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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Up to the end of September five Bishops, twenty-eight priests, three brothers, twelve nuns, and perhaps 50,000 Chinese Catholics had been butchered for the faith by the insurgent Boxers.

Mrs. Alice Worthington Winthrop died in Washington last month. She was a convert, and wrote many valuable papers on social questions for Catholic periodicals, as well as a book on nursing which was chosen for use in Government hospitals.

In Clay County, Kentucky, during the past year, as the result of three family feuds, twenty men have died in their beds. What a pity some friars from the Philippines could not be brought in to civilize the savages of the Blue Grass State.

The foundering of the City of Monticello within sight of Yarmouth last Saturday morning suggests the inquiry: Is the examination, which such vessels must yearly undergo, sufficiently rigorous? Shouldn't the "life-line" be a "life-line" wheel have been given a certificate permitting her to carry passengers across the stormy waters of the Bay of Fundy?

Eight years ago Nova Scotia elected five Catholic representatives to Ottawa, the proper proportion, one in four. Four years ago it elected only four. Last week the number was again diminished by one. Four years from now it will probably be cut down to two. It would be bordering on credulity to believe that these things have happened by accident.

Dr. Richard F. Quigley, of St. John, N. B., is off to Paris to take a course of lectures in the Sorbonne, and from there he will proceed to Rome to study Roman law for a year, so the *Michigan Catholic* informs us. Dr. Quigley is already one of the most learned Catholic laymen in Canada.

Capt. Herbert G. Squiers, First Secretary of the United States Legation in Peking, has been received into the Church in that city together with his wife and eight children. Capt. Squiers was formerly a cavalry officer in the Seventh Regiment, and distinguished himself under the dashing Custer. His courage and energy during the siege of Peking have also received favourable mention from the correspondents.

The Rev. Mr. Aked, a Protestant minister, in the course of a lecture on "The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers," recently given in Liverpool, Eng., said:

She [Queen Elizabeth] was the greatest liar in Europe. A lie to her was a mere intellectual means of escaping from a difficulty. She always lied, and the rage and letters of her reputation as a woman were torn in pieces when Hume was allowed access to original documents, letters written by her to lovers and to other people.

That the Province of Quebec should now be so overwhelmingly Liberal is certainly most regrettable. It is deeply regretted by the Liberals themselves, for they know that it supplies an enormous fuel to the flames of race and religious prejudice in the other provinces. Perhaps this Liberal preponderance is largely due to the fact that the Conservatives have had no great leader in the province since the retirement from active politics

of Senator Langevin and Sir Adolphe Laurin. If this be so, the first duty of Opposition to themselves and the duty is to try to find such a leader.

Catholics number five-twelfths of the whole population of Canada, yet they have only sixty-three members of Parliament out of a total number of two hundred and thirteen. Their proportionate representation would be eighty-five. Putting aside the province of Quebec, the rest of Canada is more than one-fifth Catholic, yet there are only twelve Catholic members out of one hundred and forty-eight, less than one-twelfth of the parliamentary representation. If any one says that Canada is British and should not be ruled by Frenchmen, it may be said, just as reasonably, or unreasonably, in reply, that Canada is not Protestant, yet it is ruled by Protestants.

The County of Richmond is two-thirds Catholic; the County of Guysborough is two-thirds Protestant. Richmond will now be represented in the House of Commons by a Protestant, and has already one Protestant representative in the House of Assembly. A Catholic was some years ago refused the nomination to one of the two seats in the Assembly for Guysborough solely on the ground of his religion, from which it may be judged what chance a Catholic would have for nomination to the House of Commons in that County. It would have been time enough for Richmond to nominate a Protestant when Guysborough was willing to nominate a Catholic. Travellers who give no "tips" to hotel waiters are cursed for their meanness, those who give moderate tips are gratefully thanked, those who give extravagant tips are laughed at with "a fool and his money soon parted" by the very recipients of the bounty. There is such a thing as being too generous.

Joseph Converse Heywood, Private Chamberlain to the Pope, died recently in Rome where he had resided for the last twenty years. He was born in the Southern States eighty-one years ago, was graduated from Harvard, was for a considerable period literary and dramatic critic for the *New York Sun* and other journals, and published three dramatic poems, two novels, a volume of criticisms and a tragedy. Mr. Heywood read nine languages, and spoke five of them fluently; his library was said to be the sixth largest private collection in the world. About twenty-five years ago he became a Catholic. There are two classes of people to whom the Church is especially attractive, the very learned who thirst after the knowledge which she alone can give, and the very ignorant who realize that they can learn nothing by their own efforts. Both of these classes have humility; both recognize their limitations. Between them stands another class knowing very little, but thinking it knows a great deal, purse proud and worldly. Out of this class come very few converts.

John Ruskin used to say that the first lesson he learned in life was to be obedient. That was a long time ago, and the idea is not up-to-date. It is the last lesson learned nowadays by too many people. All that is good and great in British institutions is due largely to the respect for authority which has marked the Briton for centuries, and is now inherent in him. Obedience has been both a public and a private virtue a long time in England. We are outgrowing the older countries somewhat in this regard. When the older of the present generation were boys, a boy who "cheeked" his elders was regarded as a sort of desperado. Now, the boy is father to the man, captain-general of the home and all therein. To meet a crowd of school-children on the street nowadays is to have it firmly impressed on one that the modern schoolboy has very little respect for older people. What wonder is it that when such boys go to college, and especially when they go to colleges where lax discipline panders to the license of the age, they go through a fine preparation for a future when impatience of restraint either civil or

religious will characterize them through life. Such men learn the lesson of obedience slowly, and last in life instead of first. So far, in the history of our country, no ill results so bad as to amount to a national danger have appeared. But in the neighbouring country to the south of us, where everything is on a larger scale, the failure of the youth to learn obedience as their first lesson has led to many grave national scandals. And the same cause will produce similar results in Canada if allowed to operate as it tends at present.

A MISSION AND A PROMISE.

Back of the sects and shifting beliefs of Protestantism is the principle of private judgment. This is the root cause of all its divisions and doctrinal vagaries. Of all strange and absurd notions the strangest and most absurd is this, that the God of wisdom and of truth should have sent His only Son into the world with a message of the most vital moment to mankind, and ye should have failed to provide a means whereby all generations of men should be able to reach a right understanding of this message. Human law-givers have men appointed to interpret and apply the law, and shall the Divine law be without an interpreter? Has God ceased to care for the integrity of the truth and the purity of the faith once delivered to the saints? If it was needful for men in the life time of our Lord and the Apostles to know God's truth with certainty and to walk without risk of going astray in the way that leads to life, has not this been equally needful in every age since then, and is it not equally needful to-day? If no surer guide there be than private judgment, then indeed has Divine Revelation been given in vain, and man is left in the pitiful condition wherein the author of *In Memoriam* found himself when he wrote,

"but what am I?
An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."

But the God of truth has not thus left us in the dark; the God of goodness has not, after building the ark of salvation, set it adrift on the wide sea of life without chart or compass, to be "carried about with every wind of doctrine." We turn to the Gospel according to St. Matthew (Protestant Version), and there, 28. 18-20, read these words of our Blessed Saviour:

All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you: AND LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAY, EVEN UNTO THE END OF THE WORLD.

Here is a Divine Mission and a Divine Promise. The mission is to make disciples of all nations, by teaching them and baptizing them; the promise is of the Saviour's own perennial presence with those who teach and baptize the nations, even unto the end of the world. The mission is from One to whom all authority is given in heaven and on earth; the promise is by One who Himself has said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away." As sure, then, as Jesus Christ is God, so surely is there to-day a body of men teaching and baptizing the nations of the earth in His name and by His authority; and so surely is He with them Himself, thus teaching and baptizing, and will be "always, even unto the end of the world." So much any one must needs admit who confesses that Jesus Christ is God.

Now the body of men thus divinely commissioned to make disciples of all nations must possess (1) unbroken continuity in time, (2) universality in place, (3) unity in belief, (4) definitive authority in doctrine. It must have an unbroken continuity throughout the ages, for the words of the divine promise are "always even unto the end of the world." It must have universality in respect of place or field of labour, for the divine commission is to "make disciples of all nations." It must have unity of belief, for while error is manifold, truth is one—"One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all." Our Lord prayed for those whom He sent to make disciples of all nations, that they might be one even as the Father and Himself are one, and that the world, seeing this wondrous unity, might believe that the Father had sent Him. Finally, it must have definitive authority in teaching "all things whatsoever" Christ commanded. "All authority," declares our Blessed Lord, "hath been given unto me

in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations." "Faith cometh by hearing," says St. Paul, and "How can they preach unless they be sent?" How could those who were to preach the Gospel in all the earth carry out their mission unless they were able to settle definitely all religious questions and teach men with certainty the things that had been committed to them? And what would have become of Christ's promise to be with them "always, even unto the end of the world," if He suffered them at any time to become blind leaders of the blind, to ignore the things that He commanded, to teach things that He did not command, to get men to believe a lie rather than the gospel of truth once for all delivered to the saints?

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Suppose that there was question in the second century, as there has been since, of the validity of baptism conferred on infants, or of baptism conferred by pouring on the water instead of by immersion. Would it not be at once definitely settled by the body of men who were at that time carrying on the work first entrusted by Christ to the Apostles? These had for their teachers the Apostles as the Apostles themselves had for their teacher Christ. "And the things," says St. Paul to Timothy, "which thou hast heard of me by many witnesses, the same commend to faithful men, who shall be fit to teach others also."—Q. Tim. 2. 2. Then, too, over and above this, there was the promise of perennial divine guidance—"Lo, I am with you always, which the body of pastors who succeeded the Apostles could point to as the warrant of their authority for deciding all such questions definitively. And if this was so in the second century, was it not so, too, in the third, and must it not have been so every century since? Else Christ has failed to make good His promise, which amounts to saying that Christ is not God.

Take another case.—When our Lord at the Last Supper said, *Take ye and eat, this is My Body*, He meant precisely what He said, or He did not—meant, that is, to teach the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence or the Protestant doctrine of the Real Absence. Clearly He could not have meant to teach both, for His Body cannot both be and not be in the Eucharist at the same time. The Apostles, of course, understood Him aright, and taught others aright as well this doctrine as the other doctrines that are divinely revealed. Well, there is question to-day as to which is the true doctrine concerning the Eucharist. Can we now know for certain which it is? Assuredly we can, else is Christ's mission a failure and He is no longer to us the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Assuredly we can, for we have already shown that as sure as Jesus Christ is God so surely is there to-day a body of men teaching and baptizing the nations in His name and by His authority, and they can tell us with certainty which is the true doctrine. Let those who uphold the principle of private judgment in religion deny this; their denial does not and cannot make void the express and solemn promise of Jesus Christ to abide forever with those whom He commissioned to teach and baptize all nations.

