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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Several of our exchanges have said that the Marquis of Bute was the head of British Free-Masonry at the time of his conversion. They are confounding him with the Marquis of Ripon.

The London *Academy* offered a prize for the best inscription for a medallion of John Ruskin in Westminster Abbey. The winner is J. R. Anderson, who wrote: "He taught us to hold in loving reverence poor men and their work, God and His work."

We commend the following to all Catholics who may be approached by unscrupulous persons with a view to bribery:

There is a God who judges political cheating as well as any other kind. The *Catholic Telegraph* reminds its readers: "While the general impression prevails that morality is out of place of politics, it may be timely to remark that He, without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls, sees also the citizen who prostitutes his manhood by selling his vote for a consideration of money, place or favour of any kind."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Charles Dudley Warner died at his home, Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 20th, aged 71. Twenty-three years ago, the year of the great August gale, he visited Nova Scotia. On his return he wrote some sketches of his trip for the *Atlantic Monthly*, and they were afterwards published in book form. The tide of summer travel, which now runs in a swelling stream from the States to Cape Breton was first set flowing by "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing." No other one book, perhaps, has ever done as much for any one place as this little book did for the "Queen of the Bras d'Or." Baddeck should erect a monument to the memory of Charles Dudley Warner.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia College, New York, is the editor of the *Bookman*, one of the foremost literary journals of the day. In reply to a correspondent who asked his opinion of the shooting of Lieut. Cordua he wrote as follows:

Lieutenant Cordua was an officer and an educated man, who understood the established rules of war. He had given his parole not to engage in any hostile acts against the British, and in consideration of this parole he was released from imprisonment. This being the case, it is quite immaterial who induced him to violate his pledge as an officer and a gentleman and to engage in a plot involving murder. He did so violate his pledge; he was discovered; and he was then very promptly and very properly shot.

In one of his recent stories Mr. M. F. Egan remarks of his hero convert that "if Barfield had expected to find individual human sympathy in the Church, he was disappointed." Barfield's experience is unfortunately common enough. The absence of that individual human sympathy has been the occasion of many turning away from the Church. Of course it is not a characteristic of the Church as such; it is not found outside of English-speaking countries. "We still bear the disfigurements and weaknesses of centuries of persecution and suffering." In many cases it is that miserable sense of inferiority which is one effect of persecution. In many cases it is the feeling that we do our whole duty to the Church when we hold our own, which is also an effect of persecution. O'Connell once remarked in the House of Commons that in the practice of his profession his clients were Protestants, because Catholics thought they had enough to bear without

the added disadvantage of having a Catholic lawyer! The effects of this reversal of the natural order have not yet disappeared. To many of us, Catholics are still the most uninteresting of people!

The *Monitor* quotes a letter of the late General R. E. Lee, written on Christmas day 1862, in which occurs the following passage:—

But what a cruel thing is war! To separate and destroy families and friends and mar the present joys and happiness God has granted us in this world. To fill our hearts with hatred instead of love for our neighbours, and to devastate the fair face of this beautiful world.

We commend these words of that brave and noble soldier, the hero of the South in the most lamentable Civil War, to those who allow themselves to be carried out of reasonable bounds in their wrinkle enthusiasm. Lee knew what war was. So did Sherman, when he said—"War is hell." The blatant cent-catching press, which is doing its best to excite love of war in the minds of the rising generation, knows nothing of it and cares little about it, so long as its coffers are full. What does R. R. McLeod think of the views entertained by the man of whom the poet of the Southern cause wrote:—

"And when our triumph was delayed
And many a heart great sore afraid
We still hoped on
While gleamed the blade
Of noble Robert Lee."

One of the most consoling doctrines of the Catholic Church is the Communion of Saints, "that all who belong to the true Church by their prayers and good works assist each other." The three great branches of this spiritual family are the Church Militant on Earth, the Church Suffering in Purgatory, and the Church Triumphant in Heaven. We believe that the prayers of the Church Militant and of the Church Triumphant can shorten the imprisonment of the Church Suffering. We believe that the prayers of the Church Suffering and of the Church Triumphant can strengthen the Church Militant in the battle against the enemies of our soul. We may even say that the prayers of the Church Militant can help the Church Triumphant—can help the saints in heaven to thank God for the glory they enjoy. They can never thank Him sufficiently themselves, and therefore they will be grateful to us for adding our thanks to theirs. Our duty on the festival of All Saints, then, is not merely to arouse within us a love and desire of holiness, or to ask the blessed in Heaven to pray for us—this is not even our primary duty. Our first duty in this regard is to thank God that they are in Heaven. And on All Souls' Day, too, we should not stop at begging God to shorten the term of suffering of our brethren in Purgatory, we should also thank Him that by their entry into the fiery prison of Purgatory, they are saved from the everlasting fires of Hell.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, which claims to have a paid circulation of 250,000, is now offered for \$1.00 a year. We are glad to learn of the *Post's* prosperity. It deserves to prosper. It is a most interesting and creditable paper. It is encouraging, in this age of "yellow journalism" and unscrupulous journalistic pampering of the worst in humanity, that such a paper as the *Post* should be able to boast of 250,000 paying readers, while its columns are free from anything objectionable, and its aims are high, and its methods also. The wildness of reckless pandering to the brute instincts of men is, we are glad to say, not without an edifying contrast even in the secular press. The *Post* is true to the best traditions of old-time newspaper editing and it is cheering to know that its attitude is appreciated and encouraged by multitudes of people. Modern journalism and modern literature are coming more and more to deserve the scathing rebuke put by Tennyson in the mouth of the dying lord of Locksley Hall:—

"Rip your neighbour's vices open,
Strip your own foul passions bare,
Down with reverence, down with reverence,
Forward, naked, let them stare.
Feed the budding rose of boyhood
On the drainage of the sewer,
Send the drain into the fountain
Lest the stream should issue pure."

Set the maiden fancies wallowing
In the troughs of Zolaism,
Backward, backward, aye, and downward—
Downward, into the abyss.

Do your best to charm the worst,
To lower the rising race of men,
Have we risen from out the beast?
Then, back into the beast again."

The *Catholic Standard and Times* replies to our last article on the Cordua affair by the repetition of the false charge which we had resented. If a journal within this province did the same, the editor would either acknowledge that he had lied about us, or be compelled to listen to a judge and jury acknowledging it was his behalf. Such proceedings are out of the question in the present case, so there is nothing left for us to do but to set our words and those of our, we can no longer say esteemed, contemporary side by side and ask our brethren of the Catholic press to act as judges between us.

THE CASKET'S The Standard and Times' Comments.

We wish to remind the *Standard and Times* that a man is none the less criminal because he allowed some one to lead him by the nose into the commission of crime. If the person who so led him was set thereto by any one in authority, or otherwise, the criminals are three instead of one—and there is no other difference. If Cordua was enticed into a plot against Lord Roberts, the other criminals are still unpunished and ought to be hunted down—that is all. How can such conditions mitigate Cordua's guilt? Our contemporary says that to convict a man on the evidence of scoundrels is monstrous. The answers are two: It does not present fit evidence that Gano was a scoundrel, and secondly the evidence of scoundrels, even when given to save their own necks, is very often most reliable; and this has been proved by ages of experience.—*CASKET*, Sept. 20.

The writer of this silly outburst knew himself a falsifier at every stroke of his pen as he wrote it. We condone nothing with regard to criminals or their conduct, and any man may search our files from end to end and he cannot put his finger on a line or a word to back up a statement which deserves richly the description we now give it, of being the most daring and reckless falsehood we have seen for many a day, in the daily press, the fanatical Orange press, or anywhere else.—*CASKET*, Oct. 18.

One word only we have to say in regard to a vile piece of Billingsgate poured upon our heads by the paper called the *Antigonish Casket*. It is barely to repeat that an organ, professing to speak for Catholicism, which can see no crime in the employment of wretches like Talbot and Gano to desecrate God's sacraments and lure weak minds to death is a melancholy example of the moral obliquity which rabid Anglo-Saxonism is capable of developing.—*Standard and Times*, Oct. 27.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have learned from the newspapers and also from private sources of information that the salacious minstrel show which gave a performance in Antigonish a few weeks ago, has been pursuing its slimy course through Cape Breton. The practice has been to go first to the officials and tell them that the performance was thoroughly respectable, offering as proof that it had been permitted in the highly respectable town of Antigonish, then to go the rounds of the hotels and barrooms notifying "the boys" that it was "a red-hot show." Thus our Town Council not only carries the guilt of having tolerated such an offence against morals, but also the blame of influencing other town councils by their bad example. We understand that the license was granted here without a knowledge of the indecent character of the show, and that it would have been cancelled only that a promise was given that objectionable features would be eliminated. Let us say, very plainly, that a performance which needs such an expurgation, should not be licensed even after the expurgation is made. As a matter of fact, it was generally under-

stood that the performance to be given here would be fit "for men only"—that was understood even after the license was granted. And a theatrical spectacle which is not fit for women to look at is not fit for men either. The custom is simply devilish, which gives men greater privileges than women in this respect. And what did this criminal conduct on the part of our "city fathers" lead to? It led to a performance being given in Sydney which caused the Town Council immediately to cancel the license they had issued. If Antigonish had refused a license, the news could have been telegraphed from place to place, and other towns would have followed suit. Now, what are we going to do, to prevent a repetition of such proceedings? Such a repetition will certainly be attempted. Many towns in Eastern Nova Scotia are rapidly growing into cities, whose miscellaneous population will be looked to as a harvest-field by the lowest class of theatre managers. Something ought to be done to head them off, for if they once get a footing, they will claim the privilege of "custom" in their favour. How far such a claim may be acknowledged is evidenced by something which lately appeared in the theatrical columns of the *N. Y. Sun*. The *Sun* is a decent paper, as daily newspapers go, one of the most decent in America. Its dramatic critic was describing a new play by a young Nova Scotian, whose name is occasionally mentioned in our local journals as one who is doing credit to his native land; and this dramatic critic concluded by saying that the women of this play "were shown with considerable audacity of costuming. . . . but there was nothing worse than moderate impropriety, such as has become almost conventional in similar entertainments." We don't want to see any "moderate impropriety" tolerated in this province, so that it will become "conventional." There is a crusade against vice going on in New York just now; clergy of all denominations are engaged in it, the Episcopal Bishop Potter and the Paulist Fathers being in the van. If the clergy in our towns would band themselves together in similar fashion, they could prevent the licensing of demoralizing plays. Let them unite, and proclaim their union from their pulpits or in the press, warning any official who consents to the licensing of such plays in future, that they will use their influence to the utmost to prevent his re-election to office, and we venture to say that no public officer will dare to set that warning at defiance.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Before the next issue of THE CASKET the general election will be over, and we think it timely to lay before our readers this week some things to be seriously considered by them with regard to their duty as electors or electioneers. Familiarity with evil weakens the moral sense. The levity with which certain crimes, theft and adultery, for instance, are treated in the public press, has made many newspaper readers callous to the great wickedness of these sins. And so it is with regard to another sin, the sin of bribery and corruption during an election campaign. We hear so much talk in a jocular way about "boodling," that we may cease to realise that there is anything criminal about it, or may even begin to think that the only sin in connection with it is the sin of being found out. It is therefore important for us, on occasions like the present, to have set before our eyes, in black and white, some plain statements of Christian morality on the subject of bribery. Such plain statements we find in a book published in 1895 by Archbishop Begin of Quebec for the guidance of his clergy. Under the heading of "Reserved Cases" we read as follows: "In order to repress the disorders resulting from electoral corruption, we forbid, under pain of grievous sin, the selling, giving or distributing of liquor for the purpose of influencing electors, and this from the day the writs are issued until the day of voting inclusive. The violation of this prohibition will be a specially reserved case, which cannot be absolved except by us or our Vicar-Generals. Every attack upon the liberty of the electors, whether by threatening them with the loss of their positions, or of some profit or advantage, or by agreements made during the time above specified, even though these agreements are not to be carried out until after the election, will also be considered a grievous sin and a reserved case. Those who during the same time sell their vote, or commit any assault upon their neighbor on account of the election, or give money

or anything else to influence a voter, or to buy his vote directly or indirectly, or to prevent anyone from voting, will also commit a grievous sin which will be a reserved case." That is, as stated above, they can be absolved by no one except the Bishop or his Vicar-Generals, or some priest specially authorized for the purpose. The sin of taking or giving a bribe for a vote is therefore, we are reminded by the same authority, a matter for confession, and the penitent must confess it of his own accord without waiting for the confessor to ask him whether he has done it or not.

