in order to protect some other person from very serious injury. In this case, Father Tom was bound could not do better than join himself to | if the confession had been sacramental, this company. Their destination proved that is, made with the desire to receive knowledge he had gained under the seal of confession to do something which he would not otherwise have done, to do something which the pretended penitent would know was done because of his con-

#### The Chinese Situation.

fession. And this is never permitted to

the confessor who is bound by the seal.

He must act in every way as though he

had no such knowledge at all. If any of

our clerical friends think these statements

controvertible, we shall be glad to hear

The foreign legations in Pekin have been relieved. The allies captured that city on Wednesday, Aug. 15. Different accounts of their entry into the city have been received. In the fighting which preceded the city's fail the Japanese lost 100 men and three officers. The Chinese loss was 400. Admiral Remey, in a despatch from Taku on Aug. 18 said that information received from Japanese sources was to the effect that the Empress Downger was in the inner or Forbidden City of Pekin, and that the place was being bombarded by the allies. This, however, is received with doubt, as information from all other sources goes to show that the Empress Dowager and Emperor, with the members of the Imperial Government and a large part of the army, left Pekin before the arrival of the allies, and had their cone to Helm the lines, and had their cone to Helm the lines and had the line likely gone to Hsiau-fu, the old capital of China. General Chaffee reports that the Americans entered Pekin on the even ing of Aug. 14. Li Hung Chang has urgestly appealed to Marquis Ito, the Premier of Japan, to use his good offices with the Powers and the Marquis has with the Powers, and the Marqu's has replied that interference is impossible. The United States has also rejected an appeal of Li Hung Chang's for the appointment of the control ment of Minister Conger or some other commissioner to negotiate for the cessation

#### THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

If there is any portion of Scripture which might be supposed not to need an official interpreter it is the four words, Thou shalt not kill." And yet, outside of the Catholic Church, there is woeful confusion in the minds of men as to what these words mean. We have read of a reputable physician standing up in a medical congress and urging upon his brethren of the profession the use of morphine or laudanum to produce the sleep which knows no waking in the case of patients who are in intense pain and cannot possibly recover their health. We have read of a police magistrate expressing his regret at being obliged to sentence a man to prison for attempting suicide, and saying that he believed in liberty to commit suicide for any one who felt that he was no longer of use to himself or his fellowmen. We have read of a fashionable preacher condemning self-murder chiefly on the ground that it is an offense against society. We have read a story written by the Hero of Mafeking in which one of the characters shoots his dying friend to put him sooner out of pain. And last of all, we have read that the ladies in the foreign legations in Pekin were provided with poison, and that, in case this should fail, Sir Claude Macdonald and his colleagues would reserve the last shot in their revolvers for their wives, to kill them rather than allow them to fall in the hands of the Boxers.

It is certainly a sad state of affairs, when so many different varieties of murler are not merely condoned but justified, and this by people not utterly void of the moral sense. For every one of the cases we have quoted is a case of murder pure and simple. No man is justified in taking the life of another except in a lawful war or in self-defence, and the right of self-defence is bounded by such narrow limits that it is only very rarely that it may be exercised. No man is justified in taking his own life under any circumstances whatever,-if he does so, he is gullty of self-murder. No woman is justified in ommitting suicide even to save her person from certain violation. She would be justified in killing her assailant, if no other means of escape lay open, - this would be an exercise of the right of selfdefence,-but never in killing herself. This is the plain and clear teaching of the Catholic Church.

Protestant ministers profess to teach a ligher and purer morality than the Catholie Church. What have they to say about this glorification of suicide, by so many public writers and speakers? Do they We commend to the attention of our to be Sydney Mines, where Mr. Heney, absolution, the priest would not be at give to the newspapers every Monday readers the plea for rural life, by the who is the soul of geniality, rapidly made liberty to reveal it on any account. If morning? No,-they are dumb dogs not Reverend Rector of St. Paul's Seminary, himself acquainted. Among others, he Father Tom had been bound by the seal during to bark. They profess to base all in the pages of Holy Writ can they find an authorisation for taking one's own life for any reason whatsoever? They give tacit consent to the popular opinions that the woman who commits suicide to perserve her honour is a heroine instead of a murderess. Where do they find this in the Bible? Is the maxim "death before dishonour" scriptural, or is it pagan? Was it Christ who taught and practised it, or was it Cato? A good woman dreads dishonour more than death, -is she therefore justified in doing herself to death? This would make suicide lawful in many other cases. A man dying with cancer dreads horrible suffering more than death. therefore he de'i crately takes an overdose of chloral. An officer of an ocean steamship, dreads the disgrace of having been found sleeping while on duty, more than death, so he goes down to his cabin and blows his brains out. If you once make an excuse for sulcide where are you going to draw the line?

> The most horrible threat made by pagan persecutors to Christian maidens was exposure in houses of shame. Tertullian addressing a Roman governor writes: By condemning the Christian maid rather to the lewd youth than to the ilon you have acknowledged that a stain of purity is more dreaded by us than any torments or death. Yet your crafty cruelty avails you not: it rather serves to gain men over to our holy religion." How so? Was it through admiration for high-born virgins using what Edmund Burke called the sharp antidote against disgrace"; Did St. Agnes when warned of what would befall her if she did not renounce Christ, profess her intention to die by her own hand rather than endure the shame? Did St. Clara when her convent at Assisi was besieged by Saracens instruct all her nuns to provide trical Engineering.

themselves with poison that they might escape the hands of men as barbarously ornel as any Chinese Boxers? No .- St. Agnes, a girl of twelve, defied the Roman Governor with the brave words : "You may stain your sword with my blood, but you will never be able to profane my body consecrated to Christ." St. Clara had herself carried from a sick bed to the Convent gate, and there prayed: "O Lord deliver not unto wild beast the souls of those who confess to thee, and protect thy handmaids whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood." These brave women trusted not in themselves but in God, and their trust was not confounded. If their sisters of today had the faith of Clara and of Agnes they would not need the dagger nor the poison cup to save them from shame.

## Calendar of St. Francis Xavier's Col-

The Calendar for the year 1900-01 shows that St. Francis Xavier College is making sterling progress. One hundred and thirty students were in attendance during the last year, the largest number in the history of the institution. One hundred and fifty volumes were added to the library, and the sum of four thousand dollars contributed to the endowment fund. This sum, however, is only a small fraction of what is required at the present moment for the extension of the college work. The following extract from the Calendar will give our readers some idea of what has been done with a view to opening a course in applied science, - a course which has become more than ever necessary now that such vast industiral enterprises have been inaugurated in Eastern Nova Scotia.

During the past year great improvements have been effected in the Laboratory, with a view to meet the requirements of the special and advanced scientific work which the University has undertaken. A large wing has been added to the College buildings, and equipped for practical work in the various departments of Engineering. The new building is 90 feet x 45 feet, with a boiler house 45x20. The main wing is of brick, three stories, with a stone-basement 10 feet deep. The boiler-house is also of brick, one story in height, with a stone basement. The western half of the basement contains the western half of the basement contains the engine, dynamos, automatic steam pump, and other heavy apparatus. The eastern part of the basement, and part of the first story contain work rooms for classes in Physics and Chemistry. The cabinet of Physics, 83 feet x by 22 feet, is situated on the first floor. The lecture rooms are situated on the eastern side of the build. situated on the eastern side of the building, taking in the second and part of the first story, and have seats arranged in theatre form. The experimental tables in the three lecture rooms are supported by brick piers built upon heavy concrete foundations in the cellar, in order to ensure perfect stability and freedom from vibration. The western half of the second story contains rooms for draughting, and cabinets for specimens in mineralogy, botany, etc. Mr. McDougail, of Antigonish had the contract for the building

The large steam boiler was manufac-tured by I. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow, and set up by Mr. S. O'Donoghus of Astigonish. The steam heating plant, the finest probably in the Maritime Provinces, was erected by Messrs. Blosin, Desforges & Latourelle, of Montreal.

Besides the apparatus and supplies necessary for the illustration of general courses in Physics and Chemistry. College is new furnished with apparatus fficient to enable the Professors of Engineering to do excellent work in their several departments. Among the more recent additions may e b mentioned the

A 4 Pole 171/2 K. W. Generator, (Can. A Booster, manufactured by the same

A Magnificent Storage Battery, (160 A Weston Voltmeter, and a Weston

A Hoyt Direct Reading Alternating C.

A Hoyt Continuous Current Voltmeter. A Hoyt Alternating Current Voltmeter. These additions, together with the electric lighting plant which was installed in the College buildings a number of years ago, and a good supply of testing and other apparatus, with which the Laboratory has been supplied from year to year, constitute a very complete squipment in the department of Electrical Engineering.

A fine 60 H. P. Engine was manufac-tured for the College during the past year by the Goldie & McCulloch Co. The Institution also possesses a smaller engine, a orizontal tubular boiler, a vertical do., a large and very complete steam laundry plant, independent systems of steam heating and hot water heating, an extensive plant in connexion with the water system of the Town of Antigonish, and a considerable quanty of other apparatus and mach nery, including tools for repairing the dirferent plants. The College retains in its employ a skilled workman of long experiente, capable of assisting students in the workshops in carrying out the instructions of the professors of Mechanical and Elec-

#### Farm Notes.

A farmer with a creek crossing his land, is satisfied and makes no futher efforts to supply his needs for water. It may be half a mile away from the barns and is always some distance. His stock is obliged to go that distance through winter gales to partake of ice water, or through summer heat to partake of muddy water. The cows never get what they need or when they need it. If a clean, swift stream crosses the pasture I am not advising one to fence it out ; but too often the creek of April is only a line of stagnant pools in July. This serves as a congregating place for frogs until the tormented cows, in an effort to avoid flies and get a drink, arrive and churn the little water of the pool thick with the mud of the bottom and their own excrement. Then truly the frogs desert it, being able to pass the barked wire fences. Not so the docile cows, and no choice is

Egg-eating is one vice. One hen learns it and teaches the others. She finds a broken egg, discovers that it is good eating and thereafter she seeks such. Fat hens, lazy hens, idle hens and hens that get no animal food or exercise are subject to it. It is not in the breed, but in the individual. Use no east-egg unless of wood or porcelain. Have the nest off the ground, so that the hen cannot reach the egg, and make the nest so that there is barely room for the hen, so that she cannot stand perfectly erect or eat the egg. She will come off to eat it, but cannot then reach it. Collect the eggs frequently. Leave a few plasterof-Paris eggs on the floor to work on. They will soon believe that all eggs are

In choosing hogs for breeders have the dams rather loose and roomy and the sire compact as compatible with good bone and constitution. The best way to feed breeding stock not intended for the showyard is to give bone and muscle-producing foods such as oats, barley, bran, grass and roots. Feed liberally, but do not fatten them as for market. Breeding animals should be kept in good healthy growing condition, but not over fat. Animals for market should not only be kept growing but also fattening all the time to their utmost capacity. Use purebred sires by all means, and, if possible, have both sire and dam full bloods.

#### Blessed Alice O'Sullivan.

We take from an Irish exchange the following account of Sister Alice O'Sullivan, who was martyred at Tein-Tsin, China, some thirty years ago, and who has recently been beatified:

