

Water for Cows.

The cow needs water to digest her food, to keep the body in running order, to wash out the products of digestion and for the milk supply, and if all these are to be kept in their normal condition water must be supplied or the milk flow suffers, says Hoard's Dairyman.

It takes four pounds of water for every pound of dry matter in the food, or, if the cow is on dry food, it will require nearly 100 pounds of water to enable the cow to work up her daily ration.

For every pound of milk given the cow requires 4 3/5 pounds of water, or 115 pounds of water for 25 pounds of milk. Between the food and the milk supply a cow needs an abundant supply of good, clean water, and if that cannot be obtained she will endeavour to make up the deficiency at the nearest mudhole, a place that is neither good for the health of the animal, her udder, nor the cleanliness of the milk.

Mudholes for watering cows have been responsible for much rosy milk, gassy curd and poor flavoured butter, to say nothing of the liability of disease bacteria invading the udder. Whether the summer or winter, water for the cows, clean and in the proper quantity and at the proper time should be supplied. The want of it may cause a loss to dairymen even if the animal is supplied with an abundance of proper food.—Exchange.

Our Rule and Spain's.

Mr. McKinley said in his speech of acceptance of the nomination at Philadelphia that the peoples who had come under our jurisdiction or sovereignty through the Spanish war had been rescued from the evils of imperialism. This remark was hailed as a happy turn upon the Democrats and anti-imperialists. But it is simply an empty phrase. Take the inhabitants of Porto Rico, for example. What is their status now as compared with their status prior to 1898? Spain gave the Porto Ricans free markets and representations in the national Legislature. The United States denies them both these boons.

Porto Rico under Spanish rule enjoyed the same trade relations with the mother country that the people of any Spanish province enjoyed. She sent sixteen deputies and four senators to the Spanish Cortes. She had besides twelve representatives in the municipal council. All these deputies, senators and representatives were elected by the people of Porto Rico upon an electoral basis as broad almost as that of the United States.

Now what have Mr. McKinley and a Republican Congress given to the fair little island? They began by imposing a tariff tax upon Porto Rican products coming into the United States. This action was coupled with a declaration that Porto Rico was not American territory within the meaning of the constitution, and was not to be governed according to the provisions of that instrument. In the framing of the laws under which Porto Rico is to be ruled her people have no voice. No representative or senator or delegate has a seat in any legislative body in the United States. She is taxed without representation.

Mr. McKinley misstated the case, therefore, when he said that Porto Rico had been rescued from imperialism and placed upon a basis of freedom. She enjoyed more freedom under Spanish rule than she enjoys to-day.

Overworked and Neglected Flanders.

During the brief Spanish-American War hundreds of volunteers were rejected by the United States authorities because the condition of their feet rendered them unfit for military duty. "A marching army is just as strong as its feet," says the surgeon in "Soldiers Three," and he tells Mulvaney, moreover, that it would be better for him if he would put less whisky into his stomach, less tallow on his hair, and use the surplus quantity of both articles on his feet. In the German army, that military model for all the world, especial attention is paid to the feet of the men. Every private must bathe his feet once a day and grease them thoroughly, rubbing the ointment well into the flesh and massaging the soles, to keep them soft and flexible. If the women who uncomplainingly suffer such tortures would do likewise, much, if not all, of their suffering might be avoided. Overworked and tired feet are a source of infinite misery. Probably every woman who does even part of her housework and every house-servant approaching middle age, suffer more or less from this cause. There is no part of the human body so generally neglected, none, not excepting the hair and teeth, which better repays intelligent care. Nothing rests and relieves this fatigue like soaking in warm water to which a little salt has been added, and rubbing with a coarse towel until the feet are in a healthy glow.—Mrs. Moses P. Handy in the September Woman's Home Companion.

Increase of Juvenile Crime.

There is no keener pain known in life than that caused the parental heart by the misdeeds and crimes of bad sons and silly daughters. The daily records of police courts show an appalling increase in juvenile crime, and in many cases the culprits are not the children of poverty, but the sons and daughters of parents who are infatuated with the world and "fashionable society," as they call it. Mere children are brought to the theatre and sent to dancing-school—and yet their parents wonder at their straying from the paths of virtue. These little children become "young ladies and gentlemen" sooner than readers and writers and are accomplished in all the practices and usages of "polite and respectable society." They know the latest style of dress or the newest cut of a dress coat. They can go through the most intricate figure of the latest dance; but ask them to recite the Apostle's Creed, or to make an Act of Faith, and they are astonished. It is true that they are sent to church on Sundays and holidays, but only to barely comply with the obligation of hearing Mass. Parents have a terrible responsibility. In the words of the patriot prelate, Archbishop Croke, "there are three things in particular which parents are bound to give their children—good example, wholesome chastisement or correction when they need it, and sound, suitable instruction in religious and secular matters," and if they do not discharge their duty they must not complain if a terrible punishment is their lot.—American Herald.

The Friars Defended.

Rev. Joseph P. McQuaide, who served for many months as volunteer chaplain to the American forces in the Philippines, delivered a brilliant lecture in Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, recently on "Philippine Observations." A large audience was present, and when the reverend speaker appeared he was given an ovation. He said, in part:

"Catholic priests have exceptional advantages for observing facts which must be known in order to have an intelligent understanding of affairs. Spain may have made mistakes in her dealings with the Filipinos, but in all her colonizing exploits she has been actuated by the twin motives of Christianizing and civilizing. When Spain occupied the islands she found 300,000 people. Now there are between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000, 85 per cent of whom possess the Catholic faith. The Friars have been the advance guard of civilization. Of course, it is easy for stay-at-home critics to find flaws in their work."

He said it was usual for carping critics who are swayed by bigotry or who are woefully ignorant to find fault in the work of the friars. He sarcastically alluded to the criticisms made by Bishop Potter of New York. The bishop, said Father McQuaide, had dreamed what he said in a siesta in the afternoon while lodging in Hong Kong. "In an age of fakes," he said, "Bishop Potter is in a class all by himself." He said that when Bishop Potter said that concubinage was prevalent in the Philippine archipelago, he said what was absolutely false.

"It has been stated that concubinage is common among the natives because of enormous charges for performing the marriage ceremony. This is false. The charge was only 50 cents in Mexican money or 25 cents in our coin. The friars have been charged with possessing vast estates, so that the people rebelled. Some of them did purchase much land when it was of little value, but they rented it to the people for a trifle and spent the income in works of mercy and public benefit. The people love their padres."—Western Watchman.

Scraps From and About China.

Chinese soldiers live on rice and cabbage. There is a saying that a Chinese soldier is "eleven-tenths thief." Chinese regiments are recruited in the same manner as British regiments.

Twice a year, in the first week of April and October the Chinese carry food to their dead.

More than 100,000,000 Chinese, it is said, are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the tea industry.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a Chinese soldier with a fan and an umbrella strapped across his back.

The railway from Tien-Tsin to Peking, a distance of about seventy miles, was the first constructed in China.

The society of Boxers is composed of judges, each of which has a President, whose power for good and evil is considerable. Each President has under him two or more Vice-Presidents, who are bound to obey his every command or else suffer a horrible death.

A Chinese regiment presents a gay appearance to the foreign observer. Nearly every man bears a banner.

The horseshoe in China, as well as in other countries, is looked upon as a har-

binger of good luck. For that reason Chinese mandarins, when buried, have horseshoe graves, and they believe that the bigger the horseshoe grave the better the luck of the departed. As a result the mandarins outvie each other in the size of their horseshoe graves.

The Boxers' signs are so complete and so admirably arranged that individual Boxers are able to communicate with one another at a considerable distance, even in the middle of a surging crowd.

All Sorts.

People in the country who are annoyed by flies should remember that clusters of the red clover, if hung in the room and left to dry and shed its faint, fragrant perfume through the air, will drive away more flies than sticky saucers of molasses and other flytraps and flypapers can ever collect.

A dictionary of foreign words and phrases, recently published in France endeavors to convey through the eye the pronunciation of English words. The sound of the title of a familiar Shakespearean play is represented thus: "a-fentch-a-don-a-dout-neuthigne!"

In the British fisheries a great feature has been the enormous increase in the number of steam trawlers at the expense of sailing vessels. They have increased in the last ten years from 250 to 1,000, and each steam vessel is twice the actual tonnage of the sailing trawlers. It can also use the otter trawl, which frightens the fish less than the beam trawl.

The number of bicycles that have been made in the world since the bicycle craze reached its height is estimated at 2,000,000,000.

Reports from Sharpdale, a small town near Mount Blanco, in Southern Colorado, says that the feud over the use of the range, which has long existed between cattlemen and sheep men, reached a climax last week, when the cattlemen drove 3,000 sheep over a high precipice, killing nearly all of them. The trouble has grown out of the scarcity of water along the water courses. Where grass still remains the sheep were pastured, and after they had once passed over the ground cattle refused to eat it, and either died or became very poor. It is said that the entire country has taken up arms.

To-morrow.

To-morrow! How often do we say that when a resolution is taken or a purpose designed, and how mockingly fate laughs back at us. To-morrow! As if time was in our door, mortal hands, or as if to the cowardly and procrastinating, there ever is a morrow! As if that word alone has not been the bane of more good intentions and the death-knell of more noble actions, as if it did not stand for more harm and ill and suffering than any other common to the lips of man.

He who is always going to do, but never does, moves in a very small circle. He will remain where he is because there is no lower plane to which he can retrograde. Futile promises of starting to-morrow lead nowhere. To-morrow never comes.—The Canadian.

SLEEPINESS
MOST COMMON AMONGST
WOMEN.

The Trouble is Easily
Controlled.

Paine's Celery Compound
PRODUCES PROMPT
AND PERMANENT CURES.

When women are afflicted with sleeplessness and the many ills arising therefrom, they should be aware of the fact that they can, by their own efforts, control and banish all troubles.

By the use of Paine's Celery Compound the impure blood that undermines the stomach and the nervous system can be purified and enriched and the number of red corpuscles increased. Sleeplessness that causes much of the nervous prostration among women is a trouble that Paine's Celery Compound never fails to cure.

Paine's Celery compound by its well known nourishing powers enables the nerves to get back their control over the circulation, so that the blood supply becomes greatest where it is most needed, as in the stomach after eating, and least where its presence can only do harm, as in the brain when sleep is needful.

If wearied, worried, weak and nervous women desire full health and a happy life, we urge them to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair and honest trial. Paine's Celery Compound has a marvellous record of rapid and permanent cures that embraces every city, town and village in our broad Dominion. No other medicine is so frequently prescribed by our best physicians; no other can so surely meet the ailments of afflicted women.

Concerning Baking Powders.

REPORT OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LARGE QUANTITIES OF IMPURE POWDERS FOUND—SALE OF ALUM POWDERS FORBIDDEN.

The Bulletin of the Inland Revenue Department (No. 68) contains analyses of 156 samples of baking powders bought of dealers and manufacturers in the Dominion. The alarming statement is made that 85 per cent. of these are alum mixtures.

In view of this large proportion of alum powders, Chief Analyst Macfarlane recommends that legal proceedings be taken against parties selling them, on the ground that they are unhealthful articles of food.

Upon this recommendation the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has given public notice that persons selling alum powders will be prosecuted.

The analyses were made by the Assistant Analyst, Mr. A. McGill, who fully discusses the use of alum in baking powders, which, he is of the positive opinion, is dangerous to health.

Professor Rattan, of McGill College, Montreal, who made a series of experiments on the digestibility of bread baked with alum powders, is quoted as follows: "The unanimous verdict of my experiments is that alum powders introduce into a form of food of universal use, agents which are detrimental to the functional activity of the digestive ferments. They must therefore be prejudicial to health, and the only course is to carefully avoid them."

Both consumers and grocers are interested in this matter. House-keepers should be very careful in purchasing their baking powders. The alum powders can generally be distinguished by their low price. They cost but two or three cents a pound to make, and are sold from ten to thirty cents. A pure, cream of tartar powder, is quite expensive to make, and is sold from forty to fifty cents.

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 your doctor'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.

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

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

Vicar: Get me out of these things, Jakes, I'm wet through.
Verger (pleasingly): Never mind, sir. You'll be dry enough in the pulpit.

**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

for any season.