From a pastoral letter of the late Cardinal Taschereau we make the following extracts which are very much to the point:

God will demand an account of your intention, of your choice, of your vote, of your words, of your acts, in the exercise of that important right to vote which the constitution of our country grants and guarantees you. God will therefore, one day, ask you for whom, why and how you have made use of this right. Not a word, not a step, not a thought, how hidden soever in your heart, shall escape His all-seeing eye.

It is therefore extremely important that during the election which is about to take place, you should so keep the laws of sobriety, justice, charity, truth and prudence, that your conscience may reproach you nothing at the hour of death. . . . It can be truly said that the faults, committed on the occasion of elections, against truth, against justice, against charity, against temperance, are more grievous because of the consequences which result therefrom, not only against the neighbour but also against the whole country.

1. You know that it is a mortal sin to take a false oath. . . . Falsehood is not, undoubtedly, as grievous as perjury, but it may easily become a mortal sin because of its consequences. Do not calumniate your neighbour, repeat not the calumnies you may have heard. . . .

2. Avoid all violence during election-time. . . . Do not do to others that which you would not wish that others should do to you. Therefore, use neither violence nor threats. Those who have recourse to such means to secure the triumph of their candidate, will sooner or later be punished in the same manner, for the justice of God renders to every one according to his due.

3. Drunkenness is always a degrading vice; but during election-time it should be more carefully avoided than ever. The reason therefore is obvious. The right of voting is a noble and important one; it should therefore be exercised with full liberty and knowledge. Whoever has the misfortune to get drunk, no longer knows what he does or says, and consequently cannot give his vote as a rational being. Moreover experience proves that intemperance is the cause of many perjuries, of violence, and sometimes even of bloodshed.

4. Do not sell your vote. He who sells his vote dishonours himself. . . . To sell one's vote is treason against the public good; for it is a fault which tends to lower the character of a people; it is a means of favouring a candidate judged unworthy of one's vote; it exposes the country to be badly governed. To sell one's vote is to show that one knows not what it is to be an elector, that one is unworthy and incapable of exercising the right inherent to this title. To sell one's vote is to expose one's self to the danger of perjury. Therefore, to sell one's vote is a sin grievous in itself; and all who have the misfortune to become guilty thereof, should confess it with sincere repentance.

Forget not, dearly beloved brethren, to beg of God to enlighten all who take part in the election, the candidates, the electors, the officers commissioned to enforce the laws. For yourselves, ask the grace to know what you should do, and to avoid carefully all the dangers attending these times of excitement. Engage your families to pray that, with God's blessing, this election may procure the greater spiritual and temporal good of our beloved country.

Our Lord asks: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" What will it profit you, dearly beloved brethren, to have gained an election through illicit means, fraud, falsehood, violence, corruption? . . . By faithfully following the advice we have just given you, you will avoid much remorse, procure the happiness of your families, the honour of your parish and county, and the prosperity of the whole country.

Perjury, giving or taking a bribe, are not reserved cases in this diocese, but they are just as sinful here as in the Province of Quebec. And the reasons why they are sins are everywhere the same. The man who sells his vote degrades his manhood, he is undermining the foundations of our system of government, he is working to put the worst, instead of the best, men into positions of power and influence—in one word, he is a traitor to his country. And a man who is a traitor to his country is also a traitor to his God. If any of our readers have been weak or wicked enough to accept a bribe, we have just one word to say to him: You have no right to keep that money; give it back at once.

Chats with Young Men.

The late Governor Burnett, of California, who was for years the president of a bank, once expressed this opinion of clerks, which has in it several hints for the young men of to-day:

"The discipline in a bank must be as rigid as that in an army. If an employe willfully and deliberately disobeys orders, he should be discharged. If, when caught in a mistake, he manifests no feeling, no regret, but takes it coolly and indifferently, it shows that he has deliberately trained his feelings to bear reproach, and he is not to be trusted. If he shirks his duty and throws an unfair proportion of the work upon others, he exhibits an unjust disposition and should be discharged. If he is late in coming to the bank, so as just to save his time, he should be watched. If he is too fond of display, and carries a little cane for show, you had better conclude—

Little cane, Little brain; Little work And big shirk.

"He will spend too much time on the streets, to show himself. If he is a fast young man in any way, he is unworthy. If he expends all his salary and saves up nothing, he is unfit. It will do him no good to increase his salary, because he will be just as poor at the end of the year as he was at the beginning. In fact, an increase of compensation is a positive injury to him, because it increases his fast habits in proportion.

"But a young man of correct habits, pleasant manners, fair health, and good temper, who saves a portion of his income may be safely trusted. To bear the continual strain of good economy is a clear proof of integrity, sound common sense and self-control. Occasionally a young man may be found who is competent, sober, economical and industrious, and who will yet steal from sheer avarice; but such cases are rare. An inordinate love of pleasure is the ruin of a many a young man. Extravagance in dress and living is the great besetting sin of the times in almost every portion of the world."—Catholic Citizen.

The Oldest Living Thing.

Mr. Clifford Pinchot, the forester of the Department of Agriculture, has compiled a pamphlet on the Big Trees of California, which has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. It is handsomely illustrated with a number of fine pictures of the great trees, showing their size as compared with that of other conifers. Mr. Pinchot presents the following salient facts regarding the Big Trees:

"The dimensions of the Big Tree are unequalled. Its age makes it the oldest living thing. The majestic beauty of the Big Tree is unique and world renowned. It exists only in ten isolated groves on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and nowhere else in the world. The Mariposa grove is the only one of consequence which is completely protected. Most of the scattered groves of Big Trees are privately owned and are therefore in danger of destruction. Lumbering is rapidly sweeping them off. Forty mills and logging companies are now at work wholly or in part upon Big Tree timber. The southern groves show some reproduction, through which there is some hope of perpetuating these groves. In the northern groves the species hardly holds its own. The Big Tree and the smaller coast redwood represent a surviving prehistoric genus of trees once widely distributed over the globe.

Mr. Pinchot says that before the glacial period genus of Big Trees, called Sequoia flourished widely in the temperate zones of three continents, and Europe, Asia and America each had its share. But when the ice fields moved out of the north the luxuriant vegetation of the age declined, and one after another the different kinds gave way until only the Big Trees and the redwood survived. These trees have come to us through the vicissitudes of many centuries, solely, because of its superb qualification. Its bark is often two feet thick and almost non-combustible. The oldest specimens felled are still sound at heart and fungus is an enemy unknown to it. Yet the Big Trees have not increased their range since the glacial period, and have just managed to hold their own on the little strip of country where the climate is locally favourable.

The finest of all groves, the Calaveras grove with the biggest and tallest trees, came into the possession of a lumberman on April 1, 1900; in short, the majority of the Big Trees of California, certainly the best of them, are owned by people who have every right, and in many cases, every intention of cutting them down for lumber. Many of the notable trees in the Calaveras grove are 300 feet in height and 20 to 23 feet in diameter. The Stanislaus or South Calaveras grove contains 1,380 big trees. The Mariposa grove has 125 trees over 40 feet in circumference.—New York Sun.

Do you find fishing a hard life?

Yes, sir; yer see if the ol' woman don't happen to have no lodgers, why, there's nothing but work to look forward to, sir.

The Macdonald's of Dalchiosnie.

I. Allan Macdonald, son of Alexander, son of Angus, son of Iain Dubh, of the family of Bohuntin, was the first of Dalchiosnie. He joined the Athol men under Lord Jas. Murray, and took part in the battle of Dunkeld. He signed the "Bond of Association" in which he undertook to raise 100 men to support the cause of King James. He married a daughter of William Roy, of Mulroy, with issue.

1. John, his heir.
2. Donald, a Lieutenant in the Athol Highlanders. Allan was succeeded by his eldest son.

II. John Macdonald. He was a Lieutenant in the Athol Highlanders. He married a daughter of John Stewart of Camach with issue.

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. Allan, who accompanied his father and the Highland army of 1715 was taken prisoner; and died in prison at Manchester in that year.

3. John, who fell at Culloden.
4. Angus, who died without issue.
5. Donald, a Lieutenant in the old Buffs. He served in Germany under the Duke of Marlborough in the campaign of 1745 and fell there unmarried.

6. Barbara, who married Neil Stewart.
7. Catherine, who married Alexander Stewart.

8. Isabel, who married Macdonald of Leggan. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

III. Alexander Macdonald. He was a Captain in the Athol Highlanders with whom he was at Gladsmuir, at the Capture of Falkirk, and at the Battle of Culloden, where he fell. He married Janet Stewart with issue.

1. Allan, who was wounded in one of the actions during 1745 and died of his wounds at Dalchiosnie unmarried.

2. John, who succeeded.
3. Donald, a writer to the signet who died unmarried.

4. Barbara, who during and after 1745 exhibited great bravery, self devotion and presence of mind. She died in 1819 in the 93rd year of her age.

Alexander was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

IV. John McDonald. He was an officer in Keppoch's Highlanders; and with them took part in the campaign of 1745. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Menzies, of Glassie Perthshire, with issue.

1. Alexander, who was appointed to the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd Highlanders where he became a Major.

2. John, who died without issue.
3. William, a Major in the 73rd Regiment.

4. Donald, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, was originally trained for the legal profession, but on the outbreak of war he obtained a commission and served with the 92nd Highlanders at Egmont-op-Zee. He took part in the siege of Copenhagen, stormed and carried the village of Kluge. He served also in Sweden, Portugal and Spain under Sir John Moore in 1808; in the disastrous Malcheren expedition in 1809, and in the Peninsula from August 1810 to October 1811. At Arroze de Molinos the Captain was shot through both legs. When Colonel John Cameron was killed and Colonel Mitchell wounded at Quatre Bras, on the 16th of June, the command of the regiment devolved on Major Macdonald, who performed prodigies of valour at Waterloo two days after. For his services Major Macdonald was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, was made a Companion of the Bath, received the Waterloo Medal, the Order of St. Waldimar from the Emperor of Russia, and a gold medal for Egypt from the Sultan. He died in 1829 from the effects of his wounds. He married with issue.

1. William, a Captain in the 93rd Highlanders, who died unmarried.

2. Allan, a Lieutenant in the same regiment. He also died unmarried.

3. Alexander, for many years Agent on the Marquis of Devonshire's Irish Estates, unmarried.

Colonel Macdonald had also two daughters.

5. Allan.
6. Robert.

7. Julia, who married Captain Alexander Macdonald of May, Lochaber.

8. Janet, who married Alexander Cameron of Cullivene.

John was succeeded by his grand son.

V. Sir John Macdonald. He entered the army as Ensign in the Connaught Rangers, 88th, at a very early age, in 1803, when he was so far from having reached his eventual height of six feet that he was compelled to wear his sword strapped across his shoulders to keep it from dragging on the ground. He was at Buenos Ayres, at the assault on Monte Video. As Lieutenant and afterwards Captain in the 88th; and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Portuguese regiment, he served in the Peninsula, Pyrenees, and south of France from November, 1808, until April, 1814. He was at Eusac. He took the fortified Rock of Arolla and surprised the enemy's post in the valley of Banca. In recogni-

tion of this valuable service Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald was permitted to wear on his crest a flag guile with the word Arolla inscribed on it. In 1828 he was appointed to the command of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders in which position he remained serving with them in the Mediterranean, West Indies and at home until his promotion to the rank of Major-General in November 1846.

Major General Macdonald was appointed, early in 1848, commander of the forces and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. He was afterwards selected by the Duke of Wellington as the most suitable officer to take command of the Flying Column, destined to suppress the disturbance in Ireland.

He was appointed Colonel of the 92nd Highlanders in 1855, Knight Commander of the Bath in 1856, and promoted to the rank of General in 1862.

Sir John Macdonald received for his services in the field the Portuguese and Spanish crosses of distinction, the Portuguese medal for Vittoria and the Pyrenees, and the Portuguese medal for Albusara, also the gold medal and clasp for Vittoria and Pyrenees, Badajoz, and Toulouse, &c.

Sir John was also granted by Royal warrant, in consideration of his own military services and those of his family an honourable augmentation to his arms including the right to bear the Cross Croislet common to all the Clendonald with flames issuing from it.

He married, Adriana, daughter of James McInroy of Lude Perthshire, with issue.

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. John Allan, a Captain in the 92nd Highlanders.

3. Charles William, a Lieutenant in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. He was at the Crimea. He took part in the battle of the Alma.

Captain Macdonald received the medal for the Crimea, with clasps for Sebastopol, Alma and Balaklava, and the Indian medal with clasp given after his decease. He died unmarried.