Alice O'Sullivan was born at the West Gate, Irishtown, parish of St. Mary's, on Dec. 1, 1836, to which place her parents had removed from Newry. As she seemed likely to leave the world immediately after entering into it, she was baptised a few hours after her birth. Her biographer, Sister Dutrouilh, who knew her intimately, writes: "Her mother died quite young when she was a baby Her father was a fervent Catholic, He entrusted the childhood of his little Alice to a very pious and devoted servant, but she had not the vigilance or the tact of a mother. From over affection, she let the child do as she liked. She had several brothers who loved her tenderly, and made her share in all their sports and pleasures. She learned to read very early. When she grew older her father placed her in a good convent for education (the Presentation Convent, Irishtown.) There she acquired a solid love of piety, and the good nuns who brought her up recognized in their pupil a candor and simplicity which charmed them. Her vious disposition seemed to indicate that God did not wish her to remain in the world. She consulted her brother, a Lazarist, and as the result he advised her to join the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. She entered the order at the age of 20, and her first years were spent in France, going thence to Drogheda. In '63 see was invited to go to China, and though the sacrifice cost her terribly, she obeyed the call nobly. While in Shanghai, she rendered the community the greatest service in softening the prejudices of the Protestant European authorities for whom they worked the hospital, so much so that those who had been hostile to the nuns became their most zealous protectors. However, Sister O'Sullivan's character and habits were so opposed to all she met with in China that she could not avoid a strong feeling of antipathy toward the Chinese and having explained to the Father general her desire to return to European civilization he authorized her to return to France, and she started from Tien-Tsin on her way nome. At the convent there the community had their hands full of hospital and other work, and they

asked her to stay with them, but Sister

O'Sullivan's heart seemed to revolt at the

thought of staying in the country, and re-

pulsed it with indignation. But by praying by herself subsequently in the new Church of Notre Dame des Victories she had a vision of the Blessed Virgin, who she said told her to 'remain with these poor people.' She left the church a changed woman, and placed berself at the disposal of the community, resolved to follow the mandate of the Virgin, and gave her life to the poor benighted people of the place. A miracle of grace had been worked in her soul, and she set to work with renewed ardor with the Tien-Tsin nuns. She had a presentiment of the coming end, but she ignored the fact, and whilst her virtue edified all around her and heaven was preparing her crown, she was always humbling herself at the fact that her companions served the Chinese with pleasure while she had to do constant violence to herself to overcome her antipathy. 'It is difficult to convey an adequate

idea of the terrible condition of barbarlsm in which Paganism and vice among the masses of the population and the abominable influences of a corrupt and unscrupulous ruling class, had reduced this fair portion of the Chinese empire at that period. Yet out of the dense darkness came one of the brightest pages of Christian annals. It has ever proved so in the history of the Church, and in this glorious page the name of our Clonmel heroine has won amperishable honor. We have before us as we write a valuable book of 413 pages, The First Martyrs of the Holy Childhood, by a Priest of the Mission'; translated from the French by Lady Herbert (London; Art and Book Company, A. D. 1900.) It tells how on June 21, 1870, two priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, called the 'Lazarists,' and ten of the Sisters of Charity of the same order, were massacred at Tien-Tsin, and the volume was intended to prepare the way for the judicial process of their beatification, completed by Leo XIII. on Sunday with all its solemnity. The preface sets out; 'Martyrdom is an ineffable grace, and God grants it, ordinarily, only to chosen souls. The short history of these twelve victims will bring us the conviction that He had prepared them for a long time to shed their blood for His love and His glory. How they must have rejoiced the heart of their Holy Founder and Blessed Father!" When the first Sister of Charity arrived at Ning-Po on December, 1830, while the rebels (Taepings) menaced that town, the superfor general, addressing his beloved daughters, reminded them that it should be their work to merit by sufferings of all kinds the glorious destiny reserved for the Church in the empire that has groaned for so many centuries under the yoke of Satan; and having reminded them of the two priests of the order already martyred on the Chinese soil, he prophetically exclaimed: Why may we not hope that, some day, Providence will give us a like consolation by sending us home from those distant shores the remains of some Sisters of Charity who will have suffered death for the name of Jesus Christ? That would be indeed, beloved sisters, the last flower of the crown of glory which you have woven by your works round the head of your Immaculate Mother.' Having detailed the works of the Sisters at Tien-Tsin; the opening of the hospital they established; the development of the work of the Holy Childhood; an epidemic of typhus that broke out; the building of their chapels. etc., we are informed of the infidels' calumnies against the Sisters of Charity; the violation of the cemetery, the attitude of the French consul, the increase of persecution, and the preparation for death, which both missionaries and sisters felt to be inevitable. Then we come to the day of the massacre, and learn how the French consul in uniform died with his chancellor before the door of the consulate; how the assassins arrived at the mission; how the missionaries taking refuge in the church were done to death, and the sacred building was set on fire. The murderers next proceeded to the hospital and orphanage of the Sisters of Charity near the Church of our Lady of Victories. The holy women were preparing themselves for a speedy death. Their mortal agony had been long and cruel. Voluntary exiles of charity, they had thought themselves lost in a town full of demons. Saddened even unto death, having seen to their native orphans, the poor sisters went from time to time to shed tears in secret before the tabernacle of their Divine Spouse, and renew to Him the offering of their lives for His love.

But before their sick, their orphans and

their little children, they remained firm

and strong, like their Divine Mother on

Calvary. The Sisters were all assassinated

and cut in pieces. Last but not least on the list of the martyrs named was Sister

Alice O'Sullivan, the only Irish member of the community. She was leaving the

chapel by the northwest door and was

seized close by the kitchen. The bar-

barians, seeing a saucepan of boiling

the northwest facade of the chapel where

she was finally knocked down and killed. A fire was made and the bodies were rousted.

Sister Datrouilh says: 'Every one in the community and in touch with it spoke in the highest terms of the sister from Ireland. The Protestant chaplain, the Rev. Charles Butcher, wrote to the Times after the massacre: 'The murder of the Sisters of Charity is an outrage not on a nation or a church, but on humanity itself. As chaplain to the British community at Shanghai, I have had many opportunities of seeing the noble and devoted work of these ladies taking care of the sick at the hospital. One sister was an Irish lady, whose memory is cherished with affection and gratitude by many of the community

James Mercer, master of the British ship Walton, Harwick, a Scotch Presbyterian, the only British subject in the doomed hospital previous to the massacre, returning to Europe just after the outrage at Tien-Tsin, wrote a touching letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, in order to discover the parents of 'a beloved child (he names our heroine), who suffered martyrdom for her Saviour's sake.' He says, 'She was at my bedside day and night, cheering my drooping spirits, broken down with sickness and pain. Often she told me how delighted she was, although far away from old Ireland, to have the pleasure of conversing in her native tongue with a Scotchman. I will not dwell longer on the characteristics of this ministering angel, who is now with her Redeemer. Yes, and in her place amongst the blest, beside the great white throne, while she wears her glorious crown, she will pray not only for the Chinese, but for her birthplace in poor, suffering, faithful Ireland. -The New World.

#### "The Boss" As a Customer.

One of the proprietors of a big department store decided the other day to find out how customers were treated in his establishment. He is so seldom seen around the place that few of the clerks know him by sight, hence it was not necessary for bim to assume a disguise or formulate an elaborate plan for the success of his under-

Going into the shoe department be sat down to be waited on. A clerk who had been in the store only a few weeks hurried forward and asked:

"May I show you a pair of shoes?"

"Yes," the merchant said, "I would like to look at some, but I don't know as I'm ready to buy a pair to-day."

" Very well," said the clerk, " we'll see what we can find."

Then he made some inquiries as to the style his employer preferred and the size he wore, and began taking down boxes.

One shoe after another was tried on, but the customer could not be suited. The toes were not right, or the shape was strong, or it didn't fit, or there was something else about every shoe the clerk produced that was not as it should be.

Three or four times the proprietor said he guessed he would have to give it up and try again at some future time, but the clerk always persuaded him to wait just a mement. Then he would get another pair and make a new effort to suit the gentleman, setting forth as eloquently as he could the merits of the shoe and expressing confidence in his ability to find what was wanted sooner or later.

At last the merchant looked up at his employee and said :

"You don't seem to be worried over the fact that you have wasted an hour here

with me?" Oh; I don't think I've wasted the time." the clerk replied. "People are invited to

come here and do business if they see what they want. If they can't be suited they ought to have as much right to complain as

"Still you have left it all to me. Don't you think you ought to know more about it than I do? You sell shoes every day, you know."

"I sell shoes every day," the cierk said, bot I can't wear yours for you, and I shall not try to persuade you to buy something you don't want."

The proprietor went out saying he might return at some future time and try again. After he was gone the head of the shoe department went over to the new clerk and whispered something to him. The latter turned a little pale along the sides of his nose and said :

"Then I suppose I may as well begin hunting around for another job."

On the following morning the manger of the store called the saddened clerk into the

"The president of this company went to the shoe department yesterday to get a pair of shoe

"Yes, I know it," the clerk replied.

"He couldn't get what he wanted," The clerk gave a long sigh and looked at

"You told him you were not anxious to water, threw it over her, and she rushed to sell goods if people don't show proper eagerness to buy," the manager went on.

The clerk nodded that it was so. "Well, do you think it would pay us to

keep a man like you in our shoe department?" Feeling that it would profit him nothing

to be abject, since he was to be discharged anyway, the miserable clerk replied:

"I suppose not. But if I had it to do again I would do as I did yesterday."

"Very well. We need a man to take charge of our clothing department and Mr. wishes you to have the place, because you were kind enough to give him credit for knowing what he wanted better than you did."

#### Modern and Up - To - Date Facilities.

We possess all the modern and up-to-date facilities necessary for conducting a reliable and first-class drug business. When you favour us with you dector's prescription, our best efforts are directed to make that prescription what your medical adviser intended it should be-professionally correct in the minutest details.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

is giving marvellous results to sick people all fover Canada. The wonderful cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound during the past year speaks volumes in favour great medicine. Thousands who suffered from rheumatism, neurlagia, nervous troubles and dyspepsia now sing the praises of the medicine that brought a speedy cure and gave them health and

Foster Bros., Druggists, Antigonish, N. S.

#### SECOND - HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

I have a number of second-hand Carriages, in fair condition, which I will sell cheap. Call and examine if you want a bargain.

D. McISA AC

## TEACHERS!

if you need a BICYCLE,

write us for our

## Clearance Prices

Large Discounts during the remainder of the sensor of the scason. New and second hand. Write us Sundries and Repairs.

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

## \*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Have just received a number of

## CARRIAGES.

with and without tops, from Ontario and Nova Scotia manufacturers. These are said to be the very best quality of goods. Anyone wanting something

COMFORTABLE, DURABLE,

STYLISH, yet CHEAP, had better call and examine these.

# Harnesses,

both Carriage and Cart, and all

Farming **Implements** 

F.R. TROTTER.

And All Points in United State

Summer Sailings, Commencing Jone or

FROM HALIFAX:

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FROM HAWKESBURY S.S. "La Grande Duchesas"

FROM SYDNEY s. S. "Florida,"

From Boston, Tuesdays and Hallfax, Hawkesbury and Char Fridays for Sydney.

From Halifax to Hawkesbury Cheap through tickets for sale hecked by Agents Intercelonial For all Information apply to Agents, Boston, Halifax, Rawle outetown, Sydney and Norsh Sydney

BRASS

AND CALFSKINS.
SCRAP-IRON AND LEAD taken here and at Pomquet,

Antigonish, N S, July 11, 1800 P. DORAN

# Wanted

Hides, Calfskins Wool, Woolskins. Tallow, Etc., Etc.,

For which Cash will be Po

Opposite Post

ANTIGONISH, N.

APPLICATION FOR ASSI MENT OF DOWER

IN THE SUPREME COURT, DO Before

(L. S.) J. MeD.

In the matter of the application of has to have her dower of certain lands ses at Lakevale, in the County of his

UPON HEARING Mr. Jean ram, sworn herein the

Tr 18 ORDERED, that Angus James Cameron, Allan Cameron, Annie Hammond and Frank heirs of Hugh Cameron, lais of 1 gonish County, N. S., being at from the Prevince of Nova Scotia

(Sgd.) D LOGAN, P Dated this 21st day of July, A. I

TO SELL

# SALESMEN

\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL ROSES, ETC

The Finest Range of Goods in Canada.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GOOD PAY.

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PELHAM NURSERY CO

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will be found in the product of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co.

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WEARING STREET S

### Always in a Hurry.

ug. 23, 1900

sharry and Carner sinescary, a P.M. for sale, and laste donial Rallway.

Hawkesbury De

L. CRIPMIN

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FOR ASSI

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T. 100

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A. D. 1908.

21

Dellyeryish

Y CO.,

onto, Can

P. DORAN

I know a little maiden who is always in la

She races through her breakfast to be in time for school ; She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of

And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurrles through her studying, she hurrles through her sewing,

Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure She's always in a scramble, no matter where

she's going, And yet-would you believe it !- she never

It seems a contradiction until you know the

But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state

That she never has been known to begin a thing And she's always in a hurry because she

starts too late, -The Churchman.

#### LADY ANNA'S WARNING.

'No, no, Ellis,' Guy Durant said hastily, 'you shall not enter upon such a bargain blindfolded. Let me see, the speaker consulted a schedule for a moment. 'Yes, there's a train to Helmsford at 3.30. If you are not otherwise engaged, we can journey by it to Durant Hall. You can view the park and the few acres surrounding it, examine the house, dine and sleep there. Then, if you are foolish enough, tempt me with your offer."

Nonsense, Durant! I am perfectly satisfied to give you the meney I say for your property,' Kirby Ellis answered. He was a short, stoutly built man, with keen black eyes and a square determined jaw. Possibly there was Hebrew blood in his veins. At any rate, few men on the Stock Exchange were bolder in their speculations, and fewer still were as successful.

But I am not satisfied to take it,' his companion remarked, quietly. To tell you the truth, you offer too much. Durant Hall is a dilapidated old structure, and I won't sell it to you except you see it.'

The speaker leaned back in his chair as he spoke. For two or three generations the Durants had been going steadily to the bad, and Guy Durant had been but little wiser than his immediate predecessors. Not that he was either a gambler or a spendthrift, but he possessed an easy-going, generous disposition, some artistic and expensive tastes, and no business instructs. He had married a pretty young English girl, who had died, leaving him with a baby two months old. The child he had placed under the care of her maternal aunt, and for many years he had lead an aimless, pleasurable existence, in Continental cities chiefly.

A few months previously he had taken up his residence in London, for the purpose of being near a physician in whom he had much dependence. He had been aware for some time that his heart was affected, and Dr. Chalmers had told him that his length of days could not be long. and for the first time he had begun to consider his child. No provision had been made for her, and Durant Hall and its few hundred acres were heavily mortgaged. He had been not a little surprised when Kirby Ellis had offered him a fancy price for the remnant of his property. He had met that gentleman once or twice abroad, and had wondered why he was so anrious to cultivate him, once he settled in London.