F. R. TROTTER.

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



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1 per bottle for 50. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.

West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it acute spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your bottles and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern.
Yours truly, SAMUEL TRITTEN.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENTDURO FALLS, VT.

**PLAN
LINE**
DIRECT ROUTE
TO
BOSTON
And All Points in United States
Summer Sailings, Commencing Sept. 1st

FROM HALIFAX:
S. S. "Florida,"
S. S. "Halifax,"
FROM HAWKESBURY:
S. S. "Halifax,"
FROM SYDNEY:
S. S. "Florida,"
From Boston, Tuesdays, for Halifax, Hantsport and Charlottetown, and Saturdays for Halifax and Sydney.
From Halifax to Hawkesbury and Charlottetown, S. S. "Halifax," Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Cheap through tickets for sale, and checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway.
For all information apply to Agents, Boston, Halifax, Hantsport, Charlottetown, Sydney and North Sydney.
H. L. CHURCHILL

CASH MARKET
EGGS, WOOLSKINS, HORSE
RUBBER, COPPER, WOODHIDES, and
and BRASS, CALFSKINS,
SCRAP - IRON AND LEAD
taken here and at Pomquet.
P. DORR
Antigonish, N. S., July 11, 1900.

LAND SALE
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Court House, Antigonish, on
MONDAY,
The 1st Day of Oct., 1900
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

the following lots of land assigned to the scriber in trust by Walter W. Grant, of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, under the Collection Act, 1894, and amendment thereof—

1st. All that certain lot, piece or parcel

LAND
situate, lying and being at the North of the County of Antigonish, being the fifty acres divided by a line running from the main road thence to the rear, parallel to the side lines of that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate at North Grant, formerly owned by or in possession of Henry V. Bigelow by the Sheriff of Antigonish County by deed dated Nov. 30th, 1894, in the said Henry V. Bigelow to the said W. Grant by deed dated December 1st, 1894.

1. That certain other lot of land situate and being at Hollowell Grant in the County of Antigonish and described as follows: Bounded towards the North by the Donald McDonald now in possession of and under McDonald, towards the East by the lands formerly owned by or in possession of Campbell and John Campbell and a portion of Alexander Campbell (deceased) and of Edward Cashen, towards the South by the road leading from Antigonish to the Hollowell Grant, towards the West by the lands owned or in possession of William Grant, containing eighty acres more or less, being the lands conveyed to the said W. Grant by John McDonald, of Antigonish, and Mary McDonald, his wife, by deed dated September, 25, 1894.

(Sgd.) HENRY H. McINTYRE
JOSEPH A. WALL,
Solicitor of Henry H. McINTYRE,
Dated Antigonish, August 29, 1900.

GUARDIAN'S SALE
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of Michael Laffin, guardian of the estate of Girroir, infant child of the late Girroir, late of Tracadie in the County of Antigonish, merchant, deceased, for the sale of certain real estate owned by said Girroir.

Pursuant to an order for sale granted in favour of Angus McIsaac, Master of the Court, on the 30th day of August, 1900.

TENDERS
will be received by the undersigned up to and including the
1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1900
for the sale of all the estate, right, title, claim and demand which the late H. Girroir, deceased, had at the time of his death in, to, upon and out of the lot, piece or parcel of

LAND
situate, lying and being at the North of the County of Antigonish, and described as follows: Bounded towards the southwest by the main post road, towards the northeast by the eastern side line (so-called); on the northwest by the road leading from the said post road to the railway depot (so-called); and on the west by the lands of Simon Benoit (deceased) called by the lands of Tracadie, on the northeast by the lands owned by the heirs or legatees of the late Peter Dorley, deceased, containing fifteen acres or less.
MICHAEL LAFFIN,
Guardian's Solicitor,
Dated Sept. 3rd, 1900.

The Ridiculous Optimist.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

There was once a man who smiled
Because the day was bright,
Because he slept at night,
Because God gave him sight
To gaze upon his child;
Because his little one
Could leap and laugh and run,
Because the distant sun
Smiled on the earth, he smiled.

He smiled because the sky
Was high above his head,
Because the rose was red,
Because the past was dead!
He never wondered why
The Lord had blundered so
That all things have to go
The wrong way here below
The overarching sky.

He tolled and still was glad
Because the air was free,
Because he loved and she
That claimed his love and he
Shared all the joys they had!
Because the grasses grew,
Because the sweet wind blew,
Because that he could hear
And hammer, he was glad.

Because he lived he smiled
And did not look ahead
With bitterness or dread,
But nightly sought his bed
As calmly as a child!
And people called him mad
For being always glad
With such things as he had,
And shook their heads and smiled.

The Blessed Virgin's Hymns.

(From the French of Father Philip de Riviere, by Rev. Kenelm Digby Best.)

At eve the little Virgin's hand
Awoke the music of her lyre,
Her song was heard in heaven's land,
Her chanting hushed the angel's choir
The Temple's echoes lung around,
And trembled like the spell-bound air;
Oh, never voice had sweeter sound,
Heart never breathed a purer prayer.

Alas! that matchless melody,
Excelling heaven's most lofty strain—
Those hymns of plaintive prophecy
On earth may not be heard again.
What echo could repeat her songs?
What virgin saint could sing her hymn?
What angel of those countless throngs,
What sanctus-chanting seraphim?

O Queen of Virgins! what must be
The hymns which thou art singing now?
The angels have no harmony
So rapturous, yet soft and slow.
The seraphs find them strangely sweet—
Those transports of thy human love—
And worthy to give praises meet
To Father, Word, and Heavenly Dove.

Letter of Right Rev. Alphonse Favier, Lazarist, Bishop of Pekin.

Would that I had enough ability, experience and information to give you an account as exact, as impartial of the events which during this year have placed the Empire in a situation, most grave and most dangerous to its interests, political and religious. I will attempt to throw a little light on the darkness which surrounds us without pretending to impose my private views on any one.

When the Tartar dynasty of Tsing came to power in China, the partisans of the Chinese dynasty of Ming, driven back southward, held out there during more than thirty years and never submitted perfectly to their conquerors. Since then, ever restless, they have attempted to turn every circumstance to profit in order to restore the former dynasty and send back the Tartar usurpers (so they consider them) to the plains of Mantchooria.

Divided into numberless secret societies, such as the "White Lillies," the "Fasters," the "Protectors of the Empire," and a hundred others, they manage to come together at certain times against their common enemy, the Tartar. It is this, not to mention numerous little uprisings here and there that about 1860, the Chinese party chose an Emperor name Tien Onang (King of Heaven), seized Nankin and established a new court. These rebels then sought an alliance with Europe, and in order to obtain it, placed a cross on their standards, and protected the Christians. But the Europeans judged it more prudent and advantageous to uphold the Son of Heaven and the court of Pekin.

Thanks to the soldiers, foreign and Chinese, Chinese commanded by Gordon, Aiguel and Lebreton, the Empire was saved, a first time, for the dynasty which had formally conquered it. Some years later, the Ming party again took up arms, invaded a part of the province of Tche-ly and went even as far as the walls of Tien-Tsin, where the Ming partisans were defeated by the French gunners, who succeeded in going up the Imperial Canal and surrounding them. For the second time the Empire was saved.

During the years which followed, partial revolts broke out and they were suppressed only with the help of Europe. Then came the war with Japan and every one knows that the Japanese could have reached Pekin without difficulty, since no force worth noticing remained to oppose them. Two thousand wagons, prepared to start immediately would have carried westward the court and the last Emperor of the Tartar party. The former dynasty would then have been replaced by a Japanese ruler, or a Chinese, if the three great European powers had not come to the rescue and sustained the Tartar's throne.

The Emperor Konang-son therefore con-

tinued to reign in relative peace, troubled only by the secret societies spoken of before. The party of the Ming dynasty, of which the secret societies are but the offshoots, seeing that their former defeats were due to European intervention, changed tactics. They declared themselves opposed to the foreigners and the Christians whom the Emperor seemed anxious to protect. Here is the reason of the persecution and the assassination of the missionaries.

Among the victims of this new policy were two Germans, who were murdered. In retaliation the Emperor William sent ships and troops, which took possession of the bay of Kiaotchee without striking a blow and without a word of warning. The Chinese Government, blamable for the murder of the missionaries only in a very indirect way, since rebel bands were the cause, judged the action of Germany on this occasion somewhat hasty.

China's first thought was to defend herself. For this purpose 25,000 indifferent soldiers started from Kan-sou. Two months later they arrived on the frontiers of Tche-ly. During this time, however, a treaty had been signed with Germany, and the troops from Kan-sou had nothing left to do but to remain in their cantonments. On their way they gave it out that they were called to attack the Europeans (this was not true), and this assertion falsified, as it were, when they arrived, produced great agitation among the people. The taking Kiaotchee was the signal for a change in European policy. It established a system of "indemnity"—which means that one portion of Chinese territory was to be taken as an "indemnity" for another already seized by a neighbouring nation. At least each nation wanted a share. Russia made China give her Port Arthur; England in order to take hold of Onei-hai-onei, felt called on to make a naval demonstration before To-kon. Through fear coming from such a sudden attack, the troops from Kan-sou were sent to take up a position between Ta-pou and Pekin. But as before, they did not arrive until after the treaty was signed.

While these events were transpiring China was preyed upon by the secret societies, which were prosecuting the nefarious work of rapine and murder. Sliced up the Europeans, who were "indemnifying" themselves, the Empire was further endangered by a revolution in the royal palace itself.

About the year 1862 Toung-Tche, son of the Empress of the West (Si-taihoan) was elected Emperor. From that time dates the rise of the power of that illustrious princess, who has been regent since the son was but a child. When Toung-Tche came to his majority he married. A short while after he fell victim of a terrible disease of which he died. His young wife did not long survive him. The Empress chose and obtained the election of a very young child, who revived the name of Konang-son. The new regency lasted long—and Konang-son, when of age married and reigned, under the powerful patronage of the Empress mother. This energetic woman has, therefore, in reality governed China for the last thirty-five years.

About the month of July of last year (1899) the Emperor, pressed by his councillors, almost all Chinese, and enterprising rather than wise, began to make reforms—reforms which he wished to effect all at once, and with haste to which China was little accustomed.

The Empress found fault with him, so that, discouraged and deeply saddened, he thought of leaving public life and turning over the government to the Empress. His partisans affiliated with the secret societies and encouraged, not unlikely by some great European power, told Konang-son that, if any one, the Empress should retire. They thought too of throwing her aside and depriving her of all power. She learned of this, and anticipated all the plans of her enemies, telling the Emperor that they were deceiving him. Some were disappointed, others exiled, their leader found time to reach the sea. The Emperor, willingly or otherwise, gave the regency to the Empress, who to-day governs more powerful than ever with her partisans who are all Tartars and protected by the "Elephant," as they call Russia.

All this trouble had grave consequences; the secret societies began to make themselves felt, and a rebellion started in the southern provinces—Konang-si and Konang-tong. Later it spread to Su-tchner, Henan and Changtung, coming nearer and nearer to Pekin. The governors and mandarins, knowing little of obedience, allowed the revolt to spread.

Will the Empress and her party, all powerful to-day, always be so? At the same time is not the conquered party affiliated to the secret societies, and encouraged by a nation, the rival of another, more prudent, which wishes the maintenance of the Tartar dynasty? The answer to these questions is a great uncertainty.

One thing certain, however, is that happenings in Europe influence China. Europeans interests, rivalries and ambitions have their counterpart in China.

The prime minister, generalissimo of the troops, has insisted on the troops of Kan-sou remaining in the province. Besides he has strengthened the Tartar army and has assembled at Pekin all the troops faithful to the dynasty, and remains prepared for anything that may happen. It seems therefore probable that the Empress, less prepared than ever to yield, will retain power.

Awaiting the outcome of events the Missionaries and Christians suffer. The secret societies, out of hatred for Europe and Christianity and to embarrass the more their Tartar rulers, cause as much trouble as possible. At Konang-tong and at Konang-si, many missionaries have been massacred; one was burned alive in his church with his Christians; the missions have been pillaged and the missionaries obliged to fly to the seaports for safety.