4. Donald, a Captain in the 79th Cameron Highlanders. He died unmarried.

5. Elizabeth.
6. Adriana.
7. Jemima.

Sir John died on the 24th of June, 1866 and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VI. Alexander Macdonald, now of Dalchiosnie, a Major-General in the army. He has the Crimean medal with three clasps for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, the 5th clasp of Turkish medal.

All Sorts.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields 20 gallons of sap, making 40 pounds of dried rubber.

Vegetables are usually sold in piles in Buenos Ayres, so that you have to measure quantity as well as quality by the eye; and butchers sell their meat by the chunk rather than by weight.

The town of Palma, near Mt. Vesuvius, Italy, has just witnessed the trial of 840 criminals (belonging to an association for theft and assassination. As 1,400 witnesses had to be called, the court adjourned for the sake of room to the municipal theatre.

Hot water is very difficult to obtain in Cuba. Water is heated in small vessels, and a surprisingly meagre amount seems to be needed in the days work. Cuban cooks have developed the system of washing dishes in cold water to an art, but American servants find it difficult to get accustomed to this hot water scarcity.

The Railway World announces the bridge being built over the St. Lawrence, at Quebec "greater in many respects than the wonderful Firth of Forth Bridge." It is to cost \$4,000,000 and be over two-thirds of a mile long, the cantilever span being 1,800 feet long, or 90 feet longer than the Forth bridge. The centre span will be 150 feet above the river and the cantilevers will be 350 feet above the top of the masonry. The bridge will be used by five railroads. There will be also roadways for carriages, electric cars and pedestrians going in both directions.

In an address before the School Masters' Club in New York, the other day, President Jones, of Hobart College, denounced in unsparing language what he called "parasitic luxury" in college life. He contrasted the expensive manner of living of many undergraduates with the small salaries paid the college professors. "The increasing luxury and extravagance of American college life," he said, "out of all proportion to the age, attainments and producing powers of its beneficiaries, are a menace to culture and public welfare."



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

The most recent wonder in London is the new fireboat, which is stationed at the junction of the Embankment and Blackfriars bridge. It is a singular looking craft, designed to lift 1,350 gallons of water to a height of 350 feet per minute, to prop itself backwards, forwards or sideways by the strength of its own water jet and to sink ships on fire and then pump them out and raise them. This remarkable contrivance since it has been moored under the Embankment has attracted large crowds, who gaze at it by the hour or race along the riverside whenever it is taken for an experimental trip up the river.

Perry made the first steel pen at Birmingham, Eng., in 1824, selling them at 90 cents apiece. The weekly output of that city just now is 20,000,000 and some are sold for five cents a gross. After pens come pins iron and steel wire, metallic strings for pianos. One house alone makes eight tons of these a week. Fifty thousand wedding rings are made there every year. All the canaries in England live in cages made in Birmingham, and all the bronze money is turned out there, the coinage amounting to \$2,000 penny pieces every 24 hours. Twelve tons of pins are manufactured every week. Screw making is one of the important industries, and that which made Mr. Chamberlain a millionaire.

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.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains, Cuts and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blemish because it does not blister. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. Have just received a number of CARRIAGES, Harnesses, Farming Implements for any season. F. R. TROTTER.

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FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL WORK. Opposite Presbyterian Church Robert Murary. CASH MARKET! RUBBER EGGS, COPPER WOOLSKINS, HORSE-HAIR, and WOODS, HORSE-HAIR, TAIL, and BRASS CALFSKINS, and SCRAP-IRON and LEAD.

PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON. And All Points in United States. COMMENCING OCTOBER 13. The well-known S. S. "HALIFAX" will sail for Boston as follows: From Halifax, Every WEDNESDAY at 11 p.m. From Hawkesbury, Every TUESDAY at 1 p.m. Returning from Boston Saturdays, at noon.

J. H. Macdonald. Fine Monumental Work. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Egan Secum Wharf," will be received at this office until Friday the 2nd of November inclusive, for the construction of a Wharf at Egan Secum, County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of K. G. H. Jones, Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., and at the office of E. W. Dowell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the postmaster at Egan Secum, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for five hundred dollars (\$500.00), must accompany each order. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, J. O. R. BOY, Acting Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 11th, 1900. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

FATHER ROUELLOT.

(High Clifford, in Blackwood's Magazine.)

(Continued from last issue.)

'It is a great sacrifice, my mother,' he was saying. 'And greater for thee than for me. But even to me it is sad to leave the beautiful France, and all the so dear memories of my own country and people, to go far away to the land of the pagans. But I go as God's messenger, to help bear His Word and the good news of redemption to the poor benighted ones. And I go because I am called. I feel that I am called, my mother, and the Superior says that I should sit before God were I to disregard the summons. What wouldst thou have? If it be the will of God, must I not leave even thee, my mother, to do His bidding?'

'God's will be done!' said the widow sorrowfully; but it seemed as though the words choked her.

After Jean's home coming there followed the happiest fortnight of his or his mother's life. All conspired to do honour to the grave young *abbé*, whom they had known as a little child, and who was now about to quit his home for ever. On the first Sunday after his return St. Sauveur was crowded to overflowing, and Jean, with two aged priests acting as his deacon and sub-deacon, sang High Mass in his fresh young voice. The crazy old organ belated and groaned like a soul in torment; the discordant ophicleide and the violoncello in the chancel raced one another and wrangled over every bar; but though Jean had learned during his five years in Paris to love good music, the tumult of irregular sound echoing through the old church was sweet in his ears. It recalled to him memories of his happy childhood, of the days when he and his brothers had knelt grouped around their mother's knee praying simple prayers, when life lying stretched before them held nothing but victories, and made no demand for suffering or for sacrifice.

'He hath the air of an angel, Victorine!' whispered an old peasant woman to Jean's mother, beside whom she knelt upon a rush bottomed chair; but it was only the tender thought of a day that is dead, and the enthusiasm of youth kindled by a sense of the greatness of the mission confided to him from Above, which lent that strange light and softness to the young priest's homely face.

Later, when the Gospel had been chanted, and Jean and his two attendant priests had taken their seats at the foot of the chancel in full view of the whole congregation, M. le Curé mounted the pulpit and preached a sermon which had the young missionary for its text. With very few exceptions all the people in the crowded church knew Jean Rouellot — nay, had known him even in his *gamin* days, when his manners still left much to be desired; but all memories of the old Jean seemed now to be effaced by the thought of the slim young priest who was about to turn his back upon his own people, his own country, upon all that men hold dear, upon all that spelled happiness to commonplace souls, in order to carry the Word of God to a benighted nation beyond the seas. So no one saw anything incongruous in the flowery eulogies which the good *curé* pronounced with true French enthusiasm and effusion, except Jean himself, who found that the sermon which was designed to do him honour served only to humiliate him bitterly.

Thereafter the pleasant days flew by, and at last the night arrived which was the eve of Jean's departure. Noel had obtained leave from his regiment, and Alexandre, accompanied by M. and Madame Aubert and their daughter Eulalie, his fiancée, had also come to supper. M. Aubert, supremely uncomfortable in the thick black cloth coat which he only donned on Sundays, was most elaborately courteous to Victorine Rouellot, and very respectful to the young priest; and though he paused now and again in his slow speech to spit noisily upon the floor, that was the custom of the country, and nobody appeared to mind. Victorine and Madame Aubert looked neat and sweet in the homely peasant dress, with the white starched caps, which are more becoming to old women than any other head-gear, surmounting their soft, honest faces. Little Eulalie, in her town made clothes, wearing a jacket instead of a shawl, and with a bonnet on her head, was in rather tawdry contrast to her elders; but Alexandre looked at her with adoring eyes, and she smiled gaily in response.

Perhaps a momentary pang came to the heart of the young priest as he saw the love light in Eulalie's face and remembered that no such beacon would ever shine for him over the stormy seas of life; but if so, it can only have been for an instant. He still realized what the others only believed, and to him the manner in which the few short days of his earthly existence were to be spent seemed to matter little, if only they should enable him to win in safety to the infinite To-come.

The little party ate delicious brown *gâteaux*, made of buckwheat, which looked like mottled damp dusters; unspeakable

salted cod, such as all Breton folk love; veal, from which the strength had already been boiled into the soup; and numerous other local dainties such as Jean would never taste again. Each member of the company did his or her best to keep up the spirits of the others, and to forget as far as possible the sorrow which would come with the morning, and they chatted and laughed as gaily as a flock of starlings on a roof-tree. But when the Auberts had taken their departure, the three brothers gathered round the huge fireplace with their mother in their midst, and for a space it seemed almost as though the old days had returned to them. Then they all fell a talking disjointedly of hours long passed away, with 'Dost thou remember?' and 'Dost thou recall?' and 'Ah, the happy time!'

'Ah so,' cried Noel at length — 'And, so, no one of our prophecies has proved true! See, our Alexandre, who was to be both general and cardinal in one, has become a worthy shopkeeper, and wears neither the cocked hat nor the scarlet skull-cap, and, moreover, he hath killed the fatted calf — did we not eat the good veal but an hour ago? — and is setting up as a family man! And thou, Jean, — or should I call thee *mon père*? — thou, who wast to have gone forth to do great deeds as a soldier, thou art turned saint, and it will be by means of thy prayers that I, the *curé*, the reprobate of the family, will hope to be smuggled into heaven when the day of reckoning comes! In the meantime it is for me to do the deeds, if indeed they are to be wrought by a Rouellot, that shall make the heart of the great Duguesclin beat anew!'

'Nay,' said Victorine, very softly — 'Nay, my children, perhaps it is our Jean who will do the great things for France and for *le bon Dieu* among the poor pagans. He goes forth a soldier of Christ into a distant land, and I know that our dear Duguesclin's heart is beating even now on his accoutre.'

She smiled proudly at Jean, and pressed his hand with her kind, toil worn fingers, while he smiled at her very sadly.

'But, alas! my brothers,' said he, 'of us three there is no one to stay at home to *soigner la petite maman*!'

And then a great silence fell upon them all.

CHAPTER II.

The French Society of Foreign Missions pushes its pieces hither and thither over the great chessboard of the East with a hand as pitiless, as inexorable, as Destiny itself. The Society has no care for the personal convenience of its pawns, is swayed by no thought for health, happiness, or any other earthly consideration; its one motive, the single object of its existence, is to play the game of skill in which it is pitted against ignorance, paganism, and prejudice to the best advantage, without missing a point that can be made. Jean Rouellot, in the hands of the Society, was a mere puppet whose one duty was to obey, and in a space of little more than two months from the day upon which he bade a long farewell to his mother and

brothers in the old Place Duguesclin, he was being taught many things at the college at Pulau Tikus on the distant island of Penang.

It was a curious world in which he now found himself. The glad sunshine of the tropics glared down from a white hot sky upon the ugly college buildings, within the walls of which were collected together boys of a score of obscure nationalities, of the very existence of which Jean had until his arrival been totally ignorant. Chinese of some seven different tribes, each of which spoke its own peculiar dialect; Annamese, Tongkingese, Siamese, Burmese, strange creatures from the Shan States, the sweepings of half the hinterlands of Southern Asia, and a host of others who came from no one seemed to know precisely where. Had each member of the college been permitted to make use of his own language, the horrors of Babel would have been reproduced in an intensified and aggravated form; but the rule of the place was that every boy, no matter what his race, should speak with his fellows in one common tongue, and that of all languages in the world, was Latin! Most of the boys were waifs and strays who had been collected together from all parts of the Far East by the good missionaries who toiled alone and unceasingly in places where even hardened explorers hesitated to set foot. Under the guidance of the Director of the Pulau Tikus College these foundlings were being gradually trained to become decent citizens. The inherited instincts of savagery, which still lurked in the recesses of their natures, were being patiently, slowly, but certainly eradicated. A sound education, which included a knowledge of English, was being employed as a means of expanding their minds; cricket and football — games which reminded Jean of the *Anglo-Saxon* *pointus* of Dinan — were teaching this mixed multitude of Asiatics the value of pluck and physical prowess, and the advantages which attend unselfishness and combination in action. Some eventually became priests, and many of them, no doubt, were a credit to their high calling; others contented themselves with becoming lay-teachers; but the great majority went forth from the college to work as clerks in offices or in the Government service, or to fill the role of an honest citizen in some other walk of life. It was the aim of the good priests to bring up their boys to be solid, honest Christians, practical men well fitted to take hold of existence by the right end, to fight their way bravely through the battle of life, and they studied the characters of their pupils so carefully, and in the light of so wide an experience, that it was almost impossible for them to make the terrible mistakes which result in the production of that fearful creation, a bad minister of God.