Well, what do you say?' Durant demanded after a short silence.

'I suppose you must have your way,' It may have been fancy in my case.' Ellis replied, rather shortly.

'All right then. I'll wire to the old housekeeper to expect us, and meet you at Paddington in half an hour,' Durant said,

Ellis nodded, and the two men separated. Three hours later they were at Durant Hall, and its owner insisted on its would-be purchaser seeing the entire property he was so eager to possess. Evening had closed into night when at length they sat ever, Mrs. Johnson has seen to the airing down to dinner in the large wainscoted of the sheets. Shall I show you the way?' library. It was the most comfortable room in the lower part of the mansion, and various portraits of dead and gone Durants | returned to London. hung upon its dark oaken walls. One of these seemed to have a special attraction for Ellis, and Guy Durant laughed as he

'Everyone remarks that portrait,' he said. "Shall I tell you Lady Anna's story ?'

"I shall be glad to listen," the guest promised. 'She is very beautiful,' with another glauce towards the picture.

'She was, if that represents her with any degree of correctness. It was painted long after Lady Anna had shared the common fate of humanity from an old miniature of her. Yes, she was beautiful.'

The speaker paused to look at the delicately moulded features, at the slender neck encircled by the enormous ruff that was the fashion of the time, at the fair hair swept high from the level brow.

'And the story !' Ellis said.

Well, it seems that the Lady Anna was a Catholic, though the Durants were then,

as now, Protestants.' Guy Durant laughed eyenically as be paused for a moment.

. They attended to worldly matters, if the story is true, more than to spiritual, and accepted Henry's Six Articles as readily as his son's Thirty-nine. But Lady Anna was different. Her husband, Piers Durant, was one of Elizabeth's courtiers, but this fact did not save his wife from being denounced as a Catholic, nor did his entreaties save her life when she was convicted of assisting a priest to escape. She was executed in the courtyard of the hall, and died as bravely as her co-religionists usually did.'

'Is that all?' Ellis asked. The story had little interest for him.

\* All except the legend. It is said that her spirit is often seen.'

'Oh!' Ellis laughed mockingly. 'You don't believe that.'

'I really don't know. I have never seen her ladyship myself, but it is an article of Durant faith that she often comes to warn her descendants against some danger or folly."

'Nonsense!'

· Very probably.'

At length dinner was finished and the old servitor of the family who had been waiting on them withdrew.

'Well, Durant, I renew my offer,' Ellis said, and he lifted his wine glass and held it between him and the light, as if he had quite as much interest in its contents as in the reply. There was a brief pause, which was broken by a startled exclamation from Durant, and Ellis turned slightly in his chair. From one corner of the library a woman had advanced, and stood stock still, surveying them with a strange air. The expression of her face, the upturned hair, the wide, outstanding ruffle and stiff brocaded bodice were those that the pictured Ludy Anna wore; and one white hand was raised as it in astonishment or

While one might have counted a hundred the two men stared at the apparition, and then with a common impulse they turned their gaze to the picture on the opposite wall. When their eyes were again directed to the spot where the woman had stood, she had gone.

'What does it mean? Who is she?' Ellis questioned by and by.

'I know no more than you,' Durant replied, solemnly, and there was indeed no doubting his words.

'It must have been some one belonging to the house,' Ellis reasoned. Durant shook his head.

There is no one in the house, so far as know, but old Johnson and his wife, and besides she-it disappeared.

It is very strange.'

'So strange that our bargain is off, I will not sell the hall,' Durant said, and Ellis looked his amszement.

'Not sell the hall?' he echoed angrily. . No.

'But you cannot believe that-'

'No matter, I will not sell,' Durant

interrupted. 'Don't be superstitious, Durant. You cannot be in earnest. I have taken a

fancy to the place.' 'I am sorry, but I will not sell.'

'Look here, man. [Will another five

thousand not tempt you?' 'No, Ellis. I am not to be tempted. Please say no more.'

· But you cannot attach any importance -the-Ellis hesitated-'to what we

fancied we saw?' 'I don't know,' Durant answered, truthfully enough. 'Perhaps we saw nothing,

There was an uncomfortable pause. 'Will you take a hand at cards, Ellis, or

go to bed?' the host asked at length. Ellis yawned ostensibly 'To bed, if you don't mind; and I trust none of your ancestors or ancestresses will

pay me a visit, There is little danger of that,' Durant laughed, but you will find few modern comforts in your bedroom. I hope, how-

Durant led his guest to the room assigned to him, and early next morning both

On the following day Guy Durant received two letters. One bore the postmark of the post town nearest Durant Hall, and the address was in his daughter's handwriting.

'Dear father,' it ran, 'I hope I did not startle you very much last night. One of Aunt Alice's servants has scarlet fever in a rather bad form, and she took advantage of a long standing invitation of Mrs. Kingsley's-I was at school with Pauline Kingsley, you know-to send me to Kingsley Court. There is a short cut from it, as perhaps you know, to the ball. Pauline Kingsley is getting up some private theaitcals, and she and I ran over to the hall last night in order to rummage through some old silks and things in mamma's room. You won't mind I hope. We passed through the house without seeing any one, and Pauline insisted on dressing me up as a court lady of ancient days, and then she discovered a wonderful resemblance in me to Lady Anna's portrait. We ran down one of these old little staircases that

library by a disused door that I found yet this man writes it in the sand! And out when Aunt Alice and I once stayed at the hall. Guess my astonishment to find you and another gentleman at dinner. After a long pause I hastened back [by the way I came. Pauline never got in at all. We felt like a pair of very badly behaved children as we ran back to Kingsley Court. Poor Mrs. Johnson must have been very busy in the kitchen, for we never once saw her nor her husband.'

Guy Durant laid down the letter when he had read so far and gave a characteristic laugh.

The explanation, however was not pleasant reading.

So Meg was the ghost that led me to refuse a very advantageous offer. Her masquerading has resulted in some mischief, he said, and finished reading the epistle.

In a few minutes he turned his attention to the second letter. It was from the Durant lawyers, and warned him against making a sudden disposal of his property.

'We have learned,' Boscroft & Manners wrote, 'that a large and rich vein of copper ore runs through your property. Our knowledge came to us by accident, as also the fact that Mr. Kirby Ellis is aware of the existence of the copper ore in your property. We trust you have not sold Durant Hall for any sum, however large seemingly.'

Guy Durant did not laugh over the last letter, and it was some considerable time before he said :

'So there is something, after all is said and done, in 'Lady Anna's Warning.'-Magdalen Rock, in the Catholic Fireside.

#### The Words in the Sand.

Professor Gregory, of Leipsic, Germany, claims to have discovered in some ancient manuscripts found at Athens, Athos and Dessau, a record written of the words by our Lord in the sand. The circumstances of this writing is found in John, chapter 8, verses 1 to 9:

"The Scribes and Pharisees brought unto Him a woman taken in adultery; and when they set her in the midst, they say unto him, Master . . . Moses in the law commanded us that such should be stoned; but what sayest Thou?"

It occurs to the reader of these words to ask why these Scribes and Pharisees -enemies of Christ and called by Him hypocrites and whited sepulchres - should consult Him in this case, why they apparently preferred His authority to that of Moses. Being hypocrites they were evidently actuated by the same motive that inspired other Pharisees and Herodians to ask Him whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Caesar or not. The motive of these was " to enspare Him in His speech." If He said it was not lawful He would offend the Herodians, the government party, who were in on the first floor with the administration. Their question was so constructed that if He answered yes, they could appeal against Him to the prejudice of the Jews, and to their hatred of the government that oppressed them. If He answered no, they could appeal to the government and have Him arrested as an enemy of Caesar. The answered He gave baffled their evil design.

With this case as a light we can see the design of those Scribes and Pharisees who attempted to flatter Him by pretending to prefer His authority to that of Moses. If He said the woman should be stoned, they would accuse Him of barbarity and cruelty. If He said she should not be stoned, they would declare Him an enemy of Moses and a subverter of the law. He knew the evil thought in their hearts, and instead of answering He stooped down and wrote in the sand. They were impatient and repeated their question: "What sayest Thou?" Then He paused in His writing, rose from His stooping posture and said: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," and stooped down again and continued writing on the

But what did He write. He wrote something that convicted His questioners in their own conscience, that is, revealed to them, the spokesmen of the crowd, that he knew their personal sins, for they "went out one by one, beginning at the eldest even unto the last."

What was it He wrote that had such a magical effect on His questioners? Or what connection had His writing with their silently stealing away? The answer to this question is the discovery which Prof. Gregory claims to have made in the ancient manuscript fragments which he has been examining.

He finds, or assumes, that the eldest and principal spokesman was named Eldad, the second Horan, and the third Muman. These surprised at His answer, directed their attention to the characters, the Master was tracing in the sand. The eldest, Eldad,

" Eldad killed his friend Modar, in the wilderness.

The murder of his friend in the wilderness forty years before flashed through the house is full of, and entered the his mind like lightning. No man saw it,

Eldad turned and quickly withdrew, disappearing in the crowd. Horan, the second, continued to watch the moving fingers and as he followed them he read:

"Horan cheated Bunan's widow out of

He hastened away. Muman remained, and following the tracing finger with anxious eye, read :

"The wife of Arved was forced to yield to the power of Muman.

And he also departed. Others remained. The Master continued to write still more rapidly, rubbing out each sentence after it was written and read. The Scribes and Pharisees continued to read, and as they read they were accused by their own consciences, and went out one after another, from the eldest even to the youngest, until none was left to throw the first stone at the accused woman. And the Master was left alone, and the woman stood before Him. He spoke of casting a first stone. Will He pick up this stone? The woman waited for the verdict. He, rising and looking at her, said: "Hath no man condemned thee?" And she said: "No man, Lord." And Jesus said: "Neither will I condemn thee. Go, and now sin no more."

This wonderful scene and the words in the sand must have impressed themselves deeply in the mind of some unknown eyewitness who left a record, transcriptions from which comprise the documents examined by Prof. Gregory, and the general drifts of which he gives in his article in the Sunday World .- N. Freeman's Journal.

#### New Orleans Disgraced.

Last week a negro-desperado at New Orleans, in resisting arrest killed two policemen. Thereupon mabs of white hoodlums began indiscriminate attacks on the negro population. Aged coloured women were beaten and peaceful and industrions negro porters and labourers shot and maltreated. This conduct continued for two days until the authorities finally put a stop to it by drafting 1,000 extra policemen and calling out a body of militia. Meanwhile ten negroes were killed and twenty wounded.

That such a piece of disorder should have occurred in the chief city of the South and that so large a force was necessary to keep the hoodlum element under control, are facts which embody their own commentary.

We are prepared to make allowance for the feeling of contempt with which the Southern white views the inferior and subject negro population.

We are prepared to see explanation in the human nature of the case for the many lynchings which occur in the South But the New Orleans affair of the past week exhibits a state of feeling which can find no pretense of justification. It is race hatred pure and simple, directed on by the intelligence of the South but by its hoodlumism; and on a par much below the boxerism of Pekin.—Catholic Citizen.

# The Newport Nursery Co.

We desire to call the attention of the People of Eastern Nova Scottla to our Excellent Hardy Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which we offer to Growers at Reasonable Prices. We call special attention to our

### ROYAL COLLECTION OF SMALL FRUITS

PLUMS, PEARS, QUINCES, ROSES and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Below we print a few of the many testimonials we have received.

TESTIMONIALS.

WATERVILLE, KINGS Co., July 3, 1900.

WATERVILLE, KINGS CG., July 3, 1900.

Newport Nursery Co., Ltd.;

Gentlemen, — I delivered for you this spring one of the largest sales of trees ever shipped to this section. Your stock, taken as a whole, was the best ever sold here, and the customers were lighly pleased with it. One man wants two thousand apple trees for fall setting. Will you please write me your best figures for that number.

(Signel)

R. D. PINEO.

R. D. PINEO.

WATERVILLE, N. S., July 4th, 1900 Newport Nursery Co., Ltd.:

Newport Nursery Co., Ltd.:

Gentlemen,—I have lately made a tour of the territory I sold in for you last season, and am pleased to say your trees have given good satisfaction and that the prospects for business is excellent. One party who had one hundred of your trees and two hundred from other nurseries, says your stock is much superior. He is intending to plant sixteen hundred apple trees this fall, and intends to order from us.

(Signed) James Woodruff.

LAKEVILLE, KINGS CO., July 5th, 1906 Mr. James Woodruff:

Yours truly, (Signed) N. R. THORPE,

PORT WILLIAMS, June 14th, 1900.

Newport Nursery Co., Ltd: Gentlemen,—The 313 apple trees we received rom you have given good satisfaction, and I rust we may do a larger business with you this ear (Signed) E. H. JOHNSON.

