THE CASKET.

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THE CASKET

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

His Lerdship wishes us to announce that the collections for, the Porpagation of the Faith must be in his hands on Dec. 12th, otherwise they will not be counted in this year's contribution.

A correspondent of the New York Sm, writing on the wreck of the City of Montizello, concludes : " It is criminal that such boats are permitted to run, and thus jeopard so many lives." To which the Sun adds: "Our correspondent is right. Paddle-wheel steamers should be forbidden on ocean routes of any length, or the rules for their construction should be radically revised."

Fresh details of the horrible forms of martyrdom to which our missionaries and their native converts have been subjected in China are being made known every day. Some of them were buried alive. Others were burned at the stake. A Belgian priest had strips of flesh cut out of his limbs and the holes filled with kerosene, which was then ignited. Yet all these things they bore in the same spirit as did the early Christians when Nero used as living torches.

The London Tablet thus expresses a thought which we expressed in other words a couple of weeks ago: "It is always an unexplained mystery why the Catholic majority in France cannot make itself sufficiently efficient as a political power to prevent its religion from being trampled on. The explanation may perhaps be found in the theory enunciated by a recent writer, that all tyranny is exercised by an organized minority.

The two last numbers of the London Tablet contain leading articles on Canadian politics. The editor's visit to Canada a year or two ago doubtless causes him to take a greater interest in our affairs than he would otherwise have taken, but he should be made aware that Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper are two different persons, and that the words which he quotes in his issue of Nov. 10 as being from a speech of the leader of the Opposition, were in fact uttered by his son, a private member of Parliament.

In our article of last week discussing parliamentary representation on a religious basis, an "almost" and a "nearly got transposed. We should have said that Prince Edward Island is almost half Catholic, and the Northwest Territories are more than one-seventh Catholic. It was evidently a slip of the pen which made us say that Quebec was the only province which dealt fairly with both religions in this matter, since we had just pointed out that the due proportion was observed in Manitoba. Now, we must join with these two, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, however, is the only province in which not merely fair play but "more than fair play" is given to the religious minority.

We devote a good deal of our inside space this week to an account of the dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, Australia. Commenting on that event, hich marks an epoch in the history of e Church in the land of the Southern Cross, the Boston Pilot says :

The magnificent Gothic Cathedral of Sydney had a humble beginning. When the pioneer, Father Therry, first proposed to erect the Cathedral he was met with score, and both Government and civil authorities were opposed to him. His first helpers were convict, who were allowed to

hew for St. Mary's stone after their ordin-aryiday's labor. For long the Cathedral was built to under the shadow of persecution. Mortara case drew from me a certain But how all opposition has passed away, and how the Church has flourished like the mustard seed of the parable, and how Catholics have the whole-hearted respect and sympathy of the entire community in their ideals and aims was truly and practically seen at the dedication.

A few months ago, Father Edgar Mortara wrote a letter to the Paris Temps correcting misstatements which had been made regarding the famous incident in which he had been concerned. In that letter he says; "After my baptism I remained quietly at home with my parents seven years. In the month of June, 1858, by order of Pope Pius IX of blessed memory, then a temporal Prince and King, I was separated from my family and taken to Rome, where the Pontiff had me brought up in the Catholic religion, entrusting me first to the Rector of the Catechumens and afterward to the Lateran Regular Canons in the College of San Pietro in Vincoli. . . . At the close of a course of mission sermons which I have just preached I did not relate my history, but confined myself to asking the faithful to pray that Catholie truth, which is my best possession on earth, might also be the foundation of true happiness for those who are connected with me by the ties of blood and the most tender affection," One of the most effective appeals to popular Protestant feeling forty years ago was that the Catholic Church had snatched young Mortara from his father's arms and was teaching him to hate his kindred. The last sentence of his letter above quoted gives that calumny its best answer.

Many of us have laughed over the dialogue between the student of natural history and his teacher, when the latter says: "Describe the crab," and the former answers: "The crab is a fish which walks backwards," to which the teacher says: " An excellent description, but slightly inaccurate. The crab is not a fish, and it does not walk backwards." Now comes Dr. Hutchinson, a distinguished lecturer at the London Hospital and tells us that the belief in fish as a food peculiarly adapted to the nourishment of the brain is a fallacy. It was based, he says, upon the theory that fish was especially rich in phosphorus, and that without phosphorus the brain could not work. But fish is not especially rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is not absolutely essential to the action of the brain, and therefore the popular belief "being founded on a double fallacy falls to the ground." It was Agassiz, the great Swiss ichthyologist. who first gave out the now discredited theory, if we mistake not, and he formed it by adding together a dictum of Buchner, the distinguished German physiologist, and a statement of Dumas, the eminent French chemist. All three are now believed to be in the wrong. It makes us wonder whether we shall ever learn anything from modern men of science that we shall not be obliged to

Thomas Arnold, second son of the famous Head-Master of Rugby School. died in London on the 12th inst. He has had a remarkable career. Born in 1823, and educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford, he took his First Class in Classics in 1845, and after some years of clerkship in the civil service at home and of farming in New Zealand, was appointed Inspector of Schools in Tasmania. He was holding this position when his eldest daughter, now Mrs. Humphry Ward, was born in 1851. He was practically dismissed from his Inspectorship because he became a Catholic in 1856. Returning to England, he was offered a professorship in the Catholic University of Ireland by Dr. Newman, the then Rector. When Newman went back to Birmingham in 1862, Arnold accompanied him and became first classical master of the Oratory School. A couple of years later he drifted out of the Church in a manner best described by himself in his "Passages of a Wandering Life," published last spring. :

amount of involuntary sympathy; and the misgiving which has long slumbered in my mind, that no clear certainty could be obtained as to anything outside the fields of science, again assailed me. theless, I cannot doubt that this period of uncertainty would have passed away in due time if I had adopted the means proper for dealing with it. One of those means, indeed — labour — I did not put from me, and this was my salvation in the end; but the weapon of prayer - being attacked by a certain moroseness and disgust and weariness of existence — I began unhappily to use less and less. . . . Only after a long time, and with much difficulty and pain pain alas! not mine alone — was I able to return to the firm ground of Catholic com-munios. The instability and weakness of my proceedings I do not mean to palliate or underestimate. The only plea that I can urge is, that I acted in good faith, and that the taint of self-interest never attached to what I did.

Leaving Birmingham, Mr. Arnold became a tutor at Oxford, the present Bishops of London and Chester being among his pupils. During these years he published his "Manual of English Literature," now in its sixth edition, and still regarded as one of the best works on the subject, and edited many old English texts, Wycliffe, Beowulf, and some of the chroniclers. On the establishment of the Royal Univesity of Ireland he was made a Fellow. The " Catholic Dictionary," which first appeared 1883, was chiefly written by Mr. Arnold and the Rev. W. E. Addis. It still remains the most valuable work of its kind in the English language. The "Passages in a Wandering Life" was the last production of his pen. In it he records with noble humility the events of what he calls not merely a " wandering " but a " restless and unprofitable" life. Besides the agony of his mental wrestle with spirits of darkness, he must have suffered intolerable pain even to the end, at seeing the mists which had clouded so large a portion of his life, now enveloping the fine intellect of his daughter, and knowing that she had communicated her agnostic ideas to the hundreds of thousands of readers of "Robert Elsmere."

THE NEW VICAR-GENERAL.

The brief paragraph in our local columns, announcing the appointment of a new Vicar-General, was, as many will shrewdly guess at once, written by Dr. McDonald himself. His object in doing so was to forestall any other writer, and prevent any reference to the appointment except as a bare piece of news. He would have liked positively to prohibit the publication of any complimentary or gratulatory words on this occasion, but, as he is well aware, his jurisdiction does not extend far enough for that. His Lordship the Bishop has stated expressly that we should pay no heed to the Doctor's wishes in the matter. We, therefore, feel ourselves free to say that we are sure the appointment will give general satisfaction in the diocese. Dr. McDonald is a man in the prime of life, of an iron constitution, an immense capacity for work, and one of the best theologians, if not the best, among the diocesan clergy, and without a superior as a writer of graceful English among the clergy of the Dominion of Canada. He has been for many years an unofficial consultor on many occasions to both bishop and priests, and now receives in public the honours which has long since been given to him in private. THE CASKET has especial reason to rejoice in Dr. McDonald's promotion, for from the time it passed into the hands of its present publishers he has been a steady contributor of scholarly articles which have given THE CASKET a weight and influence in theological circles, greater we believe, than that of any other Catholic weekly in Canada. Our joy will be mingled with regret, however, if the duties of his new office should in any degree lesson the flow of these

Vicar-General Barry of the diocese of Manchester, N. H., rector of St. John's Church, Concord, was instantly killed by a Broadway cable car in New York on Nov. 14. He was in the city with Bishop Bradley to attend the La Salle Triduum at St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was 64 years of age and had been paster of St. John's, Concord, since 1865.

The Paris Exposition is now said to have been a gigantic success after all. illnesses; for weeks together it had been 50,000,000 persons paid admission fees.

THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

About two months ago we made a clipping from the Presbyterian Witness, intending to comment upon it. The clipping got mislaid and the subject of which it treated was forgotten. It has now turned up, and we proceed to carry out our original intention. The paragraph referred to runs as follows:

It was altogether wrong of the Maine Orangemen spoken of by the Casket to have sent a Roman Catholic child to a public school in spite of her parents. The child, it seems, is 14 years of age. Parents are usually the proper guardians of their children, and an Orangeman has no more right to intervene between parents and hildren than a Roman Catholic has .- A bad example was set years ago in Rome by the Pope of that day, the late Plus IX. when he refused to deliver up the Mortara child to its sorrowing parents. European governments urged the Pope to give up which neither Protestants nor Roman Catholics should follow.