Protestantism is but of yesterday: its teachers have not made disciples of all nations; far from possessing unity of belief, they are notorious for the very want of it; they do not even claim to have authority to settle any religious question definitively. Catholicism, on the other hand, has been in the world ever since the Day of Pentecost; its teachers have been busied ever since that day in making disciples of all nations; they have ever maintained perfect unity of belief; they have always claimed authority to teach with certainty whatsoever Christ has commanded. Can there be any even the slightest doubt as to which of these two systems of religion is the one established by Jesus Christ?

Col. Otter with the balance of the officers and men of the first contingent left Cape Town for England on Nov. 7. They were given a warm send off. The famous Boer General DeWet was shot in the leg and almost captured in a recent engagement. Dutch women have held a Congress in the Transvaal protesting against alleged harsh treatment of women and children by the British in the Orange River State and the Transvaal.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The announcement of Sir Charles Tupper's retirement from public life has been followed by many kindly tributes from the press, none of which is pleasanter reading than that of the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*. Did our space permit we should like to reproduce it in full. As it is, we can make some extracts from it:

The retirement of Sir Charles Tupper from public life marks the close of an era in Canadian history. Exactly a generation has passed since Confederation. Men are members elect of Parliament to-day who were unborn in 1867. Those who were in the first Dominion Parliament are all old men now. Few of them survive. Few of those who elected them survive. Sir Charles is the last of the "fathers of Confederation" to pass from the public stage.

As we have already said, we are sorry for the manner of Sir Charles' passing. We sympathize with him personally in his closing defeat and disappointment. We are glad, therefore, to be able to congratulate him warmly on the pleasant and manly way in which he has announced his retirement. Nothing in his political life has become him more than the leaving of it. We say this with no covert sneer, but with genuine good feeling, for Sir Charles has done many good and highly becoming things during his long public career. He has been a hard hitter; but he has neither run away nor cried out when his blows have been returned with interest. Personally, he is really a "grand old man."

It was said in these columns three years ago that the placing of Dominion Day among the Government holidays in this province marked the passing of the old anti-Confederate spirit, but it is still more agreeable to find a journal once so sturdily hostile to Confederation as the *Chronicle*, and so severe in its criticism of Sir Charles Tupper for his share in that work saying to-day:

But we are free to admit that Confederation, even as Sir Charles gave it to us, was vastly preferable to Provincial isolation and to the possibility of Nova Scotia's being the means of preventing the consummation of so grand a nation as that of the Dominion of Canada.

After giving him unqualified praise for the establishment of the free-school system in this province, the *Chronicle* adds that while his more recent acts are still on debatable ground, it is "more than willing to give him credit for unswerving loyalty to Nova Scotia and to Canada." Another Liberal journal, the *Winnipeg Tribune*, makes special mention of his influence upon the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has been stated many times, and there are men yet living who would have contradicted this statement if it were not true, that in urging the building of this road, which in connection with the Intercolonial has done so much to give us a united Canada, that we now believe the Confederation would be merely a paper agreement without it, Sir Charles Tupper had to withstand and overcome opposition from within as well as from outside his own party. For his share in these three great achievements, then, the free school system of Nova Scotia, Confederation, and the building of the C. P. R., Sir Charles Tupper, even his political opponents admit, is worthy of "a high niche in the commemorative temple of his country's great ones." And now that he is taking leave of public life, all Canadians, regardless of party, will say with the *Chronicle*:

We wish Sir Charles many years of happy and honourable retirement. He must have urgent need of rest after so great a period of unremitting and strenuous endeavour. We have no doubt of the perfect sincerity of his reported words: "This relief from public life is a boon the greatest I have enjoyed for years."

We gladly repeat and endorse Sir Charles' closing sentiment: "God forbid that there should be anything but peace and good will throughout the Dominion." And long may Sir Charles live to witness and take pleasure in the peace, prosperity and progress of his native land.

We repeat that it is a great pleasure to find such a review of a political leader's career in a journal which has opposed him so strongly throughout that career. It may be said that it is easy to speak magnanimously in the hour of victory; but the *New York Sun* cannot do it with regard to Mr. Bryan, and although Mr. Gladstone is dead, the best of English monthlies, *Blackwood's Magazine*, still speaks of him and his works with a passion which falls little short of ferocity.

Secretary Root sent orders to Gen. McArthur on Nov. 2 to give the Filipinos no rest till the last of the guerrilla bands was exterminated or surrendered. The United States will now proceed to suppress Aguinaldo's revolutionary junta at Hong Kong.

A Little Song of Cheer.

[BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY]

The joys and woes our God bestows
Have each their chosen hours;
'Tis by His will good follows ill,
And thorns beset the flowers.
Our pleasures, thus, tho' pure and sweet,
He binds to bitter sorrows;
And in His chain, 'Tis days of pain,
Are linked to glad To-morrows.
Take courage, then, despondent one,
When heavy griefs oppress thee;
When, in their turn, the feters stern
Of doubt or fears distress thee:—
Keep fast thy hold; with links of gold
The iron chain is studded.
Grief overpast—Life will, at last,
With peace and joy be flooded.
And ev'ry link that Care may clink
If clasp'd with resignation,
Draws in its wake, (despite the ache)
God's heav'nly consolation.

—Weekly Bouquet.

How Shall I Punish my Child?

Punishment is a penalty for a fault committed, but it is also a means of amendment, and to devise ways to make it so is the true problem involved in the question.

Most parents dislike exceedingly to inflict corporal punishment and can seldom bring themselves to do it in cold blood. A hasty slap, or even a whipping, given under the stimulus of passion, when a child has been especially provoking, may relieve the feelings of the parent but cannot benefit the child. What other methods of punishment are there by which faults may be corrected that if left alone would grow into bad habits, or wrongdoing prevented in the future by the memory of its consequences in the past? Unless a child has done something he knew it was wrong for him to have done, he should not be punished the first time he does it. If he persists after he has been forbidden, then measures should be taken to make him remember not to do it again. A second transgression should never be overlooked. It is fatal to discipline to threaten and not to perform. It is better to let a child go absolutely unrebuked than to threaten and then fail to inflict punishment. A failure of this sort on the part of the parent teaches a practical lesson in lying which no child will fail to lay to heart and to remember to his detriment.

The punishment should be proportioned to the offense and grown out of it as a natural consequence. A child who is lazy in the morning and persistently late for breakfast should be deprived, not of a proper amount of food, but of something he particularly likes and might have had it if he had been in time, as sugar on the oatmeal, or syrup on the griddle cakes. If he has been promised that he should go for a drive, or a walk, or some expedition, and is not ready at the time for starting, he should be left behind. The bitter disappointment will teach him, as nothing else can do as effectually, the value of punctuality. If he is sent on an errand and does not return promptly he should not be allowed to taste the nice things made with the sugar or eggs he was so long in bringing. If his errand were of some other nature he should be made to stay alone in his own room for as long a time as he has kept his mother, or any one else, waiting.

Children sometimes pretend to be ill to escape going to school. Feigning illness to escape duty is called in the army malingering and is always punished when detected. A child who habitually complains of headache just before school time should be put on a sofa in a darkened room, not permitted to read, nor look at pictures, and have a hotwater bag placed at his feet. If the ailment is real this is the best treatment for the early stages; if it is feigned the silence and solitude soon become so irksome that the culprit is glad to do anything to escape from them. Other affected pains should be treated as if they were real, and it should be distinctly understood in the family that the child who is too ill to go to school, and to learn his lessons, is too ill to be out of bed.

If a child play truant the lessons he loses should be made up at home in his play-time, and the mother should take pains to see that this is done, so that he may find truancy unprofitable. He may be put to bed as soon as he returns home on the assumption that he must be ill, because nothing but illness should keep him from going to school. Neatness can be taught, although it is much easier for some children to practice it than for others. A boy would not hang up his cap, but always threw it on the floor when he came into the house, was cured by having it pinned to him whenever his mother found it out of its proper place.

It is a good plan to confiscate toys or other cherished possessions that are left where they ought not to be, putting them away for a certain number of days until their owner has learned to take care of them. A little girl who persistently threw burnt matches on the floor had those her mother collected served to her on a butter-plate at dinner to the great amusement of the family until she learned to put them in their proper receptacle. A girl of twelve was taught to keep her bureau drawers in good order because she knew

if they were untidy their contents would be put on the library table for the inspection of any one who came into the room.

Children are usually keenly sensitive to ridicule and particularly dislike anything that makes them conspicuous or ridiculous. This trait may be turned to advantage in devising punishments for them, correcting without hurting their feelings.

A boy who mislaid his father's tools whenever he borrowed them was made to wear the tool in question tied to his arm or around his neck, according to its size, for a few hours, until he had a realizing sense of the advantage of things having a place of their own and being kept there when not in use.

A wise father who was particular to the personal neatness of his children devised a remedy for forgetfulness on their part which was very effectual. If a child came to the table with his hair unbrushed or his hands unwashed nothing was said, but the offender was left unhelped while the others went on eating. After a few moments of shameful silence the culprit asked to be excused and went to remedy the omission.

A child who eats carelessly and scatters his food on the tablecloth should have a large square of white oilcloth spread under the plate with the remark that a person who eats like a baby must be treated like one. The spots on the oilcloth should be counted after the meal and a separate punishment given for each one, either compelling the child to sit still in a chair for five minutes or paying a fine of one cent for each, or losing some candy that would have been given had the cloth remained unspotted.

If the clothing is soiled by careless eating a bib should be put on and the same course followed.

Eating too hastily should be remedied by making the child remain quietly in his chair until the family has finished, or sending him from the table as soon as he has done eating to stand in the corner until the others leave the table. Some article of food that is particularly wished for may be refused until it can be eaten slowly and properly.

Some children are naturally so heedless that they do a great deal of mischief simply from want of thought. When this involves damage to the property of others they should be made to feel the effects in some way that will effect them disagreeably. The weekly allowance, which all children ought to have to teach them to manage money properly, should be kept to help pay for it. Candy may be forbidden and the money saved used for the same purpose.

If a boy forgets a message, or to bring something for which he was sent, or to deliver a letter, he should be sent to do it as soon as the omission is discovered. The word "Remember," written in indelible ink, in large letters on a broad strip of white cotton, may be bound on the left arm over the sleeve and kept there for a day after every special piece of carelessness.