P. O. Address, Windsor, N. S. Nurseries at Stanley, Hants Co., N. S.

## Essentativation and supplication and sup TOO MUCH CREDIT A positive injury and serious loss.

### Does the Cash Customer not deserve Consideration over the one who Buys on Time?

Our business experience for the past number of years has proved very clearly to us that the long-credit system is doing a

great deal of injury to business generally. It is well known that the merchant who gives out his goods on long credit must of necessity charge higher prices to make up for a proportion of bad debts, etc.

Now, we propose giving this extra profit to Customers who

are prepared to pay cash for their goods. On June 1st we intend making this decided change, and adopting the "Ready-pay System," when we invite Customers to make a comparison of our prices. They will then clearly see the saving to be made in buying for Cash over the old system of

running an account and paying once a year. In consequence of this change, we respectfully ask all those whose accounts are past due to make payment at once.

McCURDY & CO.

Antigonish, N. S., May 24, 1900. EXCEPTION CONTRACTOR C

to sell high-grade Fruit Trees and Fruit Bushes, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hedging, Vines, etc., all of which is sent out under Government certificate for cleanliness and freeness from disease, for

## FONTHILL NURSERIES.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada (800 acres), and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS and GOOD PAY WEEKLY; ALL SUPPLIES FREE.

We are Sole Agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine, which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials, Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

# ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

: : Always on hand or made to order at short notice : :

Doors, Sashes, Sash and Door Frames, Mouldings, all Kinds, Spruce Flooring and Sheathing,

KILN DRIED BIRCH FLOORING, LATHS, SCANTLING, Etc., Etc.

STONE & WELLINGTON.

JOHN McDONALD

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UBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGORISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING 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 subtilty into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations, full of danger and in perpetual action upon us.—Cardinal Manning

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

#### CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.

The comments of the press upon the Delpit marriage case in Montreal display a profound ignorance of the laws of the Catholic Church in regard to such matters. The Church holds marriage to be a sacramental contract, of which the contracting parties, not the clergy, are the ministers. The essence of the contract is the mutual consent of the contracting parties. This being so, any man and woman, physically and morally capable of entering into such a contract, might, so far as the contract in itself is concerned, get married without the presence of any minister of religion. But, knowing that without some further formalities, the existence of the marriage contract would be rendered in a vast number of cases exceedingly doubtful, and the reverence for the sacrament weakened in the eyes of the contracting parties, the Church, from the beginning, required that her children should enter into the marriage contract solemnly before a priest. The phrase "tying the knot," so common in use at present, is altogether misleading. The priest never ties the knot; this is the work of the bridegroom and the bride, the priest being merely the official witness that the knot has been tied. Still, for fifteen centuries the Church never maintained that the absence of the official witness would make the marriage null and void, and was prepared to recognize the existence of the marriage bond in the case of two Catholics, just as she recognizes it to-day | between two heathens, upon the acknowledgment of their mutual consent by the contracting parties,-the only difference being that such a marriage between two Catholics would, although valid, involve a grievous sin of disobedience to the Church's ordinnances; while, between two heathers, it

would involve no sin at all. The experience of centuries, however, proved that such a system of marriage was liable to many abuses, and therefore the Church, in the fullness of the power of binding as well as of loosing, given to her by her Divine Founder, enacted in the Council of Trent a decree declaring that, in future, marriage contracts between Catholics must be entered into in presence of a priest and of two other witnesses, otherwise such contracts would be clandestine, null and void. Now, no decree of the Church has any binding force until promulgated. The decree in question, known in the language of theology as the decree Tametsi, in English as the decree concerning clandestine marriages, was not promulgated to the world as a whole, but to the various dioceses according to the prudent judgment of each Bishop. The "Reformation" bad begun, and amid the consequent confusion it was practically impossible to make the promulgation everywhere. The decree was promulgated, however, through the greater part of Europe, and in some of the foreign missions. In Canada the promulgation was made in what is now the civil province of Quebec, at that time a part of the diocese of Rouen, or at least under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that see; in the present United States it was made in what is now the diocese of New Orleans, and in a few other places. Why was it not promulgated wherever promulgation was possible? Well, it w s a decree of prudence, intended to form a safeguard for the marriage contract, but in dioceses where the unity of religion had been seriously disturbed, it would tend rather to increase than to diminish the number of invalid marriages, and therefore would be inexpedient and would contradict the Church's intention. And so it happens, that two Catholics, getting married by a Protestant minister in the province of Quebec, are according to the laws of the Church not married at all; whereas two Catholics thus getting married in the province of Nova Scotia, where the decree of the Council of Treut concerning clandestine marriages is not in force, because never promulgated, would be regarded as really married, though guilty of grievous sin in getting married in such a way. Their marriage would be regarded as equally valid, though equally sinful, if contracted before a Justice of the Peace.

In some parts of the world, then, it

the laws of the State, with regard to the validity of the marriage contract, conicide: in some other parts they are widely divergent. It is all very well for the Potestant Churches, which are the creatures of the State, to conform their matrimonial regulations in all respects to those made by the State; but the Catholic Church, which antedates all modern states, whose ordinances, therefore, antedate those of all modern states, recognizes in the State no authority to deal with marriage at all, except in regard to its civil consequences. She considered Major Yelverton, in Ireland, lawfully married to Teresa Longworth, though, in the eyes of the State, the marriage was invalid, as being between a Catholic and a Protestant before a Catholic priest. She considers the Delpit marriage only a mock marriage, as having taken place between two Catholics before a Protestant minister in Montreal, where the decree of the Council of Trent with regard to clandestine marriages had been duly promulgated. In her eyes, Marian Evans was just as truly married to George Henry Lewes, as though the knot had been tied, to use the cant phrase, by the Dean of Westminster at St. George's, Hanover Square, If Miss Evans and Mr. Lewes had first become Catholics, the Church would have censured them for defying, through contempt of religion, the ordinance of marriage accepted by the whole Christian world,- she would not have held them guiltless as the heathen who know not god, - she would have insisted on their renewing their consent before one of her priests, but she would have neld them validly married already, and no more free to marry any one else than if the ceremony had taken place with great éclat at the fashionable church above mentioned.

Protestants may be scandalized at hearing this, possibly also some ill-instructed Catholics. Both should remember, however, that Christ Our Lord raised marriage, previously only a natural contract, to the dignity of a sacrament, and that His Church's regulations with regard to it are fully authorized by the words, "Whatsoever you shall bind upon earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose upon earth shall be loosed also

#### An Appeal.

The Monastery of the Good Shepherd at Halifax, Is about delegating two members of the community to the work of soliciting alms from the good people of Eastern Cape Breton. The Monastery located at Halifax is an offshoot of the order founded by the Venerable John Eudis in Caen, Normandy, in the year 1651, which has the successive approval of the Roman Pontiffs since the year 1666. The foundation at Halifax is of recent origin, having been established in May, 1890. The work of the Good Shepherd, as the name might easily suggest, is to go in quest of the straying lambs, and when found to afford them safe refuge. To strengthen the weak and reclaim the fallen, of their own sex is the object and aim of the Sisters, and Halifax affords an ample field for their exertions. Mr. Dennis, who saw and appreciated the work of this institution, wrote in 1894 as follows:

" From the fact that this city is a naval and military station, Halifax has for its population a larger number of girls who need a refuge of safety than any other city on this side of the Atlantic. A few years ago the number of little street-walkers, young girls just starting on lives of sin and shame, attracted general attention. What to do with them was a problem the authorities could not solve. To send them to Rockhead was equivalent to consigning them to a life of crime and misery. Industrial schools and reformatories were established for boys; but so far as any industrial or reformatory institution was concerned, girls and women were left to their sad fate, to graduate through the various stages of dissipation and vice until they ended their worthless lives in the lowest dens of Albermarle and South Brunswick or Water

It was the very apparent need of such an institution that nerved the generous impulses of several Catholic ladies to take the initiative. With the hearty concurrence of his Grace the Archbishop, the Monastery became a fact. One cannot say it leapt into being - no; its beginning was too humble for high sounding phrases. And though safe from wind and weather, the house is yet a poor one, and always expects to remain so, yet its poverty only limits its means of doing good. The only source of income besides the generous contributions of a few big-hearted individuals, is the laundry, and this is found to be quite inadequate.

So, the Sisters are making this appeal to those who have more than enough of this world's goods, to help them in searching for, finding, and carrying home, the poor, famished, wayward creatures whom our Divine Lord still calls His lambs.

A PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF ANTIGONISH

The Carnegie Company is said to have secured control of the iron production of the Lake Superior region for the next fifty years. It is reported to have made a contract with the ore companies which happens that the laws of the Church and | calls for 10,000,000 tons of ore a year.

Twinklings from Cape Breton.

Premier Laurier's visit hither excited quite a wave of excitement. At North Sydney, Sydney and elsewhere he was rereived in a manner becoming Canada's first Minister. Irrespective of party all paid him the respect due his high position. His trip was entirely non-political as were his replies and speeches, at least public, although he checked himself when, several times he neared dangerous ground.

The Sydney Mines picuic is over. As betwe n two hills there is a hollow so between two storms their is a calm. On the day previous to the picnic nature's tear vein seemed to have been so ruptured as to prove inadequate to again control the flow at least for the next week. However the next morning, the gray clouds seemed to respond to the skirl of the pipes as they hied away on tip-toe while the zephyrs kept time to the harmonic strains of Mickey Blue. The Fiery Cross had never done such service in amassing troops as did the morning rays of that August sun. The picnic was a success socially and financially. Order and the best of it prevailed throughout. Save a case or two of chronic tiplers there was never a gathering so strong in representative temperance people. The handsome sum of \$1,600 speaks for the financial side of the prenic. The people of Sydney Mines extend their hearty thanks to the League of Glace Bay and their many other friends who patronized them and they trust that they have enjoyed their visit to the old Mines and have returned home well pleased that they took in the Sydney Miues picnic. The successful issue of the picnic shows the sympathy of the Catholic people for Catholic schools while the presence of many of our separated brethren bespeaks the cordial relations that exist between us and them. Father McKinnon and the several committees in charge are to be congratulated on the successful issue of the picnic.

As Conductor McNeil's special neared Sydney, Sunday morning last it killed one John Tobin, of St. Johns, Nfld. The unfortunate man is supposed to have lain between the rails where some of the lower gear of the engine took hold of him.

Two special freights crashed into one another a few hundred yards east of Mac-Kinnon's Harbour about 5 p. m., Monday last. The engines clutched each other more than friendly. The original orders gave the trains a cross at Grand Narrows but the West bound train having arrived there before the East bound arrived at MacKinnon's Harbour, she was given an order to proceed to the latter place whose operator received a holding order. Through some mistake the East bound kept by with the result mentioned. The collision took place in a 4 degree curve. Fortunately the engineers and firemen jumped, and well for them, otherwise they would have been instantly crushed to death. A few hundred yards further East there are two high bridges. Had the trains met here they would have been completely demolished.

#### War Notes.

The steamer Monarch left New Orleans for Cape Town last Thursday with 1,150 horses for the British army.

General De Wet has succeeding in escaping from Kitchener, Methuen and the other British Generals who were in pursuit of him or heading him off. He succeeded in joining his force with that of Delarey, and Pretoria despatches say that he bivouacked about fifteen miles from that city and was having a brisk engagement with Colonel Mahon last Monday.

Colonel Hoare, who was erroneously reported to have been captured by the Boers, was relieved by General Kitchener after a gallant defence. His casualties were 12 killed and 58 wounded.

The trial of the fifteen prisoners who were concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts is now going on. A London despatch of recent date respecting them is as follows: The greatest interest is centered in Lieutenant Cordua's trial. A Pretoria despatch describes him as a young German, who was naturalized a few years ago. As an official of the Pretoria museum, and a volunteer officer of artillery he was left in Pretoria last October by General Botha to hand over the Wonderboom forts to the British. His friends have for a long time described him as being highly eccentric. The plot was the outcome of a madcap euthusiast's brain. General Roberts, the despatch adds, is equally loved by the Boer and British residents, owing to his considerate and humane conduct. When the British employed, early in June, secret service agents to test prominent Boers, suggestions of a plot of similar nature met with decided and universal refusals.

The Morning Post Pretoria correspondent describes Cordua as a well tailored young ruffian. He is bullet-headed, but not unpleasing facially. The correspondent adds that he never saw a cooler prisoner. The chief witness against him, Dutoit, is a soft spoken, slithery creature.

The Government of Japan is placing heavy orders in San Francisco for salmon for the Japanese army.

## FOR HEADACHE

# Perfect Headache Powder

25 CENTS PER BOX Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

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

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.

in all the new col NEW BLACK and WHITE CHECKED DRESS GOODS 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, Page 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 specials

## Our Clothing Department.

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

## Shirt Waists.

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

## White Wear.

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

## DAINTY NECKWEAR.

Stock large, and gathered to please and score another recon " us. Cannot be described-will have to be seen. Stock Collars in White, Cardinal, Mavve and Heliotrope, all the new style-Dainty Lace Ties, Patriotic Neckwear-something altogether acand very attractive in Bows and Ties. The nattiest and protter

### 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, this 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 to

## Window Shades.

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

## URNITURE

Onr stock of Household Farniture is very complete, and include Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Tables, Centre Ta Fancy Tables, Jardinier Stands, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Racks, Iron and Brass Bedstends Wire, Wool Top and Excelsior Mattrasses.