It is pleasant to find our contemporary admitting the grievous wrong doing of the Maine Orangemen, and if these gentlemen happened to see this comment upon their action, it doubtless went farther toward making them ashamed of themselves than anything we could say would do. But we are far from feeling the same satisfaction with the citation, as a parallel case, of the removal of the Jewish boy Edgar Mortara from his parents' charge, by the civil authorities of the Papal States, in the year 1858. Surely our contemporary does not mean to maintain that the State has no more right to intervene between parent and child than have a group of individuals calling themselves a Loyal Orange Lodge. The very words, "Parents are usually the proper guardians of their children," imply that they are not always such, but no individual or self-constituted association of individuals has the right to decide that such is the case, and therefore the intervention which is based on such a decision has no foundation in justice. But, although the loudest outcry in the Mortara case, was raised by England, the Government of the Papal States on that occasion was merely exercising an authority similar to that which has frequently been exercised by the Court of Chancery, and which is thus explained by the great American jurist, Story, in his work on Equity Jurisprudence:

The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery extends to the case of the person of the infant, so far as necessary for his protection and education. . . . For although, in general, parents are entrusted with the custody of the persons and the education of their children, yet this is done upon the natural presumption that the children will be properly taken care of. . . . But, whenever this presumption is removed: whenever, for example, it is found that a father is guilty of gross ill-treatment and cruelty towards his infant children; or that he professes atherstical or irreligious principles; in every such case the Court of Chancery will interfere, and deprive him of the custody of his children, and

and to take care of them, and to superin-remove infant children from the custody of their parents, and to superintend their education and maintenance, is admitted to be of extreme delicacy, and of no inconsiderable embarrassment and responsibility. But it is, nevertheless, a jurisdiction which seems indispensable to the sound morals, the good order, and the just protection of On a recent occasion, civilized society. after it had been acted upon in Chancery for one hundred and fifty years, it was attempted to be brought into question, and was resisted as unfounded in the true principles of English jurisprudence. was, however, confirmed by the House of Lords with entire unanimity; and, on that occasion, was sustained by a weight of authority and reasoning rarely equalled.

As to the particular cases in which these legal principles may be applied, we have, for example, the refusal of the English courts to grant the poet Shelley custody of his children on the ground that he was an infidel; we have the decision of Lord Chancellor Eldon that DeManneville's being a Jacobin disqualified him for the guardianship of his child; we have several cases where Protestant guardians-at-law were appointed for children whose Catholic parents were still living, because, in the language of the courts, these children had contracted Protestant impressions" and we have the Mortara case where s Christian State assumed the guardianship of a child of Jewish parents because he had "contracted Christian impressions." So similar did this last case seem to the others above mentioned that the London Times, when leading the hue-and-cry against Pius IX. the Sovereign of the Papal States, felt obliged to justify itself | than fickleness.

by denying that young Edgar Mortara had contracted Christian impressions." It scoffed at the idea that baptism secretly administered by a fourteen year old servant girl could make any child a Christian. But the law courts of the Papal States held, as any court in Christendom would hold to this day, that any one who has received baptism is to be considered a Christian until he has expressly renounced that title, and no court could refuse to recognize the validity of a baptism which the Catholic Church regards as valid. If the Papal government had caused Edgar Mortara to be baptized against the will of his parents, this would have been an unjust invasion of parental rights, but it did nothing of the kind, nor would it have dared to do so. As England is guided by the principles of Protestant Christianity, so were the Papal States guided by the principles of Catholic Christianity, and the Catholic Church has such a regard for the rights of parents that although she teaches that without baptism a child cannot enter heaven, she positively forbids the administration of that sacrament without the consent of the parents. St. Thomas Aquinas, in the 13th century, gives this as the teaching of the Church. Pope Julius III., in the 16th century, forbade such baptism under penalty of suspension from the sacred ministry, if the offender were a cleric in sacred orders, and a fine of a thousand ducats. Pope Benedict XIV., in the 18th century, instructed the Cardinal Vicar of Rome to see that the prohibition was faithfully observed. A similar prohibition exists against the baptism of a child of Catholic parents by any one except a priest or deacon except in the case of necessity. But if these prohibitions are violated and baptism is administered by any person whatsoever, the child, no matter what its parentage, becomes a Christian at that moment, and has at that moment the right to Christian instruction and Christian citizenship. If the parent asserts, as the elder Mortara asserted, a right contradictory of the right of the child, a right of custody which would deprive the child of its right as a Christian, there arises at once a conplaint of rights; one or the other must give way; and in a State governed by Christian principles the right of the Jewish father must give way to the right of his Christian child. This is a legal way of putting it; in ordinary language we should rather say, that a Jewish father has a right to bring up his Jewish child in the Jewish religion, but ne has no right to bring up in the Jewish religion a Christian child, whether his own or another's. Signor Momolo Mortara, by living in Bologna, made himself subject to the laws of the Papal States, which required that Christian children should receive a Christian education, and it was a well founded belief that he would not observe these laws that led to the removal of his son from under the parental roof. He complained that the baptism had been given by a Christian servant girl when she thought the child appoint a suitable person to act as guardian was dying, but he had no right to complain, for he had violated the law of the Papal States forbidding, under pain of fine, the employment of Christian servants in Jewish households, on account of the danger of apostasy for such servants. He had put himself in the wrong on every side, and he had to bear the consequences. of his wrong-doing.

The Presbyterian Witness, we venture to say, highly approves the action of the English Court of Chancery in the Shelley case. Why then does it so strongly disapprove the action of Roman tribunals in the Mortara case? Is it because it would rather see Edgar Mortara to-day a Jew, looking upon Christ as a seducer who attempted to overthrow the religion of Moses and suffered the penalty of his crime upon the gibbet; rather than a Catholic priest worshipping the same Christ as God the Son the Redeemer of the world, and striving earnestly by word and example to induce others so to worship Him? At the time it published the paragraph we have been commenting on, one would have supposed that it did lacknowledge the possibility of a Catholic being a good Christian, and then the question we have put might have given it some difficulty. But in its last week's issue it calls our religion "polytheism," only "a little better than atheism," and of course, while it holds that view it may answer that it wishes Edgar Mortara were still a Jew rather than a Catholic. The only retort we shall make for the present is that a man who one day expresses the opinion that we may be good Christians, and another day calls us polytheists, either does not know his own mind, or is subject to attacks of something much more serious

Writer.

In these days of literary affluence, when the desire for reading matter, whether it be of a religious, an instructive, or a generally amusing nature is met by a wealth of material that fairly dazzles the average mind, it may not be uninteresting to look back upon the time when books, especially those appealing directly to Catholics were an unknown quantity, and to learn a little of the woman who, perceiving the great meed in this direction, act herself to the task of supplying for this country what may be called a distinctively Catholic lit-Grature.

Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier, without doubt America's oldest living Catholic woman writer, was born at Cootebill, County Cavan, Ireland, on the last day of the year 1820. Her father was Francis Madden, a man of pronounced literary taste, and her mother, who died in early life, was also possessed of great love for poetry and the remantic legendary lore of her native

Upon the death of her father in 1844, Miss Madden came to this country and in 1846 became the wife of Mr. James Sadijor of the well known publishing house of D. and J. Sadlier & Co. Mr. Sadlier being in charge of the Montreal interests of the firm, the young couple took up their residence in that city, where during the ensuing fourteen years, the greater number of Mrs. Sadlier's most successful stories were written. In 1860, Mr. Sadlier removed his family to New York, which was their home until his death nine years later, when they returned to Montreal.

As a girl, Mrs. Sadlier's literary ventures were sent to La Belle Assemblee, a London magazine of which Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson was editor, and Mrs. Norton, the poetess, one of the principal contributors. Upon coming to this country she wrote for many publications, among them being "The Literary Garland," and "True Wilness,' two Canadian periodicals, ' The New York Tablet, 'The Boston Pilot,' 'The New York Freeman's Journal," then controlled by Mr. James A. McMaster, and the "American Celt." edited by the brilliant D'Arrey McGee. Her first book was a the Atlantic. collection of abort stories contiled 'Tales of the Olden Times,' and this was followed on rapid succession by . The Red Hand of Unitet," Willie Barke," and "Alice Ricedam,' the last appearing originally as a serial in the columns of the Boston Pilet. Her best known works are perhaps 'The Confederate Chieftsons," "The Blakes and Flanagana, "Confrasions of an America," "Daughtet of Percentual," MacCartay More," 'Manroon Disc.' 'The Hormit of the Rick," Bresis Chesay," Elling Pres-Honor's Keepsake, 'The Ereross of Killergan, " The Old Mouse by the Styrne," Old Tales. She has also wrotten besides these. ation seed to sloved him excitationary years hat preductions during a period of fider syars, averaging more than a volume a

specially for the people of his own race according to Le Cri de Paris. Next came and overd. At the time she began her ip. Fordinand of Sulgaria, 177 pounds, and sence life, large numbers of Irish boys and King Oscar of Sweden 176 nounds. Kaiser service in families, or venturing again the but he varies a good deal. Emperee various current which the appearanties of Francis Joseph of Austria weighs 154 the new country afterded them. Naturally, pounds, King Victor Simmanuel III, of the majorsty of these young people found. Daily 143 younds; King Leopald II. of the majority of three young groups. Bedgium, (43 pounds, and Crar Nicholas Squibs. Almost coincidently with the rereduces were scardy. Feeling that the said to wrigh 190 pounds and little Queen tails of these aliens was in jespacely and Wilhelmins of Holland 150 prouds and believing that the best means of preserving she is still growing. The precess Queen it, and commercing the effect of prenis- of Esumuni, Carmon Sylva, wright 180 your December was through the medium of pounds. Little King Affrons XIII. of a good book. Mire. Sadder resolved to de. Spain new weight it pounds, and President vote her balled to the writing of spreas Laubet (8) promis. which, while sensoing enough of comme to hold the interest, should have for their central motive the upiliting of the limb. immigrant, and the preferred of the bounty and dignity of his ancirot faith. Each rate qualit with a special problem. The Blakes and Faragam" was inmoded to inform perceits of the shapers to which children were express? by education of a top-rollgroup character; "Bossis Convey," that the set dily references a le supples Parise Stehn, Beithe the temparous the driving star of beginns his merces drive set be demilies disposed to affect for character and her church: "Old and New" almoi at Service principles and extent from principle and probes Americanisms, displaced by a need just for once. nested these of temperate; while other ers to ease rel-claim on any time services the seeing that of he edge also of a simple and true affection for the Real down across the seas, and a litting medic on the green take which then special on the the hand of their area. Many of the off in networker see over elector of section request of distinguished persons so little in the Total and Total and Total same that Bear's Lorenta, which the section of the instance of To Jess latconformatic promoter of the New York Mitelli Promoney, of which the sales STREET, SHIPE OF SHIPMENT & THE SCHOOL life of the Russel Vilgin with me gestion of Arrelability Hughes. Among

America's Oldest Catholic Woman lations, may be mentioned DeLigny's Christ,' . The Year of Mary,' Callot's Doctrinal Catechism,' ' The Catechism of Examples,' and a 'Catechism of Sacred History,' still used in Catholic schools.