At Su-tchner, for the past six months all is destroyed; a French priest and three Chinese priests are in the hands of the rebels. In more than one third of the province all the churches and residences have been pillaged and burned, the Christian villages ravaged, their lands confiscated, 18 Neophytes have been massacred and 20,000 are without home and without food. At Hon-nan, a priest was massacred as many Christians, and churches have been destroyed. At Chang-tong, many Christians were killed, several villages pillaged and burned, and residences and churches destroyed. At Knan-si a priest was all but killed. Finally in the south of the province of Pe-tche-ly many villages have been burned and trouble promises still to continue. As an excuse for the occupation of Kiaotchee, the Germans put forward their intention of avenging the death of their missionaries, and the protection of the Christians. Therefore the Chinese conclude that without missionaries and Christians, China would be better off and would not be sliced up by Europe. Hence comes the hatred for those who are not mixed up in these political schemes. What is the Chinese Government doing? I mean the Empress and her party? We cannot doubt their good will, since it is to their interest to remain friendly to Europe, and protect the Christians.

Since the commencement of troubles, edicts for protection have been multiplied. From many others I chose to give one which I append to this letter. If the orders of the Central Government are not always executed it is because a revolution is expected and the mandarins fear the future. Still the revolution is becoming less and less probable, and the prime minister is prepared to repulse it victoriously by means of 100,000 soldiers who protect the capital. The efficacious action of the Government is already becoming noticeable. To-day I received the following despatch from Bishop Chouvelon, vicar-Apostolic of Lu-tchmen, where the troubles are most serious.

"The governor and the generals are marching with their troops against the devastating bands. In the first combat 100 rebels were killed. Father Fleury is still living. There is always great danger to the missions."

It is evident that the mandarins are beginning to obey orders from the Empress, sent out some time since, and expressed as follows: "We command all mandarins of Lu-tchmen to assemble their troops and exterminate all revolting bands. The minister of France, Mr. Pichon, has received promises the most formal from the Tsun-li-Yamen. The Tartar prime minister, with whom I keep up a correspondence, known and approved by France's representatives, has stated by letter that "before long peace will be re-established at Lu-tchmen." Without doubt the danger is still imminent. We may, I think, be sure of the good will of the government of the Empress, to whom must be allowed the time necessary for pacification.—Western Watchman.

The World's Heroes.

As soon as the news came that Catholic missionaries had fallen victims to the fury of the Boxers others volunteered to take their places. This is the spirit that has been attested to by countless deeds of heroism. It lives in the hearts of those who know what they believe and who, in order to teach that belief to the heathen, are ready to face every danger. Young priests afire with the memories of saintly missionaries, and buoyed up by the hope that after strivings and much weariness and death, mayhap by sword or gibbet, is the reward exceeding great, are willing to step into the breach. They are the world's heroes. To plunge into the smoke of the battlefield and to drag a stricken comrade back into safety demands bravery; but to be cut off from home and kindred—to live surrounded by things that cannot but be repugnant, and by a suspicious and fickle populace—to work gladly and generously with the shadow of a cruel death athwart one, calls for courage of a stronger and a deeper mould. It is no wonder that Khartoum Gordon found none but the Catholic who came up to his ideal of the absolute self-devotion of the Apostolic missionary.

We do not for one moment insinuate that Protestant missionaries are devoid of earnestness and self-sacrifice. But they cannot by their principles attain the heights that are so easy of ascent to the Catholic. Without doctrine, and without means to make anything or anyone holy, they have never yet succeeded in converting any heathen nation.—Catholic Record.

Provincial Exhibition Judges.

Judges have been appointed as follows:—Speed—Messrs. Feitus, Ester and Adams, re-appointed. Horses—Left with Superintendent. Beef Cattle—Professor Day, Guelph. Milk Test—F. L. Fuller. Dairy Cattle—S. F. Peer. Sheep—Professor Day. Swine—Professor Day. Poultry—Seth Jones, Sussex; Geffry Morrow. Butter and Cheese—J. E. Hopkins. Agricultural Products—Wm. Corning, Colonel Spurr, Annapolis Co., and another to be appointed from the eastward. Field Roots—J. B. McKay.

Horticultural Department—John E. Starr. Plants and Flowers—Donald Ross, Alex. McDonald. Fisheries—Levi Hart, Arch. Mitchell, Hon. Wm. Ross, Allen Moreash, re-appointed. Birds and Insects—W. D. Bishop, Dartmouth. Schools—W. E. Thompson, P. P. Irving, re-appointed. Fine Arts—J. E. Roy, Mr. Rosenberg, Mrs. J. J. O'Brien. Photography—George F. Parker, Yarmouth.

Johnny—Paw, when a man expresses an opinion, can he collect express charges on it? Paw—He can—if he is a lawyer. When you eat, be careful to leave off hungry, is advice often given at the dinner table, but seldom received in an obedient spirit. The caution was repeated not long since to a youngster of vigorous appetite. Pshaw! he said. You might as well tell me to wash my face and be careful to leave off dirty.

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ESTABLISHED, 1852
THE CASKET,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).
M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.
THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

No one can say that in this country there is not room enough and to spare for the burial of our dead. Those who advocate cremation in this country are epists and faddists, pure and simple. In England, however, the conditions are different. England is a crowded country and an old one, and has been sadly pressed for burial space. Yet even there it is now conclusively shown that cremation is not necessary if only people will cease their vain efforts to defeat the laws of nature by seeking to prevent the bodies of their friends from being resolved into the dust from which they sprang. The *London Quarterly* in a recent issue, gives some hard knocks to the cremation idea. Among other things it shows scores of cases in which the guilt of murder has been brought home to the criminals by exhuming the bodies of the murdered. It quotes the opinions of able and experienced men that cremation would render the work of the poisoner easier—so easy, that the public safety would require a post mortem examination on every body offered for cremation. That poisoning is growing less common is due partly to the rigorous enforcement of the law and partly to the fact that in many, many cases the bodies of the victims have been taken from the earth to give their silent but convincing testimony. The *Quarterly* cites the case of Mary Ann Cutton who was proved by such evidence to have poisoned three husbands, fifteen children and a lodger. People are not all grown pious yet, and the terrors of the dead witness are still necessary for the prevention of crime. On the other hand, the *Quarterly* points out that the difficulty threatened by the crowded state of the grave-yards can be obviated by consigning the bodies of the dead to mother earth without any of the artificial trappings used now to retard the action of the forces of nature in reducing the human remains to dust. It quotes an interesting judgment of Lord Stowell, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical judge in the reign of Geo. III., which expresses the *Quarterly's* contention admirably. It is as follows:

The *domus aeterna* is a mere flourish of rhetoric; the process of nature will speedily resolve them into an intimate mixture with their kindred dust; and their dust will help to furnish a place of repose for other occupants in succession . . . the common cemetery is not the property of one generation now departed, but is likewise the common property of the living, and of generations yet unborn . . . any contrivance therefore that prolongs the time of dissolution beyond the time at which the local understanding and common usage have fixed it, is an act of injustice, since by such contrivances it is in course of time given to a comparatively small number of dead to shoulder out the living and their posterity. . . . Coffins are not recognized by any authority whatever; mention of them is nowhere made, but rather studiously avoided, in the Burial Service of the Church of England and generally their use can only be regarded as an encroachment on the rights of the living.

The *Quarterly* agrees with the old judge and advocates the burial of the dead without coffins, since coffins can only retard Nature's work long enough to embarrass the living. The object indicated above of getting when necessary proof of crime, would be well served by burial without coffins, as the bodies will last sufficiently long in that way. But where the best coffins and lead caskets are used, the bodies have been found in very old grave-yards in England still undissolved but of course unrecognizable, and no good purpose is ever served by such lengthy preservation.

The *Quarterly* asserts it to be now entirely undisputed that nothing worse than carbonic acid is given off from graves, no matter how shallow, and that this is absorbed at once by the surrounding vegetation. The air, acting through the earth, is the swiftest and best of disinfectants, and no ill results have ever been shown or experienced. The plague graves or pits in England were very shallow, but no infection was ever had from them.

Colorado despatches say that trains in that state last week were stopped for over an hour by immense herds of deer crossing the railway track on their way from the northern tablelands to their winter pastures and salt licks in the south. In one herd it was estimated that there were from ten to twenty thousand animals. They rushed head-long over everything in their path.

"IN THE GARBS OF THEIR ORDER."

Wherever, throughout the world, the call of suffering humanity is heard, wherever misery is great and human sympathy and human help are scarce or absent, there the plain uniforms of the Catholic sisterhoods are known and loved. From the leper island in the Pacific to the grand hospitals of the cities of fashion and wealth, from the battle fields of the Transvaal, from the slums of London to the slums of Melbourne, all around the world, the calm sweet faces of the Catholic sisters and nuns, reflecting a peace which is not of this world, are known and welcomed wherever human beings are in anguish and in want and a cold indifferent world has forgotten them or passed them by. The most hardened reprobates cease their blasphemy and uncover their heads when they see the garb of a "Romish" religious order? The wounded soldier who has done his duty in the Queen's uniform hails with joy the approach of her who comes to him in the uniform of a service greater than the Queen's service, to hold refreshment to his lips and speak words of comfort to his ear. Let dying sinners bequeath their fortunes to Baptist Colleges. Let invalidated stock exchange highwaymen make their propitiatory offerings to Baptist Colleges as the suffering pagans of old offered their sacrifices to favourite idols. The founders of the Catholic sisterhoods have made an offering in propitiation of God's wrath which the world has approved with loud praise, in instituting the custom of good and holy women devoting their lives to the betterment of the world, to the exclusion of aught else. The garb of a Catholic order is a badge of honour the world over, and the howls which still occasionally arise against it can no more affect the esteem in which it is held than the howls of a wolf can dim the lustre of the stars. In our social world there are still some dark forests and a few stray wolves still howl therein. Let them howl. Fiercer wolves than they have been tamed. Greater, coarser, more vulgar bigots than the members of the Baptist Institute have been reduced to tolerance by the benign influence of the good sisters. We have heard men rail against allowing the modest garb of a Catholic sister to pollute the sacred atmosphere of a public school house. These men are living yet, but their voices of bigotry have been still for years, and why? Because they frankly acknowledge their error to-day, and would have no one else than Catholic sisters to teach their children if they had their way.

Let the wolves howl. Those rampant, blatant defenders of education do not realize half the education awaiting them. We have seen their like. They will come to the schools taught by the sisters to scoff, and remain to admire and to praise. That humble black garb covers much charity and much patience, and there is something about it that disarms bigotry and hate, and compels friendship and respect, and even the Baptist Institute is not proof against it.

Inverness Notes.

Lovely Margaree! yet what an odd modification of (Ste), Marguerite—the real name of the parish? Scotch and Irish blood has been a potent factor in the last 50 or 60 years in the development of the agricultural resources of this singularly dowered district—rich in men and women of nation building qualities. Rightly enough, Bonaparte's *mot le carriere ouverte au talent* is being practically put in evidence—witness the snap, professionally and commercially, of such men as Dr. A. McLennan, M. P., J. P. MacFarlane, A. W. Chisholm and others. They would be a credit to any up-to-date locality.

The beauty, taste and skill shown on Mr. MacFarlane's country farm—once known as "The Lords"—are admitted by all tourists and travellers.

Mr. Chisholm's well deserved success commercially is an acknowledged fact. He is now completing a residence, store and outbuildings, with modern appointments and appliances, that would reflect credit on towns of much higher pretensions. Architecturally in good taste, the house with its twelve ample rooms, is being painted and plastered by Messrs. Le Blanc and Hawley. Selenite cement is utilized and to conspicuous advantage. Mr. R. Hawley, as his work on the Mabou Church and P. Hood Convent bear evidence is a master workman, and Mr. Chisholm may well be congratulated on securing his services.

For the past five or six days, it has been ideal haymaking weather; and the farmers are to the fore in availing themselves of it.

Last Saturday night, the valuable steam saw mills of Messrs. Beaton & Cameron, at Graham's Bridge, Judique, were completely destroyed by fire. No insurance. Nevertheless it is understood that they will be immediately replaced by better ones.

A very successful concert was held early this month, at Mabou, the proceeds of which are intended to provide a furnace for the Convent there. As a consequence all the stoves, etc., now in use—12 in

number—and they are all in good preservation, will be sold off in aid of the same object. Originally these stoves, etc., cost over \$200—the gift of Rev. K. J. Macdonald.