But Jean Rouellot, being young and untried, was not intrusted with such a serious work as that of moulding young Asiatic souls into Christian shape. Perhaps in the flush of the exaltation engendered in him by the burst of enthusiasm and applause which had greeted him during his brief visit to Dinan, Jean had for a moment or two shared the general opinion that he

was a hero. The splendour of the sacrifice which he was making — the awfulness of it as seen by the eyes of his own people — may have caused him to forget for a little space the motive which drove him forth from among his fellows to labour at the ends of the earth for the service of God and of His creatures. But however uplifted he may have been while still he remained in France, however romantic his self-inflicted exile may have appeared to him, however exceptional his mission and his resolve, here, in Asia, face to face with calm reality, the halo of mystery and of heroism, which had surrounded the life to which he was devoting himself, was quickly and uncompromisingly dispelled. Here he was one of many, and the last and least considered of all. Instead of being an object of interest, a person to be revered and applauded for his self-sacrifice, he found himself a pupil once again, with a whole world of difficult things to learn. He was set to acquire a dialect of Chinese — the Hak-Ka — which has more tones than you have fingers to your hands, so that the same sound, as we should represent it in writing, took to itself no less than eleven different meanings according to the exact key in which the voice was pitched. At first Jean went near to despairing of ever acquiring a language so diabolically difficult, but his superiors encouraged him, and he toiled at his work day and night with a fever of energy and zeal. He clung to the brain toil partly because he did not dare allow himself to think, for it was all so commonplace, so unlike everything that

he had painted to himself in fancy. The reaction following upon the violence of his enthusiasm was pressing him sorely; the pangs of a great and bitter home sickness wrung him ceaselessly; and behind all there rose to torture him the face of his mother, her eyes wet with tears and wide with despair, as he had last seen her, seated now alone and sorrowing beside the empty hearth, thinking, thinking, thinking ever of the days that were no more.

(To be continued.)

If we wanted to lie we could say there is no case of advanced consumption that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will not cure. The truth is it cures coughs and thus prevents consumption. 25c. all Druggists.

In a state of nature teatrees grow to a height of 40 feet, in cultivation they are dwarfed by pruning to not more than three.

In some Italian towns, instead of giving books as prizes in public schools, they give savings bank books, with a small sum entered to the credit of the prize winner.

The sea cucumber — one of the curious jelly like bodies that inhabit the ocean — can practically efface itself when in danger by squeezing the water out of its body and forcing itself into any narrow crack.

The Forth bridge, in Scotland, is constantly being repainted. So vast is the structure that it takes 50 tons of paint to give it one coat, and the area dealt with is something like 120 acres.



Slater Shoe Catalogue

Send your name and address on a postal, or call and get the new 44-page catalogue "Characteristics."

Gives the latest shapes and styles in "Slater Shoes," illustrates them in all their varieties, tells of the leathers in their make-up, full of wholesome advice on shoes and feet.

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"Slater Shoes" are made in 12 shapes, 6 widths, sizes and half sizes, reliable leathers and fashionable colors. Every pair Goodyear welted, bearing the trade mark, name and price of makers stamped on the sole in a slate frame.

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BUFFALO ROBE and COAT Still lead.

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

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STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GOOD PAY.

Will sell direct to purchaser where we have no agent. Stock guaranteed. Delivery in healthy condition. Write

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

ESTABLISHED, 1862.

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTONIOSE 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.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

The Calendar. NOVEMBER.

Table with 2 columns: DATE, FEAST. Includes entries for Friday (All Saints), Saturday (St. Charles Borromeo, Bp. and Conf. Of the Octave of All Saints), Sunday (Of the Octave of All Saints), Monday (Of the Octave of All Saints), Tuesday (Of the Octave of All Saints), Wednesday (Of the Octave of All Saints), Thursday (Of the Octave of All Saints).

THE NEED OF IT.

In whatsoever direction we turn our thoughts, arguments rush in to show the pressing need for us of a centre of life and light such as a Catholic university would be. Without this we can have no hope of entering as a determining force into the living controversies of the age; without this it must be an accident if we are represented at all in the literature of our country; without this we shall lack a point of union to gather up, harmonize and intensify our scattered forces; without this our bishops must remain separated and continue to work in random ways; without this the noblest souls will look in vain for something larger and broader than a local charity to make appeal to their generous hearts; without this we shall be able to offer but feeble resistance to the false theories and systems of education which deny to the Church a place in the school; without this the sons of wealthy Catholics will, in ever increasing numbers, be sent to institutions where their faith is undermined; without this we shall vainly hope for such treatment of religious questions and their relations to the issues and needs of the day, as shall arrest public attention and induce Catholics themselves to take at least some little notice of the writings of Catholics; without this in struggles for reform and contests for rights we shall lack the wisdom of best counsel and the courage which skilful leaders inspire. We are a small minority in the presence of a vast majority; we still bear the disfigurements and weakness of centuries of persecution and suffering; we cling to an ancient faith in an age when new sciences, discoveries and theories fascinate the minds of men and turn their thoughts away from the past to the future; we preach a spiritual religion to a people whose prodigious wealth and rapid triumphs over nature have caused them to exaggerate the value of material progress; we teach the duty of self-denial to a refined and intellectual generation, who regard whatever is painful as evil, whatever is difficult as ommissible; we insist upon religious obedience to the Church in face of a society where children are ceasing to reverence and obey even their parents; if in spite of all this we are to hold our own, not to speak of larger hopes, it is plain that we may neglect nothing which will help us to put forth our full strength—Bishop Spalding.

It is needless to add, that the Bishop of Peoria is one of the most eloquent supporters of the Catholic University at Washington. But there are many Catholics, clear-sighted in other respects, journalists some of them, who sneer at the establishment of such a university. There are many others who seem to think that such an establishment should be self-supporting, and resent appeals for money on its behalf as a beggarly proceeding. They are totally oblivious of the fact that not a great university in the world is self-supporting, if by that is meant that its expenses are paid by the fees received from its students. Every great university has an endowment, granted to it either by the state or by some wealthy individual. And this endowment must be constantly added to. Yale University, for example, proposes to commemorate its 200th birthday by the erection of new buildings. Its President has already collected \$1,000,000 for that purpose. Only last week, the New York Sun had a despatch from New Haven, stating that three Yale graduates have offered to subscribe \$100,000 each to the Bi-Centennial Fund if President Hadley can raise \$300,000 more. In Canada we have no such benefactors of Catholic education as Mr. McMahon, or Miss Gwendoline Caldwell. But our non-Catholic brethren have their Strathcoons, and McDonalds, and Munros and Masseys, who have cheerfully given hundreds of thousands, nay millions to building up McGill, and Dalhousie, and Mount Allison. Unless we make a great effort, and that very soon, in the cause of higher education, we are simply going to be bawlers of wood and drawers of water for the graduates of these universities. We have not the wealthy men among us that the Presbyterians or Methodists have, yet we can build better churches than theirs. How? Simply by weight of numbers. It was once said by way of reproach that the grandest church in North America was built by the quarter-dollars of the servant girls of New York. We consider it no

cause for shame but rather cause for pride. And if the people of this diocese will only rally around St. Francis Xavier's College as they once did around St. Ninian's Cathedral, they can put it in a position to take rank with the best colleges of the Dominion of Canada. But with progress in education, as in the spiritual life, not to go forward is to go back—there is no standing still. It rests with the people of the diocese now to say which of those two movements shall be the destiny of our College. If the parishes not yet appealed to respond as generously as those who have already contributed, the movement will assuredly be a forward one.

THE SCHISM OF THE WEST.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:

SIR,—See Daily Star (Montreal) of October 13th., page 2, Notes and Queries "A quotation made from Macaulay." Do you consider the editor's answer to R. C. a fair one or strictly speaking an answer at all? Might not the editor have gone to some Catholic source for information on such a subject? Possibly THE CASKET could enlighten enquirers on this matter.—C.

Here are the query and answer above referred to:

Sir,—in order to settle a dispute, will you please, at your earliest convenience, answer the following question in the Saturday "Notes and Queries" of the Star, and very greatly oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Did three Popes ever simultaneously occupy the See of Rome? My friend insists that at one time there were three Popes of Rome, and that the fact is recorded in history. I have never read of it, and would like to hear from you on the subject.

R. C.

Perhaps a quotation from Macaulay's essay on "Rank's History of the Popes" will sufficiently answer my correspondent's question; but he should take the trouble to search history for himself. According to Mr. Charles E. Little's magnificent "Cyclopaedia of Classified Dates," (recently published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York), Philip IV., surnamed the Fair, reigned in France from 1285 to 1314, and during his reign some very important events took place. In 1296 Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the clergy to pay to the civil power taxes on ecclesiastical property without Papal approval, and in 1302 he issued a Bull claiming for the Pope supremacy over all kings. This was burned by Philip Le Bel, and in 1303 the Pope excommunicated him. In 1305 Philip secured the election of a Frenchman, Clement V., as Pope, and in 1309 the residence of the Pope was changed from Rome to Avignon, on the Rhone. I now quote the following passage from Macaulay's essay: "The seat of the Papal Court was carried beyond the Alps, and the Bishops of Rome became dependents of France. Then came the great schism of the West. Two Popes, each with a doubtful title, made all Europe ring with their mutual invectives and anathemas. Rome cried out against the corruptions of Avignon; and Avignon, with equal justice, recriminated on Rome. The plain Christian people, brought up in the belief that it was a sacred duty to be in communion with the head of the church, were unable to discover, amidst conflicting testimonies and conflicting arguments, to which of the two worthless priests who were cursing and reviling each other the headship of the church rightfully belonged. It was nearly at this juncture that the voice of John Wickliffe began to make itself heard."

Such is Macaulay's account of this sad schism, and of his account I may say, in the words of Sir Walter Scott:

"I cannot tell how the truth may be: I say the tale as 'twas said to me." Editor of "Notes and Queries."

We agree with our correspondent that this is no answer at all. "R. C." asks whether three Popes ever occupied the See of Rome at the same time, and is told that there were at one time two, each with a doubtful title. Now it is plain that as there is but one See of Rome, one Chair of Peter, there can be only one Pope at a time. There have been, indeed, again and again in history of the Church, many claimants to the Papal throne at the same time, just as there have been to the throne of England. But as England never had more than one King at a time, so had the Church never more than one Pope. The peculiarity about what has become known as the Schism of the West is the difficulty there was in knowing for certain which of the rival claimants was the true Pope. The true answer to "R. C."s query is that there never were at any time three Popes of Rome, but that there were at one time during the Schism of the West as many as three rival claimants to the Papacy. Sad indeed it was, that schism and disastrous, but Macaulay's account of it is, like much of what that prince of rhetoricians has palmed off on the world for history, more picturesque than truthful.

More misleading than the citation from Macaulay is the summary of events leading up to the schism, which the editor professes to have drawn from Mr. Charles E. Little's work. The statement that Boniface VIII forbade the clergy of France to pay taxes on church property without Papal approval, is, as it stands, false. There was question, not of ordinary taxes, but of arbitrary exactions demanded of the clergy for secular purposes. Here are the facts as recorded by Alzog (Church History, Vol. 2, par. 444): The French bishops complained of the

arbitrary exactions demanded of them; and the Pope, to remedy this condition of things, published his bull Clericis laicos, in which he emphatically condemned the practice of levying extraordinary taxes upon churches for secular purposes. . . . When it is considered that Edward of England pushed his demands so far as to require one-half of the entire income of all ecclesiastics within his realm, and that Philip of France exacts one-fifth of their movable and immovable property, it will be seen that there was ample ground for the publication of the bull.

Equally false and more mischievous is the statement that Pope Boniface claimed supremacy over all kings. Once more we quote our authority:

Boniface, in an answer written out in presence of the cardinals, denied that he had ever made the claim falsely attributed to him in the interpolated bull, by which he was made to say that "Philip held France as a fief from the Holy See," which, he affirmed, was a corruption and a fabrication. Then he went on to explain that Philip was subject to the Pope, not as a temporal prince (ratione domini), but in a spiritual sense and as a Christian; and that in temporal matters he was subject to him only when and in so far as there was question of sin and injustice (ratione peccati); and finally that the Holy See, far from denying, recognized the fact that there was a difference between the two powers, established by God—Ib. p. 446.

The successor of Boniface in our own day sets forth the same doctrine in his Encyclical on the Christian Constitution of States.

Letter from the Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair.

DEAR SIR,—It seems to me that it is not quite creditable to the Highlanders that Alexander Mackinnon's poems have never been published in a collected form. Mackinnon was a good soldier, and one of our ablest bards. As a writer of battle songs he was scarcely inferior to Thomas Campbell. As to his sea song, an Dubh-Ghleannach, I know nothing equal to it in any language. My grandfather, the bard Maclean, copied several of Mackinnon's songs from his own MSS. about 1816. These songs can be depended upon as being correct. I have in all nine poems by Mackinnon. They would make in all about 35 pages.