Whenever it is possible a child should be made to do again whatever has been left undone, or done badly, and to repair the mischief, wrought, if possible.

A quiet, serious talk at bedtime on the impossibility of trusting a careless person, and the shame and loss carelessness may cause in later life, may do good.

When clothing is injured, either soiled or torn unreasonably, insisting upon the garments being worn in its defaced condition is often as severe a punishment as can be inflicted.

A certain dear old-time mother used to give her children a dose of nauseous medicine when they quarreled, to sweeten their disposition she said. A half teaspoonful of compound tincture of gentian, put into a little water and administered with due solemnity, might have a soothing effect upon the temper even in these modern days. It is perfectly harmless, being only a bitter tonic.

Separating the children is one of the best punishments when there is quarreling. They should be told that if they cannot play pleasantly together they must stay apart, and the isolation should be complete. Give them something to do in their solitude; let them write neatly twenty or thirty times the lines from the Proverbs, "Leave off contention before it be meddled with," and bring it for inspection when they have recovered their good humour.

Never insist on one child giving up to another unjustly for the sake of keeping the peace. A bad-tempered child should not be encouraged by having the other children made to defer to him for fear of rousing his temper. Find out, if possible, the cause of the quarrel and try to administer justice.

Putting the aggressor to bed when he begins to quarrel is often efficacious in preventing him from being so ready to commence a dispute again. The mother should choose a quiet moment, when the child has calmed down and seems open to reason, to show him how much pleasure he loses by his persistent quarreling.

The watchful mother will know without

being told when one child is inclined to tyrannize over another.

If the teasing consists in personal assaults, as pinching and pulling hair, the culprit should be made to suffer himself the same kind of pain he has inflicted, that he may feel how disagreeable it is. If the teasing is of a more subtle nature the tease should be put to bed, or shut up alone in a room, to cut off his opportunities. He should not be allowed to share in some pleasure given to the child he has teased. The weaker one in the contest should be strengthened to resist the teasing, and shown that if he did not provoke vexation it would soon be stopped.

It is a custom with some mothers to put a grain of red pepper on the tongue when a child has told a lie, that the smart may be an enduring memory. Make it easy for a timid child to tell the truth by trusting him. Never doubt his word unless it is absolutely certain he is telling a falsehood. Punish by showing the sorrow that is felt at his fall; refuse the good-night kiss, the bedtime story, until he is repentant. Talk to him until he feels how serious a matter it is to forfeit the confidence of those about him.

A mother who found difficulty in making her boys remember to remove their hats when they came into the house compelled them to wear them all one long, long day. Guests came to dinner, but the obnoxious head covering could not be removed and the reason had to be explained, to the boys' deep mortification. It was never necessary again to tell them to take off their hats.

Banging the door is a favourite way of showing temper. There is no use in remonstrating at the time: when peace is restored say: "Doors can be shut quietly, my dear; stand beside that one for a quarter of an hour and practice shutting it until you learn the way. You must do so whenever you bang the door."

Take the child who is cross before a mirror and with a black crayon pencil draw the creases on the frowning forehead and the deep puckers about the pointing mouth. Promise to remove the marks as soon as the smiles come again. For fretting, press a plug of cotton in each ear, saying it is best the child should not hear the whining voice in which he is speaking. If there is no physical reason for the crossness, diverting the mind is often all that is necessary to stop it and bring the offender to a better humour.—Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Unhappiness in Homes.

How many homes are spoiled and made miserable by the constant nagging of one or more of their members. It is difficult, indeed, to understand why some women will persist in it, when it means misery to themselves and to all who associate with them. Love soon takes flight from such a home and continual discord becomes the order of the day. A woman should be a sympathetic companion instead of a harsh and unnecessary critic. That place called home which is the only place on earth where we find real rest when tired and weary loses its charm and attractiveness when nagging and discomfort are too often found to reign supreme.

Many a woman begins married life with being disappointed in many things, and instead of considering circumstances, and making the best of them, she commences to complain. This habit grows on her, until at last she fails to see any good in anybody or anything. She always wears an injured air, the poor husband hears nothing but complaints and scolding when he comes home after a hard day's toil. All the domestic troubles are repeated to him with many extra parts. It never occurs to her that in nine cases out of ten she herself is to blame.

Many women imagine that keeping the room tidy, and seeing that the dinner is well cooked, is all a man should expect of them. Such is a grave mistake. Where are the family ties that should bind them together? Where is that interestedness in one another's affairs? Where is that encouragement when one or the other feels down-hearted. It is in the observance of those things that happiness is to be found.

But while the nagging wife is bad, the nagging husband is still worse. When he comes home out of sorts as the expression says, the best way is humor him, praise him, bear patiently with him, and should he start to scold and get cross answer him mildly. Overlook his faults generously if you want him to love you, remembering that love begets love. It is in this way that mutual charity will be fostered and cemented together, and happiness will reign instead of the gnawing worm of unhappiness.—Occasional correspondent of True Witness.

Tommy—Can you swim, Mr. Softsoap? Mr. Softsoap—No, Tommy; I'm sorry to say I can't swim.

Tommy—Then you had better learn. I heard Clara say she was going to throw you overboard.

E. W. Grove

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

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets...

Old Gentleman—Do you think that your teachers never thrashed you at our school. Little Boy—Never! We had no thrashing at our school. Old Gentleman—What's that? Little Boy—Oh, we eat kep' in, and we sit in corners, and locked out, and we are made to write one word a times, and scowled at and jawed at that's all.

Elsie—Yes, dear, my husband is a doc and a lovely fellow, but awfully absent minded.

Ada—Indeed!

Elsie—Only fancy! During the marriage ceremony, when he gave me the ring, he felt my pulse and asked me to put out my tongue.

Well, he won't do the latter again.

That is the sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know.

Friend—Ah, that explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country.

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AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE... Have just received a... CARRIAGES... COMFORTABLE, DURABLE, STYLISH... HARNESSES... Farming Implements... F. R. TROTT

After Many Days.

By Mrs. GEORGE A. PALMER. Truly an obligation to you for bringing back my book. It serves me much to look whereon I thought I should not look.

FATHER ROUELLOT.

As a subscription list was started, and the Treasurer headed it with a handsome sum, and Father Rouellot gave up his cold tea and sold the precious brace or buckets, and by means of these and of other economies succeeded in contributing a whole fifty dollar note to the fund.

I suppose they would call it bowing down in the house of Rimmon, said the Resident when the subscription list was brought to him. But one can't do much harm by bowing down in the same house with a man like Father Rouellot, so here goes for a hundred dollars.

Others followed the Resident's lead, for it was impossible for the officials who at that time formed the white population of Kuala Lumpur to avoid surrendering their preconceived prejudices in favour of the simple French priest, whose unostentatious sanctity and complete forgetfulness of self commanded the admiration even of those who most disliked the faith of which he was the minister.

Sitting alone in his tumble down hut, with the night noises of the Peninsula sounding from the jungles all around him, embracing his solitude, Father Rouellot read and re-read that subscription list by the light of the wisp of sodden rag floating in a saucer of oil which was his only lamp.

"But how they are generous!" he exclaimed aloud over and over again. "My poor Chinese. And these English! How good they are to me—to me who once, pami that I was, was wont to cry 'Anglishman points!' at the heels of their countrymen in those so dear long past days! Ah, la pauvre mere! But she would be happy were she alive to see this day, or to bear of it in far off Dinan. And the heart of our dear Daguesclin, surely, surely it beats anew, for this is a better victory than any won by the sword!"

Then his memory bore him away, far from the ticking of the restless jungle insects, the short, sharp hoots of the little horned owl, and the musical hiccupplings of the tree frogs, to the smiling land of Brittan, to the spreading orchards, the white fields of ripening buckwheat, the quaint, crumbling houses of the old town with their upper stories bulging half-way across the narrow streets, to the dimly lighted interior of St. Sauveur, and the dear familiar faces of his own people.

After the church had been built the years slid by quickly, bringing to Father Rouellot, as to all the rest of the world, days both good and evil. Once when nearly a hundred Chinese applied to be received as probationers upon one and the same day, the priest was filled with wondering triumph, only to be dashed into the depths again by the discovery that the would-be Christians were all implicated in a recent riot, and only sought to change their faith in the expectation that the priest's influence and good offices would be able to save them from the well merited punishment which was in store for them on account of their misdeeds.

sticks burning before it, despite the fact that the effigy of the Mother of Christ was receiving similar honours in a more conspicuous part of the house. In this case he had only succeeded in grafting a few more devils, with foreign names, on to a demonology which was already sufficiently replete. He tore the picture down and stamped upon the faces of the grinning fiends it portrayed, smashed the vases which had stood before it into a thousand fragments, and beat the owner of the house soundly with his umbrella. Also he preached a devastating sermon, taking the First and Second Commandments for his text, till the queues of his congregation wellnigh stood erect with horror and dismay. But in the solitude of his hut, in the dead unhappy night, Father Rouellot prayed long and tearfully for the renegades, and asked pardon solemnly for his own shortcomings, for it seemed to this simple man that the fault must surely lie with him if his flock fell away from the faith and relapsed into the paganism from which he had sought to deliver them.

Once he decided to dispense with the services of one of his extra catechists, for as his congregation grew his lay staff was considerably increased, and to devote the money thus saved to the purchase of a little rat of a pony upon whose back he rode forth, like a knight-errant of old, to wage war against the Powers of Evil, and to conquer Giant Prejudice and Giant Ignorance. His zeal, and the increased pace at which he was now enabled to travel, aided and abetted by this sorry Rosinante, carried Father Rouellot across the boundaries of his district into a neighbouring province which was under the spiritual charge of an eccentric old priest, who was mightily exercised in mind when he learned that his junior had gone a proselytizing beyond the limits of his own legitimate field of action. This old priest sat down at once and penned a letter of rebuke to Jean, the opening sentence of which ran as follows:—

'I am a poor foot soldier of Christ, whereas thou art in the cavalry—mounted on thy catechist!'

Poor Father Rouellot! His usually keen sense of humour was not able to come to his assistance upon this occasion. 'I have given scandal,' he thought miserably, and texts about the sea and a millstone bound about the neck occurred to him. The pony was sold, the catechist replaced, and Jean toiled through the sun glare, his soutane yellow with dust, footing it bravely as of old, but grievously humbled and chastened.

Hope, doomed too often to bitter disappointment; Faith that never was shaken, even when his converts returned incontinently to the worship of false gods; Charity that was patient and kind, that thought no evil, that bore all things, hoped all things, endured all things,—these were the strands which made the warp and woof of Father Rouellot's life, and the days sped space, until Jean suddenly discovered, by the aid of stiffened joints and shaking hands, that he had become an old man.