A picnic comes off on the old Chapel grounds, Mabou, 11th and 12th inst., to help pay debt on the new church.

The first gun of the political campaign in this county will be fired off at Hawkesbury, 11th inst., by Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Dr. McLennan.

A Frightful Catastrophe.

A terrific hurricane, the worst ever experienced in that vicinity, struck the City of Galveston, Texas, early last Saturday morning. The city is situated on the northeast of Galveston Island, and had a population of about 40,000. The wind, which blew at the rate of over a hundred miles an hour, swept the waters of the Gulf clear across the island, which is from one and a half to three and a half miles wide. The entire city was flooded with water to a depth of from three to ten feet, and the greater part of it was laid in ruins. Hundreds of residences and other large buildings were blown down, killing and mangling the unfortunate persons who sought refuge in them. The latest despatches say that the dead will number at least 1,500 and may be twice that number. It is said that about four thousand houses have been destroyed, and no estimate can be made of the loss of property. The entire coast of Texas was swept by the storm, and from numerous towns near the coast line appalling reports of loss of life and destruction of property have come. Many large vessels have been stranded on the beach, and are complete wrecks. The War Department is sending stores and supplies to the thousands of destitute and suffering.

The terrific cyclone that produced such a distressing disaster in Galveston and all through Texas was predicted by the United States weather bureau to strike Galveston Friday night and created much apprehension. The night passed without the predictions being verified, but the conditions were ominous. The eastern sky was sombre. The Gulf beat high on the beach with a dismal, thunderous roar that presaged trouble. The air had the stillness that betokens a storm. Then from out the north the wind began to come in spiteful puffs, increasing in volume as the day dawned. By ten o'clock Saturday morning it was almost a gale. At noon it had increased in velocity and was driving the rain, whipping the pools and tearing foliage in a vicious manner. Residents near the beach were aroused to the danger that threatened their homes, as stupendous waves began to send their waters far inland.

The gulf force drove the waves with irresistible force high upon the beach and the gale from the north-east pitched the waters against and over the wharves, clogging the sewers and flooding the city. The streets rapidly began to fill with water. Communication became difficult and the helpless people were caught between two powerful elements, while the winds howled and rapidly increased in velocity. Railroad communication was cut off shortly after noon by the track being washed out and Galveston was isolated from the world. The wind momentarily increased, the waters rapidly rose and the night drew on with dreaded apprehension depicted in the face of everyone. Already hundreds and thousands were bravely struggling with their families against the mad waves and fierce wind for places of refuge. The public school buildings, court house, hotels, in fact any place that offered apparently a safe refuge from the elements, became crowded to their utmost.

At 6 28 p. m., just before the anemometer blew away the wind had reached the frightful velocity of one hundred miles an hour. Then sturdier buildings swayed and trembled and crashed, carrying death and destruction to hundreds of people. Windows were driven in or shattered by flying slates; telegraph, telephone and electric light poles with their masses of wire were snapped off like pipestems, and through the air flew house roofs like stringless kites before the hurricane. What velocity the wind attained after the anemometer blew off is purely a matter of speculation. The lowest point touched by the barometer in the Associated Press correspondent's office, which was filled by frightened men and women, was 28.04 1 2 at about 7.30 p. m. It then began to rise very slowly, and by 10 p. m. had reached 28.09. Then the wind gradually subsided and by midnight the storm had passed. The water, which had reached a depth of eight feet on the strand at 10 o'clock p. m., began to ebb very rapidly and by 5 p. m. the crown of the street was free of water. To-night the city is filled with the destitute, the bereft and the homeless. In the morgues are the rigid forms of hundreds. Whole families lay side by side. The city beach in the southwest part of the city was under ten feet of water and the barracks were destroyed. The soldiers had a miraculous escape from drowning.

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Beg to announce still further additions to their already large and varied stock.

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

NEW BLACK and WHITE CHECKED DRESS GOODS, in all the new styles in all sizes of cloth.

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, P. Denim and other fabrics, all marked at lowest prices.

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

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

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

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

DAINTY NECKWEAR.
Stock large, and gathered to please and score another record. Cannot be described—will have to be seen. Stock Colored in White, Cardinal, Mauve and Heliotrope, all the new styles Dainty Lace Ties, Patriotic Neckwear—something altogether new and very attractive in Bows and Ties. The naggiest and prettiest patterns.

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

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

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

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

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 find ours the most complete stock to select from and at a saving of at least ten per cent.

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General News.

The banana and tobacco plantations in the north of Jamaica have been seriously damaged of late by heavy rain storms and high winds.

The Serbian steamship Negotin was sunk on the Danube last Thursday by the explosion of her boiler. Her captain and twelve others were drowned.

The loss sustained by British and American insurance companies in Hull and Ottawa by the fire of last April is officially given as \$3,662,098.

Since the outbreak of the war there has been sent from Canada to South Africa 19,000 tons of hay, 8,207 bags of oats, 12,387 cases of beef and 38,285 sacks of flour.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has resigned the Premiership of Manitoba to contest Brandon constituency at the coming Dominion elections against Hon. Mr. Sifton.

Arthur Sewall, the Democrat candidate for Vice-President in 1896, died at his home at Sewall Point, about fifteen miles from Bath, Maine, on Wednesday morning of last week, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered several days before.

Many of the great ocean liners are taking on the outward voyage from America enough coal to take them to Europe and part of the way back, as coal is now from two dollars and a half to three dollars a ton higher in Europe than in America.

Frederick Crosby, aged seventeen, and George Dennison, aged fourteen, were arraigned at Digby last Tuesday on a charge of breaking the windows of the D. A. R. trains with stones. They pleaded guilty. Crosby was sentenced two years in the penitentiary, and Dennison was sent to the industrial school at Halifax.

The sledge party of the Duke of Abruzzi, which, as elsewhere reported, reached north latitude 86 degrees 33 minutes, has made the nearest approach yet attained to the North Pole, having got about twenty-two miles nearer to it than did Dr. Nansen on April 7, 1895. There still lay 239 statute miles between them and that frozen stick, when the sledge party was compelled to return to their comrades. The Duke's expedition in going north visited the hut built by Nansen on Franz Josef Island. The scientific results of the expedition are said to have been satisfactory.

The Chinese Situation.

There has been no straightening out of the Chinese tangle since our last issue. The diplomatic representatives and military forces still remain at Peking, while the Emperor, Empress and Chinese Court are still absent from the city. France has given her consent to the Russian proposals to withdraw from Peking and is said to have proposed to the United States that these Governments act together irrespective of what the other Powers do. The United States Government does not now wish to withdraw and will only give its consent if Russia persists in doing so against the wishes of the other Powers. Berlin despatches say that Germany has definitely refused to agree to the proposals of Russia, and that her forces will remain in Peking until full satisfaction is obtained for the recent outrages.

War Notes.

Official returns up to Sept. 1 show that 281 officers and 7,285 men had been captured during the war by Boers. Of these, 235 officers and 6,196 men have been released or have escaped. One officer and 85 men died in captivity.

General Buller last Saturday attacked and captured the Boer position at Spitzkop. The Boers retreated with heavy loss. The British lost 13 men killed and 25 wounded.

There have been several engagements of late between the Boers and the British both in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colony, the heaviest fighting however being near Machadodrop and in the Lydenburg district where General Buller has been meeting with steady success. On Wednesday of last week a hundred and twenty-five men of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, who were guarding the railway between Pan and Wonderfontein east of Pretoria, were attacked by a force of Boers with two guns. They beat the enemy off, however, without much loss. The general of the Natal army has reported six Canadians of Strathcona's Horse to have been killed in action.

A Letter from the Front.

The following letter was received by Mr. A. J. McGillivray, Morristown, and is from his nephew, Mr. D. C. McGillivray, a corporal in E Battery Royal Canadian Artillery. He, as THE CASKET has previously stated, was attached to the Quebec Military School when the war commenced, and enlisted for South Africa at the first

call for Canadian volunteers:

VRYBURG, Aug. 3, 1900.

DEAR UNCLE,—I write to let you know how I am getting along out here.

My health has stood the climate and hardships so far very well. We have endured some hard long marches, and we have also known what it is to be hungry. When my battery was on the Carnarvon Field Fork we had to go on quarter rations, that is, one hard tack and a cup of coffee about 5 a. m. and the same about 6 p. m., meantime we were marching in the most dismal country I ever saw. All the water we could get was in miserable pools, and it was so bad the horses would hardly drink it. In some parts of the country the water was poisoned by our so-called "honorable" enemy. The heat was often intense. We became attached to Sir Charles Warren's force, and on this march fared better, and were in a more superior country, and had more fighting, which we were wanting. E. Battery was the only artillery in the column, so we had to go at every thing there was. We took Douglass and made the enemy retreat toward Campbell. Then we crossed the Vaal, and marched to a place called Fabenspruit, where we remained in camp about a week. It was there the enemy attacked us. It was one of the boldest attacks made during the war. On a dark night they crept inside our outposts, to within thirty yards of some of our sleeping troops, and opened fire on us while it was still dark. Some of Paget's Horse were shot and a number of the Imperial Yeomanry met death in the same way. The Yeomanry and infantry held them off until it became light and the artillery got at them. In the uncertain light I ran the gun that I was in charge of up to within thirty yards of them under a heavy cross-fire, and curiously enough some of the other guns which were 100 yards further away lost more men. They retired in a hurry when we got a Maxim and two field guns to work at them. We lost 23 killed and about 30 wounded. The Boers admit losing 45, but I think they lost more, as we afterwards found new made graves fully a mile along the road by which they had retired. Some bodies were also found in the wells along the roads. We then took Campbell with little trouble. From there we marched to Kurman, where some 250 of the enemy surrendered to us. They had a lot of waggons, rifles and ammunition. From there we marched back to Kimberley, thence to Vryburg. We are expecting an attack, but will give them a warm welcome. Should they succeed in capturing the place, it will be no fault of the Canadians, and should we lose a gun to the Boers it will be over our dead bodies.

Dear uncle, write me soon, and let me know the news at home. A letter from home is very welcome out here.

The War.

The war in the East goes merrily on. The Filipinos are being inoculated with large doses of gatling-gun Christianity, and Americans are learning that the natives who are still above ground are past masters in the art of ambush making. They will doubtless be assimilated and be changed from benighted and happy natives into individuals who, according to Bill Nye, are well informed and bilious, while they revel in suspenders and rum, with all the blessings of late hours, civilization and suicide.—Catholic Record.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. off all print cottons at McCurdy & Co.'s. Also the balance of our stock of men's summer-shirts at clearance prices. Genuine bargains. Call and see them.—adv.

McCURDY & CO., are selling off their stock of ladies blouses, ladies coloured cottons and crash skirts, and children's dresses at half price. Call early and secure a bargain.—adv.

DIED.

CAMERON.—At Marydale, Aug. 26, 1900, after a lingering illness, Widow Alexander Cameron, aged 62 years, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. She died fortified by all the rites of holy religion. May her soul rest in peace!

MACLEAN.—At 86 Washington street, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1900, Margaret Ann, dearly beloved child of Daniel and Sadie A. MacLean, aged 3 months and 24 days. Funeral was held Saturday at 2 p. m. at St. Paul's cemetery, Arlington, Mass.

Obituary.

In the 70th year of his age, Mr. Angus McIsaac, a much respected and highly esteemed citizen of Caledonia Mills, died on Tuesday, the 5th inst., after a long and trying illness. For several years he was bed-ridden and during that trying period was brave and cheerful to the last. He was consoled and fortified by the Sacraments of the dying. When in health he was most industrious. In his earlier years he worked at his trade as a tailor, till he settled on his comfortable farm at Caledonia, where with his family he made a happy and pleasant home. He was a fine and genial specimen of manhood, a sincere Christian, a kind husband and father and a good neighbour. R. I. P.