That success crowned the efforts of this earnest worker, has been amply demonstrated by the countless testimonials of apprecistion which have been showered upon her. From all parts of America, from Ireland, even from Australia have come letters telling in glowing phrases of the help and inspiration her words have given in hours of loneliness and misfortune, and human, or preterhuman, in its malevassuring her that love for bome and home customs, often on the verge of extinction, has been reawakened by the influence of her lofty exhortations.

Nor have honors of a more public nature been wanting. Cardinal Cullen sent her a special blossing, and she was assured that her books were known and appreciated at Rome. On April 1, 1895, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, presented her with the Lactare Medal, on which occasion there was a pleasant ceremony at the Archbishop's house, both clergy and laity assembling to pay tribute to her Isbor for her exiled country people.

Although naturally of a retiring disposition and indifferent to the distinction which fame brought her, Mrs. Sadlier's position in the front rank of every Catholic movement of her time, made it inevitable that she should have a large acquaintance among the many noted persons of her religion. Archb'shop Hughes, Cardinal Mo-Closky, Archbishop Bayley, Dr. Brownson, Father Hecker, Dr. Ives, Father Matthew, Father Tom Burke, and a host of other prominent figures of Catholicity were her warm personal friends and co-workers. Her charitable work while in New York brought her into close relation with such people as Sister Irene of the Foundling Asylum, one of the great women of her day, lately passed away, Miss Osborne time." founder of the Working Gorl's Home, and Father Drumgoole in whose humane projects she was deeply interested. Indeed so numerous were her friends, and so varied her good dreds, that Archbishop Hughes paid her the compliment of calling her the the greatest Irish woman that ever crossed

In her personality, Mrs. Sallier fulfills the ideal that would be formed of her by one acquainted with her noble career. Of medium beight, with the weight of her great age borne lightly yet with dignity and grace, ber gentle smile and somple noaffectedness of manner beiray a kindliness of loast that wins the affection of all who are permitted to know her.

In the historic city of Montreal, the source of her early effects, surrounded by who assumed to speak for dead friends, lewing children, she reses from her labors. But who never, by any chance or means, her Lights, "Con O Kregen," Anny happy in the thought that her gifts were conveyed to the entrivors any dignified always med for the benefit of others, and or defining conception of life beyond the evenue beyond doubt that her dreams of grave. and New," and "Fatter Shortly and Other | cood have been realized. - J. Gentroits Nysani sa Essary Maparisa.

Weights of European Rulers.

Don Carlte L of Fortugal is the beautest As has been stated. Mrs. Suffice write severeign in Europe weighing 202 pounds.

Bummous.

soin cliese paidbance for goldens mil

Why don't you keek it the mirror? solved the pulled abspace.

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Yes, air: a cow's bain, air. We always their dupes. serve one with the butter, in show that its

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which there is a man in them.



LEGISTAN STORMS OF THE PARTY OF THE THE SE SECOND SECON

the rounds of the press, and its conclud-

The devil is voted not to be, and so the devil is gone, But simple people would like to know who

circumstances; for, after laying as much as one can to the perversity of the human spirit, there is still in the world a large residuum of wrong-doing which is in-

tians-though the ranks of these latter outside the Catholic Church are dwindlingmust believe in a personal devil, who with his subordinate evil spirits, devotes himself to opposing the reign of rightcousness, and hindering mankind from attaining eternal salvation.

The Rev. William Stang, D. D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Providence, R. I .. has just published a pamphlet, "The Devil," which must be called opportune; for even the children of the Church do not entirely escape the infection of prevailing scepticism, and as Dr. Stang says, "It is the last stage of infidelity to deny the existence of the devil."

A few years ago, when the delusion of Diana Vaughan was rampant, bloodcurdling tales were told of the appearance of the devil, in sundry lodges; and some over-credulous people censured the Pilot for asserting that the devil was far too clever to betray his own cause in any such fashion. Pere de Ravignan says that it has been the master stroke of the devils in the Nineteenth Century to get themselves denied by the age.

Good people sometimes say: "Oh. I don't doubt the devil's existence, but I forget all about him for months at a

To these, and to people outside the Church who want to know its precise teaching on this painfully interesting subject, we commend Dr. Stang's pamphlet.

It is the fushion to smeer at the belief in the devil, as a remnant of medieval super-

the superstitions of infibels? It is largely the people who have "outgrown" the Bible, and are too " broad-minded " to accept the Catholic Church, who enable a bords of charistans-to call them by no peychic mediums, clairvayants, etc.

travelled women, yea, and men, to give \$10 per sounce with one of these creatures,

devol to get his existence denied, so has it been his further triumph among many of these who still retain fulth in the immertality of the soul to obscure the momentous truth that our mortal life shapes the immerbal; that men carry into eternity the consequence of all unrepented or unampheò-for wrong done in their days of

The puscility of the alleged " revels, tions" of life in the spirit world can impasse upon those only whose lives have became deputed of all true spirituality.

major of Dr. Stang's pamphist, our aftertist was attracted to "Witthes and Winards of Today," by Harvey Danechill, in the current & insise's Magazine.

of the francis which subsist on the credulby of mer and women in the humbler walts of life, who have foreaken the practice of religion and ceased to fear the

Postish girls in quest of husbands, mufor a young man, said a voting and group and more and women tired of their lawful matrix, and aftens with guilty love, such these france, who " flot a commismation." promise love-phillers, the officacions aid Watter, look here! But that a hair in of Sature, "the quil influence" against the superfluence make or walker, ore, to

When Mr. Sutherines began to collect material for his article, by anticipated to pages his own words

Mathing nor other ar exhibition of the ally and narration of the brillion and my brillion merculy men and women, and oppositely witthes generally respected as a blot upon a floridge, was a wholever fight. The best of the section o of to be applements. If Office Mather's

(With people, other than the clients al-Too, I do, replaced the girly girl, therein, which produced and group to terramentalism too abite at the motion of life, and an or white the world bearing to didn't be see that and about a figure the province of a physician Mr. Subsespiles wouldn't see. The object legitimate organies, but not no m legitimate

Devils and Devilment.

A few years ago, a clever poem went ing lines were something like this:

carries his business on. The query is perfectly natural under the

Catholics, and indeed all Bible Chris-

But who will give us the statistics of sa privil teacodeib a cham at—aman seraw

We have known educated and widely

As it has been a master-strake of the

It is a clever and honest man's exposure

I must admit, said the manufact girl, that withins were according to: the scothware the way freed all many citation. For all product, that describes all they get.

LAND FOR SALE The priest used to hear such, but it is not absolution that is sought, and anyhow. a large part of the population of America fears the confessional. . are cases of conscience, that come to a fortune-teller that make the heart ache to

hear of. If there were an honest consultor

to whom they might come, he could do a

vast deal of good, and save many from the

pit. For to look into fortune-telling, is to

lean over the pit itself and look in. (Italies

It is not often that one finds so strong

a plea for the confessional with its sacred

safeguards, as is contained in the few sen.

Dr. Stang devotes a chapter of his book

to witches, warning his readers of their

duty to be sceptical in regard to them, and

condemning the belief in witchcraft as a

remnant of paganism. But he grants that

man may formally renounce God and

Christ and surrender himself completely to

That the devil can reward his votaries

with the real possession of the goods of

the world or that he can work any miracle,

is not to be believed. All that a Christian

can admit as to his powers is thus summed

He can work prodigies, things out of the

usual course of nature, and thus excite astonishment and dupe people. He knows

more than man, and he may perform superhuman deeds, but none that surpass

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of the theophists, occultists and psychic

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Remember the Dead !

By Eleanor C. Donnelly,

When the sere leaf falls, When the sad wind calls, And the gloom of the tomb o'er earth

seems spread Hear the night-birds cry From the dark'ning sky:
"Remember the Dead! Remember the

Dead! Each bell that tolls For departed souls, Swinging thro' cold, gray mists o'er head, Must echo the words

Of the warning birds : Remember the Dead! Remember the

Afar, the dirgo Of the sea's dull surge On shiv'ring sands, or cliff's bold head, Doth mutter and moan Thro' the silence lone : Remember the Dead! Remember the

MAIN.

ALD.

ates.

13.

The Dead of the deep, The Dead who sleep In the graves of earth, or wherever their If near or far,

nder sun or star, Remember the Dead! Remember the And the Dead-ah! me,

Will remember thee, Whose prayers their heavenward flight have sped ;

Wouldst, one day, share In their glory There ? Then, by day and by night, remember the -Carmelite Review.

AGNES.

By H. M. Lushington, Author of "Rosary Gems," "Carita," etc.

Helen Austruther was very weary, very sad as she reclined in a low American chair in the sitting room of the Nurses' Institution at Barley and looked sometimes at the dark shadows of the trees as they swayed to and fro before the window, sometimes at the glowing embers of the fire. She had only returned from a very trying case' that morning, and had found ber friend the Matron in great trouble, two of her fellow nurses ill, one dangerously, and an epidemic of influenza reported to be raging over the town.