John Macgillivray, the piper, was an excellent poet. He is referred to in the Dubh-Ghleannach—"Dh' ailmnich sin meoir Ghrinn a Bhràthair." Mackinnon had no humour in him, he was a grim warrior; but Macgillivray had a great deal of humour in him; he could also be very pathetic. I have nine of his poems. One of these, which is perhaps his best, has never appeared in print. It is an elegy on Glenaladale. The piper's poems would make about 32 pages.

To the foregoing poems I would add some old poems which I got from the late John Chisholm (Seco Ruidh), Alexander Macdonald, Ridge, and others. Among these would be Laoith le Domhnall Bàr a Bhò-sin and Laoith le Sile na Ceapaich. Of course the piper's beautiful hymn on the sufferings of our Saviour would be included. All the poems would make a small volume of about 104 pages.

Perhaps THE CASKET would agree to publish the poems and strike them off in book form. That genius and worthy man John Boyd, the founder of THE CASKET, did all he could with the limited means at his command in the cause of Gaelic literature. He richly deserves a monument from the Highlanders of Antigonish. If John Boyd were still living he would dearly like to see a Gaelic poem now and then in his old paper. Then THE CASKET has a large circulation among Highlanders and patriotic Highlanders who delight in the language in which their mothers brought them up. It is true that there are Irishmen and Anglo-Saxons among its readers. As the Irishmen are in relv Highlanders who happened to be born in Ireland, it is pretty certain that they would not object to having a Gaelic column in THE CASKET for thirteen weeks. As to the Anglo-Saxons, they have such an enormous quantity of literature of all sorts for themselves that they would never complain of giving a few bits of Gaelic poetry now and then as a treat to their Highland brethren—brethren as members of the good old Indo-Keltic stock.

The first thing to be done is to persuade THE CASKET to return to its first love and publish the poems to which I have referred. The next thing is to get men to pay for the printing of the book. I scarcely think that this would be a serious trouble. I feel pretty sure that by giving three books for one dollar, subscribers enough could be obtained to meet the expenses.

Yours very truly, A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR, Belfast, P. E. Island.

We have much pleasure in publishing the foregoing letter from the Rev. Mr. MacLean Sinclair, whose unselfish devotion to the language and literature of the Gael is known far and wide. THE CASKET has not forgotten its "first love"; it may happen that fastest friends fall to hold converse one with another for months at a time through no fault of their own. It will therefore gladly publish the Gaelic songs that Mr. MacLean Sinclair has in his possession. The project of reprinting them afterwards in book form ought not to fall through for want of financial backing. "Am Pìobaire MacGillebhrath" has very many admirers in Eastern Nova Scotia, to say nothing of his descendants and kinsfolk who will be glad to have an opportunity of procuring his poems in a collected and permanent form. We have already a subscription for twelve copies of the proposed book from one person. Others will be announced as they come in.

FANCY GOODS, BOOKS and STATIONERY. INCLUDING FULL LINE OF SCHOOL BOOKS and DAILY PAPERS' SCHOOL SUPPLIES, and MAGAZINES, ETC. AT Mrs. Harrington's

A. KIRK & CO. Beg to announce the completion of their Fall Stock. All the departments are well filled with seasonable and well selected goods, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see for themselves and be convinced that we are showing the most complete range of goods in all the different lines shown in Eastern Nova Scotia.

We have a magnificent range of Ladies' Coats & Jackets, Golf Shawl, Misses Reefers Etc. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS IN GREAT VARIETY. Ladies' Coats in COON, AUSTRALIAN COON, FRENCH SEAL, ASTRIKAN and BUCHANAN.

Ladies' Muffs and Collars. Caperines, Ruffs & Boas. Gentlemen's COON COATS, AUSTRALIAN COON, BLACK ASTRIKAN, and BEAR. The best value ever shown in a fur coat.

BOOTS and SHOES. The Latest Shape. A comfortable and handsome shoe, up-to-date in every way, is the Queen Quality, "Mansish" model. SEE THAT THIS Queen Quality TRADE MARK IS BRANDED ON EVERY SHOE. To our already large range of Boots and Shoes we have added the celebrated American shoe for women. "Queen Quality" and would ask the special attention of the ladies to this fine shoe.

DRESS GOODS. Never have we shown a more extensive range of Dress Goods and better wares, designs or qualities more attractive than this season. To our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT we would ask special attention. We cannot now enumerate styles and qualities, but we know we can suit you and save you at least ten per cent. on your purchase. SLEIGH ROBES. If you want a Sleigh Robe be sure and see our new Assiniboine Robe also the Assiniboine Coat. Our usual stock of Fresh Groceries always on hand. Miss Gough has arrived and has opened up the Millinery Department with a fine display of up-to-date Fall Millinery. The universal satisfaction she gave last season is sufficient guarantee that all who patronize her will be pleased. A. KIRK & CO., KIRK'S BLOCK, ANTIGONISH.

General News.

Sims Reeves, the famous English tenor, who for thirty years eclipsed any prima donna, died on Oct. 25.

Another rich strike of gold is reported on the Klondike River, four miles from Dawson.

Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, has resigned to become President of the Southern Pacific.

By his will the late Marquess of Bute has left £10,000 for Roman Catholic services at Oban; and £20,000 for the Cathedral to be built at Oban.

Five children are dead, father and baby burned, and a little home destroyed in Montreal on Oct. 22, because Romulus Leblanc tried to pour oil into a lighted lamp.

The New York yacht Alyris was driven to sea by a gale on Oct. 16. Her four yachtsmen were picked up next day by the British steamer Ethelred bound from New York to Jamaica, and were landed on that island on Oct. 23.

On Thursday last, President Mitchell of the Miners' Union declared that the great Pennsylvania strike was ended, after last, for 39 days, and that the men would go to work on Monday in all the mines where a ten per cent increase of wages had been granted on a tonnage basis, not on a sliding scale.

On Saturday last twenty-one boot and shoe factories in Quebec City closed down, throwing between five and six thousand men out of work. A union man in one factory refused to work for weekly wages instead of piece work. He was replaced by a non-union man and the union protested. The manufacturers declare that they will not reopen until they can run their factories without dictation from the labor union.

Cornelius Alvord, for twenty years a trusted clerk of the First National Bank of New York, robbed his employers of \$700,000 during the past five years by a simple system of false entries. The discovery was made on Oct. 18, but Alvord had fled and was not arrested till Monday last. Drawing a salary of four or five thousand a year, he acknowledges that he has been living at the rate of \$50,000 a year, and says that he has none of the \$700,000 left.

Tuesday next is election day in the States. The campaign has been called by Ex-President Cleveland an "exceptional and distressing campaign." William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, have addressed large meetings all over the country. The two leading issues are Imperialism and Trusts, the Republicans being in favour of both, the Democrats against both. It seems to be conceded by both parties that whoever carries New York State wins the election.

On Monday the City of London gave a reception to the City Imperial Volunteers on their return from South Africa. So great was the crush in the streets that 200 people were injured and 8 or 10 killed, more than the C. I. V. lost in their 26 engagements. There were 4,000 police and 22,000 troops on duty but they could not handle the crowds. Women and girls fainted and were trampled underfoot, stands overloaded with sight-seers broke down. A man fell from a four story roof on a group of women, killing one of them and injuring two others without being seriously hurt himself.

On Oct. 23, the workmen engaged in building an addition to the Cotton Mill at Valleyfield, 30 miles from Montreal, struck for higher wages, demanding that no man be paid less than \$1.25 a day. A couple of days later they were joined by a number of the millhands through sympathy. When the number of strikers had reached 2,500, they attempted to stop all work in the mill by preventing the carting in of coal from the coal sheds a little distance away. The mill owners sent to Montreal for help, and two companies of the Royal Scots went down on Thursday last. The strikers met them with a volley of stones, and the militia, after firing in the air, charged with the bayonet. Nine soldiers and four strikers were wounded, two of the soldiers seriously. Alderman Dion's wife died of fright at hearing the rifle shots, and Mayor Langevin's wife was made seriously ill by the news that the strikers were going to lynch her husband. The Town Council ordered the troops to leave next day, saying they were no longer necessary, but the commander refused, on the ground that the mill still required protection. The citizens of Valleyfield express sympathy with the demand for higher wages, but condemn the riotous acts. The local labor union denies that it had any hand in the strike. The strikers all returned to work on Tuesday morning, and the militia, except a small number, went back to Montreal the same day.

Dalhousie College won the football trophy by defeating the United Service last Saturday.

The Chinese Puzzle.

England and Germany have entered into an agreement to prevent the partition of China, and to keep her ports open to the world's trade. This was supposed at first to be directed against Russia, but now it is said that Russia and her ally France have decided to accept the agreement. One St. Petersburg paper said on Oct. 22 that the presence of England and Germany in the immediate vicinity of Manchuria is a danger to Russia; that Russians alone possess the capacity for living peacefully with Asiatics, and therefore peace can exist in Manchuria (North China), only when Russians alone deal with Chinese. "By all means open the doors to the whole of South China. Exploit it and preach the Gospel with the aid of the sword. That is your affair, but we cannot open the doors of North China." Another Russian paper says that the Anglo-German agreement shows that Lord Salisbury does not trust Russia. The United States is well pleased with the action of England and Germany, but will not bind itself to join with them in preventing a partition of China. Uncle Sam will continue to act independently of the other powers except in purely military movements having for their object the protection of the lives and property of foreigners. The Paris *Matin* believes that the reason of Prince Hohenlohe's retirement from the German Chancellorship, to be succeeded by Count Van Bulow, is that he would not sign the agreement with England. Other French papers believe that there is also a secret Anglo-German treaty, but German officials deny this. The New York *Sun* takes the Anglo-German agreement to mean that if Russia tries to annex Manchuria (North China) under any pretence, England and Germany will prevent her. Russian territory was invaded by Chinese during the insurrection, and Russia might claim an indemnity for this invasion which China could not pay at once, and then might take possession of Manchuria on the pretence of merely holding it as a security for the payment of the indemnity. It is said at St. Petersburg that the Chinese Emperor has written to the Czar asking him to establish a protectorate over Manchuria.

The first meeting of the Peace Commission was held at Peking on Friday last. The American Government thinks that the ambassadors at Peking are making out too long a list of Chinese officials for punishment, and therefore are failing to agree on any list at all. This delay, it is said, is bringing the Chinese Empire into a state of anarchy. It is said that the proclamation of the Viceroy of Canton ordering the rebels in South China to disperse have been treated with contempt. It was reported at Hong Kong on Thursday last that the rebels had attacked the village of Pengkok, killed 2,000 people, and burned 3,000 houses. Kang Yi, late member of the Chinese Cabinet, has died under suspicious circumstances, and Ya Hsien, late governor of Shan Si has committed suicide. Both of these were on the list of officials whose death is demanded by the powers.

DIED.

McGILLIVRAY.—At Antigonish, on Thursday, Oct. 25, Ann, relict of the late Alexander McGillivray, (Captain's son), Lismore, aged 97 years, leaving one daughter to mourn the loss of a good mother. She died consoled by all the rites of Holy Church, of which she was ever a devout member. May she rest in peace!

McPHERSON.—At the Gulf Road, Antigonish, on the 13th October, Agnes Smith, wife of Donald McPherson, in the 47th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and five young daughters to lament the loss of a sincere, noble-hearted and affectionate wife and mother. She was a native of Mabou, Inv. Co., C. B. In life devoted to her religion, she died comforted by the last rites of the Church. Much sympathy is felt for the family. R. I. P.

Obituary.

There died suddenly at Big River, Broad Cove, C. B., on 28 Sept. ult., John McIsaac, aged 68 years. While his demise was unexpected, it is a great consolation to his friends that being a devout Catholic he always was a frequent recipient of the holy sacraments. Deceased was most favourably known, well thought of, and distinguished for his many virtues. For his opportunities he possessed a good knowledge of literary affairs. R. I. P.

Fortified by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, there departed this life at Georgeville, on 27th October, at the home of her son, Mr. John A. Gillis, Catharine Gillis, relict of the late Angus Gillis. The deceased, who was eighty-one years old, was born at Maryvale, and at the age of twenty years removed to Georgeville, where she resided to the time of her death. Always a good Christian woman, her life was one long preparation for the world beyond the grave. She leaves a family of six sons and three daughters, to whom we extend our deep sympathy in their sad loss. Her funeral, which was largely attended, took place at Georgeville on Monday, 29th ult. May her soul rest in peace!