Alexander Macdonell Chisholm died at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 26th May, 1900, after six days' illness, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the second son and fourth child of the late Alexander Chisholm, Esq., of Lismore, in the County of Picton, N. S., and had left his native province, first, for the United States, whence after some years he moved to Honolulu where he conducted a prosperous saddlery business up till the time of his death. While possessed of extraordinary skill in his trade which won an extensive range of patronage without as well as within the limits of the Sandwich Islands, his honesty in dealing, his courtesy to customers, and his strict observance of Catholic religious duty, were known fully as widely and equally as well. To his relatives, comparatively few of whom now remain at Lismore, but many exist in the County of Inverness, C. B. THE CASKET extends sympathy and condolence on their loss of a sincere friend and excellent man.

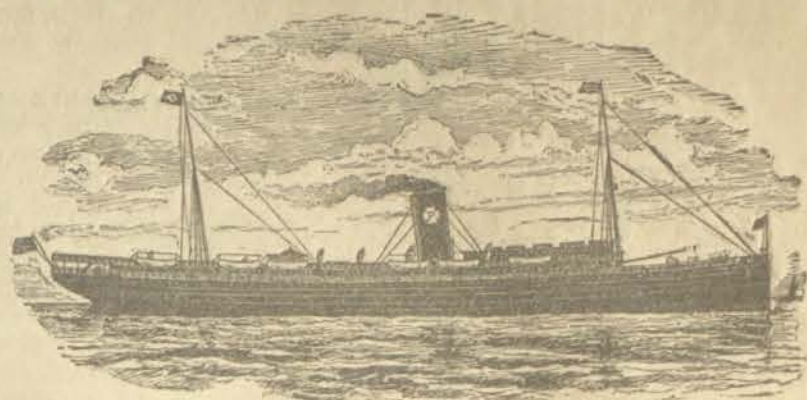
At Mabou Coal Mines on Monday, the 3rd inst., after a short illness, John Beaton, Donald's son, in the 69th year of his age. He became blind about thirty years ago, and during all the years since then bore this great affliction with patience and even cheerfulness begotten of his perfect trust in God and resignation to the Divine Will. Of a kindly disposition, mindful of the obligations of justice and charity in his dealings with his neighbours, doing no man wrong in deed or even in word, he was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew him. He received the last rites of the Church on the morning of the day on which he died. On the following Wednesday, after a High Mass of Requiem celebrated by the Rev. Alexander MacDonald, brother-in-law of the deceased, his mortal remains were laid to rest beside those of his father in St. Mary's cemetery. He leaves a widow and nine children, three boys and six girls, to mourn the loss of a good husband and father. May his soul rest in peace.

Acknowledgments.

- D. D. Chisholm, North Grant, \$1.00
Alex. McPherson, Strathmore, 1.00
Theophilus De Loup, Picton, .25
K. F. Burke, D'Escomsse, 1.00
R. A. McDonald, Harbor au-bouche, 1.00
Mrs. John Crosby, South Butte, Mont., .50
M. B. McNeil, Halifax, 1.00
R. D. McNeil, California, 1.00
John Rogers, Ogdun, 1.00
Peter A. McLellan, Silver Cliff, Col., 1.00
Bernard Carr, Boston, 1.00
D. McDonald, Montana, 1.00
Neil McDonald, Irish Cove, 2.00
John Carroll, Antigonish, 1.00
Mrs. D. G. Chisholm, Charles River Village, 1.00
Rev. W. A. Gallahue, Jamestown, N. D., 1.00
Rev. J. A. McDonald, Carrington, 1.00
Maggie B. McDonald, St. Andrews, 2.00
John McNeil, Brockton, 1.00
Alex. McNeil, Heatherton, 4.00
David Webb, Halifax, 1.00
James Brophy, Morristown, 1.00

THE BOSTON FERRY.

The Plant Line—A Splendid Service.



A PLANT LINE STEAMER.

The remarkable development of travel between the Provinces and Boston, within the last few years, has to a large extent, been brought about by the regular and prompt steamship service performed by the Plant Line. So regular do their steamers arrive and depart, and the very large numbers of people carried by them, has given the line the name of the "Boston Ferry."

The Plant Line is the only line operating direct steamer service between Cape Breton and Boston, as well as from Halifax, thus furnishing the most direct, as well as the shortest route. The Intercolonial Railway, from all parts of Cape Breton, makes close connections at Halifax with the steamers of the Plant Line. Through tickets being sold, and baggage checked from the principal stations. The route between Halifax and Boston is only 389 miles, without change or transfer. During the summer season a service is performed, twice per week, between Hawkesbury and Boston, which affords a magnificent trip. Connections being made at Hawkesbury via Intercolonial Railway and Bras D'Or Lake steamers.

A New York Paper Comments on the S. S. Halifax.

(From the New York Marine Journal.)

A seventeen hundred ton steamer that travels fifteen hundred miles per week on a regular route, with four ports of call, and carries an average of seventeen thousand passengers and fifty-five thousand tons of freight per year, must be popular. When it is added that such a ship has been covering this route for the past ten years and has never met with an accident, it follows that she is surely one of the best managed, and therefore one of the most successful crafts in operation on any line. The ship that holds this record is the "Halifax," of the Plant S. S. Line, which plies between Boston, Halifax, Hawkesbury, and Charlottetown during the summer months, and between Boston and Halifax only during the winter months.



when Charlottetown is closed to navigation. The Halifax was built especially for this service, and after ten years of service she is even better than when she was new, can travel faster, is thoroughly as staunch, and so steady that no vibration is felt in any part of her, even when steaming full speed in a rough sea.

During the tourist season her stateroom accommodations are always booked, far in advance; nor is it any wonder to one who has made a trip by her that the passengers are all complimentary to the management and officers for the excellent service afforded and courteous treatment. Capt. Pye, the present commander wins encomiums not only for his courtesy, but for the splendid discipline that he so unostentatiously enforces in every detail.

As for the steward's department the quantity and quality of food prepared and the style of service for a seventy-five cent dinner and a fifty cent breakfast or supper are surely above criticism. Nor are there any complaints about the stewardesses failing to heed the calls of even the second class passengers; they are women with hearts besides knowing their business. And there are no stateroom bells on the Halifax that won't work, or electric lights that won't burn, or anything of that sort.

The Halifax altogether carries a crew of fifty. She makes the run of 389 knots from wharf to wharf, Boston to Halifax, in from 26 to 28 hours, according to the weather, and always sails on schedule time, no matter what weather. It is not only her clockwork regularity that accounts for her success however, as may readily be inferred from the conditions of her service, but the attention to detail in all departments, that keep everyone of her complement busy, and results in all her patrons proving cheerful advertisements of her. Between Nova Scotia and Boston there is no pleasanter way to travel.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THE QUEEN OF THE PLANT LINE FLEET.

In order to keep pace with the growing trade between Boston, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and P. E. Island, the Plant Line have placed on the route their palatial five thousand ton steamship "La Grande Duchesse." She is fitted with every modern appliance known to the art of ship building, including electric lights, search light and telephone connection between staterooms and all parts of the ship. Her furnishings from staterooms en suite with bath to the berths in the cabin, are in

perfect taste. Her dining and main saloons are equally attractive, and her immense size is a guarantee of plenty of deck room even for her full quota of passengers.

It is claimed that "La Grande Duchesse" is the finest fitted and most gorgeous coastwise passenger steamer ever built in the United States, and her appearance in eastern waters, last summer, fully convinced the travelling public that her equal had never been seen.

The launch of the new Plant steamship at Newport News, Va., was a triumph for the Plant system. The new vessel, the queen of the Plant fleet, certainly is



worthy of her proud position goes without saying, for nothing has been left undone that could suggest itself to the wisdom of the most experienced shipbuilders and naval architects to perfect her.

This vessel is built entirely of steel, of the following dimensions: 404 feet long over all, 47 feet 9 inches beam, 37 feet 4 inches deep from top of deck to base line, and is fitted with two steel masts, fore-and-aft rigged. She has a water bottom extending from her stuffing box bulkhead to her collision bulkhead, also numerous steel decks; all the houses are of steel.

On the main deck forward is the dining saloon, with a seating capacity for 125 people. This room is handsomely fitted up and decorated in white and gold. Forward of the dining room is a reception room, forward of which are sleeping accommodations for passengers. In the after end of the dining saloon is a grand stairway leading to the social hall above.

On the main deck, aft of the dining saloon, is the pantry, and aft of this is the large galley. On this deck are located cold storage for provisions, officers' mess room, baker and porter shop, telephone exchange room, stewardess's room, etc. Aft is the main saloon with two tiers of staterooms on each side; in the forward end of this saloon is the grand stairway leading to the social hall above. Immediately aft of the main saloon are toilets, bath rooms, etc., for ladies and gentlemen.

On the pilot house deck forward is the pilot house, aft of which is the captain's room and two tiers of state rooms continuing to the smoke stack. Over the social hall aft is a large steel house fitted up as ladies' observatory. The second-class social hall and reception room are finished in quartered oak.

The vessel is equipped with twelve life boats, six life-crafts, and the necessary life-preservers, etc., and in fact, everything necessary for the safety of passengers and crew. There is also a complete ventilating system connected to every compartment and stateroom in the vessel; the vessel is also fitted with a complete fire alarm system, and is lighted by electricity, also search light, etc.

Unusual precaution has been used in every part in the construction of this



vessel for the safety and comfort of the passengers having accommodations for 800 passengers.

Since 1885, the Plant Line has steadily extended its service. From the system about the Florida coast and between Port Tampa, Cuba and Jamaica, catering so magnificently in hotels and steam communication to winter tourists and travellers, the line, a few years ago, extended its service eastward and absorbed the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company, with its fine ocean steamer Halifax, plying between Boston and Halifax, and also the Old Colonial Line between Boston, Halifax, the Strait of Canso and Charlottetown, with their steamers Carroll and Worcester, which were retired and broken up, the service being improved in summer by the Olivette or Florida, the latter also another large addition to the line. This eastern business has developed very extensively, with demands by summer tourists often exceeding accommodations, so that between Florida and Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, the Plant System has become famed for leading to everything desirable by the traveller.

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

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address: Old Established BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANDUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

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

MAIN and COLLEGE STS.,

next door to the Antigonish Book-store.

Our long experience in selecting and making-up

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

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

Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutanes.

GRANT & CO.

INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

MIDDLETON, N. S.

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

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.

Yours truly, Rev. F. M. Young, N. S.

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

H. D. McEACHERN.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. West End, Main Street, Antigonish.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

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

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

Restaurant in Conjunction.

Good stabling on the premises.

JAMES BROADFOOT, Prop.

Antigonish, June 8, 98.

A Protestant Chaplain on the Filipinos

Rev. Henry Swift, Protestant chaplain of the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., now in the Philippines, contributes an article on McKinley's "wards" to "The Living Church" of July 7. Writing from Benlunan, Luzon, he says:

We will consider first, because it is the most striking feature of these peoples, their religion. With the adventurous and heroic Spaniard of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries discovery and missionary zeal marched shoulder to shoulder. Where the flag of Spain was planted, there the cross was at the same time set up, the altar raised and the wandering native witnessed the imposing rites of the Church and the terrible steel-clad strangers kneeling humbly on the sod.

So it was in the Philippines. Discovered and claimed by Spain, that country at once began the education and conversion of the natives, and for centuries these islands have been Christian, solely from the efforts of the Spanish priests and friars. Whatever they did was and has been, up to 1898, practically untouched and uninfluenced by any outside elements, Greek, Anglican or Protestant. And first of all there has been no invasion of infidelity or free thought or skepticism. The people believe. There is no conception even of the possibility of unbelief. Remember, I am speaking of the remote pueblo, not of cities like Manila, with their heterogeneous populations, where side by side with the general faith may be every shade of faith, non-faith or even Eastern heathenisms.

CHURCH THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF THE TOWN.

The country is thickly studded with pueblos or towns in our section at about intervals of four, six and eight miles. The principal feature of the town is the church, flanked by a convent. The church, sometimes in ruins, sometimes intact, but bearing every mark of age, is built of brick or rubble work or stone, massive and plain. There is usually a large bell tower (or towers) with numerous bells. The interior of the church is plain, the floor of tiles or brick, with few or no seats. There is the usual grand altar and down the church midway the side altars, while near the door is the baptistery, and in their usual positions confessional boxes.