## HOSIERY.

Boys' Bicycle Hose, assorted colored tops, all sides and processing the Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, large selection and good value

## BOOTS and SHOES.

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

# KIRK &

KIRK'S BLOCK,

General News.

3, 1900.

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It is announced that the Czar of Russia will visit Paris about the middle of September, and will remain for five or six days.

Florence Almond, a girl of about fifteen years of age, was struck on the head by s brick and killed, at Philadelphia, last Sunday night, while frightening a crowd of negroes by pretending to be a ghost.

Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has asked for a postponement of his trial until witnesses arrive from the United

The Sultan has ordered a commission to investigate the recent Armenian massacre, and has relieved Ati Pasha of the command of Bitlis.

Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, former Secretary of State, was last Saturday found guilty of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Word comes from Nome that a number of American miners who attempted to prospect for Gold on the Siberian coast were attacked by Russians, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

The safe of the D. A. R. station house at Wolfville was blown open by dynamite early on the morning of last Thursday, and it is said that about one hundred dollars in cash and cheques was stolen. The burglars have not been

A very heavy hail storm passed over parts of Manitoba last Sunday. Buildings were unroofed, trees blown down and great damage done to standing grain, of which hundreds of acres are said to have been destroyed. A storm of like character destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property in Nebraska last Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, arrived home by the steamer Lake Superior from Europe last Friday. Mesers. Fielding, Blair and Davies, with Sir Charles Tupper, come by the Parisian, and reached Point Levis, Que., the following morning. The Parisian also landed ten returning Canadian soldiers.

A Berlin despatch says that a young man of about twenty years of age, who almits having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony, was arrested at Leipsic last Thursday. He had in his possession a loaded revolver and a dagger. He says be was appointed by lot, but had not the courage to do the deed.

Despatches from Seattle say that the steamer Humbert, which arrived at that place from Lynn Canal last Saturday, had ninety-six passengers and about \$250,000 in treasure from the Klondyke. Four persons, all of Dawson, were drowned recently by the wreck of the launch

It is said that the British Government is making arrangements to relieve Lord Roberts in South Africa, and that he will be recalled in October, when the work of pacifying the country will be given to a general of less consequence. It is also said that he will at that time succeed Lord Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief of the

The Viceroy of India, in a despatch to London a few days ago, said that the general rainfall has continued in most of the drought affected districts, that the crops in the Central Provinces promises well and that the necessity for free kitchens will soon disappear. Prices, however, still remain very high, and there are yet 5,633,000 persons receiving relief. Cholera is prevalent throughout Hyderabad and in

The British have begun to adopt sterner measures in South Africa. Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation cancelling his previous orders regarding oaths of neutrality. Hereafter burghers will be allowed to surrender only as prisoners of war. Houses which shelter armed Boers will be destroyed, as will also the farms of the fighting burghers. The reason assigned is the abuse by the Boers of the leniency shown them.

#### Inverness Notes.

Mother St. Catherine, nee Mackay, of St. Urban's 'Academy, Montreal, spent a week in Port Hood to see her invalid father. The religious habit but emphasises more and more a personality that had always been good and graceful.

A story has been going the rounds of the press recently, to the effect that an important suit involving the litigation of the Port Hood coal areas has been entered in the Supreme Court, Boston. Nothing could be further from the truth, as a simple matter of fact. The fact is that the case arose over the division of the sum paid them-it is all in vulgar parlance, their own funeral. Well it is that that

The new steam whistle screamed, startling teams and waking the echoes of Scaside for the first time, to day.

John S. McLean, (100 in algebra.) Daniel Fraser and Clair Macdonald, Port Hood Academy pupils, are among the successful applicants for Grade C, at Port Hood Station.

#### Personals.

The Misses O'Toole, of Dartmouth are guests of Mrs. T. J. Bonner.

Mr. J. L. McKinnon, barrister, Hallfax, is at present visiting his parents here.

Rev. Joseph McDonald, P. P., Antigonish, went to L'Ardoise on Monday for a

Miss Young, sister of Rev. W. E. Young, Halifax, has arrived in Town on a visit to Rose McDonald, Hawthorne Street.

Mr. John H. Boyd, of Dorchester, Mass., is visiting friends in Antigonish, having accompanied his father here.

Mr. Duncan D. McDonald, printer, formerly of The Echo, Antigonish, at present of the Brockton, Mass., Times, is spending a week in Town.

Miss Helen MacDonnell, who has been visiting at D. C. McDonald's, Hawthorne Street, left yesterday for her home in Port

Mr. John McIntosh, of Antigonish, arrived home on Monday from British Columbia, where he has been the last two years, of late he has been in the gold fields of that Province.

Rev. Roderick McDonald, P. P., Ferrona, and Rev. Ronald McDonald, P. P., Glace Bay, passed through Antigonish on Monday en route to Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to visit His Lordship Bishop

A VERY PRETTY WEDDING took place at Maryvale, on Tuesday, July 31, when John McEachern, of Dummaglass led to the altar Miss Annie McLellan of Big Marsh. They were united in the bonds of holy wedlock by the Rev. A. R. McDonald, P. P. Miss Mary McIsaac acted as bridesmaid, and the groom was attended by his cousin Alex. McDonald. A wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, where a very pleasant evening was spent by numerous friends, who wish Mr. and Mrs. McEachern many years of happiness.

#### DIED.

HUGHES .- At Guysboro Intervale, on Wednesday, August 1, Richard Thomas, son of the late John Hughes, aged 7 years 1 month and 6 days. R. I. P.

MORWLL.-At Newton, Mass., on the 10th August, 1900, Miss Cellna Morell, daughter of the late Augustus Morell of Monks Head, this County, in the 56th year of her age, after receiving the rites of the Catholic Church. She leaves two brothers and seven sisters to cherish her memory. Her remains were interred in Waltham Cemetery, Waltham, Mass. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. May she rest in

Chisholm.-At Georgeville, on July 17th, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude in the 78th year of her age, Ann, relict of the late Donald (Angus) McInnis, of Cape George Point. Deceased, who was widely known and highly respected, was always by precept and example, a truly religious woman. She leaves two brothers, three sisters, four sons and one daughter besides a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Fortified by all the rites of Holy Mother calmly passed away firm hope of enjoying a glorious hereafter. May her soul rest in peace!

#### Obituary.

Captain Angus McDonald, a resident of St. John, N. B., for many years, died at his home there on last Thursday, after a lengthy illness. He was a native of Antigonish, and son of the late John McDonald. He is survived by his wife and five sons. Capt. McDonald was a well-known mariner. For a number of years he commanded some of the largest sailing vessels out of the port of St. John. May he rest in peace! port of St. John. May he rest in peace!

Many will regret to hear of the death of Captain George Deleney, which took place at Tracadie on Saturday, 18th inst. He was fifty-nine years of age. Captain George, as he was familiarly called, was widely and favourably known among ship owners. He was an able and expert seamon and a faithful carrier to ble owners. man and a faithful captain to his owners. In his domestic life he was a kind husband and father. Added to all that he was a true, fervent and devoted Catholic. His wife and family have much sympathy in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest

There died at Mainadieu, C. B., on the 12th inst., Donald McDougall, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was born at St. Peters, Richmond Co., and moved to Mainadien when a young man, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for upwards of fifty years. Few men in Eastern Cape Breton were better known, and none more leservedly won the esteem of his acquaintances for business integrity, genial social qualities, and noble character. The poor especially always found in their needs a passport to his heart. Failing health confined him to his house the greater part of the last year of his life. During this time prayer and the frequent reception of the Sacraments Consoled him and prepared his soul for a blissful eternity. After Re-quiem High Mass his remains were laid to rest in the presence of a large concourse of friends, some of whom came from the most distant parts of the County, to pay their last tribute of respect and charity to the deceased. May he rest in peace!

#### Acknowledgments.

A. J. McGillivary, Parrsboro,
Daniel McDonaid, Eight Island Lake,
John D. McLellan, Hastings,
Mary McEachern, Troy;
Murdock McIsaac,
Myra MeInnis,
Mrs. C. Chisholm,
Mrs. C. Chisholm,
Alex. D. Beaton, Little Judique,
Mrs. R. D. McDonald, Seaside,
John McDonald, (Coun.) Port Hood Mines,
Donald A. Gillis, Rear Seaside,
John V. McEachern, Port Hood,
John D. McDougall, (Rear)
John Whittie Whittie McDonald, (Sandy) "hiln McLean, E. McDonald, Mabou, ra E. McDonald, Mabou,

1 McDonald, Island

And Beaton, McKinnon's Brook,

x. A. McDonald, Long Point Banks,

in H. McIsaac, Idaho Springs,

iicl McMillan, Boston,

J. Chisholm, Ashdale,

McGillivray, Mcrchant, Town,

x. McDonald, Monks Head,

n. D. McKinnon, Beaver Cove,

D. M. McAdam, Pomquet,

Augus McDonnell, Lourdes,

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3. Thomas Doran,

I McLean, McLean, McLean, Dan McNeil, Rockingham, tin McPherson, Roxbury, P. Flanningan, Hallfax, . E. Buller,
J. Quinn,
Tev. G. Murphy.
The G. Rogers, Afton,
oseph De Coste, Frankville,
ames McMillan, Aulds Cove,
onald McMillan, Brockton,
D. McDonald, Brockton,
S. Dorant, Pomquet,
tha McEachern, S. S. Cape George,
shop McDonell, Alexandria, Ont.,
y. B. M. Mullins, Mulgrave,
y. M. Laffin, Tracadie,
hn J. Murphy, Morell Station, P. E. 1.,
exander McKinnon, Sydney,
tie McDougall, Malden,
y. M. Robinson, Denver, Col.,
A. Mahoney, Larry's River,
C. Landry, Revere,
D. McDonald, Jamacia Plain,
T. Tremble, Big Tracadie,
J. McPherson, Town,
Hanrahan, Fairmont,
y. M. Robonald, Re. P. Hanrahan, Fairmont,
Mary J. McDonald, Beverley Farm.
Angus McDonald, North Grant,

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## Men's and Boys' Clothing.

We are headquarters for Mens' and Boys' Clothing. Every garment we show from the best to the cheapest is well made and finished, and prices are right on all lines. : : : : : :



Men's fine navy blue all wool soft serge finish suit at - - \$4, \$4.50 and \$5

Men's Brown and Medium Grey Tweed, in neat checked patterns, at - - - \$5.00 and \$5.50

Men's Tweed Suits, neat patterns, well made and finished at \$6, 6.50, \$7

Men's Black and Navy Serge Suits, well made with good linings,

Men's fine Tweed Suits, in all the nicest patterns, equal in finish to custom made, - \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$12

Men's fine black worsted and Venetian suits, fine imported goods, equal to tailor made, \$8.50, 9.75, \$10, \$12 and up to \$16.50

Men's Spring Overcoats, best English covert cloths, in fawns, browns and blues, from - . . - - - 86 to \$9.75

Men's Strong Tweed Pants, - - - - \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 Men's Fine Tweed Pants, - - - - \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Men's Fine Worsted Pants, in black and fancy stripe at

\$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00

## Boys' and Youths' Suits.

Boys' 2 Piece Suits,

4 to 10 years, in fine serge and tweed, - - \$1.75 and \$2

Boys' Fine Serge Suits,

2 peice, 4 to 12 years, at - \$2

Boys' Fine Tweed Suits,

in fancy checks, bloomer pants, 2 piece, - - \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3

Fauntleroy Suits,

deep sailor collar, braid trimmed in plain blue serge and fancy tweed checks, - \$2.90, 3.25, \$350

YOUTHS' 3 PIECE SUITS, dark tweed checks and navy ser-

ges, good strong linings, bloomer pants, 10 to 15 years, \$3, \$3,50, \$4, up to \$6.50

BOYS' PANTS, 50, 60, 75 and 90c



## Our Boot and Shoe Stock

is the most extensive range ever shown in Antigonish. We have them in quality and price to suit everyone.

MENS' DONGOLA, Congress and laced, fair stitched, a natty spring boot, - - - \$1.25

MENS' FINE BUFF,

Congress and laced, at Mens' Fine Buff, laced boots, fair stitched, at - - \$1.30 and \$1.35 Mens' fine Buff laced boots, - - - - \$1.75, \$1.90 Mens' fine Dongola and Buff laced boots, at -\$1.65 and \$1.75

Mens' fine Dongola, Congress and laced, fair stitched at - \$2.25, \$2.50 Mens' fine Dongola, Congress and laced boots Goodyear welted, \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50 and \$4.00

Mens' fine Buff Oxford shoes, - - - \$1.25 and 1.35 Mens' fine Dongola Oxford shoes - - - 1.25 and 1.75 Mens' strong laced boots, - - - - 1.00 to 1.25 Mens' strong laced boots, Amherst made, 1.35, 1.75 and 2.00 Mens' strong grain laced boots, - - - 2.00 and 2.20

#### LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES

Mens' solid leather brogans,



Ladies' fine kid boots, buttoned and 1.00, 1.25, 1.50

Ladies' fine Dongola boots, buttoned and laced, special value at 1.75 Ladies' fine Dongola boots, buttoned and laced at 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.25 Ladies' fine kid Oxford shoe at

85c, and 1.40 Ladies' fine Dongola Oxford shoe,

1.10 and 1.35 Ladies' fine pebble chocolate Oxford

Ladies fine Dongola Oxford shoes, in black and tan, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.60 Ladies' fine Dongola slippers, fancy buckle, Ladies' fine Dongola strap slippers, chocolate, at

Full range of sizes and prices in misses' and children's LACED and BUTTONED BOOTS.