'The floor of the anteroom is nearly crossed now,' he said to himself joyfully, and then plodded forth, leaning upon a staff, to do kind acts to those who needed

bealing of body or mind, waiting eagerly for the day that should bring him the reward for which he had worked so long and so faithfully.

It was after the merciless summer of 1896 that 'the chilly death'—the cholera—came to Kuala Lumpur. The earth was parched, cracks gaped underfoot from the dusty, thirsty ground; the sun smote down cruelly from out of a brazen sky; and strong men died a fearful death within two hours of the time that the plague had stricken them. Father Rouellot laboured late and early. He carried consolation to the dying; helped to nurse and physic the sick, for the doctors were far too few to cope adequately with the disease; and throughout that terrible time his old grey head was always to be seen where men's needs were sorest. He seemed to bear a charmed life—to pass scatheless where others found certain death; and it was not until the heavy cloud banks had opened out and let down their healing torrents that it began to be whispered about amongst us that Father Rouellot was ill. It was not the cholera, only old age and prolonged exertion telling at last upon a frame worn out by many privations and years of patient labour. Men asked eagerly of one another how it fared with the Father when they met at the club or the racecourse, and some of us took it in turns to sit up with him at night time. A priest came hurrying from Singapore to administer to the old man the last sacraments of his Church, and he and I and one other were present when death came to Father Rouellot, just as the world was beginning to stir restlessly in its sleep at the whisper of the cool dawn wind.

He had been lying in a semi-comatose state for many hours, now and again reciting a scrap of Latin prayer, mumbling a phrase or two of English, or gurgling out a cluster of uncouth Chinese monosyllables. From long disuse French had become to him almost a foreign tongue, yet it was in that language, pronounced with the broad accent of the Breton folk, that his last words were uttered. Just before the dawn he suddenly sat erect, his arms out stretched before him, on his face a wonderful light, his eyes yearning with a great love and tenderness. It seemed to us as though he saw at last one whom he held dear, one from whom he had suffered a long and an agonising separation.

'Maman! Ma pauvre maman!' he cried. Then something of his old kindly smile returned to his lips as he held his right hand up with erected forefinger, as though calling attention to some sound to which he was listening intently.

'Listen, maman,' he cried in a tense whisper. 'Listen! 'Tis the heart of our dear Daguesclin that beats anew!' And with these words he fell back dead into the arms of—an Englishman!

It was some time before I learned the meaning of that dying sentence; but when at length I understood it, I felt sure that if, in truth, the Lion of Brittany still takes thought for the progress and the heroism of his countrymen, his noble heart might well beat with a quickened throb in pride of Father Rouellot. HUGH CLIFFORD.

(Concluded.)

The Three Sieves.

"Ob, mamma," said Blanche Philpott, "I heard such a tale about Edith Howard. I did not think she could be so bad. One—"

"My dear," interrupted Mrs. Philpott, "before you go on, will you see if your story will pass through the three sieves?" "The three sieves! What do you mean by three sieves?" inquired Blanche; for she knew by her mother's manner that there was some check intended.

"I will explain, Blanche. The first sieve is, 'Is it true?'"

"I suppose so," said the girl; "I got it from Miss White, and she is a good friend of Edith."

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales of her? Though you cannot prove it is true, the second sieve is, 'Is it kind?'"

"I did not mean to be unkind, mamma," said the girl, "but I'm afraid I was. I should not like to have Edith speak about me as I have spoken of her. But what is the third sieve?"

"The third sieve is, 'Is it necessary?'" "No, mamma, of course it is not. But I think that is a good idea, mamma—three sieves for a story: 'Is it true?' 'Is it kind?' 'Is it necessary?' I suppose you mean that if a story cannot pass through three sieves it should be thrown out?"

"You have the idea, Blanche. Only stories that have gone through three sieves should be told about people."

The Youth—What is the secret of true happiness?

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Do not lose sight of the fact that the

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

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JOHN McDONALD

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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...

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The Calendar.

Table with columns for DATE and FEAST. Includes entries for St. Stanislaus Kostka, St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, etc.

QUEBEC'S POSITION IN THE DOMINION.

A staff correspondent to the Halifax Chronicle, discussing the result of the general elections, thoughtfully remarks: The Dominion is at a critical period in its history...

Church Dedication at Creignish.

Last Sunday the good people of Creignish had the pleasure of seeing their beautiful new church dedicated to God under the title of the Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea.

This prophecy was fulfilled, the preacher pointed out, on the occasion when Our Lord drove the profaners of the temple out of doors. Then he drew a contrast between the attitude of our Saviour and those nominal Christians of the present day...

Inverness Notes.

It is an exceedingly gratifying fact—a credit to all concerned, that peace, order and sobriety marked the shiretown on nomination, election and declaration days.

A rather remarkable incident or accompaniment of the Declaration,—one not uncalculated to appeal to the historical imagination—was the booming of an old cannon, a relic of the siege of Louisburg.

A fine old citizen of Judique, full of years and good works, passed away last week, in the person of Donald Hugh Gillis.

Preventive Officer, A. McDonald, Esq., Mull River, captured a very valuable copper wart, with its distilling adjuncts, at B. Coxa, Good Bay, Archie; go for them.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The German troops are accused of promiscuous shooting along the Pei-Ho river in the direction of Peking, in return for shots fired upon their vessels. Five hundred Chinese, mostly coolies working in the fields, are said to have been shot.

Resolution of Condolence.

GLACE BAY, C. B., Nov. 12, 1900. MR. JOHN McNEIL, Caledonia Mines. DEAR SIR,—At a regular meeting of St. Joseph's League of the Cross, held last evening...

The following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed at the last regular meeting of Branch 315, C. M. B. A., Westville, N. S.: Whereas,—It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Providence, to remove by the hand of death, the father of our worthy and esteemed Brother, Charles J. Burns...

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Ladies' Coats & Jackets, Golf, Shawl.

Misses Reefers, Etc.

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Ladies' Coats in

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Ladies' Muffs and Collars

Caperines,

Ruffs & Boas

Gentlemen's COON COATS, AUSTRALIAN COON, BLACK ASTRIAN, and BEAR.

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The Latest Shape.

A comfortable and handsome shoe, up-to-date in every way, is the Queen Quality, "Manshi" model.

To our already celebrated American

"Queen" and would ask of the ladies to

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Never have we shown a more extensive range of Dress Goods were fixtures, designs or qualities more attractive.

To our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT would ask special attention. We cannot styles and qualities, but we know we can save you at least ten per cent. on your purchase.

SLEIGH ROBES. If you want a Sleigh Robe see our new Assiniboine Robe also the Assiniboine.

Our usual stock of Fresh Groceries

Miss Gough has arrived and has opened up the Millinery a fine display of up-to-date Fall Millinery. Her facton she gave last season is sufficient guarantee her will be pleased.

A. KIRK & CO. KIRK'S BLOCK.

General News.

The body of Sir Roderick Cameron was brought from England and buried at Williamstown, Glengarry Co., on November 6.

The great Cripple Creek mining property in Colorado is reported sold to an English syndicate for \$15,000,000.

In the last fifty-six years 333 Gloucester fishing vessels have been lost with 1590 lives, an annual loss of 7 vessels and 35 lives.

A bill was introduced into the French Senate on Nov. 6 to tax all unmarried men after the age of 30, and childless couples who have been married five years.

A Company of New York and Canadian capitalists, among them Sir William Van Horn, have subscribed \$20,000,000 with a view to getting control of all street cars and sugar plantations in Cuba.

The first elections were held in Porto Rico on Nov. 6. The Federalists did not vote because dissatisfied with the registration. The Republicans got an overwhelming majority. At Havana on Nov. 5 the Constitutional Convention began its sessions to frame a Constitution for Cuba.

The American liner St. Paul lost a propeller on Oct. 31, when 300 miles east of Cape Race, and arrived at New York on Nov. 5 with one engine badly smashed. Only for the courage of assistant-engineer Anderson, who rushed through blinding steam and flying steel to reverse the engine the ship would probably have gone to the bottom. As it is she will take five months to repair.

Two men were killed and a dozen wounded in a political discussion at Careyville, Indiana, on the morning of election day. Joshua Harrison, aged 30, shot and killed Clark Johnston, a war veteran, in a drunken political quarrel, at Newburgh, N. Y., the same evening. Fifty coloured Republicans are said to have been kept prisoners in Democratic Committee rooms in Indianapolis to keep them from voting. A Deputy-Marshal had to break in to release them.

The Newfoundland general elections were held on Thursday last, Nov. 8. The chief issue was the policy of the opposition, led by A. B. Morine, to permit R. G. Reid to transfer his privileges to a syndicate. The Bond government was against this, and they have probably been sustained by the people. All the returns are not yet received but it is probable that Morine will not have more than 15 seats out of a total of 36. Bond got the solid Catholic vote but this hurt him with Protestants in other places. The three Morine candidates lost their deposits in St. John's West, and two of them did the same in St. John's East. Morine himself carried Bonavista by a majority reduced from 1680 to 570. He is a Canadian and in favour of Confederation. The Bond men polled the largest vote in the history of Newfoundland.—The latest report says that Morine has only four seats, and Bond thirty, two to be heard from yet.

McKinley received 292 votes of the electoral college and Bryan 155. The number necessary to win was 224. McKinley carried all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware in the east; Maryland and West Virginia in the south; Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin in the middle west; and Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, North and South Dakota and California in the west, 28 States in all. Bryan carried Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas in the south; Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri in the middle west; and Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada in the west; 17 States in all. The republicans have carried more States than in 1896. The House of Representatives will have 207 Republicans and 150 Democrats and Populists; the Senate 55 Republicans and 35 Democrats; a Republican increase in both houses. There was only one Republican Congressman elected in New York City.

The Boers continue to carry on a guerilla warfare. It is reported that the Boer commandants have established a reign of terror among the peaceful burghers, many of whom are coming to British camps for protection. Gen. Knox surprised the Boers near Bothaville on Nov. 5 and defeated them after three hours fighting, taking 100 prisoners. Three British officers and eight men were killed, and seven officers and twenty-six men wounded. The British reconquered Philippolis on Nov. 11 after four hours fighting. The Canadian artillery and dragoons have done magnificent work with Smith Dorrien repulsing an attack of 250 mounted Boers on the rear guard. Sixteen Canadians were captured but kindly treated and afterwards released.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov 9 created something of a sensation. He satirized the war fever of the nation, dwelt feelingly on

the price of victory and the ravages of death, said that Kruger and the Empress of China had forced Britain into war, and maintained that the war office had carried out its work with great credit. He gave a veiled thrust to Lord Wolseley by saying that professional men were casting too much responsibility on their political colleagues, and enjoyed greater freedom in saying what they thought. He laid stress on the necessity of the integrity of China and the "open door," and said that for Europe to attempt the task of governing China instead of leaving it to the Chinese would be most dangerous.