The convent is of two stories, with large, airy, well-finished and furnished rooms above, and solid massive stone rooms below. Here (Benlunan) over two hundred men find accommodation on the main floor of the convent, while the ground floor is used for guard house, commissary and quarter-master store rooms, etc. This vast dwelling was, before the insurrection, the home of from one to three Spanish friars.

The village priest, a Filipino, lives in a smaller and substantial house nearby. The church fronts a large plaza, which has twelve stone crosses set around it at regular intervals. On the other three sides are the principal houses of the place, the Presidencia, the market, etc. Streets, generally at right angles, radiate from the plaza, which is Centro de la Poblacion, and in the houses and huts on these various streets are gathered a population of some ten thousand souls.

The church is flanked on one side by the convent, on the other are two buildings, used for school purposes, one for boys, the other for girls. And in these daily instruction is given to some two hundred children (free) in reading, writing, arithmetic, and of course, the catechism, the latter being in the local dialect, Pangasinan, the other subjects being in Spanish.

THEIR RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The church is the scene of constant activity. Every day there is Mass, and hundreds attend; then, besides other services, here is a constant ringing for baptisms, weddings, funerals, and in between you will forever find some kneeling figures engaged in private devotions. Besides this, in every home you will find a little apartment or corner set off as a shrine, and every night from 8 to 10 the air is vocal with the chanted devotions of the numerous families, where the voices of old and young join in quaint quavering chants and tones, learned, probably, three centuries ago. Throughout there are frequent processions, and it is a common sight to behold a couple of thousand of men and women kneeling on the sod as they are making the round of the twelve stations of the cross upon the spacious plaza. Men and women march in separate bands. The men bear images of Christ, the cross-bearer; the crucifix of Good Friday and images of the saints; the women bearing the Virgin and images of Mary Magdalena, and Mary, the cousin of the Virgin. All are splendidly attired in robes stiff with elaborate and expensive native embroidery. The expression of every man and woman is of earnestness and reverence.

How far this is tinged with superstition I cannot say. I do know, from conversation with men and maturer boys, that they have an intelligent understanding of theological concepts—the incarnation, redemption, the Divine and human natures of

Christ, the Holy Spirit, resurrection, judgment, the significance of the sacraments, etc. I also judge, from what I can observe that religion powerfully affects the private life in the direction of morality, especially as regards purity and honesty in their business transactions. (Remember, I am speaking of the native village, as yet untouched and unimpressed with the influence of civilization and Christianity imported by our new American arrivals.) Profanity there is none, and men take off their hats when they pass a cross or a church door, or meet a funeral procession.

Shall we disturb them? Shall we tell them that Spain's mission to them was a usurpation, that they are mistaken, that they must learn all over again? And shall a hundred denominations pouring in introduce to them the blessings of sectarianism and of the unhappy divisions of Christendom, the source among ourselves of so much indifference and contempt for religion, or of absolute and despairing unbelief?

A FEELING TRIBUTE.

I am firmly convinced that, while the denominations may do what they will, we should have no part, no intruding here, any more than we should parcel out Italy, Spain and Portugal into dioceses and send to them a band of schismatical Anglican bishops. Nay, we can learn from this people more of native and active faith than we can give to them. In their churches is no distinction of rich and poor. Their kneeling multitudes will shame our congregations where often he or she who kneels is a gazing stock. Their church going contrasts with our home staying, or shouting frequenters of Sunday games and races. Their family altars—shall we display the secrets of our family devotions, conspicuous in their rarity? Their reverence will show well beside our profane uses of the sacred names of God and Jesus. There is so much here that should make us humble. I have heard our own soldiers speak of it many times. I know that it is a common saying right here that the Filipino will put on a white shirt and go to Mass, and coming out, will slash you with a bolo the next moment; but I have never yet found any one who would give me any cases in point. That where all profess religion there must be some bad is true to human nature. That all are murderous, all are treacherous, I can safely deny. As well say that every citizen of New York is a Bowery tough or a roue, and all women are impure, because among the population there are its bad elements.

AN INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE.

The people are industrious. You would not suspect it, as riding mile after mile through the ranges of huts you see men, women and children lolling and sleeping about their abodes. But this is only from 9 or 10 till about 3 or 4. Environment is a great educator. The sounds of labour begin as early as 4 o'clock in the morning and there is threshing, digging, spinning, weaving, and so on, till the sun climbs well up, and then follows a long rest and siesta. With the sinking of the sun towards the West the activities begin again, and one can hear the dull sounds of work until 9 o'clock at night. I should judge that eight hours a day are fully spent in active industries.

As a consequence there is but little pauperism, and every one having wherewith to purchase or provide food and clothing and a few luxuries like betel and tobacco, every one smokes—men, women, boys and girls. The people seem happy and content. I suppose there has been little or no progress in all these years. As they live now they probably lived two hundred years ago. A dolce far niente kind of existence. What urgent call have we to disturb them?

Bad for a cough.—Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is very bad for a cough. In fact it kills a cough almost instantly and restores good normal health thoroughly and in a very agreeable manner. No cough can withstand it. 25c. at all Drug-gists.

Why Doctors Use Latin Words.

"I don't see," said the man who was leaning against the drug store counter, "why a doctor can't write his prescriptions in English as well as in Latin. Suppose I need some whiskey on one of these Roosevelt Sundays. Suppose my system absolutely requires whiskey, that my health and future usefulness to society depend upon it. Well, I go to my doctor and get a prescription. It calls for spiritus frumenti. Now, that ain't what I want. I want whiskey. Why can't he come out flat-footed and say so? But I suppose he would rather I'd take his wisdom with a grain of chloride of sodium than with a grain of salt. Isn't that it?"

The druggist smiled and said: "You've got the same idea most people have. You think, I suppose, that the doctor writes his prescription in Latin so that it can't be read so easily—so the layman can't steal his trade and learn what he is giving him. But that's all wrong. In the first place, Latin is a more exact and concise language than English, and being a dead language, does not change as all living languages do. Then, again, since a very large part of

all the drugs in use are botanical they have in the pharmacopoeia the same names that they have in botany—the same scientific names. Two-thirds of such drugs haven't any English names, and so couldn't be written in English.

"But suppose a doctor did write a prescription in English for an uneducated patient. The patient reads it, and thinks he remembers it, and so tries to get it filled from memory the second time. Suppose, for instance, it called for iodide of potassium and he got confused with cyanide of potassium. He could safely taken ten grains of the first, but one grain of the second would kill him as dead as a mackerel. That's an exaggerated case, but it will serve as an illustration. Don't you see how Latin is a protection and a safe-guard to the patient? Prescriptions in Latin he can't read, and consequently he doesn't try to remember.

"Now for a final reason. Latin is a language that is used by scientific men the world over, and no other language is. You can get a Latin prescription filled in any country on the face of the earth where there is a drug store. We had a prescription come in here the other day which we had originally put up, and which had since been stamped by druggists in London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Cairo and Calcutta. What good would an English prescription be in St. Petersburg?"

"Got any good tooth powder?" asked the man leaning up against the counter.—New York Herald.

Easy and Pleasant Home Dyeing.

Diamond Dyes Will Colour Anything Any Colour.

The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect colour with them.

Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, blouses, capes, jackets, stockings, scarfs, laces and draperies look like new.

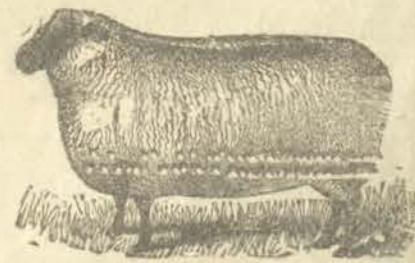
Beware of dyes that claim to colour cotton and wool with the same dye. It is impossible to get satisfactory results from dyes of that character. In Diamond Dyes there are special dyes for colouring all cotton and mixed goods, and special dyes are made for all wool goods. Each of the Diamond Dye colours is guaranteed to give full satisfaction, when used according to directions.

FOR SALE AT THE Monastery, Tracadie,

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

For further information apply to

THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish.



WOOL. WOOL.

We want a Large quantity of Good Washed Wool, for which we will pay the highest price in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

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GEO. TOWNSEND

VETERINARY SURGEON.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Calls left with F. H. RANDALL, Antigonish.

FAT HERRING

Just received

100 HALF BARRELS

GENUINE HERRING

JULY

F. R. TROTTER

CANNED GOODS

NOW IN STOCK.

- Tomatoes,
- Peas, Corn,
- String Beans,
- Pumpkins,
- Squash,
- Apples,
- Peaches, Peas,
- Plums,
- Blueberries,
- Strawberries,
- Raspberries,
- Pineapple,
- Baked Beans,
- Vancamps Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce
- Mackerel,
- Condensed Milk and Oysters, Etc., Etc.
- Sausages,
- Corned Beef,
- Lunch Tins,
- Ox Tongue,
- Chip Beef,
- Boneless Chicken,
- Turkey,
- Duck,
- Potted Beef,
- Tongue,
- Beef,
- Hare,
- Vancamps Ham,
- Hallbut,
- Salmon,
- Finnan Haddock,
- Condensed Milk and Oysters, Etc., Etc.

C. B. WHIDDELL & SON.

TEACHERS!

Are you qualified to secure the highest salary for teaching in the Public Schools? If so, we have an authorized system of the B. S. S. diploma (Business Education) which is recognized by the Association of Canada as a qualification.

Write for 1901 syllabus to

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Maritime Business College

Halifax, N. S.

Intercolonial Rail

On and after June 15, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

LEAVE ANTIGONISH

Accommodation for New Glasgow Express for Halifax.

Express for Sydney.

" " Halifax.

Accommodation for Miramichi Express for Sydney.

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time—four hour notation.

Vestibule sleeping and dining cars. Express trains between Montreal and other line Provinces.

D. P. McNEIL, General Manager.

Moncton, B., June 15th, 1901.

Freemasonry in Ecuador.

The following interesting letter from a clergyman in Ecuador shows Free Masonry undisciplined and unmasked; shows the order and its real work in its true colours, as it really exists. Environments sometimes necessitate different appearances, but interiorly, whether in this country or some other, it is all the same. The letter is as follows:

Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 3.

Your readers will, I am sure, welcome a letter from this distant South American city explaining the status quo, the trials and persecutions of the Catholic Church in the Republic of Ecuador. Nor will the reading of this letter be merely a pleasant pastime. It will, I trust, open the eyes of some of the Catholics of the United States to the real nature, hostile attitude and pernicious effects of Freemasonry. If, as we are taught, Freemasons are the same the world over, then readers may well understand from the present communication why the Church has condemned this world-wide secret organization.

In the year 1895 there were published in this country the "Voz de Vinces," under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Metalli. After a precarious existence of two years the paper was suppressed and the editor was imprisoned in Guayaquil. In 1898 there appeared the Catholic journal La Voluntad Nacional de Guayaquil, but the powers that be, anxious to prevent free speech when there is question of religion, soon suppressed the paper, exiled the editor to Panama, and the above named Dr. Metalli, who, in addition to his duties as rector added those of co-editor, was banished to the city of Esmeraldas.

In this city of Quito not long since the type used in setting up the two Catholic papers, La Verdad and El Industrial, was cast into the fire, and so to-day, under our Free Masonic regime, there does not exist a Catholic paper in the Republic of Ecuador. You can easily conceive how hampered we are in this part of the world in spreading God's truth in a country where the Catholic press has been completely destroyed.

At present we have the deplorable spectacle of seeing almost all the Bishops in exile, and the few who yet remain in their own dioceses deprived of their support, because they are unable to conscientiously swear fidelity to the Constitution and to the law of Patronato imposed upon them by the present government in defiance of the Roman Pontiff. The reverend canons and parish priests repeat in their own lines on a smaller scale the same unhappy conditions of affairs. In the Cathedral the solemn functions have been suspended, and the seminaries have been obliged to reduce the number of their students, to limit the course of studies almost to the very elements of moral and dogmatic theology, and not seldom the curates of the small parishes find themselves in abject misery. The Rev. Antonio Metalli has recently been named parish priest of Esmeraldas and Vicar-General of the province. Behold a vicar without priests, a pastor without a church and destitute of proper vestments wherewith to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; alone he bears upon his shoulders the awful responsibility of sixteen thousand souls and a few Indian tribes scattered throughout the province.