Also Boys and Youths' Boots in Great Variety.

Women's strong wearing boots, Women's strong Oxford shoes,

95c 1.10, 1.25 and 1.35 \$60c and 1.10

CELEBRATED WHITHAM BOOTS A \$3.00, \$4.00, 5.00.

McCURDY & CO.

# NO PIC-NIC

Too Large for us to supply at short notice.

Our Stock is large and complete: It includes everything required

Pic-nic Supplies is our Specialty at this season.

T. J. BONNER

Boston crowd can't affect us.

Examinations up to date at least, so far as known to your humble servant, are as

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Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Good

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Purely Vegetable. Store Food

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address, BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

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## New Custom Tailoring Shop.

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

## MAIN and COLLEGE SST..

next door to the Antigonish Book-

Our long experience in selecting and making-up

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

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

Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutannes.

#### INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO. DEAR SIRS,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending

## Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave me such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

any way you please.

Fig. 10 Heav. F. M. Young,
Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown,
N.S.

Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

## HARNESS

Spring is here and you want Harness For good reliable Harness call on

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THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly

GOOD DINING-ROOM FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS.

Restaurant in Conjunction.

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

#### A Plea for Rural Life.

(Continued from last issue.)

"There are no statistics available to show what becomes of the multitude that pushes itself into our large cities, but who that is familiar with the condition of things in cities, cannot guess? The poverty, vice and crime, the question of the unemployed, the broken in health, failure, want and distress, are all subjects that go far in accounting for the results of overcrowding cities. Only a fixed number can hope to find legitimate business in the professions and if this number be greatly augmented business becomes illegitimate or the professions starve. It is a commonplace that the professions are overcrowded in our large cities. "There is always room at the top," and there is likely always to be, but that is because so few reach those serene regions. The fact is bad enough, but when we remember the anguish of soul that accompanies failure, its demoralizing effect, the distress engendered by a sense of the unwisdom in choosing a life work, now alas beyond hope of repair, the picture, all too common, is a melancholy one to look upon. "But what of the opportunities for self

improvement and culture? It is true that there are churches and other influences in cities that make for improvement, but one might ask, are these agencies for good given a chance to do their work? It is a known fact that the people of cities are not church-goers. A census taken in some of the principal cities has revealed an alarming state of things as far as churchgoing is concerned. Young people entering cities are soon surrounded by other influences and drift away from the church or remain half-hearted members. This is truer of young men than of young women. The city environment in which young men find themselves is not calculated to guide them churchward. Great preachers there are, if you will, but have they great congregations to preach to? And as for other agencies of good, a lecturer will not draw, when a vaudeville theatre, a prize fight or a variety show will play to standing room

The allurements that draw toward the city are for the most part deceptive. Bitter awakening and sad failure too often atas, follow, and what are the victims to do? They cannot or will not return to the country and the farm. They made the mistake of their life in leaving, the country. There they might have led prosperous and happy lives. Now wreck and failure is written in large letters all over their career. The great majority are condemned to the drudgery of a hireling life with no taste of the sweets of independence enjoyed by him who possesses in fee simple the title to his home and when he works or plans the reward of his energy belongs to himself. And thus with the din and clash, the rush and roar of industrial activities and excitement of speculation around about us; when we travel by steam and talk by electricity; when thought takes to itself the pinions of lightning and speeds to the uttermost parts of the world. no wonder the spirit of unrest has invaded the quiet haunts of the country lad and the country lass. "The problem then is, how to turn the

tide toward the country or how to arrest this drift from the farm to the cities. False ideals have somehow got possession of the people. There is a vague desire to become suddenly rich, and it is forgotten that where one succeeds, ten thousand fail. A positive distaste for humble, honest toil is all too prevalent. Manual labour is in dishonour. Soiled hands and soiled clothes are disgusting things. O e must live daintily and genteelly. O et must live by one's wits, else what is education for, and education is now universal. Ah, 'there's the rub.' Education is largely to blame. There is plenty of education but it is not the right sort.

"There are rural schools for the education of farmers' sons and daughters and these schools unfit their pupils for their life work and wean them away from what ought naturally to be their occupation. There is not even a pretense in the whole curriculum to recognize the life work of the pupil. Life on the farm is good enough until a better mode of existence can be found. What was an honourable and agreeable life for father and mother, is not such for son and daughter; the schools aim to make merchants and lawyers, preachers and teachers, doctors and bankers; but farmers and farmers' wives, oh, not at all. And when the rural school has done its worst, the subjects are sent off to college and university to perfect their education and swell the ever increasing army of education do-nothings. Will they return to the country and the farm? Oh, no not they. They have been trained to the false notion that head work and hand work are not yoke fellows. For some the country may still have attractions and they will return and indeed to the farm; but even they instead of submitting to the conditions of terra firma will insist on farming from a balloon.

"There is no subject in which the American people are more interested than educa- inviting scenes.

tion; in fact education is looked upon as the great panacea for all ills and the palladium of all rights in our republican form of government. We are superstitious in the cure-all virtue we attribute to education and in the worship we pay to the goddess of culture. If the cornucopia of knowledge and science contains the success, happiness and content which the scholar seeks, it does not always follow that it pours into his lap from the riches of its treasures. In truth, the educational problem is one of the most difficult of solution. On the one hand, education must fit one for the pursuits of life, and on the other the spirit of specialism is a real peril to the best interests of education.

" Specialism when it means the pursuit of a single line of study, after one has been well grounded in the studies of a liberal education, is an excellent thing and with the vast fields of knowledge and the skill necessary in professional practice, it is often required in order to succeed where competition is so sharp. But a specialist in the narrow sense, is supposed to know everything in his own line and nothing outside of it, for the reason that he considers nothing else worth the knowing. Know ledge is organic and cannot be taken in sections and entitle the possessor to any claim to being educated. The mere specialist is a bigot; the liberally educated man is better in the specialty than the specialist

" Now the farmer and the farmer's wife should be the best educated people in the land. They should have a liberal education, specialized with a view to their life pursuit. Their education should begin in the rural school. If it can be continued and perfected afterward in college, academy or university, so much the better. The rural school should be a veritable laboratory; located in the beart of a farming district, everything about it should be racy of the soil. The study of science should go hand in hand with the three R's. This study should be observation and experiment, not from books alone.

"Where better could science be studled? The environment itself is a laboratory. What place more suitable could be found for the study of elementary biology, entomology, chemistry, physics, geology, botany, natural history, physical geography and astronomy? Not to speak of horticulture, floriculture and argiculture. Nature all around is teeming with life. Chemistry is of perpetual use in the duties of the housewife and in the management of the soil. The farmer should know the name and properties of every plant and flower, shrub and tree that grow in the neighbourhood. Every school as every farm house should be surrounded by a flower garden as well as a vegetable garden. The birds and fowls the animals and insects could and should be studied. Why the city schools organize excursions into the country for their pupils to learn the lessons in science which they have already studied from books. And shall the farmers' children not be taught to partake of the treasures so profusely spread about them? Here is a field for the sociologist and for the enthusiastic philanthropist. There is enough energy and wealth expended in our large cities in studying the causes of poverty, sickness and vice and idleness in alleviating avoidable distr ss and in organizing fresh air excursions to permanently solve the problem by colonizing the country and keeping the people away from the city.

"The parish church should be a very centre of holiness and culture. Nowhere else should such preaching be heard as in the country church. Nowhere else are to be found more willing, docile or intelligent listeners. There it is that the preacher may employ all the imagery of eloquence and find himself understood and appreciated. Infidelity, agnosticism, materialism, indifferentism and the religion of culture have no home with the rural folk. God is near them. They see His work all around them. They are alive with faith and are all a-thirst for divine knowledge.

"In the city, people see but the works of man and they are drawn away from God, from religion and the church. Did not the Divine Preacher point to the lily of the field, the flock on the hillside and the sower going out to sow? He did not preach on the conflict between science and faith. Such a conflict was impossible in the minds of His hearers. The hope of faith and religion is bound up with the destinies of the rural population. If in the country faith and virtue flourish, religion is safe; if on the contrary, they languish there, then, must religion decay. Not more fruitful is the soil that receives the grain of corn, than the mind and heart of the husbandman who receives the seed of heavenly truth. He is in the centre of influences best calculated to lay strong and firm the foundation on which is built the edifice of Christian manhood and womanhood that no assaults in after life can overthrow. And if in after years he is called by his fellows to a wider sphere and loftier responsibilities, he will succeed, for he has the elements of greatness within him, a robust health and sound principles. How enviable the lot of the pastor amid such

' Men who from faction sacred and unstained By war, might, if so minded, tu rn aside Incensured, and submit, a scattered few laving to God and nature, and content With that communion. Consecrated be The spots where such abide; but happier still The man, whom, furthermore, a hope attends That meditation and research may guide His privacy to principles and powers Discovered or invented ; or set forth Through his acquaintance with the ways of

In lucid order; so that when his course Is run, some faithful eulogist may say le sought not praise and praise did overlook His unobtrusive merit; but his life, weet to himself, was exercised in good That shall survive his name and memory."

"If, in certain rural districts, religion is losing its hold on the people, the conditions are entirely exceptional and may be easily explained. A writer in the Outlook not long since, asserted that veritable paganism was thriving in certain parts of New England. Governor Rollins of New Hampshire, has this to say, speaking to the Boston Ministers' Union: 'You clergymen are no longer the spiritual guides of the people who now follow the religion of the newspapers. The ark has been overturned and the anchor of the old faith has been pulled up before the sails are set for the new. The best blood of the country towns of Northern New England has for generations been going to Boston and New York, leaving in some places only weaklings to do the work of the old country home. The increase of the foreign population is a gain rather than a loss to the country town, for it brings in new blood, so greatly needed and the people are usually strong Catholics not irreligious and their increase is a favourable element."

" Mechanical arts should be studied and learned by the country lad. Such a study arouses his faculties and opens up to him a horizon of vast possibilities.

"Then, too, the fine arts must have their home on the farm. Here are to be found inspiration for music and painting. Let the farmer's daughter paint the landscape, the sun set and the sun burst; the flowers of the field and birds of the air, the portraits of father and mother and friends; or like Rose Bonheur, paint the horses and domestic animals of the farm yard. Let the surroundings of country life be idealized in literature. Already we have " No. 5, Jno. Str," and " Marcella," and if they depict conditions sad and depressing, how bright and joyous would be the reverse of the picture drawn from rural scenes. "Richard Carvel" and "To Have and to Hold" bring us back to colonial times, but Washington and Jefferson were farmers. Shades of Cincinnatus, have ye gone from us past recall? Shall not our presidents, governors, statesmen, churchmen, great men and fine ladies again come forth from

"Let peotry, too, sing of rural life. There is need of rural lyrics and a rural epic; we need another Horace and Virgil, a Longfellow or Wordsworth. The husbandman will thus come to love his surroundings and respect his calling. He will learn to appreciate the greatness and beauty of his country. A country that abounds with every attraction to charm, to interest and to instruct. We have the beauties of nature; the great lakes, inland seas, waterfalls that are grand and others that are beautiful. Lofty mountain peaks, ondrous canons, broad plains and mighty rivers. We have here every clime of the earth from the ice-bound regions of the north to the perennial springtime of the south. No product of the soil is wanting in America, from the harvest of the beauteons grainfield to the orange grove. There is, too, a variety of types of the human family scarce equalled elsewhere the world over. We have historic scenes, battiefields and monuments lifted aloft to the honour of our heroes. America is as great as the vast sweep of territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the seas that lave her southern shore. As vast as the oceans that encircle her; as majestic as the flow of her mighty rivers; as lofty as her mountain peaks; as serene as their snow-clad heights; as fresh as her inland seas; as boundless as her plains; as rich as her soil and as free as her pelucid atmosphere; as exhaustless as her mines. Here every man is the maker of his fortune. If the signs of the times speak right, already there is growing a wistful yearning for the country and the farm. May God speed the movement. But above all may that day never dawn in fair America when the man with the hoe shall be in dishonour. Ask ing fair play and no favour, he knows that in the one merit will be recognized and receive its reward. The German and the Scandinavian are our most successful cultivators of the soil. The yeomanry of England has often been the bulwark of her strength. The secret of the wonderful prosperity of France is found in her great agricultural population.