'Is life all sadness,' she murmured; 'Is there no comfort anywhere? I used to think there was consolation in religion but now '-and with a shiver of pain she sprang from her chair and began pacing the room with hurried unequal steps, then, remembering the invalids in the house sank back again into her former attitude. She was a sweet looking dark girl, about twenty-eight years old, her chief beauty her large buyn eyes, now filled with sadness. The nurse's maroon coloured dress and white cap were as simple as possible, but there was an indescribable air about her that spoke of good birth and good breeding.

The door opened softly, and Helen sprang to her feet as a tall slight fair woman advanced into the firelight, and with a very tender look in her blue eyes put both hands on her shoulders, and kissed

'My dear child, I have hardly had time to welcome you back, or to see for myself how you have borne these terrible two months. Mrs. Beaumont praises you up to the skies and says she does not know how they will be able to live without you.'

'I am sure I can very well live without her; ' said Helen bluntly, as she put the matron into her chair, and slipped down on a low stool beside her. 'You did not like her? and yet I thought you wrote that you were old friends?' 'She is the hardest, coldest woman, I ever knew; ' exclaimed Helen bitterly, 'but perhaps I am not fair to her, she has been the cause of too much of the misery of my life; ' she added more gently.

'May I ask any more? Don't tell me unless you wish to do so,' said Amy Carruther, with a caressing touch to the dark head leaning against her knee. 'I should like to tell you, perhaps you can ease the intolerable pain. When you sent me to Mrs. Beaumont two months ago, can it be only two months? I did not recognize the name as she had married again in the interval between the breaking off of my engagement to her son, and his being seized with this terrible internal disease. The recognition was a shock to us both, and I wished to come away and ask you to send another nurse, but she implored me to stay, said she was sure he would let me do more for him than a stranger, and that perhaps I could succeed in winning him to think of the salvation of his soul; oh! Amy, she says now that she is sure he is lost.' Bitter sobs checked her words.

'My darling how grieved I am to have sent you into such suffering. If only you had confided in me, I would have recalled you at once.'

'I had never told you of my engagement of the three happy years when Frank Silverton was all the world to me, before I began to get pious and worry about my soul. She thought if I 'experienced religion' as she called it, I should influence her son, and at last under the preaching of an earnest Evangelical I persuaded myself I did, but the more I tried to lead Frank in the same direction, the more bitter and free thinking he became, and at last openly

professed himself an atheist. I suppose I must have really been in earnest in my convictions then for after fervent exhortations from the minister I told Frank I must break off my engagement, returned all his presents, and going up to London entered on my training in C. Hospital.

But you still cared for your Frank?" suggested Amy sympathetically.

'And shall till my dying day,' replied Helen, 'Oh it was very terrible to see him suffer, though on the whole he was patient except when bis mother or I tried to read the Bible or some prayers to him. Once I did get him to listen to the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and I am sure that I heard him saying to himself afterwards ' God be merciful to me a sinner' : that is the only bit of comfort I had. All the last day of his life he was muttering something in a strange language, and his mother said it was blasphemy. She would not let me remain in the room at last, but I went back just in time to see him die.

'My poor Helen!' said the matron tenderly. 'Yes and Mrs. Beaumont seemed worried with my distress, and said my religion ought to teach me resignation. To be resigned, to be separated for ever from my love. I would rather give up all religion and go where they say he has gone,' she added bitterly.

'Oh! hush my darling don't speak like that, it is wrong to give way to despair. If only you could have had a talk with my cousin Mildred Hatherton, I'm sure she would be able to comfort you. Her husband is in the very midst of danger in South Africa, her favourite child is dying, and she has a baby only a week old and yet she can be calm and really resigned. I sat up with Agnes last night and when I went in, to give what alas! was a bad report this morning to Mildred, she just made the sign of the cross and said under

> "All is right that seems most wrong. If it be His sweet Will.

Of course she is a Roman Catholic, but I can't help feeling she is a Christian too. What a real living love she must have for our Lord; ' said Helen thoughtfully. Yes, that is just the impression she gives one, but - come in,' as there was a hasty knock at the door, and a neat maid brought in a telegram.

'No answer,' said the matron, hastily glancing over it, then, as the maid withdrew, she stood considering with knitted

'Is something the matter? You look very worried; inquired Helen affectionately. 'Well-yes. I don't know exactly how to manage. I expected two nurses from Radley to-night and neither can leave as there are fresh fever cases, nurse Grant is dangerously ill, and I feel it is my duty to be on the spot to-night, all the other nurses are engaged, you are quite worn out and I have no one to send to Agnes Hatherton,-however I daresay her faithful maid Seton will manage, she got some hours sleep last night.'

C'Oh please let me go,' exclaimed Helen eagerly, life and colour flushing up into her face, 'to throw myself into my work and forget everything else is just what I

Well if you really think you could, it would be a great comfort to me,' said Amy gratefully; 'there is nothing to be done, except to try and ease her by changing her position now and then, and she is a very good child,' the matron's eyes glistened and her voice shook.

'I will take your place as far as I possibly can,' remarked Helen.

'And you will go from time to time to report to poor Mildred? It is hard for her, and the doctor won't let Agnes be carried into her room, as she wished. You have lifted a weight from my heart my dear,' and she stooped to give a warm kiss to the sad face. 'The carriage will be here at six, so if you will go and make ready, I will pay Nurse Grant a visit, and if she can be left with Nurse Leslie will come with you, and introduce you to my

CHAPTER II.

With no small sense of relief Helen found Amy Carruther was able to ac. company her. The luxurious carriage and fast trotting horses soon transported them to Lawton Square, the door opened at their approach, and the grey-haired butler himself came to help them out, and report that the doctor had to pay an early visit, but had found all better except Miss Hatherton, adding in a low tender tone half to himself 'Poor little lamb she is not far from her Home now.' The pretty Boudoir with its bright fire and shaded lamps looked empty and forlorn, but they had not long to wait, a middle-aged weman, whom Amy greeted and introduced as Seton came to show Helen her room, and to ask if Miss Carruther had heard the news, 'bad and good, ma'am?'

Is it anything about the Colonel? enquired Amy anxiously.

'Yes ma'am, he has been wounded severely some say dangerously in the shoulder, but thanks be to God, ma'am he was received into the Catholic Church on the very field of battle.'

'Oh! that will comfort Mrs. Hatherton!', exclaimed Amy almost involuntarily. 'Yes, indeed it has, and Miss Agnes

too, but she is very ill to-night' added the woman sadly, ' much nearer Home as she says herself.

Helen who had been removing her bonnet and assuming cap and apron now declared herself ready and Seton lead the way to Mrs. Hatherton's room. It was only dimly lighted and the first object that attracted Helen's attention was a large ivory crucifix hanging over the bed, with a picture of the Mater Dolorosa beneath it, and for a moment a glimpse was given to her soul of the possible meaning of sorrow and suffering of the compassion with Jesus and Mary that might bring support and resignation to the agonized heart. Nor was the impression effaced as she distinguished the lovely face on the pillow, white and tear-stained but with wondrous peace in the grey eyes and sweet mouth.

'You have heard the news, Amy?' enquired the gentle voice, as her cousin bent

I' Yes, and I am so sorry for you.' "But you must be glad with me too," Mildred interrupted eagerly 'the prayers of

way not mine so it must be the best;' and her smile was radiant.

Her words seemed to remind Amy of poor Helen, and she said quietly 'I cannot be away from my post to-night Mildred, as Nurse Grant is I fear dying, but I have brought you a substitute, a much better nnrse than I am, and a dear friend, Helen Anstruther.

· How kind of you to come to my little daughter without stopping to rest after your last sad case,' said Mrs. Hatherton with a clasp of her thin hand, 'I hope for both your sakes she will have a good night, you will come in early to-morrow morning o tell me how she is, won't you?'

'Indeed I will, and do all I can for your darling I promise you, answered Helen warmly.

'Thank you, and now just glance at baby, that you may tell Agnes you have

Amy lifted the covering of the silk-lined Bassinette and showed the tiny babe sweetly sleeping, and then took Helen across the wide corridor through a baize lined door, into a room, all furnished in blue and white, with a little bed on one side of the fire, in which lay a lovely girl about twelve years old. Helen felt as if she was again in the Uffizzi Gallery at Florence gazing at one of Fra Angelico's angels. The same soft bright coluring, deep blue eyes, and clustering curls of golden red hair, and above all the same expression belonging to another world, peace and joy and adoration. Her eyes were resting on the Crucifix placed just opposite her bed, a rosary was in her hands and her lips moved | make.

many years are answered at last, in God's | in silent prayer. Amy waited to speak till the child appeared to have finished her beads and turned a smile of welcome upon her, and then said:

I am only come to say good-night dear Agnes, but my friend nurse Helen will take my place, and will do everything for you, only you must tell her how because like me she is 'out of the Church.'

(To be continued).

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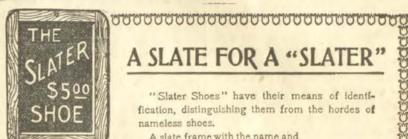
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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22. . The Calendar.

	NOVEMBER.				
DATE- I	FEAST.				
23 Frid'y	St. Clement I, Pope and Martyr.				