The Roman Apostolic Catholic Church is the official religion according to the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, but this paragraph of our Constitution is truly a dead letter, because the Church is persecuted by the Government which is sworn to respect and uphold it, whilst diabolical societies enjoy full liberty and protection. There are all kinds of guarantees for Spiritualists, Free Masons and Protestants, the door of this unhappy Republic is always open to ministers of Protestant sects, to rabbis and to virulent Freemasonic agents, but they are closed to their own Catholic Bishops and to the religious communities who are anxious to feed the souls of her famishing peoples with the bread of life.

It would be difficult for your readers to form an idea of the havoc played with the Church in this country, the land once adorned by the virtuous, splendid type of Garcia Moreno—a havoc extending all over the Republic and permeating the social and religious life of the people, a havoc entirely due to Freemasonry. Later on when time permits I will make it my duty to send you a complete list of those Bishops, priests and newspaper editors who have felt the Freemason's lash in the discharge of their respective duties. Such a list of persons murdered, banished, fined during the past score of years would reveal the diabolical hatred which animates the secret society lodges. The query might naturally arise in the minds of some of your readers why the loyal Catholic forces in a Catholic country should not be able to successfully oppose their adversaries. The answer is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that since the days of Garcia Moreno our forces are not united and organized as are those of our opponents by means of their Freemasonic constitution.

the present government they will readily understand how well founded are the accusations which we make against the Freemason society. The President to-day of the Republic of Ecuador is Senor Eloy Alfaro, grand master of one of the leading Freemasonic lodges of the country; Minister of the Interior, A. Moncago, an ex-Jesuit and one of the assassins who ended the life of Garcia Moreno, the noblest patriot that Ecuador has yet beheld; Minister of Public Justice, J. Peralto, grand Freemason of the thirty-third degree; Minister of War, J. Arrellano, a poor farmer at present, seventy years of age; first general in the army, M. Franco, grand patriarch of the Freemasonic sect. When your priests and Bishops in the United States, under the direction of the Holy Father, counsel and warn your people against Masonry and kindred sects, and when some unsuspecting person protests that these societies are not so bad as they are painted, tell him to glance at the Ecuador of Garcia Moreno and at the country as Masonry has made it to-day.—Exchange.

Manning "A Tramp."

A "tramp" steamer is one which does not belong to any regular line, but which plies about all over the world, like a sort of maritime express wagon picking up a cargo whenever and wherever she can. We have a good many of them come to the port of Montreal, especially in the coal trade; but not so many as in the years gone by. Those people who go down to the wharves know that the majority of the crews of these "tramps" are non-Britons; but Mr. Frank T. Billen, the well known authority upon Maritime matters, in an article in the London Mail, gives some information concerning tramps which is not generally known.

"Please tell me what a 'tramp' really is," said an otherwise well informed man to me the other day. "I mean, of course, in the shipping sense," he added, and, as I know from experience that such a want of knowledge is the normal condition of the majority of newspaper readers, I felt led to give the definition herewith.

A "tramp" then, in shipping, is a cargo-steamer, one that is built for that purpose solely, and with little or no accommodation for passengers. Of course there are many grades of tramps, from the magnificent cargo-carriers of ten or twelve thousand tons owned by big lines and designed as auxiliaries to their regular passenger service, these being the aristocracy of the trampdom, down to the small, cheaply-built, owned-by-hardly-anybody-knows-who, steamers which look more like exaggerated steam barges than anything else.

The principal ports of origin of the tramps are on the north-east coast. From the Tyne, the Tees, and the Wear, they come in fleets, and on the banks of those murky rivers hard-headed ship-builders and engineers are for ever revolving the problem of how to carry the largest cargo at the quickest rate upon the smallest expenditure of coal. And the strides that have been made in this direction within the last twenty-five years are enormous. A statistical presentment of them would hardly appeal to the average reader, but to the thoughtful student of economics it would be astounding. Yet this development of cheap sea carriage is of the most profound interest to all of us living in these sea girt islands if we could but be brought to think of it a little. It suggests another no less truthful definition of the "tramp steamer"—one of the arteries by which the life of Britain is maintained. These wall sided, abrupt ended tanks pour into our ports continually the enormous mass of food which makes us the best fed nation in Europe. Bread and meat from all over the world is piled by them upon our groaning wharves, whence it melts away more speedily than snow in summer to feed our teeming populations.

And thus it is that the manning of these tramps becomes a matter of prime national importance, albeit one that is a most toilsome process in which to get the ordinary citizen to take any interest. Who and what are the men to whom the carriage of these vital elements of our national life are entrusted? Being the greatest maritime nation upon earth, and claiming the proud title of ruler of the waves, of course these sources of supply are conducted by the very flower of British seamen; in fact, the sailor that nautical fiction has led us to adore. Well, if we think about it at all, which strangely enough is not likely to be the case, that is, no doubt, the opinion we would form, and without further enquiry go comfortably about our business. But some rude hand mercifully arrests us and says: "Oh, you think so, do you? Well go down to the shipping offices, the places where sailors are engaged, and see." And having other matters to attend to we don't go, and consequently we don't know, but in the typically British fashion we let things drift, expecting vaguely that all will come right somehow.

Well, if you will not go down in the flesh, have it done for you by proxy, lie back in your garden sea on the 'bus or

tram going to business in the morning and read of some one else's visit for your benefit. We will take a tramp that will carry, say, 2,000 tons, going to the Black Sea for grain. She lays in the Millwall Docks, and is advertised to sail on Monday (this being Thursday). For the last day or two quaint foreign looking men have been slouching on board, and diffidently approaching the worried looking chief officer, have tendered him certain oblong pieces of thin paper, their certificates of discharge from the last ship.

It is an even chance that he himself is a foreigner, the number of foreign officers in our Mercantile Marine being very large and if so be sure that he will be eager to accept the discharges of his own countrymen as they present themselves. But even if he be a Briton the probability is that he will not hesitate to take the discharges of as many foreigners as offer: "They're such a quiet lot o' chaps, y' know," he would say. This accepting of discharges means that on the day appointed for signing the articles, that is engaging the crew, those men who have had their discharges accepted will present themselves at the shipping offices, their names will be called out, they will go in and sign, and become the crew of that ship for the next voyage. Sometimes, however, the mate, being a crusty Englishman unwilling to be bothered with collecting his crew beforehand, or owing to lack of applicants, the skipper will come down to the office unprovided with names.

Then, accompanied by an official, he appears in the doorway and the official shouts "Six A. B.'s wanted for the Pickford." Then you may see a strange sight. A rush of wild looking men at the speaker, each with his right hand brandishing his discharge, ready to go anywhere on the round earth's surface if only he can get the chance. And the majority of these strugglers will be your own countrymen. Very occasionally they do go strolling round the docks ship hunting and leaving their discharges, but they prefer to hang around the shipping offices and take pot luck. Often the cry for six or any number of A. B.'s is a false one, as there are several hands already engaged. The skipper wants to get his pick of men.

The net result is usually that out of a crew of from six to ten three-fourths will be foreigners of sorts, and if she be a lucky ship a couple of them will be sailors as distinguished from tramp labourers. For, as sailors will tell you, sailors are not wanted nowadays; so long as a man can handle a trolley, a shovel, and a scogee-moojee awab, that is all that is required of him, unless by some hapless accident (for him) he gets on board a sailing ship. Then comes the shipping of the "black gang." Most likely the engineer will have looked after their selection, and as they are really the most important men in the ship they are as carefully chosen as is possible. They are mostly our own countrymen, but they are a hard lot. Poor chaps, it would be a crime to say a word against them, remembering what their life is, but they themselves would be

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

CARRIAGES
FARM
IMPLEMENTS.

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

I solicit an inspection of them.
ALSO—
FARM IMPLEMENTS
Of all Descriptions, manufactured by the famous Massey-Harris Co., including the well-known
Bain Waggon.

D. McISAAC
Agent for the above Companies.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the first to own that they were a rough set. Few indeed are the foreigners that elbow them out of their jobs; they know better. So that when the Pickford's crew is complete she will have probably among the deck hands a couple of Greeks, an Italian, two or three Scandinavians, a negro and a Briton, one of these being a bo'sun and lamp trimmer. The engineer's crew, on the other hand, will probably be three-parts Irish, those hard working, improvident, careless fellows who do so much of our hardest work. There will be three engineers, every one of them home born, for in this particular branch of sea faring we are not only still able to supply all our own ships, but to provide a goodly number of foreign vessels with engineers as well, which is something to be thankful for. But the officers—well, as I said before, it is an even chance that some of them will be either Germans or Scandinavians, and it is not unlikely that the master will also speak English with a foreign accent. So that we have the curious spectacle of the Briton being the "under dog," the foreigner rejoicing "topside."

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

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

Francis Drake's
Beverages,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

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

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

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

BE SURE OF GETTING
GOOD CARDING By sending your Wool to **The Antigonish Woollen Mill.**
West End, Main Street, Antigonish.
We have our Cards in first-class condition, and have skilled Operators, with a capable Foreman of long experience, who sees that every pound of Wool sent in is promptly and properly carded.
Also CLOTH FINISHING and DYEING. **ANTIGONISH WOLLEN MILL CO.,** D. G. Whidden, Manager.

BOARD AND LODGING, Meals at all hours
MRS. SEARS', Church St., Antigonish.
Next to Kirk's Block.

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

The FALL TERM
Whiston's Commercial College
AND SCHOOL OF
Shorthand and Typewriting
WILL COMMENCE ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH.

Students thinking of taking a course in book keeping, shorthand and typewriting, and kindred subjects which are all carefully and successfully taught at this institution, will receive full information upon writing to or calling on the principal, who will be at his office every day during August between 10 and 12 a. m.
Send for free catalogue to
S. E. WHISTON,
35 Barrington St., Halifax.

FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL WORK.
Opposite Presbyterian Church.
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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 prompt attention.
Main Street, Antigonish.



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

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

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

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Night Bell on Door.

FOSTER BROS.
Druggists, Antigonish.
Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Co

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

September 12 to 20.

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 UNSURPASSED!

Including the great spectacular production of the "BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG" showing the famous charge on the Boer trenches by the gallant Canadians, WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, ACCOMMODATION FOR EVERYBODY.

For Price Lists, Speed Programmes and all information, write
J. E. WOOD,
Manager and Secretary,
Halifax, N. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursion Rates.—Provincial Exhibition. House for Sale—W. F. MacPhee. Tenders.—McIsaac & Chisholm. Land Sale.—W. Chisholm. Tenders.—Rev. D. Chisholm, P. P. Tenders.—D. D. Chisholm. Notice.—D. D. Chisholm.

Local Items

BIG CLEARANCE SALE of summer goods at McCurdy & Co.'s.—adv.

WANTED at once four good milch cows, apply to F. R. Trotter.—adv.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES expect now to hold their picnic on the 29th inst. As yet they have not determined on a place.

SEE THE BARGAINS in fancy muslins and satens that are offered at the West End Warehouse. All going at half price. adv.

THE ACADEMIC Entrance Examination, will be held in St. Bernard's Convent on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st, commencing at 9 a. m.

A CURIOSITY in the form of a weed was brought to THE CASKET office from Lochaber, Ant., this week. It is over five feet long, with a cluster at his head as large as a man's fist, and resembling a bunch of thistles. The stem, which is an inch thick, is covered with long strong, sharp thorns. Its whole appearance is somewhat uncanny, and strange to these parts.

HOME FROM THE WAR.—Private James Scott, son of Thomas Scott, expert miner at the Big Marsh coal areas, arrived in Antigonish last Friday. He was a member of the first contingent from Canada, having enlisted at Sydney, C. B. He was in the fighting line with his regiment until the battle of Pandeburg, when he was shot through the hip.

DROWNED.—John James Power, a young man, a native of Newfoundland, was drowned at Mira Ferry on Wednesday of last week. He was at work with several others on a staging painting the bridge which spans the river, when he leaned backward and fell into the stream, which is very deep and flows rapidly. His body was recovered.

THOMAS SOMERS'S truck team became frightened by a locomotive in the I. C. R. yard on Saturday. The driver although holding the horse by the head, was unable to control him, and he dashed away, running down the track over the long trestle and bridge to the trestle at Gillis's Cove, where he fell and broke his leg. The animal was shot. The wagon was badly smashed.