There departed this life at Fraser's Grant, Ant. Co., on October 2nd, after a brief illness, in the 81st year of his age, Hugh McPherson, last surviving member of the family of the late Donald McPherson (tailor) of South River. The deceased was always noted for his quiet and inoffensive ways, and many Christian virtues. Few are the homes into which the Angel of Death so often visited as his; seven of his family having predeceased him, yet he endured all his crosses uncomplainingly, and when the final summons came to him, it found him fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, of which he was always a devout member. His funeral was one of the largest in that community for some time, amply testifying the esteem in which he was held by all. After a Requiem High Mass by his pastor, his remains were interred in Heatherston Cemetery. The sympathy of the community goes out to his bereaved widow, and two surviving daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

Great Clearance Sale !!

\$75,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

WILL COMMENCE AT THE

WEST END WAREHOUSE THURSDAY, OCT. 25,

When our ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS will be put on the Market at COST and many Lines much BELOW COST.

The Great Sale takes place in consequence of a contemplated change in our business, and these Goods must all be closed out before the FIRST OF JANUARY.

CASH and nothing but Cash will be taken. We are making it WORTH WHILE for Customers to pay Cash.

BARGAINS OF THE RAREST KIND will be offered, as will be seen by the Prices in this advertisement—many of these Lines being away below cost to insure a SPEEDY CASH Sale. No goods sent out on approval and when once sold will not be taken back.

Carpets.

All wool Axminster Carpets, 1 yard wide, best quality in beautiful patterns, former price, \$1.00, now 50c.

All wool Axminster Carpets, former price 85c, now 45c.

Union Carpets of the best make, 1 yard wide, in the newest designs, former price 40c., now 25c.

Union Carpets in light colours and beautiful patterns former price 55c., now 30c.

Union Carpets, new designs, former price 60c., now 35c.

Union Carpets, a big range in all the best colourings, former price, 50c., now 28c.

Union Carpets, bright patterns, former price, 35c., now 20c.

Tapestry Carpets, in good colourings, former price, 40c., now 22c.

Tapestry Carpets in nice designs, former price, 45c., now 25c.

Tapestry Carpets, in new, rich designs, and beautiful colours, former price, 75c., now 40c.

Brussel Carpets, a good range, former price, 85c., now 48c.

Brussels Carpets, in good leading colourings, former price, 90c., now 50c.

Brussels Carpets, nice patterns, former price, \$1.00, now 50c.

Brussel Carpets, a big range, and extra good patterns, former price, \$1.25, now 65c.

Clothing.

MENS' SUITS.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$5.00, now \$2.95.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$6.00, now \$3.25.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$6.75, now \$3.95.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$7.00, now \$3.95.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$9.00, now \$4.95.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$10, now 5.95.

Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price, \$12, now 6.95.

Men's Heavy Melton Overcoats, in Black and Navy, Former Price, \$10, now \$5.75.

Men's Heavy Beaver Overcoats, Former Price, \$10 and 11, now 5.75 and 6.50.

Men's Heavy Beaver Overcoats, in Black and Navy, with velvet collars, Former Price, \$12 and 13.50, now \$6.75 and 7.25.

Men's Reefers, Former Price, \$4.00, now 2.95.

Men's Nap Reefers, Former Price, \$5.00, now 3.50.

Men's Nap Reefers, Former Price, \$5.50, now 3.90.

Men's Nap and Heavy Tweed Reefers, Former Price, \$7.00, now 4.25.

Men's Heavy Reefers, Former Prices, \$7.50 and 8.25, now 4.50 and 5.50.

A lot of odd Coats and Vests at half price to clear out.

Men's Heavy Ulsters, in good dark patterns, Former Price, \$9.50, now 4.95.

Clothing.

Men's Heavy Ulsters, dark colours, extra quality Frieze, Former Price, \$9.75, now 5.00.

Men's Heavy Ulsters, dark colours, fine quality Frieze, Former Prices \$10 and 11, now \$5.75 and 5.95.

Best quality fine imported Frieze Ulsters, in Browns and Fawns, Former Price, \$12 and \$13.50, now reduced to \$6.50 and 7.00.

Men's Overcoats, Black Serge with velvet collar, Former Price, \$3.00, now 1.95.

Men's Overcoats, Heavy Melton, in Black and Navy, well-finished, Former Price, \$5.00, your choice now for 2.75.

Men's Overcoats, in Black and Navy Meltons, Former Price, \$5.50, now 2.95.

Men's Heavy Overcoats, in Navy and Black, were good value at Former Price, \$6.00, now selling for 3.50.

Men's Heavy Overcoats, in Black and Colours, Former Price, 7.50, now 3.90.

Men's Heavy Overcoats, in Black, Navy and Brown, well-lined and made, Former Price, \$9.00, now 4.95.

Bargains unprecedented in the history of the Clothing trade during this great cut price sale. Our entire stock will be offered at such a discount as will tempt all to buy. Stock all new and fresh. Full ranges of sizes in Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Men's Ulsters, Heavy Frieze Dark Brown, Former Price, \$4.75, now 2.75.

Men's Ulsters, Heavy Frieze, Brown and Grey, Former Price, \$5.50, now 3.00.

Men's Ulsters, Heavy Frieze, in dark and Light Browns, and Fawns, Former Price, \$6.00, now 3.25.

Men's Ulsters, Heavy Frieze, in Browns, Fawns and Greys, Former Price, \$6.50 and 6.75, now \$3.50 and 3.75.

Men's Extra Heavy Frieze Ulsters, in dark colours, Former Price, \$7.50, now 4.25.

Men's Extra Heavy Frieze Ulsters in Brown and Greys, Former Price, \$8, now 4.50.

Men's Heavy Ulsters, in Frieze and Dark Check patterns, were good value at the former price. They go with the rest, at \$4.75.

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Dress Goods, former price, 65c, now 32c.

Dress Goods, former price, 85c., now 45c.

Dress Goods, former price, 90c., now 47c.

Dress Goods, former price, \$1.00, now 50c.

Lace Curtains.

White Lace Curtains, former price, 25c. pair, now 15c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, 30c. pair, now 20c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, 50c. pair, now 35c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, 75c. pair, now 50c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, 90c. pair, now 65c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$1.00 pair, now 70c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$1.20 pair, now 80c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$1.25 pair, now 90c.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$1.50 pair, now 1.00.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$1.90, pair, now 1.25.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$2.00, pair, now 1.35.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$2.50, pair, now 1.90.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$3.00, pair, now \$2.

White Lace Curtains, former price, \$3.50, pair, now 2.50.

Sleigh Robes.

We have a large stock of these goods, and here they go for about half price:



Assiniboine Robes, former price \$7.50, now 4.95.

Assiniboine Robes, former price \$8.25, now 5.75.

Assiniboine Robes, former price \$9.75, now 6.75.

Long Hair Goat Robes, former price \$6.50, now 4.75.

Long Hair Goat Robes, former price, \$6.75, now 4.65.

Long Hair Goat Robes, former price, \$9.00, now 6.25.

Brown Australian Bear, former price \$12.00, now 8.75.

Ladies' Waterproofs.

Ladies' Waterproofs, a line in Black only. These are extra value at \$1.95.

To clear out at 95c. *

Ladies' Waterproofs, in Dark Colors, Former Price, \$2.50, now 1.25.

Ladies' Waterproofs, in Black, Former price, \$2.95, now 1.50.

Ladies' Waterproofs, in Dark Colors, Former Prices, \$7 and 7.50, now \$3.75 and \$4.

We cannot specify more of our Leading Lines in this issue for want of space, but this will give some idea of the Bargains we propose to give on our Immense Stock.

McCURDY & CO., Antigonish.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Beuthood

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 Addressed.
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 Bookstore.

Our long experience in selecting and making-up

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

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

Particular attention given to Clergymen's 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,

Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

HARNESSES.

Spring is here and you want harness. For good reliable harness call on

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.

How French Infidels Slander Priests.

The Socialists and Jews and Freemasons who have identified themselves with republicanism in France since the fall of the empire discovered years ago that they had to combat the national and religious spirit of the French people, the former embodied in the army; the latter in the Church. They were not appalled by the magnitude of the task, but set about resolutely to destroy those popular idols. I have already told you of the measures they have adopted to tarnish the Tricolour; I shall tell you in this letter some of the infamies they have resorted to "to stain the soutane." The readers of the Watchman remember the case of the Christain Brother, named Flamidian, who was arrested and tried last year under the horrible charge of murdering one of his pupils. The case was exploited by the Government press and the daily papers for some time gave graphic pictures of the poor religious and his alleged misdeeds. The poor man was cast into a dungeon and made to associate with the vilest criminals for six months, while France rang from the Vosges to the Pyrenees with horrible tales of monkish abominations. Well, when the day of trial arrived the good religious was brought to court to be informed "that the court of instruction had made an error of person; that it had been discovered that another, and not he, had murdered the boy." Without a word of apology Brother Flamidian was told that he was at liberty to go. Sometime afterwards Father La Croix was accused of some infamous practices and arrested. He demanded an immediate hearing and just three hours after his arrest he was back in his rooms with the appointment of cure awaiting him.

But the worst case that has come to the notice of the public is that of Father Sautol, acquitted by a Paris court last week. This holy man is the manager of an orphan asylum and protectory. His plan is to take incorrigible boys and girls and after a term of instruction and wholesome training provide homes for them in the country. He handles large sums of money and Catholics all over France have implicit confidence in his wisdom and probity. Among those whom during the past year he sent to homes in the provinces were two boys and a young girl rescued from the Paris slums. The boys soon tired of the quiet life of the country and found their way back to Paris. They then prevailed on the poor girl to rejoin them. They had been receiving a little allowance from time to time from the priest's purse and they were very much chagrined when they discovered that their return to Paris had cut off this source of supply.

The priest was horrified one afternoon to find the officers of the law at his door demanding that he accompany them forthwith to the Judge of Instruction to answer twelve charges of abduction and practices against morality. He went forthwith, and to all interrogatories simply answered that he was not guilty. He asked for no attorney offered no bail and went without a murmur to prison. His friends and the public were startled. He was brought again and again into court. Above the Judge's seat there hangs a large crucifix. Every time he entered court he knelt for some moments in prayer; then arose and answered all questions with a simple denial of guilt. This resulted in the priest being left in jail six long months. In the meantime the Vicar-General of Paris, some friends of the priest and a few laymen interested themselves in the case, and the more they pried into it the stronger became their conviction that there was a conspiracy on foot "to stain the soutane." It was discovered that the two young men had been frequently seen in consultation with the editor of a paper owned by the Socialist member of Loubet's cabinet and edited by a notorious freemason. It was discovered also that the pair of incorrigibles belonged to a band of thieves who operated in the suburbs of Paris. It was also discovered that the girl who charged the priest with misconduct was the mistress of one of them. The three were known to the police under names borrowed from the dime novel. The day of trial arrived and it was not possible to get within blocks of the court house. The prosecuting attorney in a stammering voice said he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in eleven of the charges. This left only one to be tried; that of immoral practices. The court in explaining why those eleven charges had been dropped declared that the witnesses had contradicted themselves so thoroughly and inextricably that it was evident they had concocted a story and had not learned it well. He said their stories recalled the history of the Tower of Babel. The attorneys for the priest were glad that one charge had been retained; and they opened their batteries on the wretches who were behind the abominable prosecution in a way that soon spread consternation in their ranks. They called those boys and made them swear that they had been paid to bring those charges against the priest;

they had rehearsed their testimony time and again in the sanctum of the editor of the government paper. They put the editor on the stand and made him admit that the boys had visited his office repeatedly. He acknowledged that he had written the original charges on which the priest had been arrested and had paid men to travel over France to collect evidence against the priest. He further admitted that although he examined the priest's history since his ordination he was unable to substantiate any charge of immorality against him. The girl was recalled and in a plain and straight-forward manner explained how she had been prevailed on by threats of the boys to make the charge against the priest. The woman with whom the girl lived testified that the girl had often told her with sobs and tears that she had brought an innocent cure into disgrace. The prosecuting attorney addressed the court and said it was clear that the girl had either perjured herself at the examination or was perjuring herself then. The Judge asked her which was true. She answered that she had perjured herself at the examination and in proof of it offered the original letter from one of the boys unfolding the plot and asking under the most terrible threats her co-operation in the diabolical proceeding. The papers said next morning that no such letter, for vulgarity and indecency, had ever before been read in a court of justice. The defense rested and the prosecution simply called on the jury to do its duty. This they did almost without leaving their seats. They looked at the priest who was calmly praying before the Crucifix, as they passed and several of them burst into tears. One of them was asked how they had arrived at a verdict so soon, and he said they had simply vomited. When they returned and the verdict of acquittal was read the lawyers wept and rushed to clasp the priest's hand. The audience sobbed aloud, while the thousands outside, not so overcome by their emotion, yelled themselves hoarse in joy over the verdict. This was in Paris, and it was a Paris audience and a Paris crowd. The conduct of the priest had been so admirable and his vindication so complete that they felt like carrying him on their shoulders in triumph. I did not say anything of the evidence introduced in favour of the priest. The people with whom he lived and who had dealings with him simply said he was a saint of God. An infidel doctor who had been called frequently to see and minister to his wards described him as an "exalte." The Church authorities declared that he was a man of most holy life and mortified beyond belief. Although a man of means he had reduced himself to absolute beggary in furtherance of the charity to which he had consecrated himself. When he passed from the cage of prisoners to the open air after his acquittal almost everybody in the courtroom knelt to receive his blessing; and when he appeared in the street all heads were bared while he passed on foot, refusing a carriage.