Provincial News.

A son of John Gay, of the Oxford Journal, had his hand taken off at the wrist in Brown's Paper and Box factory, at St. John, a few days ago.

Michael Connors, of Steven's Lane, Halifax, was at work on Nov. 7, and died next evening, after having eleven epileptic fits during the afternoon.

A three-year-old child of J. H. Harrington, of Caledonia Road, near Moncton, which strayed away on Nov. 6, and was supposed to have been eaten by a bear, was found dead in its father's stump field nearly a mile from its home on Nov. 8, having evidently died of exposure.

The Rev. Allan McDonald, S. J. of St. Mary's Church, Endicott Street, Boston, celebrated his golden jubilee as a Jesuit on All Saints' Day. He was born in St. Andrew's parish, P. E. I., 75 years ago.

The Rev. Neil McKinnon, a native of P. E. I., is rector of Loyola College, a new day school in New York, for those who want one of the exclusive sort. The terms are \$300 a year, about five times as much as other day schools charge.

The worst marine disaster which has occurred on the Nova Scotia coast for many years is the loss of the City of Monticello, owned by the Yarmouth Steamship Co., and running between St. John and Halifax via Yarmouth and other intermediate ports. The ill-fated steamer, a side-wheeler, thirty-four years old, left St. John on Friday morning, sprang a leak during that night, and foundered on Saturday morning in sight of the roofs of Yarmouth. Only four of forty passengers and crew escaped. Three boats were launched, but only one reached shore, and of the seven persons in that boat, only four were saved, Third-officer Fleming, Quarter-master Cook, Stewardess Kate Smith, and Capt. Norman A. Smith a passenger; Second-officer Murphy and two women passengers were drowned in the surf. Among the lost were three commercial travellers, J. E. Frapp, of St. John, John Richmond, of Sussex, N. B., and O. W. Coleman of New Glasgow. The latter travelled for the jewellery firm of Levy Bros., of Hamilton, Ont., and is said to have been carrying \$80,000 worth of samples with him. Purser Olive of the Prince Edward, who had been to St. John to vote and see his wife and was returning on the Monticello, is also on the death list.

Rev. J. McKeough, P. P., Canso, was in Town on Wednesday.

Lost, a dory, which went adrift last September from S. S. Cape George. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received by the owner, Duncan Gillis, S. S. Cape George, Ant.—adv.

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.

MARRIED.

McLELLAN-McLELLAN.—At S. W. Margaree, October 30, 1900, John Allan McLellan and Isabella McLellan were made one by Rev. F. J. Chisholm, the groom being supported by his nephew, John Y. McDougall, and the bride by her sister, Annie McLellan. That their future path through life may be flowery and thrice blessed is the fond wish of their many friends.

DIED.

McDONALD.—At Malignant Cove, on Nov. 3rd, Margaret, infant daughter of Dougald and Agnes McDonald, aged six weeks and three days.

McDONALD.—at Malignant Cove, on Nov. 4th, Dougald Cameron McDonald, aged 1 year, 11 months and 17 days, child of Dan R. and Mary A. McDonald.

FRASER.—At Maple Ridge, on the 31st day of Oct., after an illness of about three months, Christy May, daughter of Ronald and Kate Fraser, aged three years and five months.

SMYTH.—At Broad Cove Chapel, on October 18, 1900, after a lingering illness, Mary Cassie Smyth, the beloved daughter of Daniel H. Smyth, at the age of 12 years. Deceased was noted for her quiet and inoffensive ways, and many christian virtues. She received the last sacraments of the Church devoutly, and was buried besides her young and saintly mother Margaret McDonald, who died some 4 years ago. R. I. P.

GRANT.—At Colorado, on the 9th inst., John Grant, son of John Grant, formerly of Briley Brook, Ant., aged 25 years and 7 months. Deceased left Antigonish seven weeks ago for Colorado, and was there seized with pneumonia, to which he succumbed. He was a worthy young man, and enjoyed the respect of all. He was consoled by the rites of Holy Church. May he rest in peace!

GILLIS.—At S. S. Cape George, on the 9th inst., after an illness of long duration, which he bore with Christian patience, John (Duncan) Gillis, in the 66th year of his age. Deceased was an honest and industrious man, always mindful of his religious duties. He leaves five sons and four daughters, one brother, five sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Strengthened by all the rites of Holy Mother Church he calmly yielded his soul to God with the firm hope of enjoying a glorious hereafter. R. I. P.

CHISHOLM.—At Merigomish, Pictou Co., on August 23rd, in the 59th year of her age, Mary A. Chisholm, daughter of the late Alex. Chisholm, of the same place. Virtuous and religious she led a life of rare innocence. She was much esteemed by all who were acquainted with her; and not the least encomium that can be bestowed upon her is that by labouring hard very many years for her aged mother, of whom she was the chief support, she shortened her own days. R. I. P.

A LARGE SAMPLE of the Wonder Working K.D.C. Mailed to any 10 Cts. Address for

Test this Great Remedy and be convinced of its curative powers for any form of INDIGESTION —OR— DYSPEPSIA. It Promptly Relieves and Positively Cures. Highest endorsements. Mention this paper. K. D. C. CO., Limited, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. 127 STATE ST., BOSTON.

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We have yet \$62,000 worth of New and Choice disposed of by the end of the year.



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Former Price, \$2.50, now Former Price, \$3.25, now

All of which are offered at Cost one will be left over at the beginning year, for they are just the goods

Clothing. Men's Suits. Men's Overalls and

- 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 & Heavy Tweed Reefers, Former Price \$7 now 4.25.
- Men's Heavy Reefers, Former Prices \$7.50 and 8.25, now \$5.00 and 5.50.

Dress Goods

- As has always carry by far the of most fashion Goods in Eastern Our sale now chance to parties goods.
- Fancy Dark Dress Goods Former price 25c
- Mixed Dress Goods, Former price 50c
- Fancy Mixed Dress Goods Former price 70c
- Dress Goods, Former price 75c
- Dress Goods, Former price 65c
- Dress Goods, Former price 85c
- Dress Goods, Former price 90c
- Dress Goods, Former price \$1.

Sleigh Robes

We have a large goods, and her about half price.

Men's Pants.

- Men's Fancy Tweed Pants, in all sizes, former price \$1.00 now 65 c.
- Men's Tweed Pants, Former Price \$1.25 now 70c.
- Men's Tweed Pants, Former Price \$1.40 now 60c.
- Men's Tweed Pants, Former Price \$1.50 now 95c.
- Men's Tweed Pants, Former price \$1.90 now \$1.10.
- Men's Tweed Pants, splendid patterns, former price \$2.00 and 2.25 now 1.20 and \$1.35.

Hats and Caps.

The Whole of our Immense Stock of Men's Hard Hats, Fedora Hats, Men's and Boys' Tweed and Cloth Caps will be closed out at half price.

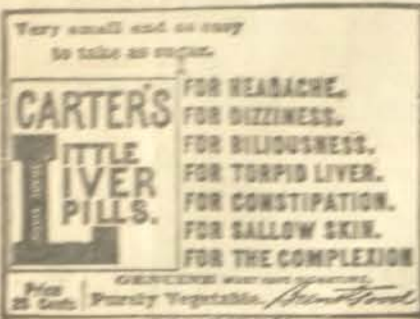
McCURDY &

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANDEUSEN 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.

GRANT & CO.

INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

MIDDLETON, N. S. C. GATES, SON & CO

DEAR SIR,—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.

Yours truly, REV. F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

HARNESSES.

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

H. D. McEACHERN. Satisfaction Guaranteed. West End, Main Street, Antigonish.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

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

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

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

The New Scriptures: According to Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer, and Darwin.

Genesis, Chapter I: 1. Primarily the unknowable moved upon cosmos and evolved protoplasm. 2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy; and a spirit of evolution moved upon the field mass. 3. And the unknowable said: Let atoms attract; and their contact began light, heat, and electricity. 4. And the unconditional differentiated the atoms each after its kind; and their combination began rock, air, and water. 5. And there went out from the unconditional a spirit of evolution, and working in protoplasm by accretion and absorption, produced the organic cell. 6. And cell, by nutrition, evolved primordial germ, and germ developed protogone, and protogone began cosmos, and cosmos began monad, and monad began animalcule. 7. And animalcule began ephemeris; then began creeping things to multiply on the face of the earth. 8. And animalcule in the water evolved fins, tails, claws, and scales; and in the air wings and beaks; and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment. 9. And by accretion and absorption came the mollusca and mollusca, and mollusca began articulates, and articulates began vertebrata. 10. Now these are the generations of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the unknowable evaluated the bipedal mammalia. 11. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse, while he was a hippopotamus, and the hippopotamus before he was an orodon. 12. Out of the scorpion came the amphibian and began the pentadactyle, and the pentadactyle by inheritance and selection produced the trilobate, from which are the simiadae in all their tribes. 13. And out of the simiadae the lemur prevailed above his fellows and produced the platyrrhine monkey. 14. And the platyrrhine began the catarrhine, and the catarrhine monkey began the anthropoid ape, and the ape the longimanous orang, and the orang began the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evolved the what-is-it. 15. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod and took him a wife of the long immanous gibbons. 16. And in process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphic primordial types. 17. The homunculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the autochthon, the terragen—these are the generations of primordial man. 18. And the primordial man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonize with the environment. 19. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous; for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied. 20. And man grew a thumb, for that he had need of it, and developed capacities for prey. 21. For, behold, the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men; wherefore the slow animals were eaten, and the slow men starved to death. 22. And as types were differentiated, the weaker types continually disappeared. 23. And the earth was filled with violence; for man strove with man, and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish and secured the survival of the fittest.—U. F. Molitor in St. Louis Review.

Archbishop Ireland to Students.