HYMENAL.—Alfred Joseph Delaney and Annie Kell were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at Eight Island Lake, Guysboro Co., on Sept. 4. The young couple left same day for their future home in Antigonish, followed by the best wishes of their many friends. The bride was the recipient of many presents. Miss Maggie McDonald acted as bridesmaid and Mr. A. Mahoney as best man.—Com.

FROM A PLAGUE PORT.—The steamer Concordia arrived at Sydney last Saturday direct from Glasgow, Scotland. The vessel had to undergo a thorough examination, but no traces of disease were found on board. The Concordia had on board about two hundred tons of sewer pipes for Sydney. The captain said that cases of the plague were becoming more numerous at the time that he left Glasgow.

RAPID GROWTH.—Some idea of the rapid growth of Sydney and of the increase in the amount of business being done there may be gained from the following figures showing the amount of duties collected at that port during the month of August of the past three years. In August, 1898, the amount collected was \$1,281.04; in the same month of 1899 it was \$13,098.56, while last month the amount was \$43,600.28.

HEAVY GALE.—Last night's gale, while nothing to compare with the Galveston hurricane, is said to be one of the heaviest experienced here for a long time. The wind, which rose to a great height about nine o'clock, continued to blow furiously all night. This morning the streets are strewn with branches of trees, while the wind must have been very destructive to fruit and standing grain, no damage to buildings is yet reported. At Hawkesbury the steamer Mulgrave was driven from her moorings, and is now high and dry ashore; she will likely be floated. The steamer Mayflower is badly damaged and is now in a sinking condition. The stmr. Halifax, from Boston to Halifax, due to arrive last night, reached port safely.

EXCURSION RATES.—The following are the rates of fare to the exhibition and return from Antigonish. The railway ticket includes admission to the Exhibition: Tickets issued any day from the 11th to the 19th, good to return up to and including 22nd inst., \$4.25. Tickets issued on Sept. 12th, good to return by 11.30 train from Halifax on 14th inst., \$2.00. Tickets issued on Sept. 17th, good to return by 11.30 train on 19th inst., \$2.00. Tickets issued on Sept. 18, 14, 18, and 19, good to return three days after date of issue, \$2.90.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.—On Labor day (Sept. 3rd.) the second convention of delegates from the various branches of the

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that **Two-and-a-Half Story House,** situated on **PLEASANT STREET, ANTIGONISH,** at present occupied by Mr. Bernasconi, C. E. The house is in thorough repair, newly painted and shingled; new fences, etc. The lot contains half an acre, and another good building lot could easily be carved out of it, facing on Pleasant Street. For terms apply to

W. F. MACPHEE
191 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon,

SATURDAY, the 22nd day of Sept. Inst.,

for the purchase of that lot on Main Street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Joseph C. Chisholm. It has a frontage of about 65 feet, and extends to the Briley Brook so-called, about 500 feet. On it are a first class dwelling house, finished in every respect, an excellent barn and outhouse. There is also a good orchard and garden in the lot.

TERMS cash on delivery of deed. For further particulars apply to

MCISAAC & CHISHOLM, Barristers.
Antigonish, Sept. 12, 1900.

NOTICE.

Anybody wishing some choice Plums of the best varieties, can be supplied with them by sending in their orders to

THOMAS BROTHERS.

NEW LAW FIRM.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a co-partnership for the practice of their profession in all its branches.

A. J. G. MACCACHEN.
JOHN J. MACCABE.
Sydney, C. B., September 1, 1900.

For Sale by Tender.

Tenders will be received up to September 11 for the purchase of a **THRASHING MILL** (Hall Manufacturing Co., Summerside, make). The machine is in good condition, being almost new. Apply to or address

DONALD H. McDONALD, Lakeville.

TO LET

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

C. C. GREGORY, Fernwood, Antigonish.

FOR SALE.

Two Sets French Burr Mill Stones and all gear connected therewith such as Spindles, Bolts, Bolting, Chests and Elevators.

ALEX. McDONALD, Sylvan Valley.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A smart young man about sixteen or seventeen years of age to learn the harness and collar-making trade. A person with some experience preferred. Apply to

H. D. McEACHERN, Main St., Antigonish

BUTTER WANTED.

The subscriber will pay cash for good butter in tubs, at T. J. Bonner's old stand, Main Street, Antigonish, opposite Post Office.

ANDREW MCFARLANE, Antigonish, Aug. 15, 1900.

LAND SALE.

1900, A. No. 510.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between **WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, Plaintiff,** and **MARY CHISHOLM and JOHN A. BOYD,** representing the heirs at law of and persons interested in the estate of William Chisholm deceased. Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of Antigonish County or his Deputy at the Court House, Antigonish, in said County, on

WEDNESDAY

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale granted herein the 11th day of September, in t., unless before said date of sale the amount due plaintiff herein with interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said mortgage, William Chisholm, now deceased, and of all persons claiming, or entitled, by from, or under him, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Caledonia Mills in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: bounded on the north by land in possession of John Chisholm, on the east by lands in possession of William Chisholm, on the south by lands in the possession of John Chisholm and on the west by lands in possession John Bray, John Druehan, Angus McGillivray and John McPherson, containing two hundred acres more or less; the same being the lot of land conveyed to the said William Chisholm by Allan McDonald by deed dated the 26th day of April, A. D. 1888.

TERMS: Ten per cent. at sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County.

WM. CHISHOLM, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 12 1900.

League of the Cross in Cape Breton County met in the C. M. B. A. Hall at Sydney, 22 delegates being present. The day was spent in discussing, amending and adopting the various articles of a constitution for the Cape Breton County Grand Council of the League of the Cross, which work was accomplished. Officers of the Grand Council for the first year were then elected by acclamation as follows:

- Grand President—D. M. Curry, County Clerk, Sydney.
- Grand Vice-President—A. D. Francis, Sydney Mines.
- Grand Secretary—Michael A. McInnis, Glace Bay.
- Grand Treasurer—R. F. Phalen, Barrister, North Sydney.
- Grand Marshal—John Price of Dominion Number One.
- Auditors—Angus J. McDonald, Reserve, and John Egan, Sydney Mines.

The Grand Council is to begin as from the 1st of January, 1901. Another meeting of the Convention will probably be held before that date.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, the Minister of Customs, and several other politicians addressed a large political meeting at New Glasgow on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening the Ministers addressed a meeting in Pt. Hawkesbury, and last evening they and the Hon. Mr. Murray were to speak at Sydney.

Personals.

Mrs. A. Kirk, Mrs. R. Dickson, and Miss Louise Kirk, all of Antigonish, arrived at Halifax last week from the Paris Exhibition.

Timothy McEntee, a rancher of Cayuse Flats, Montana, is visiting friends in Glen Alpine.

Mr. Dan McEachern, formerly of the Landing, Ant., now of Cambridgeport, Mass., is visiting the County.

Mr. John McCurdy arrived home from England on Monday, having come via Quebec.

Mr. Bernard Corr, of Boston, Mass., commercial editor of the "Boston Journal," spent a few days of last week in Antigonish.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mitchell, of Chelsea, Mass., and John and Mary McDonald, of Jamaica Plains, left for home on Thursday last, having had a pleasant visit to their friends at North Grant, Briley Brook and Arisag.

In a race at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday of last week the world's record for stallion trotting was broken by Cresceus, a stallion from Toledo, Ohio. Cresceus trotted a mile in 2 minutes 4 3/4 seconds.

Penny postage with New Zealand will begin in January next.

Sealed Tenders

will be received by the undersigned until 4 p. m. Monday, 24th inst., for painting Heatherton Church and Glebe House, two coats. Church, 68 feet x 46, ft, 25 post; vestry, 26ft x 23ft, 18 post. House, 32ft x 24ft, 14 post. Kitchen, 24ft x 17ft, 14 ft post. All materials furnished by the parish. Lowest or any tender may not be accepted. For further particulars apply to or address

D. D. CHISHOLM, P. P.

Heatherton, Sept. 12th, 1900.

Tenders for Insolvent Estate.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon,

SATURDAY,

THE 29th DAY OF SEPT. inst.,

for the purchase of the assets of the estate of Bert A. Pratt, an insolvent, being the entire stock of jewelry, etc., assigned to me by said Bert A. Pratt, Jeweller of Antigonish, by deed of assignment for the general benefit of his creditors.

An inventory of said stock has been made and it and said stock can be inspected on application to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

TERMS: Cash on delivery.

By order of County Court.

D. D. CHISHOLM, Official Assignee.

Antigonish 12th Sept., 1900.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In re estate of Bert A. Pratt, Jeweller, an insolvent.

To the creditors of said estate:

Take notice that under an order of the Court the undersigned will not be liable for the assets of said estate or any part thereof distributed as by the Court directed to any person or persons whose claims shall not have been filed (and sworn to) with him, the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of November, 1900.

D. D. CHISHOLM, Official Assignee.

Antigonish, 12th September, 1900.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Monastery, Tracadie,

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

For further information apply to

THOMAS SOMERS,

Antigonish.

The Palace Clothing Co.

GREAT MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
SHIRTS, SHIRTS 1000
and SHIRTS. DOZEN.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' White, Coloured, and Silk Shirts to be sold before fall stock arrives. Marked at extremely low prices to ensure speedy removal, as our space is limited we can only make mention 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.
- 1 lot outing shirts only 20c
- 1 lot outing shirts, only 50c, reg price \$1.00
- 1 lot workmen's shirts, only 50c

Remember the above prices are such as afford to overlook them. The up to date mens' fixing store is **MAIN STREET, -- ANTIGONISH**

FOR ALL THE

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

In fact for anything you may require found in a First-Class Book and Stationer

MISS C. J. McDONALD
MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH

Do You Want \$

Big, honest savings are the clinching argument to customers. There is no such thing as complete prices like ours. Goods of

N. K. CUNNINGHAM

are like the water of Antigonish—always good. We sell **BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER** at prices that are simply below anything ever

FANCY GOODS, BOOKS and STATIONERY

INCLUDING FULL LINE OF
SCHOOL BOOKS and DAILY
SCHOOL SUPPLIES, and MAGAZINES
AT

Mrs. Harris

Intercolonial Railway

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Excursion Return Tickets to Halifax will be issued from all stations in Nova Scotia from September 11th to 19th inclusive, and from Truro to Rockingham inclusive on September 20th, at

FIRST-CLASS ONE-WAY FARE

plus 25 cents for admission coupon to the exhibition, good for return up to and including September 22nd, 1900.

Tickets at second-class fare will be issued from Rockingham, Shubenacadie, and stations inclusive from September 12th to 20th inclusive, plus 25 cents for admission coupon to the exhibition, good for return on day of issue only; from Stewiacke, Wentworth and stations inclusive on the same dates, good for return the following day; from Westchester, Amherst, Conna's Mills, New Glasgow, Valley, and stations inclusive, from September 12th to the 19th inclusive, good for return two days after date of issue; from West Merigomish, Sydney, North Sydney and stations inclusive, on September 13th, 14th, 18th and 19th good for return three days after date of issue.

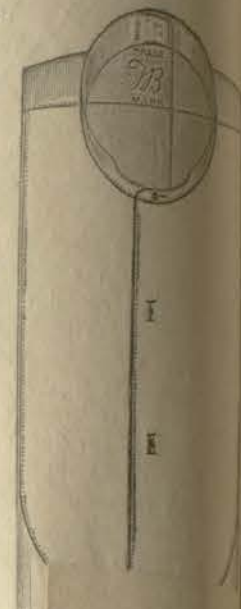
Special low fares on special days from all stations in Nova Scotia, particulars of which will be supplied by all ticket agents. Tickets are not good for starting journey after date of issue, and are good for continuous journey only in either direction.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., September 8, 1900.

CASH MARKET

RUBBER EGGS, WOLSKINS, HORSE HAIR, COPPER WOOLHIDES, TAIL IRON and BRASS CALFSKINS, MAILED SCRAP-IRON and LEAD. taken here and at Pomquet.
P. DORAN
Antigonish, N. S., July 11, 1900.



A 22-foot Lad They are easily handled strong to ca
350
Deriving their wire truss. Are in painters, contractors also on public and fire. For clean churches.
The only NE the market.
On exhibition and