The Catholics of Paris are determined to bring the wretches who instigated this persecution to speedy justice. The minister who owns the paper which hatched the charge; the editor who exploited it; the Judge who admitted the evidence and sent the priest to jail; the prosecutor who framed the infamous charges, will all be made to pay dearly for their attempt "to stain the soutane." They have taken the *N. Y. Herald of Paris* to task for its very brief account of the trial and acquittal; silence all the more remarkable as that paper for days and weeks had contained accounts of the charge and the disgusting particulars of the alleged misconduct of the priest. You all heard about the arrest and the charges in the United States. I doubt if you will learn these particulars of the vindication except in these columns.—D. S. P., *Western Watchman*.

Death of the Marquis of Bute.

The Marquis of Bute died somewhat suddenly at 1.40 on Tuesday morning at Dumfries House, Cumnock. The immediate cause of his death was a paralytic stroke with which his Lordship was seized at his Ayrshire seat early on Monday morning. Dr. John Kerr, of Cumnock was immediately sent for, and he remained with his patient until the end came.

Lord Bute, who had been in indifferent health for a considerable time, arrived at Cumnock at the latter end of August. For a time his condition showed marked improvement, and so well, indeed, did he become that he attended the services at St. John the Evangelist's Church, where he was a regular and devout worshipper when residing at Dumfries House, and high hopes were entertained that his visit to Ayrshire would be productive of lasting benefit. But these hopes have not been realized.

John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, Marquis of Bute, was born at Mount Stuart House, Bute, in 1847. His father died in the following year, and he succeeded to the title and to the vast estates of the

Bute family which he was in his first year. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and in his early years attracted something more than ordinary interest, not only on account of his social position, but because he is believed to have been the prototype of the hero of Disraeli's romance of "Lothaire," then a good deal talked about, and because public curiosity, rightly or wrongly, concerned itself with his religious upbringing. He had been born into the Protestant faith, but in his twenty-first year he was formally admitted to the Roman Catholic Church, an event which at the time excited much public interest.

Lord Bute was a man whose social position and native abilities might have won for him a high place in public life, but he chose distinction in other walks. He was a man of great scholarship, and his scholarship was of a type not common among the nobility—laborious and exact, rather than elegant. In some departments of Scottish history, notably those which concern themselves with the early Scottish Church, and with the life of the ancient Royal Burghs of Scotland, his researches were original and acute, and have resulted in some notable additions to our literature. Prominent among these is a work of great archaeological interest published a couple of years ago on the Burgh Arms of Scotland.

It is to his love of archæology and to the liberality which his vast wealth enabled him to practice so freely that the country owes to him the restoration of Falkland Palace, of Rthesay Castle, and of other places of less historic interest.

His interest in education was deep and practical. More than twenty years ago he presented Glasgow University with its magnificent hall, called after him, the Bute Hall, at a cost of £60,000. He was run as candidate for the Rectorship, but the political feelings of the students proved too strong, and he was not elected. St. Andrew's University showed greater judgment. In 1892 the students elected him Lord Rector, and no man ever occupied the position who worked more conscientiously for the interests of the University.

To his own Church Lord Bute was a generous benefactor. All over Scotland wherever the Roman Catholic Church has a footing, he was an unflinching patron of her religious and educational schemes. The Pro-Cathedral at Oban was largely indebted to his Lordship.

Although he took little part in public affairs, the Marquis was Mayor of Cardiff in 1890-91 on the occasion of the visit of the British Association, and he has also been Provost of Rthesay.

The Marquis of Bute was one of the richest men in Great Britain. The Cardiff Dock dues were the principal source of his revenue; but he likewise owned extensive landed estates in the West of Scotland and elsewhere, including those of Falkland in Fife. In 1872 the Marquis married the eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glosop, and she survives him with three sons and four daughters.

The Marquis was the patron of nine livings, but being a Roman Catholic was unable to present them. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of Dumfries.—*Oban Times*, Oct. 13.

Whiskey and Health.

Some one recently addressed to the editor of a metropolitan paper the following query:

"How much alcoholic liquor may a young man drink in a month without injury to his health? Injury to health to be understood as meaning any decline from the person's highest physical efficiency."

The journal is reputed to draw a larger support from the whiskey-drinking elements of society than any other paper in its city, but this was the editor's reply: "Anything in the way of food or drink that is not beneficial to the system is necessarily injurious to it. That is a paradox, but a true one. You might swallow a bottle of ink without material injury other than physical revulsion, but that would be sufficient to classify as an injury. No scientist, medical or otherwise, has ever yet demonstrated that whiskey is of any earthly benefit to mankind except in the matter of snake bites. In a case of this kind it is merely pitting one evil force against another.

A man is like a thermometer, his spirits are equable—neither joyous nor sad. He takes a drink. It fills him with joy. When he recovers from the effects the reaction carries him just as far in the other direction. You cannot take a drink of whiskey without an injury, either mental or physical. Let it alone.

Teacher—Jimmy, if you found eighteen pennies and another boy should take two-thirds of them away, what would each of you have?
Jimmy—I'd have six pennies an' he'd have a good thumpin', 'less he handed back the rest of 'em mighty quick.

Professional Cards

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Barristers at Law,
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NEW GLASGOW, - N. S.
Calls left with F. H. RANDALL,
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CANNED GOODS NOW IN STOCK.

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| Tomatoes, | Sausages, |
| Peas, Corn, | Corned Beef, |
| String Beans, | Lunch Tongue |
| Pumpkins, | Ox Tongue, |
| Squash, | Chip Beef, |
| Apples, | Boneless Chick- |
| Peaches, Peas, | ken, |
| Plums, | Turkey, |
| Blueberries, | Duck, |
| Strawberries, | Potted Ham, |
| Raspberries, | Tongue, |
| Pineapple, | Beef, |
| Baked Beans, | Hare, |
| Vancamps Baked Beans | Vancamps |
| with Tomato Sauce | Soups, |
| Mackerel, | Halibut, |
| Condensed Milk and Coffee | Salmon, |
| Oysters, Etc., Etc. | Finan Haddies, |

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TEACHERS!

Are you qualified to secure the Government Grant for teaching short-hand in the Public Schools? Remember the authorized system is the ISAAC PITMAN and we are teaching it. Our diploma (Business Educators' Association of Canada) is recognized as a qualification.

Write for 1901 syllabus to

Kaulbach & Schurman
Maritime Business College,
Halifax, N. S.

Intercolonial Railway

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

LEAVE ANTIGONISH.	7.30
Accommodation for New Glasgow.	12.10
Express for Halifax.	12.25
Express for Sydney.	12.30
" " Halifax.	12.35
Accommodation for Mulgrave.	12.40
Express for Sydney.	12.45

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four hour notation.

Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
Moncton, N. B., June 15th, 1900

In the Light of Death.

BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

I drifted late to the open door of death. And looked upon the face of death and learned a little of what Christ meant when He said: "My soul is sorrowful even unto death."

An American Priest in China.

(The Monitor.)

The following interesting account of affairs in China are made up of extracts from a letter written to a friend by Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, and published in the Institute Journal. Father Gleason, formerly of St. Rose's Church in this city, is with the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A. He is the only priest with the allied forces and, as can be easily appreciated, his position is a most arduous one.

head, but not the beard, and wear a queue. The first I met was a splendid character—a native of France—a Father Dehus. He was dressed in blue cotton Chinese clothing and when I met him he excitedly described his escape from the Boxers.

article one would think that the British did everything and the others nothing. Whereas, to tell the truth, the British have done nothing so far except in the naval attack on the Taku forts and even then were it not for the Japs they would never have reached the shore.

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.

Northwest Notes. The venerable, and yet strong and hearty Bishop Grouard of Athabasca-Mackenzie last winter made a perilous journey, full of hardship, to Great Slave Lake and the Providence Mission, returning southward to Fort Liard.

Slashing The Slanderers. How suggestive and stimulating to the Catholics of North America ought to be the spirited effort for Catholic Truth, on behalf of which Mr. James Britten's "Book Note" makes this appeal: The shortening days herald the season of lectures and evening meetings, and it becomes necessary to renew the appeal for special donations to be applied to the free distribution of Catholic leaflets at gatherings where the Catholic faith is attacked.

DR. SLOCUM'S SUCCESS! Numbers of People in Canada Who are Being Cured of Consumption Is Positive Evidence of the Marvelous Success of the Slocum System for all Lung Diseases.

FREE TREATMENT. Dr. Slocum's success in curing all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes is beyond question. Scores of men and women who had been in a condition hopeless have been restored to health through the Slocum system of treatment.

FOR ALL THE PRESCRIBED SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, DEVOTIONAL AND OTHER BOOKS, DAILY PAPERS, WEEKLY PAPERS, and MAGAZINES.

FAT HERRING! Just received: 100 HALF BARRELS OF GENUINE HERRING. JULY. F. R. TROTTER. WALDREN'S Photo Studio. GREGORY BUILDING, ANTIGONISH. Open all Day. TUESDAY, - Nov. 6th, WEDNESDAY, " 7th, THURSDAY, " 8th, FRIDAY, " 9th, and SATURDAY, until 11 a. m.

This Trade Mark stamped on every garment, insures you genuine HEALTH UNDERWEAR. The most perfect, most healthful, most delightfully comfortable underwear made.

Whiston's Commercial College. This long established, reliable and up-to-date Commercial Training school fully merits the confidence so long placed in it by the public.

MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, 02 FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, for the conveying of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Cross Roads Ohio and James River station from the 1st January next.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. 1900, A. No. 522. IN THE SUPREME COURT: In the matter of the application of Catherine Chisholm for sale of the real estate of John Charles Chisholm, an infant child of Roderick Chisholm (Tom), late of Meadow Green, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased.

LAND, situate, lying, and being at Meadow Green, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows: that is to say: towards the north by lands of Roderick G. Chisholm; towards the east by lands of John McDonald (Captain); towards the south by lands of Roderick J. Chisholm; and towards the west by lands of Donald Chisholm (Coravoney) containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—D. C. Chisholm. Auction Sale.—Mrs. Wm. Dunn. Auction Sale.—Mrs. Mary McNeill. Auction Sale.—Wm. McDonald. Auction Sale.—Mrs. John McMaster. Notice.—McCurdy & Co. J. S. O'Brien.—Ready-made Clothing

Local Items.

ANGUS MCKINNON, aged 15, was killed at Sydney Mines on Oct. 24 by falling from a cart and striking on his head.

WATCHMAKING AND JEWELLRY.—Mr. Bert A. Pratt is opening to-day a watchmaking and jewelry shop at the stand one door east of Halifax Banking Co's. office.

GEO. H. COX, M. D., of New Glasgow, Specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, will be at the Merrimac House, Antigonish, Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, Nov. 6th and 7th.

EX-COUNSELLOR MICHAEL McDONALD of Copper Mines was thrown from his waggon while driving home from Sydney last week, and is probably fatally injured.

THE NAME of the man mentioned last week as being found dead beside the railway track near Reserve Mines was not Abram Cochoero of Newfoundland but Abram Gauthro formerly of French Vale and lately of Bridgeport.

PROF. BELL, left London on Tuesday. On his arrival in America, he will come down at once to his laboratory at Baddeck to prosecute his experiments in the navigation of the air. He believes such navigation will yet be successful but not with balloons.

ON TUESDAY we received a bunch of strawberries just picked at Arssais by Mrs. John C. McDonald of that place. The correspondent who sends them remarks: "We were having very cool weather previously, but the advent of elections has caused a rise in the temperature and probably caused the strawberries to ripen." We hope Messrs McIsaac and Girroir will divide the credit fairly between them, and neither of them be so greedy as to claim it all for himself.