While on his way back from Rome to the United States, the Archbishop of St. Paul visited Ireland, and, on October 4th, addressed the students of Blackrock College. Here are some of his words: When you go forth from college you should continue your studies. Young men there are who were bright in their college days and gained prizes, but who after the vacation was spoken, ceased to study. But if there is in the young man's home a library of well chosen books, that shows that he is continuing the work of his education. It is a complaint over the whole English speaking world that there is very little demand for the best books on religion and philosophy. In proportion to the number of Catholics to-day there is less demand for books of that kind than there was fifty years ago. This is certainly true of America, and from all that I hear it is true of England and Ireland. What is the cause of this? The Catholic lady does not read, or rather they read the newspapers or the novel, or other things of that kind that are admirable for softening the human brain, but which give no power to the soul, no thought to the mind. What is needed for Catholics to-day is not a sentimental or traditional Catholicity, but a strong dogmatic Catholicity which has such a hold of the soul that no adversity or persecution can weaken it. It too often happens say the prayers and go through the practices of religion without having had a substantial faith grounded in their souls. Catholics who are to-day to do battle for Holy Church must understand the reasons for their faith and be able to give answers to the objections of heresy and unbelief. Formerly, when the whole atmosphere of a country was Catholic, it did not matter much how a man was fashioned, because he remained a Catholic, and everything around him propped him up. But things are changed now, and the man only remains a good and devoted Catholic who is able to stand on his own feet, who knows what is right, and feels that he must do it even if the whole world is against him. We have many young men who are like flowers from a greenhouse, who bloom as long as they are protected from every wind, but who wither once they are placed in the open air. No such greenhouse plants are wanted to-day among our Catholicity. We want young men who are so strong that they can be placed in every storm, and who can do their duty in every battlefield—we want young men of mind and character and of individual responsibility to Almighty God. What I have seen of young Irishmen in America leads me to believe that they are somewhat inconsistent. . . . Whatever career in life a young man chooses he should hold on to it. . . . Young Irishmen want to be successful all at once and to ascend to the top of the ladder right off, or in a few days or years; and when they do not get to the top of the ladder immediately they give up. Young men of other races will begin at the lowest rung of the ladder, and if they cannot get to the second, they will stick to the first with wondrous adhesive power until they are sure of being able to step up; and if they never reach the second rung you will always find them sticking to the first. . . . Young Irishmen often lack perseverance—steadfastness. They lack that devotion to work which never allows itself to be discouraged by difficulties, and they lack thought for the future. . . . Another fault which holds down the Irish race is love of drink. If the Irish people in America and their descendants had been faithful to the counsels of Father Mathew they would control the country—no doubt about it. If, therefore, these whom I am addressing wish to succeed in life, let them shun drink. Employers of labour in America, railroad presidents, bankers, and others, have said to me again and again that but for this tendency they would be delighted to employ young Irishmen, they are so bright, so quick to see what is needed, and so generous and warm hearted. If then, you are sober and industrious, and have pluck and grit and perseverance, with the addition of the education you are receiving in this college, your Church and your motherland will be proud of you when you go forth into the world.

The First School in Canada.

Mme. de la Peltre's life in New France, writes Mary Eileen Pepper in the Chateauguant, is inseparably associated with the school she founded, for it afterwards developed into the great Ursuline seminary of Quebec, still active and flourishing after more than two and a half centuries. She and her companions took up their residence in a little two-roomed house previously used as a warehouse, which they playfully called their palace. It was in the lower town, near what is now known as the Champlain Market. The French inn now occupying this site is so old and quaint and foreign that the traveller stopping there feels little difficulty in carrying himself back over the long flight of years and conjuring up vivid pictures of the landing of those gentle French ladies. The school began with six Indians and a few French girls. But soon reports of this wonderful institution, where girls, irrespective of race or condition, were taken in, clothed in beautiful garments and given plenty of food, spread throughout the neighbouring country, and crowds of well-to-do maidens flocked thither. So many made their appearance that the miniature seminary could not accommodate them all, and soon a large and more commodious building was erected in the upper town, on the same site the school occupies to-day. Mme. de la Peltre threw herself into the work of caring for these little savages with all the enthusiasm of her ardent French nature. She assumed the duty of teaching them the more polite accomplishments, while mother Marie and the other two women instructed them in the principles of the catechism and the French language. It became her favourite diversion, after spending an hour or two in teaching them to sew, to dress them up like little French children and take them to visit their parents or to the chapel not far distant; and grotesque looking little objects they were, with tight Norman caps covering their black and glistening locks and snowy kerchiefs pinned round their tawny throats. They regulated all their actions by hers, and frequently astonished those about them by making an elaborate courtesy like a grand dame of France.

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Dr. Dosem and his wife seem to be in league together, don't they? How so? Why he is trying to boom his new dyspepsia cure, while she is running a cooking school. Ethel—When a man talks all by himself, what is that called? Mamma—Why, that's called a monologue. Ethel—Oh, I see. When the cats get to talking on the back fence, that's a catalogue, isn't it? Music Appreciated—Mrs. Thump-Hardie—Did you ask Mrs. Nextdoor if my piano playing disturbed her baby? Servant—Yes, mum, and she said the baby liked it, and she was obliged to you for playin' so much. Mrs. Thump-Hardie—Did she, really? Servant—Yes, mum. She said it saved her th' trouble of poundin' on a tin pan.

THE USEFULNESS OF Diamond Dyes

In Country Homes is Beyond Calculation.

Diamond Dyes are great blessings to every farmer's wife. No other article brought into county homes can give such a return of profit, pleasure and happiness as the Diamond Dyes. A ten cent package of the world-famed Diamond Dyes will give new life to any faded and dingy dress, skirt jacket or cape. From ten to twenty cents expended on Diamond Dyes will enable any one to recolor a faded suit of clothes for any youth or man, and make them look like new clothes from the Tailor's hands. To get the best results from your work of home dyeing, do not allow any dealer to sell you some made of dyes that he calls JUST AS GOOD. No other package dyes in the world equal the Diamond Dyes in purity, strength and brilliancy. If you'll walk slowly across the floor again, the photographer said, I'll try another snapshot. This one shows you with your foot in the air. That's all right, replied the prominent citizen. I'll send it to my daughter's young man.

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Business

MacEACHERN. Barris. Office: Main Street.

Real Estate Broker for client. A. J. G. MacC. James J. MacC.

GIBBON & BARRIS. E. Lewis Orr. A. A. McKee.

J. A. Office: Clerk Block.

DAN BARRISTE. Office: Kirk.

MAIN STREET. Josep BARRIS. Agent for. Office: G.

ANTIC M'NEIL. Barris.

HALIF. DANIEL McALEX McNI W. F. O'Co

GEO. YETEL NEW C. Calls left Antigonish.

CAN NC. Tomato Peas, String Pumpki Squash, Apples, Peach, Plums, Bluebe Strawb Raspbe Pintes Baked Vanca.

Halibut, Salmon, Finan Haddies, Condensed Milk and Coffee Oysters, Etc., Etc.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, TEACHERS!

Are you qualified to secure the Government Grant for teaching shorthand in the Public Schools? Remember the authorized system is the ISAAC PITMAN and we are teaching it. Our diploma (Business Estimators' 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:

Table with 3 columns: Train Name, Destination, and Time. Includes Accommodation for New Glasgow, Express for Halifax, Express for Sydney, etc.

LEAVE ANTIGONISH. 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. Monitor, N. B., June 13th, 1900.

THE IMMENSE ADDITION TO THE
LIBERAL RANKS ELECTIONS
Is far eclipsed by the Immense Reductions at
McCURDY & CO.'S

Here you will every time save more than a day's wages on a Small Purchase. We are selling at unheard of Low Prices, as every line must go before January 1st, as then we are making a complete change in our business.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Waterproofs.

At this time of the year our bargains in waterproofs will be much appreciated. We offer them all at the following prices:

- Job line Men's Waterproofs, Former price, \$5.50, 6.25, 7.75, all go for \$2.95.
- Men's Tweed Waterproof Coats, All going at half price, brown and fancy colours.
An \$ 8.50 coat for \$4.25.
An 7.50 coat for 3.75.
An 8.90 coat for 4.50.
An 10.50 coat for 5.25.
An 11.50 coat for 5.75.
- Men's black Paramatta Coats, checklined, all sizes. Former price \$2.90 now 1.90.
- Boys' Waterproofs, cape attached, in black, brown and navy. former prices, \$3.25, 3.50 & 3.80 to clear at \$1.75.
- Men's Waterproofs, cape attached, in navy only, former price \$8.25 now \$4.25.

Men's Shirts AND Knitted Underwear.

Over 1600 top shirts to be sold less than cost.

- Here is where you get the bargains and no mistake.
- Black Sateen Shirts, former price, 50c. now 30c.
 - Black Sateen Shirts, former price, 75c. now 45c.
 - Black Sateen Shirts, former price, \$1.00 now 60c.
 - White Dress Shirts, A splendid line for 35c. each.
 - Heavy Top Shirts, We have a very large range of these goods, all sizes, the very newest goods at less than cost.
 - Men's Colored Laundry Shirts, with two collars, former price 65c. now 38 cents.
 - Men's Colored Laundry Shirts, former price 75c. now 45 cents.
 - Men's Colored Laundry Shirts, former price 1.00 now 55 cents.

Hosiery and Gloves.

These are all just in from the old country and are all elegant goods, and less than cost.

Boots and Shoes.

Our Boot and Shoe Department is full of new goods. Elegant lines both for ladies and gentlemen: all sizes, these go also at cost as well as every other line in our big store.

Trunks.

A big stock to dispose of at the following prices:

- Former Price, \$11.50, now \$6.50
- Former Price, 10.75, now 6.00
- Former Price, 5.50, now 3.90
- Former Price, 4.95, now 3.25
- Former Price, 4.15, now 2.90
- Former Price, 3.50, now 2.50
- Former Price, 2.40, now 1.75
- Former Price, 1.70, now 1.25

All our goods are plainly marked with the original price and the discount price, this in many instances is one-half the original and you will always see it marked in RED FIGURES.

Parties ordering from a distance, by mail, must include expressage with remittance, and their orders will be attended to as well as if present to make the selection.

Merchants who are prepared to pay cash will find this sale an excellent opportunity to stock up at less than wholesale prices.

Such bargains as we offer now have never been heard of in Eastern Nova Scotia, and any one who calls, will be at once convinced of this fact.

McCURDY & CO.
West End Warehouse, Antigonish.

Madagascar's Lepers.

Father Damien, the apostle of lepers, has been justly surrounded with a halo of glory. His heroic devotion, nevertheless, is not without parallel. In nearly every leper colony in the world are admirable Catholic religions who have buried themselves alive among these poor abandoned creatures.