#### The Calendar. AUGUST.

24 Frid. 25 Sat. 26 Sun. 27 Mon. 28 Tues 29 Wed. 30 Thur.	St. Elizabeth, Queen and Widow. St. Bartholomew, Apostie. The Most Pure Heart of Mary, St. Joseph Calasanctius. Death of St. John the Baptist. St. Rose of Lima, St. Raymond Nonnatus.

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Charles Steckler, the lawyer and politician, has just returned from a two months' trip through Alaska, in the course of which he made some interesting observations, saw some queer people and had some unique experiences, the most remarkable of which was undoubtedly his feat of beating a Klondike roulette wheel twice. Mr. Steckler gave an interesting account of his trip to a number of his friends yesterday. He said :

"I went from here to Victoria and there embarked for a trip through Alaska on the steamer Queen. We went to Wrangel, which has become about as desolate and gloomy looking a place as I ever saw. There was a time when they thought they could go straight from Wrangel to Dawson by the Stikeen River, and of course Wrangel became a great place at once. It sprang up like a Western boom town and a whole lot of rear wheel, flat bottomed boats were built and made ready to go into trade between Wrangel and Dawson. Then they found that it wouldn't do, and Wrangel was emptied of its people in no time. It is one mass of empty houses and stores now. The bay is full of these flat bottomed boats with their huge rear wheels, which were never used. We found some people at Wrangel. They were the unfortunates who had spent their last dollar getting there when the rush was made for the place, and then found themselves unable to get out when the exodus came. For it costs money to get around in Alaska. There they are, stuck, alone in this great town, their only neighbours being the Indians who drop in and make use of the deserted frame houses, when they get tired of the mountains. They have no money and absolutely no chance of getting any. So far as can be predicted now they will never get out of the place. Their one chance is that the Government will hear of their plight some day and send up a steamer to take them out. In the meantime they fish, and live on the catch. There is a saloon in the place, but the owner has nothing to sell. He has a lot of roulette wheels, but they never turn, because no one has any money or anything else to gamble with. "They've got about 2,000 people in

Juneau now and there is a whole lot doing all the time. The city is an up-to-date mining town, had but three hours of darkness out of each day when I was there and keeps things humming all the time. This is remarkable in view of the fact that there is no escape from the place at any time of he year, save by steamer. The steamers come along only once in a while, and transportation is very expensive. The most interesting man that I found in Juneau, outside of the Deputy United States Marshal, who is the only peace officer in the place and has troubles enough to make a man gray, was Slim Jim. Slim Jim is an old Kentuckian, and he runs the biggest wide open game in Juneau. You can play roulette, faro, hazard, craps, red and black, black Jack, or anything else in Slim Jim's, and if you don't want to play at all, you can get a good drink at the bar or a good dance in the dance hall in the rear. Slim Jim is a gentle old fellow, when you treat him right, in fact I never met a nicer or more courteous old man, but I did hear that Slim could be meaner than sin when that he was the owner of the famous any one tried to rub it into him. I guess it was right, too. because he had been running places similar to this one in Juneau, in mining camps for a good many years. Slim Jim is a foxy one, too. He knows that at certain periods the steamer full of tourists will happen along, and he prepares to receive the people who want to see his famous place. He sells good beer for 15 cents a glass, or two glasses for a quarter. You are cordially invited to take hadn't been gone long when Hall began to a shy at the roulette wheel, and if the ladies in the party want to try their luck they are allowed to do so. Well, I don't and they would go together. I guess he know what the Slim one makes out of a party of tourists, but he got the entire 200 on the Queen playing at one time or another, and I don't hear of any one but myself beating the game. I beat it for \$20 on the out trip and coming back thought it would be the proper thing to give Jim a chance to get square. So I took the twenty and went in to play. When I had doubled it I made up my mind that it was a shame to take any more of Slim Jim's money and so quit the game.

"There are hundreds of Indians in Juneau and all they do is make baskets and sell them to tourists. They sold the men and women on the Queen over 2,000 baskets and some of the travellers could scarcely get into their staterooms after we left Juneau, they were so full of baskets.

"We went over to Douglas Island to see the famous Treadwell mine. I don't think that I ever saw anything like it before. Here is an island that sold for \$300 not so very long ago. To-day it is the richest gold mine in the world. The ore t pays to mine it in large quantities. They have dug a pit there in which you could easily sink out of sight two of the largest of our ocean liners. There are 880 stamp mills there and they are relief all the time. mills there and they are going all the time. harmless consumptive and his wife, who

and the mine is making lots of money. The noise of the stamp mills is simply deafening. As I said, they are going night and day. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when I went through the mills and the noise was so great that if any one had fired a pistol alongside of my ear I do not believe that I would have noticed it. I heard the noise in my ears for a week afterward. There are just two days in the year when the mines close. That is on Christmas and on the Fourth of July. On those days the entire population of the island puts on its best clothes and goes over to Juneau, to spend the day at Slim Jim's.

"At Skagway, the gate to the Klondike. we found a company of the Twenty-fifth Coloured Infantry. This is a part of the regiment that fought so gallantly at San Juan Hill. The company is stationed there to keep the peace, and the men seem fairly well satisfied. Skagway is another wide-open town. There are some pretty good restaurants and barrooms in Skagway, but you have to pay \$10 for a quart of champagne and \$1.50 for a bottle of ale or porter. I saw a lot of Klondikers at Skagway and they told me that things were getting pretty cheap at Dawson. I asked one what he called cheap, and he told me that tomatoes were only \$1 a pound there now. I found a man there who had just taken 250 tons of hay up to Dawson. He brought it on from Washington and sold it for \$300 a ton. The miners who were at Skagway all made bitter complaint about the extortions of the Canadian Government. They say that they have to pay a tax of 10 per cent. on all the gold that they take out. This is not a tax on their net profits but on the gross amount that they produce. With living so expensive, they say, it is almost impossible for them to pay this tax and get any great returns for their labour and sufferings. They complain, too, that when they take their gold dust to the only authorized agents, who can change it into coin or bank notes for them, they are paid from two to three points lower than the standard rate. They have no redress, because they must change the gold, it being dangerous to carry a fortune in dust, from the wild Klondike country down into civilization. These miners were a queer lot, and I had some interesting talks with some of them who had come out for the first time in many years. In Dawson the smallest coin used is the quarter. In Skagway the smallest is the dime. The miners from Dawson went around Skagway buying up all the dimes that they could find. They said they wanted them as souvenirs. Some of them hadn't seen a coin of so small value for

"The innocence of some of these old fellows is incredible. They are shrewd enough in many ways, but having been out of the world for so long they are as simple as children. I met one fellow, named Jim Hall, who came from Missouri. Jim came out of the Klondike for the first time since 1886, this year, and landed in Skagway from Dawson about the same time that I got there from Juneau. We became quite friendly and he told me about himself. He told me that he was worth \$1,000,000, all of which he had taken out of the ground since 1886. Incidentally I might say that this was perfectly true, for I found out Bonanza No. 17 claim. Well, a short time before, a theatrical company had made its way up into the Klondike and the old man got smitten with a soubrette, who threw up the stage for him and married him. They had lived together for a couple of months when Mrs. Hall said she wanted to go to the Paris Exposition. Hall couldn't refuse her anything, and so he handed her \$10,-000 and sent her out to enjoy herself. She pine for her. So he writes her a letter not to go to Paris, but to meet him at Seattle spint a small fortune getting that letter to her before she got away. When I met him he was on his way to Seattle to meet her. He didn't know then whether she had received the letter in time or not. He told me all this himself and was in a ferment of excitement over the matter. He told me how much he loved her and how much she loved him. He told me how she hated to leave him and how glad she would be when she got his letter telling her not to go to Paris until he caught up with her. " 'And when we meet nothing shall ever

part our loving hearts again,' he said. "I would have liked to make a book on that man's chance of coming up with his wife at Seattle, but the whole thing was so touching that I could not bring myself to jest about it with anybody. It's a good thing that I didn't stake any money on the proposition, too, for later I went down to Seattle on the same steamer with the old man, and there on the docks waiting for him was his wife. The old man could hardly contain himself for joy, and I left them on the pier together, wrapped in one another's arms.

"There is a very interesting jail in The machinery is the finest in the world had gone out into the woods to live, and



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his detection was the result of a remark able series of circumstances. Hudson's tribe were camped a short distance from the hut which the consumptive and his wife had built and were living in. A young buck and his squaw bride belonging to the tribe went away in a cance for a trip of a few days and never came back. The Indians made a search for them and all they ever found was one of the paddles of the canoe which they had left in. They decided that the couple had been murdered by white folks, and according to the laws of the tribe resolved that two white people should die to expiate the crime. Hudson and some others ran across this poor, miserable, consumptive and his wife living alone in the woods and shot them down in cold blood. Then they cut off the woman's lead and took it back to their camp to prove that the murder of their own people had been avenged. All efforts to find the murderers were futile and months passed without any headway being made. In the meantime a lot of Salvation Army folks had opened up at Skagway, and one day Hudson drifted into one of the meetings. He was an intelligent Indian, and became very much interested in the services. He neard men and women confessing their sins and saying they were saved, and so he finally got up and told how he had mur-dered the consumptive and his wife. He was arrested at once. He confessed the crime, named his associates in it and they were all arrested. Hudson was sentenced to be hanged and others got terms of from twenty to fifty years each in prison. Hudson awaits his punishment patiently. He is not frightened and it is a matter of indifference to him when the hanging

Alaska is one of the most wonderful places that I ever visited. There is lots of gold there, but the poor man can never get any of it. It takes machinery to get it out and a man must have capital to buy

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modern mining machinery. Plenty of prospectors find gold in large quantities, but it does them no good. They hang on to their claims as long as they can and finally sell them to some capitalist for a few dollars from sheer necessity. The capitalist puts in a lot of machinery and in less than a year has taken a fortune out of the claim, while the man who locates it is broke sgain. Miners tell me that Cape Nome is the greatest fraud of the time. All the gold anywhere near the surface is gone and there is nothing left for the man without capital. There are 20,000 people there now, when the place is crowded with 4,000. The health official at Port Townsend told me that there certainly would be a terrible disaster there from smallpox and other diseases before The people want to come out but only a few can come on each steamer and steamers are far apart. Those that go up are empty, while those coming away are packed. Unless the Government itself removes at least 10,000 people from Cape Nome soon, the Port Townsend official told me, one of the most horrible disasters of the age would occur there.

"I find the same complaint everywhere I went in Alaska, and that is that Canada is grabbing too much, and that she has already taken to herself territory that rightfully belongs to the United States, The miners say that conditions are getting worse every day and that unless this Gov ernment does something soon it will be impossible for the American miner to protect his interests in the Klondike. -N. Y.

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Robert Murary

Fine Monumental 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 promptia ttention.

Main Street. Antigonish.



RIVERSIDE HOUSE, Main St. 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 fnext to the building lately occupied by McGILLIVRAY & McINTOSH.

September 12 to 30.

NOVA SCOTIA

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

\$17,000 in Prizes.

Greatest Display of Products of Farm, Sea and Mine ever gathered together in the Maritime Provinces.

Exhibits Carried Practically Free on Railways. LOWEST EXCURSION RATES!

FOUR DAYS RACING! PURSES OF \$1,500!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS UN-SURPASSED!

Including the great spectacular production of the

"BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG." showing the famous charge on the Boer trenches by the gallant Canadlans,

WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS. ACCOMMODATION FOR EVERY-BODY.

For Prize Lists, Speed Programmes and all information, write

J. E. WOOD, Manager and Secretary, Halliax, N. S.

th, 1900.

NEW ADVEFTISEMENTS.

Store and Office to Let.-C. C. Gregory. Fancy Goods and Stationery.-Mrs. L. G. 

#### Local Items.

I RECEIVED by express yesterday 50 baskets of plums and peaches for preserving. Leave your orders early. T. J. Bonner .- adv.

IN ANOTHER column is the announcement of the sale at public auction of the household effects of H. K. Brine, who proposes shortly removing to Boston.

PROSPECTING at the coal areas at the Big Marsh, Ant., is still being carried on. Last week the men there located a seam of bituminous coal over seven feet wide. It was discovered in a gulch, and now the men are endeavouring to strike the seam at two different points from the surface.

REPORTED LOST .- The Lunenburg fishing schooner Lila D, Young arrived at Canso from the Banks last Monday. She reported having lost two men, Silas Mosher and James Himmelman, who left the vessel on last Friday morning to attend their trawls and did not return. Soon afterwards the vessel broke adrift, the weather being very rough.

THE BAZAAR AND PIC-NIC at St. Peter's will be held on the 29th and 30 inst., not on the 28th and 29th as previously announced. Persons intending to patronize it are requested to purchase their tickets to Mulgrave previous to Monday, that it may be ( ascertained if number going will warrant a special train. See adv.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish, wishes to inform the public that he is about putting rolls in his mill for grinding wheat and buckwheat, and therefore has for sale two sets French burr mill stones and all gear connected with them, such as spindles, bolts, bolting chests and elevators, which he will sell at a ressonable price. -- adv.