St. John of the Cross.
St. Catherine of Alexandria.
St. Silvester, Abbott.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary.
St. Gregory III, Pope and Confessor.
St. Gelasius I, Pope and Confessor. THE OUESTION OF STRONG DRINK. The Father Mathew Herald for October has a very fine article by Doctor John G. Coyle, a distinguished physician of New York, on alcohol and its effects on the system. His arguments are clearly stated, and his conclusions and arguments are irresistible. Taking up the points one by one, he shows the injurious effects produced upon each of the vital organs of the body by the use of stimulants. He justly pronounces that none of the stimulants is responsible for so much injury to humanity as is alcohol, and that no other poison has ever done half the mischief caused by that poison. His assertions cannot be refuted. None of the great poisons-and, measured by its influence on mankind, alcohol is the greatest of the poisons-was designed by God to be used as a beverage. To torce into the human body daily, or from time to time, a quantity of alcohol, is to interfere violently and directly with the course of nature. The human system is never benefited truly, either in youth or in age, by the habitual use of intoxicating liquor. A man who is faint and weary will make some brisk and vigorous movements for a short time if some one prods him with a pin; yet, what man, not desiring to be called a lunatic, would hope for permanent or fasting energy to be given him in such a manner, or would seek to eke out his energies with the assistance of such artificial stimulation, and yet, there are many men who, finding themselves no longer so vigorous or so healthy as they once were, will, in the teeth of experience and of common knowledge, prod the heart, or the liver, or the stomach with the pingricks of alcohol, and imagine that they have found a means of evading nature's laws. The enthusiast who sought near and far for the spring whose waters would preserve to him his health forever, was hardly less painfully self-deluded. With the unfortunately large class of men who, starting in the smooth and easy path of moderate drinking, have reached the stage where they habitually overpower their facilities with liquor, arguments like Dr. Coyle's will probably have but little effect. Such men were long ago convinced of the truth of all that he says. The truth has long since been borne home to them, and they could teach test the would-be moderste drinker the absurdity of his puny proddings of his organs, if their pitiful grasp of a relentless habit which has borne position did not detract from the force of their utterances. The drunkard is no longer self-deceived. He no longer thinks he was "cute" when he started in to meddle with his Creator's plans for the sustenance | wills are rare, but you may have one. But and nourishment of the human race. If a friendly hand is held out to him, he grasps it sympathetically. If he lets it go and falls again, most often it is through by man for his gratification from the uses weakness-weakness for which he is responsible, since he brought it on himselfbut weakness, nevertheless, a thing very different from the self-sufficiency and egotism which often causes his presently less unfortunate neighbours to laugh and turn aside when the evils and dangers of are sad, and because they are joyful; bemoderate drinking are pointed out to them. Dr. Coyle strikes at the very foundation of the custom of drinking when he describes the temporary stimulation and elevation of spirits following the use of a small wish to keep awake. On the whole we think quantity of intoxicating liquor. This it is which allures mankind, and the departure of the fictitious stimulation, the slow sinking back to a normal condition, tempts the habit of drinking intoxicants. Young men, imagination and arouses the desire to repeat the experience. It is a direct depart- selves very much. Men of advanced years ure from the designs of Providence. It is know better that the custom badly needs unnatural. The rosy dreams and charm- excuse. As they passed along the highway ing fancies produced by the fumes of of life they have seen the victims of the opium are not more absolutely out of har- habit fall by the wayside and disappear. mony with the divinely-planned functions They have seen hearts which were as of the human body and mind. Intoxication, by alcohol, or by any poison, is childish hearts can be, broken and crushed only the same unnatural disturbance of by the ruin of near and loved ones by the those functions, carried to the greatest drink habit. They have seen bright prospossible excess. That those statements pects blasted, and brilliant opportunities are true is so clear that they would be misused, useful lives cut short, and happy doubted by no man, were it not for one homes become the scenes of endless misery thing, and that is, the lamentable facility and despair. They have in their time with which men deceive themselves on heard men give all of the above reasons this subject. The allurements of the will- for their drinking, - doubtless they have o-the-wisp of artificial stimulation, drawing heard all of them in turn from the same | should be disguised as "Antigoneth."

men onward while they know the end to person, and not from one person only, but

in pursuing the clusive spark, reasons sations in his body, now jaded and enagainst everything which would prevent feebled, and drifting downward to the them from indulging in their pet delusion. Now, we do not pretend to say that it is impossible to use intoxicants in moderation. "Certainly not." comes the chorus, "that's the way I use them." But we do say that the habit of intoxication is the natural and startling frequent result of drinking at all. "Yes," says the chorus, "it is. So few men have any backbone. Why can't they do as I do - take a drink and let it alone." And we say further that not one man in every hundred, who drinks at all, escapes from taking to much sometimes. "Not so," comes the chorus, "I never was intoxicated in my life." Well, perhaps not, friends; but you drink, and you stand an excellent chance of being intoxicated. One of these days you may win an election or a lawsuit, or meet with some sudden good fortune, or some misfortune, someone will anger you or excite you, and away you will go. You, young men, are you candid, we wonder? You say you can take a drink and let it alone. If you can, you are a most exceptional man, are you such a man? Men think they are not addicted to the habit of drinking when they do not drink to gross intoxication. Perhaps, you, young man, are making that mistake, are deceiving yourself in just that way. How much are you earning per day? One drink of whiskey per day means \$36.50 in a year. How much whiskey can you afford to drink at that rate? The chances are that you treat your friends sometimes. If you drink two glasses of whiskey a day and treat friends to two more, you will possibly consider yourself a careful and sensible man, but you spend \$146.00 a year for whiskey. If you can afford that, you must have financial means which are beyond the reach of a great majority of young men in this country. You probably know as well as we do that you cannot afford this sort of thing. And you would not throw away so much money for anything else but liquor, and you know it. Why do you do it? Can you work it out yourself or do you want our opinion? But we imagine your opinion and ours are at heart the same. You know as well as we do, when you put your self-deception aside for a moment, that you have an appetite for hquor, and that you are not ready to "let it alone" at a moment's notice. Test yourself and try. Perhaps you have tested yourself. Probably, at some time or another you yielded to the soncitations of your friends and took a pledge. That meant that you plighted your word of honour solemnly, to let liquor alone for a certain length of time. But you did not let it alone. It would not let you alone, and you met your your old habit half way. In the first place you are wasting your money, and, worse than that, you are allowing your powers of self-control to slip into the away the strongest men the world has ever seen and hurled them into oblivion as a surging river hurls a straw over a precipice. You may have a strong will. Strong remember that hardly is one human will in ten thousand as strong as the terrible poison, alcohol, which has been diverted and purposes for which God designed it. To remark upon the myriad reasons given by men for their use of intoxicating liquors would take days of work and fill much space. Men drink because they are cold. and because they are hot; because they cause they are lonely, and because they are surrounded by pleasant company; because they have lost, and because they have won : because they are sleepy, or because they that youth is more honest than old age with regard to the habit, nor is this the least sad reflection induced by consideration of the very often, do not trouble to excuse themmerry in their youth as innocent human

which it leads, might he set saide, were it from hundreds. Age is less honest than not that most of those who enter upon the youth in this matter. Age practices more foolish pursuit of pleasure which constant- monstrous self-deception than does youth, ly cludes them, find it necessary to give because experience has forced upon a man themselves an excuse, a sop to conscience, who is old the cold hard facts that every a fallacious justification for attempting dollar he ever spent for liquor was money the impossible. And they proceed to give | wasted; that the trumpery lifting of spirits, to themselves reasons why they should for which he first drank liquor, was unreal drink intoxicating liquor, reasons why they and a sham, a delusion and a sware; that, may do so safely, reasons why they can whether be he now a drunkard or still free pass safely through dangers which bore from great excess, he has wasted his subdown stronger and better men, reasons for stance and his health in the tickling of his everything which seems to support them palate, and in producing ever-fleeting sengrave more rapidly than if it had never known such sensations. Such are the uncomfortable facts forced upon the aged drinker. How does he meet them? He has been all his life a slave, whilst protesting his freedom; but for his age is reserved the grand self-deception of his life. "Well," he says, "you may be right. Perhaps I ought never to have begun, but I cannot stop it now. . Twould end my life, to do so." There is the outcome of it all A man who all his life protested that he could take a drink or let it alone, realizes in his old age that he has been a slave to the habit all his life," that all his life he has chased the will-o-the-wisp; that all his life he has prodded his vital organs into fictitious activity and that now his enfeebled frame still demands the stimulant it can no longer bear and craves it more and more as the grave draws nigh. Truly the latter state of such a man is worse than the first. The saddest of cases is the sight of a man who at the age when a blessed and beautiful peace should be falling on his mind and soul, when the shadows of life's twilight are upon him, and the sound of the waves upon the other shore is almost in his ears, turns back upon life's last descent to stretch out an eager hand to a pursuing enemy, shutting his eyes, closing his ears determinedly to all warnings, and taking that pursuing enemy into a close em-

(For the Casket.) Killarney.

The charm that clings 'round Muckross' tow'rs, Sweet ivied walls and yew tree old, May not by me be said or sung, Nor in my falt'ring phrases told.

The waters glow and leap to kiss
The shores of lovely innistall.
My heart with rapture beats. My lips
Are dumb. Not mine to tell the tale.

Old Tore forever wears a gem Upon his bosom, gleaming bright, Where nainds spring and in their urns Of bubbling crystal, catch the light

How calm the distant waters shine, When seen from angels' Aghndoe! How sweet the hour spent musing o'er The mounds where chief and kerne lie low.

A purple haze bends low to press A fond current on mountain moss. On Round Tow're glints the setting sun Aud flings a parting kirs to Ross.

Gaze till the full heart longs, at last, To gain relief by breaking there, Then, like a shattered vial, o'erflow And squander all upon the air.

Oh, hours like these are hours that keep White thoughts kneel in our souls and pray The song that holy Simeon sung.

"Lord! let Thy servant now depart.
Abundantly has flowed Thy grace
Let him depart in peace, O Lord!
For he has lived to see Thy face,"

- MARY AGNES O'CONNOR.