Having learned that no one had charge of the lepers of Madagascar, Father Beyzym volunteered a year ago to offer himself for the dreadful task. *The Annals of the Propagation* publishes a letter which the noble missionary sent to his friends in Poland. Following are excerpts:

"Madagascar is a large desert with neither birds nor trees, and few human beings; nothing is to be seen but rocks covered with grass. At odd intervals there is a village of a few huts, inhabited by natives that live off of what providence furnishes: rice, locusts, fruit and very little meat. Oases, too, called foreste, are met with; but the trees are not magnificent tropical plants; they are truly watched specimens. The island is very damp, full of swamps and pools. The dampness brings on fevers, which result in death if patients are not properly cared for. There is not much to say concerning Tananarivo; it is a large city built on the African plan, in a mountainous district, with no drinking water, dirty rivers and disgusting swamps. We drink rain water left in a draught to preserve its freshness.

Let me tell you of my asylum, my final destination. It is composed of four immense sheds, a church and my residence. The church is in the centre; my small dwelling is near by, and on either side there are two butts. At present there are 150 lepers. The church is large enough, but what poverty within! The altar is poorer than any in the poorest church at home. The celebrant vests behind the altar and the lepers rest on woven rushes; there is no vaulted ceiling, in point of fact there are only the four bare walls.

The sheds are divided into small cells without flooring and without windows; the light enters by the open door. The furniture consists of a rush carpet spread on the floor where the sick sleep. As there are no chimneys, fires are lighted in one corner of the room for cooking. Ordinarily a room is occupied by one family who bring all their worldly goods along. The unfortunate creatures clothe themselves as well as they can; a sack composes their toilet. Their food consists of a little rice sent once a week by the Mission, which can do no more; we live on alms. The Government has given a piece of ground to the lepers, but the soil is poor and must be cultivated some time before it will produce anything; besides that, we have absolutely nothing.

Those who are still able to work sow what they receive: manoc, sweet potatoes and turnips. In a word, the most wretched misery prevails. There is no physician, religious or infirmarian. I fill all positions, being almoner, gardener, saristan, infirmarian and steward; as yet there is no pharmacy.

My palace, close by the church, consists of two rooms, without any flooring, on the ground floor, and one on the first story that serves as dormitory, work-room, parlor and refectory; opposite is a kitchen without a stove; the fire is lighted and saucers and skillet are placed on a triangular piece of iron. Such is my home; what more would you desire? The stairway that leads to the first floor is a ladder. There is stable, besides, to shelter the horse which is loaned, and without which I would not be in time to say the second Mass on Sunday, as the stations are too far apart. The leper cemetery is not far from the asylum.

"My poor people live in the greatest wretchedness; missionaries are very few and no one has yet devoted himself exclusively to the lepers. As for myself, I have offered body and soul to their service. I shall die a leper; the Blessed Virgin will send me one else from Poland and all will continue to progress."

Since Father Beyzym letter was written five French Sisters of Charity have arrived at Madagascar, and have been stationed at the central leper establishment, recently organized by the doctor at the head of the medical service there. The place contains 600 lepers. It is stated that the Sisters were received with outbursts of admiration from the whole colony.—*The Monitor*.

A lady in mourning walked into the office of a judge of probate, and inquired: "Are you the judge of probates?" "I am the judge of probate, was the reply. Well, that's it, I expect, said the lady. You see my husband died detested, and left me several little infidels, and I want to be appointed their executioner."

Queen Victoria will visit Italy instead of France this winter.

In 1839 by act of parliament, the use of dogs in London to draw carts as beasts of burden was abolished.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Dr. De Costa on the Bible.

There is no no proof that the Bible was translated by Wycliffe. He never quoted what Anglicans claim as his version. The Bible in English existed before his day, while Bible learning was inaugurated by Anglicans, Henry VIII. and Cranmer took action against Tyndale's translation, and in 1546 the proclamation required that every man and woman in England having any of these copies should bring them "to be speedily burnt." Fifty-eight editions of the Bible were printed before Luther was born, and one hundred and twenty-nine before he "discovered" the Bible in 1507, thirty-eight being in German. When Luther's Bible appeared Zwingli reproached him as a corrupter of the Word of God, of whom people were "ashamed;" while Luther replied against the Zwinglian translators that they were "asses, fools and anticrists." With all due respect, who "gave back to men the Bible?" "She" or "it," when, where and how? Is not all this undeserved reflection upon the high intelligence that characterizes Episcopalians? We mean this which is printed and deliberately thrust before their eyes as history, "Reformation" history. But one, perhaps, forgets that it was during the absence of the author of *The Teaching Church*—from the country, that a distinguished member of the Anglican body came over, and, in a public address stamped out Luther and the Chained Bible, and also stamped out in advance this figment of the giving back to man the Bible, showing that the Church never took it away, but, from an early period made every effort to put the Bible within the reach of the people for their intelligent use.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

In the Cloister.

Some time ago, when reviewing Madame Belloc's "Historic Nuns," we spoke of it as a book eminently suited for diffusion among intelligent and fair-minded Protestants, and the same comment is appropriate to the account of *A Day in the Cloister*, (8vo, pp. xv, 291. Cloth. Sands and Co. 5s.) which Dom Bede Camm has adapted and abridged from the German of Dom Sebastian von Oer, of the Beuron community. Dom Bede's work, indeed, has not been confined to abridgement and adaptation; he has added new paragraphs and altered others, and the book as it now stands is an interesting picture of the monastic life as it has been lived in past ages and is lived to-day.

It would indeed be well if those who out of the fullness of their ignorance and from the unhallowed dreams of the imagination, evolve the legends and the romances which form the stock in trade of the commercial Protestants, and by which many honest, if not very intelligent, folk are gulled, could spend such a day, whether in monastery, convent, or nunnery, as is here described. But for one who may be privileged to do this in the flesh, there are hundreds who can read Dom Bede's account, in which, arriving at the monastery in the evening, we in spirit take a glance through the building before we retire to rest; rise at eight for the Divine Office, proceed in due course to Mass, visit the Abbot, eat in the refectory, join the monks at recreation, inspect the library, sacristy and school of art, and hear about the novitiate and the daily routine of the monks before we take our departure. The narration is perhaps a little lengthy, with here and there a tendency to repetition, and it may be urged by the critic that only the rose-coloured side of monastic life is here presented. But if the life as it is lived is not always as free from shadow as it is here depicted, this is the ideal that is aimed at, and which is attained far more completely than the Protestant outsider is likely to suppose. Moreover, the routine as here given is that which every monk attempts to follow, whatever his personal shortcomings may be; and it is thus in violent contrast with the impossible fictions with which the monastic life is surrounded in Protestant fiction or imagination.—*Catholic Book Notes*.

Country ahead of the city for residence. But, alas, neither place is proof against coughs or colds, and so Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is welcome in both localities. 25c. all Drugists.

Big Value in Little Books.

If it be true—and we think it is—that the present age is marked by a decadence in "manners," the circulation of Messrs. Macmillan's new book entitled, *Courtesy*, (8vo, pp 214, illustrated. Price 1s. 61.) "a reader for older boys and girls, is a thing to be encouraged. In any case it is a bright readable sensible book, sufficiently attractive and interesting to be read for its own sake, apart from—or even in spite of—its moral purpose, which, always, present, is never obtruded. The chapter on "International Courtesy" might well be appended to the numerous guides to travel; it contains suggestions which are often needed and seldom given; another equally good is that on "Consideration for others." But the whole book is excellently done.

The C. T. S. has added to its sixpenny series a pretty volume (cloth, gilt edges) containing the *Simple Prayer-book* and *Lady Amabel Kerr's Life of Our Lord*. The combination is, we think, likely to be popular.

The second and third penny numbers of the *Bishop of Clifton's Early History of the Church of God* have been issued by the Catholic Truth Society.

The Catholic Truth Society has added to its biographical series a penny life of Nano Nagle, the foundress of the Irish Sisters of the Presentation, whose name and work are familiar not only throughout Ireland, but "wherever the scattered members of the Irish race have found a home." The anonymous writer has told the story well, and this last addition to the C. T. S. biographies will be among the most popular.

The penny Life of our Lord, by Lady Amabel Kerr, has been issued by the C. T. S. in cloth bindings, uniform with the *Simple Prayer Book*, at 2s. and 4s.

A plumber was sent for to the house of a wealthy stockbroker to execute some repairs.

He was taken by the butler into the dining room and beginning his work when the lady of the house entered.

John, said she, with a suspicious glance towards the plumber, remove the silver from the sideboard and lock it up at once.

But the man of lead was in no wise disconcerted. Tom said he to his apprentice, who accompanied him, take my watch and chain and these coppers home to my missus at once. There seem to be dishonest people about this house.

FAT HERRING!

Just received:
100 HALF BARRELS
GENUINE HERRING.
JULY... HERRING.

F. R. TROTTER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Rheumes, Sprains, Cuts and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blennish because it does not blister.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co. Dear Sirs:—When you please give me a remedy for horses, I have a mare that is afflicted. I take pleasure in stating that I have cured a Curb of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blisters, by using it only once and then applying your Spavin Cure. As long as I have horses, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blisters in my stable. Very truly yours, ADOLPHUS GAUTHIER. Price \$1. Six for \$5. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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, and continues to give the best instruction in Book-keeping, shorthand and Typewriting and kindred subjects, also to supply business men with Book and stenographers. There is an increasing demand for young men who can write shorthand, and we make a specialty of this branch, teaching the Ben Pitman, Isaac Pitman and Perin systems. Our annual announcement for 1900-01 containing information respecting terms, etc., will be sent to any address on application to S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL WORK.

Opposite Presbyterian Church
Robert Murary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clearance Sale—McCurdy & Co. Auction Sale—Robert Dickson. Auction Sale—Alex. Campbell. Notice—J. A. Wall. Auction Sale—Catherine McKenzie. Notice—E. L. Pease. Indigestion Cured—K. D. C. Co. Agents Wanted—N. Scotia Fertilizing Co.

Local Items.

JUST RECEIVED.—1 car of lime. D. G. Kirk.—adv.

STOCK for the Newfoundland market by the brig, Ora, will go to Mulgrave by freight, Monday, 19th.

FRESH BEEF AND PORK.—If you want choice fresh beef and pork, or canned beef and salt pork, go to C. B. Whidden & Son.—adv.

WE LEARN that Mr. McCurdy has purchased two very fine building lots in Sydney, on one of which he intends erecting a residence next summer.

THE BRIG, ORA is due from St. John's. On arrival she will re-load for St. John's. This will be the last cargo of cattle to go this season to the Newfoundland market.

SCH. ONORA arrived safely at St. John's on Sunday, and sold cargo on Monday. The Soudan arrived on Tuesday. Her cargo is reported all safe. Her new job was badly damaged.

FRED LYNK, a brakeman on the Dominion Coal Co.'s pier at Louisburg, was found with head and arm cut off on Nov. 8. It is supposed that is getting off a car too hastily he tripped and fell on a rail.