NOMINATION DAY.—The meeting for the nomination of candidates for this County was held yesterday afternoon in the Skating Rink, Warden W. C. Chisholm presiding. Mr. McIsaac and Mr. Girroir appeared to be in their best form, and their speeches gave great satisfaction to their supporters. The topics dealt with were the progress of the Country, the tobacco duty, the prohibition question, the Huron and Elgin elections, the Drummond Railway, and the administration of the Yukon district. Although the attendance was unusually large, the interruptions were not serious enough to disturb the good humor of the speakers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Hay, of Lower South River, Ant. Co., son of Mr. James Hay, lately I. C. R. section foreman at Lower South River, was killed at Pugwash, Monday morning. He was a brakeman on the Short Line, and at the time of the accident was standing on the pilot of a shunting engine. As the engine closed with the cars he was caught and crushed about the hips so badly he died in a few hours. Father Mihan of Amherst was with him until life was extinct, and administered all the consolations of holy religion. The unfortunate boy was only 19 years of age, and had been employed on the Short Line but one year. He was of excellent character, and each pay day always remembered his stepmother, who lives on Main street, Antigonish. His remains arrived at South River by special train on Monday evening, and were interred next day. May he rest in peace!

HYMENEAL.—The marriage of Miss Mary Le Blanc, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Le Blanc, Friar's Head Chapel, and Isidore Gallant of East Margaree, brother of Rev. L. J. Gallant, Parish Priest of West Arichat, took place at St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday, 23rd, Oct. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Richard, P. P. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Matilda, while Mr. Alexander J. Doucet of Grand Etang, cousin of the groom, acted as groomsmen. After a very enjoyable evening at the home of the bride's parents, the happy couple left Wednesday morning for their future home. Their many friends wish them much joy and happiness.—Com.

On Tuesday, Oct. 9th, Mr. Dan Wallace, John son, of West Lakevale, and Maggie Boyd, daughter of Allan Boyd of Big Marsh, were united in the bonds of matrimony by the Rev. A. R. McDonald, P. P., Georgeville. Mr. Dougald McPhie was groomsmen and Miss Kate McDonald was bridesmaid. After the ceremony the happy couple returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a few hours were enjoyed, thence the wedding party repaired to the groom's home for the wedding festivities, which reminded the older guests of "ye old time weddings," when fully fifty voices blended in the chorus of a fine old Gaelic song.

At Digby, last Thursday, Charles Seely, while engaged in wheeling out sawdust from underneath a circular saw was struck and very badly cut by the saw. He is in a dangerous condition.

BRANCH 192, C. M. B. A., having decided to give a course of entertainments during the fall and winter months opened the series with a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Thompson of the College on the history of the famous Benedictine Monastery at Monte Cassino. The lecture was a most vivid piece of word painting, the Rev. Doctor conducting his audience with him from the Eternal City to the mountain home of Western monasticism, making them almost see it in its lofty perch, and sketching its eventful history in clear and bold outlines. President David Somers took the chair, and a vote of thanks to the reverend lecturer was moved by Dr. Cameron and seconded by J. J. Sears. The musical portion of the entertainment was provided by Miss Florence Chisholm, the Misses McLean and T. J. Boaner.

Personals.

The Rev. Alex. McDonald, D. D. of the college went to Pictou yesterday.

Rev. Ronald L. McDonald left town on Tuesday for Arissig of which he has been appointed parish priest.

Very Rev. Dr. Quinan, V. G., spent Monday evening in Antigonish, and went on to Halifax next day. He is on his way to Montreal for rest and treatment.

His Lordship Bishop Cameron will leave home to-day, and expects to be met at Truro by Dr. Quinan, who will accompany him to Quebec and Montreal.

The SS. Granton arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, towing the Liverpool steamship St. Regulus, which, in the hurricane of Oct. 11, had her decks swept, sprang a leak, had her fires put out, and drifted for a week till picked up by the Granton. The tow-line parted three times.

AUCTION!

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the Subscriber at Williams Point, on FRIDAY, the 9th Day of November, AT 10.30 A. M., If day be fine; otherwise the following day.

The following stock, viz.: 1 Mare, 5 years old, 1 Horse, 5 years old. 4 Milch Cows, 3 Heifers, 2 years old. 1 Steer, 2 years old, 2 Yearling Heifers. 2 Yearling Steers, 4 Calves. 35 Head well-bred Sheep. 1 Riding Wagon, Sleighs, Harness, nearly new. 1 Set Bob Sleds, 1 Single Sled. 1 Team Wagon and Harnesses. 1 Good Mowing Machine, only used one season. 1 Horse Rake, 1 Plough, 1 Spring Tooth Harrow. A lot of Hay and straw, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—Ten Month's credit on approved notes. WILLIAM McDONALD, Captain's Son. ALLAN McDONNELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE!

To be sold on the premises of the Subscriber, on SATURDAY, the 10th Day of November, AT 11 A. M.,

the following stock: 3 Milch Cows, 1 Fat Cow. 1 Heifer and 1 Bull, 2 years old. 1 Heifer and one Steer, 1 1/2 years old. 2 Good Horses, 12 Sheep. 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Cart, Harness. 1 Sleigh, 1 Sled, 1 Plough. 1 Horse Rake, Fan, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Ten month's credit on notes with approved security for all sums over Four Dollars. MRS. JOHN McMASTER, Antigonish Harbour.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction at South Side Harbour, on MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the following property, namely: 2 Bedsteads and Bedclothes. 8 New Quills and Pens. 1 Sewing Machine, nearly new. 1 Good Cooking Stove, Pots and Kettles. 8 Chairs, and a good Rocking Chair. 2 Tables, 1 Lounge. 1 Bedroom Set. 2 Clocks, Crockery-ware and Crystalware. 15 New Mats and a number of fine Pictures. And a great many articles too numerous to mention. Also a good House, size 20x16.

TERMS.—On any sum under \$2.00 Cash on delivery; on anything over, 12 months credit on approved notes. MRS. MARY McNEIL, S. S. Harbour, Nov. 1, 1900.

AUCTION SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

the following Live Stock: 6 Cows, 1 Steer 3 years old, 1 Steer, 2 years old, 4 Heifers, 2 year old. 4 Heifers, 1 year old, 1 Steer, 1 year old. 2 Steer Calves, 3 Heifer Calves. 18 Head of Sheep.

TERMS.—Eight months credit on notes with with approved security. MRS. WILLIAM DUNN, Fairmont, Oct. 30th, 1900.

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

Having taken the store lately occupied by T. V. Sears, I propose keeping on hand a supply of the

BEST QUALITY OF MEATS The County Will Produce.

Farmers having good fat Steers and Foultry to dispose of might advise. But will not have time to bother with small, thin stock.

South African News.

There is a serious revival of hostilities in South Africa. A detachment of Cape Police accompanying a convoy had a two-hour fight with the Boers on Oct. 24, at Hoopstad in the Orange River Colony. They saved the convoy, but lost 7 killed, 11 wounded and 15 captured.—General Barton's column encountered DeWet on Thursday last, and there was considerable loss on both sides.—On Friday night, 250 Boers attacked Jacobsdal, 22 miles south-east of Kimberley, garrisoned by one company of Cape Town Highlanders. The first report, that the town was captured, has since been denied, but the British lost 14 killed and 13 wounded. On the same day the Boers captured 42 British cavalry near Philippolis and blew up a railway bridge on the Orange River in Cape Colony. They have also burned a railway station midway between Dundee and Ladysmith in Natal, and have detailed and captured a train with a detachment of the Rifle Brigade after a fight in the southern part of the Transvaal. President Steyn has reappeared in the Orange River Colony and it is said that the Boers have 15,000 men still in the field.—The Foreign Secretary and the Finance Minister of the Transvaal arrived at Naples by steamer from Lorenzo Marques, on Thursday last. Kruger is expected to reach Marseilles on Nov. 10. One report says that he will get an official reception in Paris, another that he will make no stay in France but will proceed straight to Holland.—A and B companies of Canadians, from the Northwest and the London districts, will remain with Lord Roberts till he comes home.—Prince Christian Victor, of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson of the Queen, died of enteric fever at Pretoria last Sunday. He was serving as a Major of the Royal Rifles.

NOTICE!

I hereby give notice that Archibald A. McIntyre, of Antigonish, BARRISTER,

Has been appointed Agent for the payment of Election Expenses, for E. Lavin Girroir, a candidate at the Election to be held on the 7th prox., and that

D. P. Floyd, of Antigonish, STUDENT-AT-LAW,

Has been appointed Agent for the payment of Election Expenses, for Colth F. McIsaac, a Candidate for the said Election, pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 143 of the Dominion Elections' Act, 1900.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Returning Officer. Antigonish, 31st October, 1900.

NOTICE!

Owing to the contemplated change in our business all accounts which have already been rendered and not paid are to be handed over to our attorney for immediate collection. McCURDY & CO.,

TO LET

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

C. C. GREGORY, Fernwood, Antigonish.

MAKE A DEAD CERTAINTY OF YOUR XMAS PHOTOS

By setting between 6th and 10th November AT WALDREN'S. ELECTION CARD

To the Electors of Antigonish County:

GENTLEMEN:—Having consented, after a unanimous nomination, to contest this County as the Liberal Conservative Candidate, I respectfully solicit your support and influence. The present Government's record of unfulfilled promises and broken pledges should condemn it in the eyes of every honest, intelligent voter. It promised Free Trade. Was the promise kept? It promised to cut down the public debt and annual expenditure. Instead of so doing, it added \$8,000,000 to the public debt and increased the yearly expenditure by over \$7,000,000, so that every family in Canada pays on an average \$8.00 more in taxes in the shape of duties than under Conservative rule. It promised to cheapen the necessities of life by reducing the tariff. Are flour, tea, sugar, tobacco, oil, iron, nails, in a word every thing you buy, cheaper to-day than in 1896? However the Government boasts that the increase in our exports and imports is to be attributed to their trade policy; but it does not tell you that under a different policy, under a policy similar to that of the Conservatives, the exports and imports of the United States during the same period increased 14 per cent, more than those of Canada. Its treatment of the Prohibition Question was shameful and deceptive. Add to this the Yukon Deal, Drammond Steal, Coal Oil Monopoly, the Election frauds and other scandals which would take too much space to enumerate, and you will readily understand that it is your bounden duty to show your disapproval of such acts by turning the present Government out of power. For these reasons I trust to receive your support and confidence. I am, Gentlemen, Yours Respectfully, E. LAVIN GIRROIR.

ELECTION CARD.

To the Electors of Antigonish County:

GENTLEMEN:—I am again a candidate for your representation in the House of Commons. The splendid record of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration, of which I have been a supporter during the past four years should receive your approval and endorsement by a renewal of your confidence in me. Should I not be able to meet you all personally before election day, I take this opportunity of soliciting your votes on that date. I remain, your obedient servant, C. F. McISAAC.

THE PALACE CLOTHING CO. FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is about complete. New goods arriving daily. Last year our values were acknowledged to be the best. This year we lead again, showing, without doubt, the finest range ever seen in Antigonish.



MENS' SUITS, \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00 6.00, 7.00 8.00, 9.00, and \$10.00.

MENS' OVERCOATS, \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, and \$10.00.

MENS' HEAVY ULSTERS, all shades, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and up.

MENS HEAVY REEFERS, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00, and other lines too numerous to mention.

A multitude of elegant patterns made up in a style of : : : :

FIT, FINISH, GOOD GOODS, and LOW PRICES.

not to be found outside of our stock.

In your interest see them before making your

WINTER SELECTIONS GIVE US A CALL

SATISFACTION ALWAYS GIVEN OR MONEY REFUNDED

The up-to-date MENS' FIXINGS from head to foot.

MAIN STREET, - - - - - ANTIGONISH

\$5,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

BELOW THE MARKET PRICE

As I have made Heavy Stock cleared out. V that I have

ULSTERS For \$3.00 former price \$4.50 \$3.75 former price \$5.00 \$5.75 former price \$7.50

BLUE BLACK BEAVER OVERCOATS \$5.50, former price \$8.50

VESTS, 50cts BOYS PANTS, 50cts.

MENS WATERPROOF COATS, good quality, \$2.75, former price \$4.75

J. S. O'BRIEN.

OUR MEAT DEPARTMENT IS ALWAYS WELL STOCKED WITH

GOOD, FRESH BEEF, LAMB, PORK, SAUSAGES AND POULTRY,

— ALSO —

SALT PORK AND BEEF, SALT HERRING AND MACKEREL, SALT COD AND HAKE.

FRESH FISH, Weekly, for Fridays.

We have the experience and facilities, and therefore know how to handle these lines to the satisfaction of our Customers.

BONNER'S GROCERY AND Provision Store.