One thousand two hundred and fifty Boers are beseiging a British garrison of 250 at Schowolzerreneke in the western part of the Transvaal. Lord Methuen and Col. Bettle have gone to the relief. The Boers have broken the railway in twenty places between Bloemfontein and the Orange River, and in one place between Kimberley and Belmont. The plan of gathering the burghers into certain districts out of which they are not to be permitted to move, called reconcentrado by the Spaniards in Cuba, may be adopted by the British in the Transvaul. It is believed that 15,000 Boers will pass over into Damaraland, a German African Colony. If they do so the German Colonial Office says that they not only must undertake to obey German laws, but their children must be German subjects. James Barnes, a correspondent of Harpers' Weekly contredicts the charges of ungentlemanly conduct made against British officers on parade by Richard Harding Davis. General Smith-Dorrieu, in his farewell telegram to Col. Otter said of the Canadians: "There are no finer or more gallant troops to the

Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Mary's left last week for Boston en route to Colorado. The reverend gentleman finds that his health demands the change, though he is loath to leave Hallfax. If he finds his health has built up sufficiently by next spring, he will return to Halifax, but if not he will remain at Colorado.

The reverend gentleman above refered to is a native of Millcove, Lot 35, P. E. L. where his parents reside. Dr. Campbell, is a very clever young man, and a nephew of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Hall-

We must express our regret that on the occasion of the name o this diocese appearing in the pages of the London Tablet, probably for the first time, it



Beg to announce the completion of their Fall Stock.

All the departments are well filled with seasonable and well selected goods, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see for themselves and be convinced that we are showing the most complete range of goods in all the different lines shown in Eastern Nova Scotia.



We have a magnificent range of

Ladies' Coats & Jackets. Golf + Shawl.

Misses * Reefers * Etc.

LADIES' AND

Ladies' Coats in

COON, AUSTRALIAN COON. FRENCH SEAL, ASTRIKAN and

BUCHANAN.



Ladies' Muffs and Collars.

Caperines,

Ruffs & Boas.

The best value ever shown in a fur coat.

COON, BLACK ASTRIKAN, and BEAR, DTS and SHORS.

Gentlemen's COON COATS, AUSTRALIAN

The Latest Shape. To our already large range of Boots A comfortable and Shoes we have added the celeand handsome shoe, up-to-date brated American shoe for women, he Queen Quality, "Mannish" medel. THAT THIS Queen and would ask the special attention of the ladies to this fine shoe. IS BRANDED ON EVERY

Never have we shown a more extensive range of Dress Goods and never were fixtures, designs or qualities more attractive than this season.

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

SLEIGH ROBES. If you want a Sleigh Robe be sure and see our new Assiniboine Robe also the Assiniboine Coat.

Our usual stock of Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Miss Gough has arrived and has opened up the Millinery Department with a fine display of up-to-date Fall Millinery. The universal satisfaction she gave last season is sufficient guarantee that all who patronize her will be placed. her will be pleased.

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General News.

The total crop of the Northwest this year is 35,000,000 bushels,

The Alaska Indians are said to be dying in large numbers, of starvation and plague. A fire in the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works last Thursday has thrown 500 men out of work.

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Princess Victoria of Wales is to be married to Prince George of Greece, the Governor General of Crete.

There was a blizzard in Northern New York on Thursday last. Two or three feet of snow fell, mail trains were late. and a freight train was stalled.

It is believed that the United States War Department favours the formation of an semy of 106,000 men.

The Cast is down with typhoid fever, and his condition causes much anxiety because he is thought to be the most earnest friend of peace in Europe.

Twelve persons were killed and 200 injured by the collapse of a stand from which they were watching a bull fight at Pedreguer, Spain, on Nov. 13.

French exports to England, her greatest customer, have fallen off 40 per cent. on account of the hostile feeling between the two countries.

The boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been removed by the United States in building the great Company.

The schooner Mascotte arrived in San Francisco on Nov. 15 with horrible tales of cannibalism in the Admiralty Islands. A German sloop of war, to punish the cannibals, destroyed 80 villages, killed 16 natives, and took twenty prisoners.

Andrew Carnegie is going to establish a polytechnical school in Pittsburg at a cost of \$3,000,000. He has already given a quarter of a million to such a school at Birmingham, England, and \$50,000 to another at Dunfemrline, Scotland.

The funeral of Marcus A. Daly, the Montana copper king, who worked himself up from a poor boy to the possessor of \$10,000,000, took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, last Thursday. Bishop Blandel of Helens, who was in the city for the La Salle Triduum, officiated.

One of the first things to be dealt with by the new Borough Councils, which are to administer Municipal affairs in London, is the bousing of the pour. In Southwark (South London) 90,000 people live in smaller quarters than the law allows for the cell of a condemned prisoner:

The British steamer Slingsby which left Java with a cargo of sugar for Philadelphia on Sept. 6, arrived on the Delaware only last Friday, with crew almost starving. Being delayed by a constant succession of gales, she ran out of fuel and provisions and had to use the cargo for

George Wyndham, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, prohibited an open air meeting which John Redmond was announced to hold in the County Wicklow last Thursday. Redmond persisted in holding the meeting, and the people were clubbed by the police.

The Local Legislature of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, both governed by Liberals, have been dissolved. The Quebec elections will be held on Dec. 7, and the Island ones on Dec. 12. Premier Parent and Premier Farquharson are very likely to be returned to power.

Lord Sallsbury's warning words in his Guildball speech are thought to indicate danger of war with France. It is the duty of the present Government, he said, to maintain the forces of the empire by all suitable measures. The London Standard comments upon the grave defects in military organization revealed by the South African war.

On Tuesday last, at Limon, Colorado, a 17 year old negro, who confessed the horrible murder of a little white girl, was taken by a vigilance committee from the Sheriff who was conveying him to Denver, and burned at the stake, the murdered child's father applying the torch, and 400 respectable persons looking calmly on till the poor wretch was dead.

The Parls-Madrid express was wrecked near Dax, Department of Landes, on Thursday last. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty injured. Among the dead was the Peruvian Minister to France. The engineer had given warning of the danger of running a train at 70 or 75 miles an hour on a defective track.

France is agitated by a rumour that the American War Department has stolen the plans of her new field guns. Neither the Ministry of War nor that of Foreign Affairs credit the story, but the French press has taken it up and it may mean another Drayfus case. The members of the American Embassey at Paris deny the charge that any of them bought the plans of the guns.

Provincial News.

The Daily Record says there was almost a coal famine in North Sydney last week.

St. Patrick's Church, Halifax, le putting in sixteen fine stained glass windows, made in Munich.

The Halifax civic authorities spent \$700 in decorations for the reception of the soldiers from Africa.

A man named Garnet was severely scalded by escaping steam at the Sydney blast furnaces last Friday.

The expenditure of the Hallfax Exhibition exceeded the receipts by \$6,000 this

Capt. James Abbott has returned to Digby from the Klondike with considerable wealth.

Grey, at Williamstown, Annapolis Co., a Street School. month ago, died on Sunday.

Norman McDonald, formerly of P. E. Island, fell 100 feet in the main shaft of the Lo Roi mine, Rossland, B. C., on Nov. 14, and received fatal injuries.

John Fraser, a young I. C. R. section man, slipped under the wheels of the Halifax express at Westville, on Monday, and was instantly killed.

There was sleighing in Annapolis last Sunday. The town has been in darkness for some time owing to a deadlock between treaty and both can now co-operate with the Town Council and the Electric Light

> A refrigerator and three box cars went over a ten-foot embankment on the Short Line at Picton on Thursday last. All the cars were badly smashed, but nobody was

> Wm. Carroll was caught in the machinery of the turbine mill at Renfrew Mines, last Thursday, and died from his injuries. He was 30 years old, unmarried, and the only support of an aged mother.

> The daughter of Pilot Holland, of Portuguese Cove, near Halifax, had the sole of her boot ripped off by lightning in the storm of last Friday week, and was paralyzed for three days.

> Sergt.-Major Edwards | committed suicide in the Citadel, Halifax, on Nov. 14, one hour before he was to be married. He was 40 years of age and a good soldier but it is believed he was married already.

> Schr. Foaming Billow, carrying the wrecked brigt. Clyde's cargo of molasses from Port Hood to Hallfax, lost her foremast off Canso on Saturday last and had to be towed into Louisburg.

The Gloucester fishing fleet lost six vesseis and 31 lives this year, less than the average of past years. Of the thirty-one, 24 were Nova Scotians, one of them being father. May his soul rest in peace! from Tucket, one from Pabaico, one from Harbour Boucher, and one from Jelique.

A. W. Clark, of Amberst, who though 69 years of age, was a remarkably healthy man and appeared to be in his usual health up to Monday afternoon, took slightly ill at that time and died suddenly of heart failure at 10 o'clock that night.

Cora Snyder, of Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co., died on Nov. 14. of burns received two days before when holding a lighted lantern which her brother was filling with oil. She was to have been married shortly. Her brother was badly circle of friends in their sudden bereave-burned but will recover.

Schr. Minnnie R , from the Joggins for Digby, went ashore on Quaco Reef, Sunday night in a snowstorm. The crew of five took to the rigging and remained there several hours in deadly peril. They then managed to launch a boat and get to shore. The schooner was gone to pieces in the

Evans & Thompson, owners of the gold mine at Renfrew, Hants Co., got a gold brick weighing 2700 ounces and worth \$54,000 out of 110 tons of quartz. It is the largest brick ever seen in Nova Scotla and cost them only \$1800. In the past three months this mine has yielded \$70,000 with an expenditure of only 83,000 and a score of men working. The property embraces 300 acres, only a small corner of which is being worked.

Mr. John F. Godfrey, of Wolfville, N. Chas. Shaw, shot by his son-in-law S., is the new principal of St. Ninian's

MARRIED.

Morrisey-McDonald. — On Tuesday, Oct. 23rd, at Kaslo, B. C., Miss Mary Mc-Donald, daughter of Joho A. McDonald, Arisaig, this County, to Joseph Thomas Morrisey, in the employ of the R. & N. Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Cott, of Nelson, B. C. Miss Bella McDonald was bridesmaid, and Mr. Henry Cody did the honours for the groom. The groom is a native of P. E. Island. The happy couple will in future reside at

DIED.