THE MARITIME STOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION will this year hold its annual meeting at Charlottetown, on the 28th and 29th inst. There will be special low rates of travel on the railways and steamers. Crossings may be made either from Pt. du Chene or Pictou.

FOLLOWING are the names of the prize winners in the Harbour au Bouche drawing:

- 1. Simon Fougere, Frankville, invalid chair. 2. Peter Levanter, Frankville, dictionary. 3. C. H. Fallon, parlor car office, Halifax, organ. 4. Mrs J. J. Condon, Newport, No. 1, biscuit salt. 5. Jeffrey Monbourquette, L'Anse-au-Loup, home knowledge atlas.

TWO HUNDRED WORKMEN from Pittsburgh, engaged in the construction of the Dominion Steel Co.'s plant at Sydney, went on strike on Nov. 5, because their hours were reduced from ten to nine a day, and their pay in proportion. The Company decided to come to terms with the men.

CARD OF THANKS.—The relations of the late William Dexter, feel that they must express in a public manner some measure of their sincere gratitude to the many kind friends who, by their untiring efforts and declared sympathy, helped so much to bear the great sorrow and heavy suspense of the last week. May God bless them and be their reward. Is the prayer of each one. JOHN DEXTER.

MR. ERNEST MELLISH, of Charlottetown, one of the first Canadian Contingent for South Africa, is expected to arrive here to-day by the west-bound express. He came across from England in the S. S. Carthaginian with a number of other returning soldiers, and left the vessel at St. John's, Nfld., so that he might visit his brother, Mr. Arthur Mellish, of Antigonish.

EVERY one is taking advantage of the genuine bargain sale at McCurdy & Co's. Here we see lines of beautiful goods going at marvelously low prices. They have an immense stock of dry goods, and it will keep every one busy twelve hours a day, as is now the case, to dispose of the goods by January first. You should call early and see their bargains. Tables piled up with men's underwear, boys and men's clothing, boots and shoes all at half price. adv.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On October 27th there occurred at Providence, R. I., the sad and untimely death of John McInnis, son of Angus McInnis, Cross Roads, Ohio, Ant. Deceased came by his death while at work in the employ of the Nara Electric Lighting Co., by coming in contact with heavily charged wires. The accident occurred on the morning of the 25th ult. He was removed to the R. I. Hospital, where he died on the 27th. His remains were accompanied home by his cousin, Duncan McInnis. His parents and relatives have the sympathy of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

A VERY SAD ACCIDENT occurred at Grosvenor, Guys. Co., on Thursday evening Nov. 8. William O'Neil with his horse and carriage was returning from Tracadie. About a mile from his home he was thrown from the carriage over an embankment and instantly killed. The body was found a short time afterwards. A jury was empanelled and a verdict of accidental death returned. The large concourse which followed his remains to their last resting place testified the esteem which he was held. His aged father and two sisters have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest in peace!

THE BODY of the lad William Dexter, reported in our last issue as probably drowned, was found on Tuesday morning.

Continued search had been made from the time of the accident, and the searchers, who were many and earnest, were about despairing of ever finding the body, when Mr. C. E. Harris and Mr. Charles Landry, who had been grappling for days, caught the body with their irons in the bend of the Harbour channel, about 200 yards below the old Landing wharf. It had been covered up in the eel grass. Notwithstanding the long time the body had lain in the water, it was free from any marks, and in good state of preservation. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered. The relatives of deceased have the sincere sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

DECLARATION.—There was but a small number of people at the Court House on Saturday morning, when Returning Officer Sheriff Chisholm held his court to declare the result of the election. After summing up the results of the different polls he declared Mr. Melsaac elected, by a majority of 266 votes. The candidates then made brief addresses, having previously agreed to make no reference to politics. Each confined his remarks to thanking his respective supporters and workers. Mayor Floyd presided while the addresses were being delivered.

THE LAURIER Government's majority in last week's election has been variously estimated by different newspapers at from 30 to 60. THE GASKET's estimate of forty is still about the most correct of any. Several seats are still in doubt; both sides claiming West Prince and East Queens in P. E. I., and South Perth in Ontario. Conservatives declare that Sifton is the only straight Liberal elected in Manitoba. There are still four elections to be held, Gaspe in Quebec, N. passing in Ontario, Burrard and Yale-Cariboo in British Columbia. The result of these will probably increase the Government's majority by two. As to the Independents, their number is uncertain, it ranges between four and seven. Some of them will probably vote with the Government, who may thus come to have a majority of fifty in the House.

WEDDING.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, New Glasgow, John Joseph Chisholm, Esq., of the Weights and Measures Department, Pictou, and Mary P. Cumming, of Sunny Brae, were united in the bonds of matrimony by the Rev. J. R. McLeod, P. P. Miss M. Cumming, sister of the bride, was her attendant, and J. A. Boyd, Barrister, of Antigonish, waited on the groom. Mr. Chisholm is a native of St. Andrews, this County, and is well and favourably known in Eastern Nova Scotia. THE GASKET joins with the many friends of the newly married couple in wishing them many happy years of wedded life.

The Rev. Father Shaw, of Lakevale, united in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 6th inst. John C. McDonald and Mary Dunn, both of Lakevale. The happy couple after the ceremony repaired to their future home, accompanied by many friends who there enjoyed the usual wedding festivities.

An event of more than ordinary interest was the marriage on Tuesday morning in St. Mary's Church, Heatherston, of John F. McKeough, of Afton and Mary Ellen Grant of Bayfield. Rev. J. McKeough of Canso, brother of the groom, assisted by Rev. D. Chisholm, P. P., performed the ceremony and celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Sadie Grant, while John P. O'Gorman of Antigonish supported the groom. A really fine display of marriage gifts testified to the well merited popularity, of the young couple and they carry to their new home at Afton the sincere wishes of a very wide circle of friends that their wedded life may be long and happy.

At the church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning at 8.30 o'clock two popular young people were united in marriage. They were Mr. R. C. McDonald and Miss Alice DeCourcy. Miss Lulu McCarthy was bridesmaid and J. C. Costello officiated as best man to the groom. A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony at the church. The groom is the well known and successful young mercantile broker, while his fair and captivating bride is the sister of Miss Maggie DeCourcy and P. R. DeCourcy, the popular young G. H. and S. A. engineer. The bride and groom received many handsome and costly presents.—El Paso Daily Times, Oct. 25.

Personals.

Rev. L. J. McPherson arrived at the College from Halifax on Saturday. Rev. A. Chisholm, P. P., Creignish, was in town on Friday. Sheriff Chisholm went to Halifax on Monday to enter the Victoria Medical Hospital for treatment of his leg. We hope he will rapidly regain his health. Rev. J. W. McIsaac of Sydney was in Antigonish on Monday. His Lordship Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, arrived here last evening on a visit to Bishop Cameron. A. C. Cameron of Queensport, Guys. Co., came to Antigonish on Tuesday, and returned on Wednesday.

His Lordship Bishop Cameron, arrived home from Montreal on Tuesday.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE 17th INSTANT, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house on St. Mary's Street, occupied by the Subscriber; the following House Furniture: Bedroom Suites, Mattresses. Toilet Sets, Walnut Book Case, Whatnot. Side Board, two glass. Dining Extension Table, Oval Walnut Table, Easy Chairs, Five O'clock Tea Table and other Tables. Hair Cloth Sofa and Chairs. Dinner Sets and other Dishes. Game and Wood seat Chairs, Kitchen Tables, carpets, Lamps, Stoves, etc.

TERMS CASH. ALSO Carriages, Sleds, Harnesses, Buffalo Robes, &c., etc. TERMS.—Six months' credit will be given on these latter named articles, on approved notes of hand with security. R. DICKSON, F. H. MACPHEE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, Nov. 14, 1900.

AUCTION SALE!

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises of the subscriber, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following Live Stock: 4 MILCH COWS, 4 YEARLINGS, 2 HEIFERS, 2 year old, 7 OXEN, 5 CALVES. TERMS:—Eleven months' credit on approved notes. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Donald's Son. Doctor's Brook, Nov. 15, 1900.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on the premises of the late Alexander McKenzie, South Side Harbour, on Friday, 23rd day of Nov., at 10 a. m. 5 Milch Cows, 2 Steer Calves. 1 Heifer, 2 1/2 years old, with calf. 1 Pair Steers 1 1/2 years old. 12 sheep. 1 Mowing Machine, new. 1 Horse Rake. 1 Plough, 1 Feed Harrow, 1 Cultivator. 2 Common Harrows, 1 Set Fanners. 1 Horse Cart and Truck, 1 Roller, 1 Sleigh. 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Set Riding Harness. Working Harness, Chains, Traces, etc., and other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS.—Ten months' credit on approved notes. CATHERINE MCKENZIE, Widow. South Side Harbour, Nov. 16, 1900.

NOTICE.

ON... Tuesday, Nov. 20, All unpaid accounts of the estate of McGillivray and Melnych, of whatever amount, will be placed in suit. Persons indebted to the said estate and desiring to avoid expense must pay before that date. J. A. WALL, Solicitor of Assigned. Antigonish, Nov. 15, 1900.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD RELIABLE men to sell The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co's fertilizers on commission. Apply to THE NOVA SCOTIA FERTILIZER CO., Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that in virtue of the Act of the Dominion Parliament, 63 and 64 Victoria, Chapter 103 and Chapter 104, the name of

The Merchants Bank of Halifax

will be changed to

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

From and after the Second day of January, 1901.

E. L. PEASE, General Manager.

Hallifax, 1st Nov., 1900.

NOTICE!

Owing to the contemplated change in our business all accounts which have already being 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 brick vault at the election of a suitable tenant for a term of years. Apply to C. C. GREGORY, Fernwood, Antigonish.

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 Poultry to dispose of might advise. But will not have time to bother with small, thin stock.

MEN WANTED.

12 GOOD MEN WANTED to go the Lumber Woods. Apply to J. J. McPHERSON, Town.

THE PALACE

Great I CLOTHING BOOTS and RUBBERS,

At prices Why? Because we buy right, save all discounts. Our stock

MEN'S and BOYS' COATS, ULSTER SHIRTS, UNDER RAIN COATS, U TRUNKS, VALISE RUBBERS, in fact down. No sale equa

It means big saving for every mostly this year purchase. No been culled over and packed av people and advertised as n will prove more convincing fa words, don't be humbugged and you can get

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PRESCRIBED SCHOOL SCHOOL REQUISITES, DEVOTIONAL and OTH DAILY PAPERS, WEEK

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