REV. D. V. PHALEN, of St. Francis Xavier's College, presched yesterday morning, and Rev. Dr. Shaban, of the Catholic University of Washington in the evening, in the Church of the Sacred Heart. Prof. Liscomb and Hon A. J. White assisted at the musical service. Rev. Father McIsaac preached at North Sydney yesterday .- Sydney Record.

A SPECIAL TRAIN carrying the members of the Society of Mining Engineers passed through here on Tuesday morning en route to Sydney on its annual outing. The Society has an annual outing to some mineral country. Last year they visited California. At Quebec the party numbered eighty-five and fifteen more joined at Moncton. The train included seven Pullman cars. A number of the party will visit Newfoundland.

Provincial Scholarships. - Following were successful candidates at the recent examinations -

Miss Ellen Sampson, L'Ardoise, Grade C, aggregate 527. M. P. Q. third rank, aggregate 142. Last year Miss Sampson took D with an aggregate of 550.

Dan A. McIsaac, St. Andrews, College pupil, obtained Grade D, aggregate 458, Dougald J. McKinnon, Maryvale, ob-Dougald McPherson, Springfield, Grade

D, aggregate 551. James Boyle, Afton, Grade D, aggregate

Mr. S. E. Whiston has placed on our table his Annual Announcement of the Halifax Commercial College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting. This institution has long been before the public and has given great satisfaction to the large numbers who have [patronized it. Business training is of great value to young men and women, and it is a business training that Mr. Whiston and his teachers will undoubtedly give. The list of pupils enroled, and the large number that have graduated and have obtained positions show that the facilities of the institution have been very largely availed of. The school is located most commodiously at 95 Barrington St. The fees are moderate -particularly so when it is considered that a first-class practical business education is afforded with a certainty and thoroughness that the Principal will lose no effort to

JURY FINDINGS .- At the inquest on the bodies of James Mercer and Andrew Dwyer, the two Newfoundland men killed at the Steel Company's pier a week ago last Friday, the jury found that the falling of the tub of ore was due to a defective cable. We understand that an action for \$10,000 damages has been begun against the Company by a prother of one of the men who was killed. In the case of the young lad who was killed at Neil's Harbour, the jury found that the boy who threw the brush at him did so with intent to inflict bodily injury. William Cox, of Halifax, who, according to his own testimony, pushed Mr. Curran, whose death was reported in our last issue, so that he fell into the gutter, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

MARRIED. - John G. Cameron, a prosperous merchant of Canso, and Miss Maud Hogan, daughter of Patrick Hogan of this city, were joined in wedlock at St. Mary's Cathedral at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Rev. Father Moriarty. The ceremony was witnessed by the many friends of the bride, who is one of the most popular members of her circle of acquaintances. Miss Maggie Hogan, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and W. F. Brinkman groomsman. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were conveyed to North Street Station, where they took the Flying Bluenose for a trip to Digby, St. John and other points in New Brunswick. The presents of which the bride was the recipient, were very num-

### Public Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction at

D. McIsaac's Warehouse, College Street, ON

Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 a. m.

The following household effects:

Two Iron and one Wooden Bedsteads,
Two Feather Beds,
Parlor, Hall and Fancy Stoves.
Bureaus, Tables. Couch, Lounge, and Sofa.
Easy and other Chairs, A What-Not,
Portierres, Poles, Lace Curtains, Blinds,
Washstands, A Hangling Lamp,
Fine Cedar Chest, Ivy,
and numerous other articles.

TERMS CASH. MRS. RODERICK MCDONALD, H. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

## **AUCTION SALE!**

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of THE CENTRAL HOUSE, ANTIGONISH,

Saturday, Sept. 1st, at 9 a. m.

Large Lot of Household Furniture, &c., Consisting of Bedroom Suites, Mattresses, Carpets, Mats, Tables, Drawing Room Suits, Carpets, Mats, Tables, Drawing Room Suits, Handsome New Piane Organ, Iron Cots, Tables, Collets, Preserve Jars, Lamps, Vases, Jars and Crocks, Dinner set, Brica-Brac, Odd Platters and Dishes in arge variety; Crayons and Pictures, Picture Frames and variety of Odds and Ends too numerous to mention, being the property of H. K., Brine, who is selling out preparatory to leaving town.

Bargains may be expected, so everything will

Terms Cash, or on purchases of over Ten Collars approved notes at 6 months with Bank

Should weather on the date above mentioned be unfavourable sale will be postponed till Monday, 3rd Sept. Come early and secure first bargains, and don't forget the date SATURDAY, SEPT. 18T.

F. H. MACPHIE.

## AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at D. McIsaac's Warehouse, College Street, An.

Saturday, August 25, at 1 p. m.

All the Household Furniture of the undersigned, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Beds and Bedding,
Matresses, Lounges, Rocking Chairs,
Parlour and Kitchen Stoves,
Sewing Machine, Pots, Tins and Dishes,
Mats, Carpets, Window Shades,
And a lot of other articles too numerous to
mention. Terms, cash.

MRS, JOHN GILLIS, Hawthorne street.

Allan McDonnell, Anciloneer.

After 1st November next, the premises of late occupied by Drs. Macdonald in subscriber's building at Antigonish, also several offices in same building with earlier possession. Arrangements may be made to remove or refit a brick yault at the election of a suitable tenant

C. C. GREGORY, Fernwood, Antigonish

sence, to signify their intertion on or before it Menday, 27th, and pay the fare 55 cents to orge McLellan, at Anto nish Railway tion, in order to enable me to decide whether nay be adviseble to bire a special to Port Jerave.

JOHN FRASER, P. P., St. Peter's. Aug. 22, 1900.

THE HEATHERTON

### HURCH PIC-NIC

WILL BE HELD ON

## WEDNESDAY.

The 5th September.

Rallway accommodation, East and West, when effected, will be duly announced. Should the weather be unfavourable on the 5th, the Ple-nic will be deferred to the first

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE,

## SALE

## Monastery, Tracadie,

- I SELF-BINDER (Massey-Harris make), nearly new.
- I SEEDER.
- I GRAIN CRUSHER.
- 2 TURBINE WHEELS.

For further information apply to

THOMAS SOMERS. Antigonish.

erous. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron will reside at Canso .- Halifax Herald, July 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were in Antigonish from Monday to Tuesday of this week on their way home, and while here received the congratulations and good wishes of many friends with whom THE CASKET joins in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

PROVINCIAL SCHOLARSHIP .- In our last issue, the name of Miss Mary E. McIsaac, a pupil of Mt. St. Bernard, was placed on the list of successful candidates for Grade C. That was a mistake, as Miss McIsaac's name should have appeared among the names of successful B candidates, of whom there were five. Miss McIssac's aggregate was 467. Besides the seven successful candidates and three I)'s mentioned in our last issue, the following have also been successful in taking Grade D:

Miss Margaret Webb, Harbor au Bouche, aggregate 538.
Miss Kate McIsaac, Antigonish, aggre-

Miss Bella Gillis, Linwood, aggregate

Miss Mary E. Dooley, Antigonish, aggregate 519. Miss Annie J. McLean, Glen Road,

aggregate 444. Miss Sarah Carter, Antigonish, aggregate 441. The name Miss Maggie Macdonald

which appeared in our last issue should have read Miss Mysie Macdonald. The total number of successful candidates this year from Mt. St. Bernard for

A, B, C, and D was twenty-two. ANTIGONISH MEN EVERYWHERE. - On Tuesday, Mrs. Allan McDonnell, of the South River Road, received a letter conveying the sad news of the death of her brother, which occurred on August 14, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Deceased vas a son of the late Donal 1 McIsasc, of the South River. He left home about thirty years ago, and evidently had located shortly after in the city where he died, and of

taken from a late Chattanooga paper, he was amost respected citizen : The funeral services of John C. Mc Isaac were held at St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church, conducted by the Rev. Father Tohin. A large concourse of people, friends of the family of deceased,

which place, judging from the following,

were attendant at the last sad rites. The death of Mr. McIsasc removes from Chattanooga one of her oldest and most substantial citizens. A resident of Chattanooga twenty-five years, he had become closely identified with her public-spirited citizens, and it has been to the sorrow of his many friends that his health during the past year forbade his engaging in active business. He leaves a widow and six children, Dr. Fred McIsaac, of the Marine Hospital at Evansville, Ind.; Don., of the United States Engineer's Office, Chat-tanooga; Ralph, Joe, Misses Bessie and Willie May. May be rest in peace !

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE, one of the most prolific of weeds, and one that causes destruction to oat fields wherever it is permitted to grow, is in a fair way to acquire a start in this County if our people fail to guard against it. Some fifteen years ago. we are informed, seed oats was imported from Russia into the State of Missouri, and shortly after the weed known as the Russian thistle made its a pearance. It is reported to have fairly overrun that section of the country, and also to have spread into the adjoining State of Kansas. Missouri State Legislature granted a premium to farmers who were able to show a field of oats free from it. About five years ago seed oats was imported from Kansas into Ontario, and the people of that Province are now contending with this thistle. We are buying our seed oats in Ontario, and it is only natural to infer, if we do not pull up and destroy every appearance of this pest, we will have the same experience with it as the people of Missouri and Ontario. A stalk of the weed, taken from a field in the vicinity of the Town, was handed us recently, and farmers unacquainted with its appearance ean view it at THE CASKET office.

## Notice of Tenders.

TENDERS will be received by the under

SATURDAY, 25TH AUG. INST.

Inclusive, for the Painting of the Glebe House, at Tracadle, and the Church at Meriand. The undersigned will supply the materials. The Contractor must supply his own staging, brushes, and all articles to perform the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily necepted.

MICHAEL LAFFIN, P. P. Tracadie, Aug. 6, 1900.

#### Labourers Wanted

Ten good choppers and three good teamsters wanted immediately to go to the Big Marsh woods. Apply to

S, O'DONOGHUE, Antigonish

## TEACHER WANTED

A Grade C or D teacher for the school at Maryvale School Section, one capable of Play-ing the Church Organ and teaching the Choir. Apply to SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES, Maryvale, Ant.

# Palace Clothing

GREAT MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

### SHIRTS, SHIRTS 1000 and SHIRTS.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' White, Coloured, and Silk Shirts to he before fall stock arrives. Marked at extremely low prices to enable speedy removal, as our space is limited we can only make mention of of the many values we are offering.

15 doz. open front white shirts, reg price \$1.00 & \$1.25 sale price 75c.

5 [doz. white shirts with collars and cuffs attached, reg. price \$1 25, sale price 75c.

10 doz. fancy shirts with collars and cuffs to match, tasty patterns, reg. price, \$1.00 and \$1.15, sale price 65c.

15 doz. fancy shirts, assorted natty patterns, with collar attached, reg. price 90c, sale price 50c.

10 doz. fancy bosom shirts with white bodies, up to date patterns, reg. price \$1.00 sale price 75c.

12 doz. silk bosom shirts, reg. price \$1.00 and 1.50 goods, sale price 75c.

only 20c 1 lot outing shirts

only 50c, reg price \$1.00 1 lot outing shirts,

1 lot workingmen's shirts,

only 50e

the above prices are such that no one can Kemember afford to overlook them. : ; The up to date mens' fixing store from head to

MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH

PRESCRIBED SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMMERCIAL STATIONS DEVOTIONAL and OTHER BOOKS, DAILY PAPERS, WEEKLY PAPERS, and MAGAZI

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

#### C. J. McDONA MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH

You Want Shoes Big, honest savings are the clinching arguments that tun

## prices like ours. Goods of

into customers. There is no such thing as competition when it

are like the water of Antigonish-always good. We have

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS at prices that are simply below anything ever quoted in Any

THE MARINE CHARLES CHARLES WAS SHORTERS FANCY GOODS, BOOKS and STATIONERY

> INCLUDING FULL LINE OF SCHOOL BOOKS and

> > SCHOOL SUPPLIES

DAILY PAPERS MAGAZINES, BTC,

MRS. L. G. HARRINGTON'S, Main Stra 

AT.

## FAT HERRING!

46050 1000

Just received: HALF BARRELS

GENUINE HERRING

F. R. TROTTER.

A Desirable Property For Sale.

That desirable property situate on St. Nialan Street, in the Town of Antigonish, and owned by the late Roderick McDonaid, Blacksmith, deceased, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction on

## WEDNESDAY,

THE 29TH DAY OF AUGUST, at Il o'clock in the ferencon.

The sale will take place on the premises,

There is a commodious, well-built house, and an excellent barn on this lot, and anyone wish-ing to purchase a valuable property in one of the best dwelling localities in the Town at a reasonable price, will do well to attend this sale. In the meantime, persons desiring particulars as to title, etc., will be furnished with same on applying to either of the undersigned.

MARY McDonald, D. C. CHISHOLM, Executors, Antigonish, N. S., Aug. 8th, 1900.



We want a Large quantity Wool, for which we will pur the breezeninge for goods at Cash Price.

McCURDY

The subscriber will psy and butter in tubs, at T. J. Benner's at Street, Antigonish, opposite Port of Andrew McFAS