McNeil.—At Lakevale, Ant., on Tues-day, 20th inst., Flora Bell, aged 7 weeks, child of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McNeil.

Obituary.

Died at Duamore, South River, on the 14th, in the 17th year of his age, Allan, son of Mr. John McIntosh. Deceased, who had lived for some time with his uncle, Rev. D. J. McIntosh, P. P., of Descousse, C. B., was a young man of most amiable character. His remains, followed by a large concourse of friends and relations, including the Rev. Father McIntosh, were laid to rest in South River Cemetry. The Rev. James Fraser, P. P., of St. Andrews, who administered the last sacraments, was also present at the interment. His parents, brothers and sisters have the sincere sympathy of the whole community in the early demise of a young man so worthy and promising. R. I. P.

Duncan Grant, of Briley's Brook, in this County, passed away at his home on last Friday 16th, Inst., aged 75 years. The deceased was a man of strong and deter-mined character, tempered with a most kindly disposition. When only 16 years of age he went to Oltawa-then Bye-Townand made considerable money. Returning home about 40 years ago, he then devoted himself to farming. He married Catherine Dunn of Monk's Head, by whom he has a family of ten children, all of whom with their mother service him, and mourn the loss of a kind and devoted husband and

The death of Mrs. Kenneth McDonald occurred at her home, 281 Merrimack street, Manchester, N. H., at 6 a. m., on Nov. 6, the cause of death being child birth. Her age was 36 years. The dead woman was born in Goldenville, Goysboro Co., N. S., being the daughter of Alex. McDonnell and Mary McLellan, both of Antigonish Co. Her survivors are her husband, one son, father and mother, Sister Margaret, two brothers, Alexander J. and Daniel A., ail of Manchester. The funeral was held on Nov. 8, at St. Anne's Church, the Rev. John J. Lyons celebrating a mass of requiem. Interment was at St. Joseph's cemetery, West Manchester. The family has the sympathy of a large

OUR MEAT DEPARTMEN

IS ALWAYS WELL STOCKED

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.

R'S GROCERY AND Provision Store. MCCURDY

.... REMEMBER



CLEARANCE SALE

WEST * END * WAREHOUSE

Is still on and will continue until our entire stock is cleaned out. We reserve nothing. All must go, at prices unheard of in the history of the Dry Goods Trade in Nova Scotia.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING AND FURS. BARGAINS IN FOOT WEAR.

BARGAIN IN LADIES' WEAR.
BARGAINS IN EVERY LINE OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK FROM BASE-MENT TO ROOF.

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

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

The greatest snap in Clothing you have ever seen.

Men's Odd Coats, former price 2.25 now 1.13. Men's Odd Coats, former price 2.75 now 1.38.

Men's Odd Coats, former price 3.00 now 1.50.

Men's Odd Coats, former price 4.50 now 2.25.

Men's Vests, former prices 60, 75, 90, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50,

All going at half price. Boys Odd Coats, former prices 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00, These are bound to go as we have cut the price to one-half.

Bargains in Overalls and Smocks. Bargains in Top Shirts and Underwear.

Some of our SHOE BARGA

Men's Fine Buff Bals, in Black and Tan former price 2.25, now 1.13. Men's Fine Buff Bals, in Black and Tan, former price 2.50 now 1.25.

Men's Fine Dongola and Buff Bals, former price 2.75 now 1.38.

Men's Fine Dongola and Calf Bals, former price 3.00 now 1.50.

Men's Fine Dongola and Buff Bals, former price 3.50 now 1.75. Men's Fine Calf and Dongola Bals former price 3.75 now 1.88.

Ladies' Fine Strap Slippers, Blek. and Chocke. former price 1.75 now 1.29.

Ladies' Fine Strap Slippers, former price 1.60 now 1.18. Ladies' Fine Dongola Slippers, former price 1.35 and 1.50 now 99c.

A line of Men's outing Boots just the thing for wearing under an Overshoe, former price 1.00 now 49c.

Full line of sizes and styles in Men's Overshoes, Rubber Boots, and Lumberman's Rubbers, all new goods, which will positively be sold below cost.

Clothing. Men's Suits.

Men's Tweed Suits,

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

Former Price \$6.00 now \$3.25. Men's Tweed Suits, Former Price \$6.75 now \$3.95.

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

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

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

Former Price \$12 now \$6.95. Men's Heavy Melton Overcoats in Black and Navy,

Former Price \$10 now \$5.75. Men's Heavy Beaver Overcoats, Former Frice \$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.

A lot of odd coats and vests at half price to clear out. Men's Heavy Ulsters,

in good dark patterns, former price \$9.50 now \$4.95.

Men's Overalls and Jumpers.

Men's Overalls,

Former price 75c now 50c. Men's Overalls, Former price 90c now 60c.

Men's Overalls.

Dress Goods.

As has always been known we carry by far the largest range of most fashionable Dress Goods in Eastern Nova Scotia. Our sale now offers a rare chance to parties wishing nice goods.

Fancy Dark Dress Goods, Former price

Mixed Dress Goods, Former price 50c now 30c.

Fancy Mixed Dress Goods, Former price 70c now 35c. Dress Goods.

Former price 75c now 88c. Dress Goods. Former price 65c now 32c.

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

Former price 90c now 47c. Dress Goods,

Former price \$1.00 now 70c.

Men's Pants.

Men's Fancy Tweed Pants, in all sizes, former price \$1.00 now 65 e. 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

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.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Sood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price Purely Vegetable. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

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

MAIN and COLLEGE SST.,

next door to the Antigonish Book-

Our long experience in selecting

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

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

Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutannes.

&.....

•••••••

INDIGESTION Can be Cured.

Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

MIDDLETON, N. S.

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

Invigorating Syrup.

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

now. You are at hoerly to use this in any way you please.
Yours truly,
Rev. F. M. Young,
Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown,
N. S. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Spring is here and you want Harness.

H D. McEACHERN.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. West End, Main Street, Antigonish

HOTEL QUEEN

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 translent 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, Pro antigonish, June 8, 98.

Dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.

The great ceremony performed in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on Sunday. September 9, naturally recalls to mind the ceremony of October 29, 1821, when, as the old colonial record runs, "Govenor Macquarie, yielding to the humble petition of the Roman Catholic chaplain, and in the presence of a small assemblage, laid the foundation-stone of St. Mary's. There was no public demonstration of any sort."

Father John Joseph Therry, says The Sydney's Freeman Journal, was then the only priest in the land, and he had for his parish all Australia. On Sunday morning, September 9, 1900, three Governors in full official uniform drove in state from Government House to St. Mary's. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the arrival of the Vice-Regal personages almost at the very spot to which Governor Macquarie had driven 80 years ago. This time it was not the beginning of a "chapel," as old St. Mary's was for some years called. The Governor of New South Wales, accompanied by the Governor of Queensland and the pro-Governor of British New Guinea, had come to assist at the dedication of new St. Mary's - to be present at the Pontifical High Mass. There was a military Guard of Honour, and a military band played the customary bars of the National Anthem. The Governors stood bareheaded and the crowd applauded. And all this at the door of a Catholic cathedral just before High Mass! On the big flight of steps leading

from College Street to the great Cathedral their Excellencies and their staffs were received, not by a humble priest, but by a Prince of the Church. He had been a wise prophet who could have predicted 80 years ago that picturesque group - the Cardinal in his flashing robes of red, the three Governors, and the "aides," in their gorgeous uniforms, standing on the entrance steps of St. Mary's. Only a few moments before a procession of thirteen prelates. eight Catholic Knights wearing the rich insignia of St. Gregory the Great, and two hundred priests had entered the edifice already filled by a congregation of the faithful.

In a single tableau, so to speak, the marvellous changes of 80 years were in a striking way placed before us - the altered relations between the State and the Catholic Church - the progress of the Church itself - its advance from a condition of enforced "whispering humbleness" the patient toiling to one of giant strength and triumphant achievements. In 1821, the leading local lights of the Church of England, which was then in full enjoyment as the "Established" Church of the Government patronage and the Government grants of land and money, regarded Governor Macquarie's act as one of reckless liberality and extravagant condescension. The Governor was as good as told that he had imperilled the interests of religion in Australia by giving official sanction to the erection of a "Romish place of worship." In 1900, the Governor of the colony desires to show honour to the Catholic Church by personally attending, and in his official capacity, one of its most august cere-

At half-past eleven o'clock, preceded by ross-bearer and acolytes, and some sixty students from St. Patrick's Ecclesiastical College, Manly, the Cardinal-Archbishop, the Archbishops and Bishops and clergy proceeded round the Cathedral by the path opposite the Domain, and entered by the eastern door. The Catholic Knights of St. Gregory, it should be stated, headed the procession forming a Guard'of Honour for the Cardinal-Archbishop and the twelve assisting prelates. The Knights occupied places within the sanctuary during the Pontifical High Mass. The fellowing prelates were present:

Province of Sydney: His eminence the Cardinal Archbishop; the Right Rev. Jas. Murray, D. D., Bishop of Maitland; the Right Rev. Joseph Patrick Byrne, D. D., Bishop of Bathurst; the Right Rev. John Dunne, D. D., Bishop of Wilcannia; the Right Rev. John Gallagher, D. D., Bishop of Goulburn; the Right Rev. Patrick Vincent Dwyer, titular Bishop of Zoara and Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland.

Province of Melbourne : The Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Carr, D. D., Archbishop of Melbourne; the Right Rev. James Moore, D. D., Bishop of Ballarat; the Right Rev. Stephen Reville, D. D., O. S. A., titular Bishop of Ceramis and Coadjutor of Sandhurst.

Province of Adelaide: The Most Rev. John O'Reilly, D. D., Archbishop of Adelaide.

Province of Brisbane: The Right Rev. Joseph Higgins, D. D., Bishop of Rockhampton, formerly Auxiliary Bishop of Sydney.

Province of New Zealand: The Most Rev. Francis Redwood, D. D., S. M., Archbishop of Wellington; the Right Rev. John J. Grimes, D. D., S. M., Bishop of Christchurch.

When the assisting prelates had taken their places in the sanctuary the Cardinal-Archbishop proceeded to the main western entrance to receive Lord Beauchamp and | woe.

the Government House party. Amidst cheers and the playing of the National Anthem by the Irish Rifle Band Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales; Lord Lamington, Governor of Queensland; and Mr. Le Hunte, Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, drove up in two state carriages, attended respectfully by Captain Wilfred Smith, Captain Farquhar, and Captain Heden-Percy. Their Excellencies were dressed in Windsor uniform, and their aides were in full military dress. They were welcomed by the Cardinal on the steps of the Cathedral, and conducted by his Eminence to seats in the sanctuary on the Epistle side of the altar.

Among those who occupied prominent seats in the body of the Cathedral were the Chief Justice (Sir Frederick Darley), the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, the Hon. B. F. Sutton, (Vice President Executive Council), the Hon. John See, (Colonial Secretary) and the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, (Minister of Works), representing the Ministry; the Mayor of Sydney, (Sir Matthew Harris, M. P.), in his official robes, and the Town Clerk, Mr. R. M. M'C. Anderson.

The High Mass was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, the first Australian-born Catholic Bishop of Australia, attended by Mgr. O'Brien, assistant priest; and the deacon and sub-deacon were the Revs. J. Hanrahan and Davis, of St. Patrick's College,

The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Wellington, N. Z., who if not Australian-born like the celebrant of the High Mass, is classed as an Australian, having come to New Zealand when a small boy and received his early education there. His Grace, taking for his text the words ' He shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end" (St. Luke i., 32-3), said: We are here assembled in thousands to hold a grand celebration, and to inaugurate a great event of ecclesiastical history - great in the memories of the past, great in the bright hopes of the future - the First Australasian Catholic Congress. For many years, and under three successful Archbishops, conspicuous for their zeal, ability and success, you Catholics of Sydney, emulating the piety of your ferefathers in those ages of faith which created the noblest religious edifices, gray with venerable age, in the old world, set yourselves the noble task of perpetuating in this fair Austral land the glorious traditions of the

This beautiful cathedral, now sufficiently completed to make us envy the eyes that will see it in its finished magnificence, this structure so grand in design, so solid, so majestic, and so rich in every architectural grace and detail, is your gift to the Almighty, worthy of your traditional faith and devotion. It is the triumph of your faith and generosity. It will stand on its commanding site a principal ornament of your queenly capital, a splendid landmark to be hailed with joy by the pilgrim from distant shores, as he sails up your incomparable harbour. And its second solemn opening to-day is felicitously coincident with the First Catholic Congress celebrated under the Southern Cross. We are met together to solemnly return thanks to God for all His blessings bestowed upon His Church at large, and upon this country in particular, during the nineteenth century about to close, and to invoke His benediction and favour upon the twentieth century about to open.

From time to time, in the course of human destines, occur greater and more striking events, in which the past and the future are, as it were, summed up, and which, though intrinsically great, are tokens and representatives of greater things than themselves. Such is the purport of our present celebration. It witnesses that much has been done; it predicts that much and more is to follow; it is the recognition and seal of past successes, and an instrument of their consolidation and increase. Well, then, may we rejoice on this day, and most happily does it fall within the octave of ithe Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; for to whom under God are our acknowledgments more truly due, and our expectations more securely turned than to the all-holy and ever-glorious Mother of God?

I remember that, eighteen years ago, at the first opening of this noble pile, my theme was the divinity of Christ; and I see no reason to change that theme to-day, though I shall, of course, view it under other aspects, and treat it in a different way. At the close of this century we are associated with the whole Catholic world in doing solemn homage to Christ the Redeemer of mankind, in paying to Him our tribute of adoration, praise and love, in thanking Him especially for the priceless benefit of our redemption, and in invoking His Almighty blessing upon the approaching twentieth century, which already stirs our hearts with sanguine hopes and serious apprehensions-a century whose influences on human society are incalculable, and fraught with the most momentous consequences for weal or for

In this country, at all events, said his Grace in conclusion, her prespects are bright while her progress has been wonderful. What a contrast between the present state and her lowly, almost helpless condition at the beginning of the century! All honour to the founders of this flourishing Australian Church. All honour to the noble Archbishop who towards the middle of the century ruled the comparatively small flock. All honour to the devoted priests of those days, whose names are still so familiar and so revered, the untiring missioners, the men of arduous toil and travel. They planted the mustard seed: we behold the mighty, majestic, fruitful trees. They loved this bright Austral land, they had great hopes in her future, and among a thousand other proofs this day's pageant shows that their hopes have not been vain. She rose before their mind's eye as a fair queen crowned alike with the gifts of nature and the higher gifts of grace. You are realizing their I venture to congratulate you, my lord

Cardinal, on the achievement of the great object for which you and your predecessor have worked so hard and so well. I congratulate your excellent and devoted clergy -secular and regular -who have so nobly co-operated with their illustrious leader But how shall I congratulate in adequate terms the happy Catholics of Sydney and the whole archdiocese? Great indeed is the work you have done, and great accordingly your joy and pride at its success, and greater still will be your reward. The rich with their wealth, the poor with their hard earned wages, the widow with her mite, you have reared this splendid edifice for God, for yourselves, for your children, and many generations yet unborn. All honour to your faith and devotion! All honour, too, to those many generous and liberal persons of other denominations who have helped to erect this imposing monument; and I assure them that God will bless them a hundredfold for contributing to build this house of prayer, this temple where Jesus Christ will be adored and praised, His doc trine taught, His Sacraments administered. and the principles of His civilization preserved and inculcated. In their inmost hearts they respect the Catholic Church, and, if her credentials are fairly set before them, they will learn to embrace and love her who was the life and glory of England for over a thousand years. I hail thee, oh young and flourishing Church of Australia -so fitly represented by this stately pile, grand, fresh and new from the builder's hand. I hail thee as the earnest and warrant of countless blessings for the future children of men. And I hope that, in God's mercy, thou wilt long enjoy the leadership of the great Cardinal who now guides thy destiny, and that thy march will be from victory to victory until thy final triumph is consummated in the land of the living, in the bright realms of eternal bliss.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in cathedral a committee of Sydney Catholic laymen, acting in conjunction with the Australasian Catholic Congress Reception Committee, entertained the prelates, clergy, and lay visitors from the other colonies at a luucheon in St. Mary's Hall. The company numbered more than

IS THE PURE RED BLOOD THAT COURSES THROUGH THE BODY.

If the Blood is Impure and Stagnant, Disease Holds Sway.

Paine's Celery Compound PURIFIES, ENRICHES AND VITALIZES EVERY DROP OF

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The majority of intelligent people know that rich, pure and highly vitalized blood alone can give besith and build up the tissues that have been worn out. New and fresh blood carries all the materials for restoring wasted and worn-out parts of the body, and gives to the brain other materials for making nerve matter.

Paine's Celery Compound cleanses and purifies the blood and furnishes appropriate food for every part of the system. increases the appetite, perfects digestion, gives nervous energy and increased strength.

If your blood is impure, if the skin has spots and eruptions, if you have an unhealthy pallor or yellow appearance, and if the eyes are showing yellowish whites, you should use Paine's Celery Compound without delay to cleanse the blood and regulate the liver and kidneys of the strain that is brought upon them whenever impure blood pours through their substance.

Mr. M. D. Arthur, Chelmsford, Ont., writes as follows:

I was laid up with scars all over my face and neck, the result of blood poison-While in that condition, I could not sleep at night, had no appetite, and could not attend to my work. The doctors in my district and their medicines did not benefit me. My aunt advised me to use Paine's Celery Compound. In two weeks I was so much better that I could go out, and in three weeks I was able to work again. I bless the day I commenced with Paine's Celery Compound.

There is really no room in four lines of print to set forth the danger of letting a cough "get well of itself." Take no chances of that sort. Use Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Druggists.

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Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String Beans, Pumpkins, Squash, Apples, Peaches, Peas, Plums, Blueberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Pineapple, Baked Beans, Vancamps Ba-

Potted Ham, Tongue, Beef. Hare, Vancamps ked Beans with Tomato Sauce | Salmon, Mackerel,

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Soup

Turkey,

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Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on b Express trains between Montreal and the M time Provinces.

Moneton ,N. B , June 15th, 1900

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THE IMMENSE ADDITION TO THE

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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. 8.90 coat for 4.50. An 10.50 coat for 5.25. An 11.50 coat for 5.75.

Men's black Paramalta 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, 75e. now 45c. Black Sateen Shirts, former price,am .00 now 60c. White Press 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. | count. Men's Colored Laundried Shirts,

with two collars, former price 65c. now 38 cents. Men's Colored Laundried Shirts, former price 75c. now 45 cents.

Men's Colored Laundried Shirts, former price 1.00 now 55 cents.

Hoisery and Gloves.

These are all just in from the old country and are all elegant Ladies' 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

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Former	Price,	\$11.50,	now	\$6.50
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Tweeds and Cloths

Of all kinds for Men's and Boys' Suits. -

Grey and Mixed Tweeds, nice patterns,

former price 40c now 25 cents. Dark Brown Mixed Tweed, former price 35c now 20 cents.

Beautiful Dark Tweed Suitings, former price 75c now 50 cents. Mixed Tweed Suiting, former price 80 & 90c now 50c.

Imported Tweeds, former price 1.00 & 1.10 now 60c Oxford Tweeds, fine quality,

former price 95c now 55 cents. Navy Blue Serges, former price 25c now 17 cents.

Navy Blue Serges, former price 55c now 35 cents. Double Width Blue and

Black Corded Worsted Cloths, former price 1.15 now 65 cents. Double Width Corded Worsted,

former price 1.35 now 85 cents. Double Width Worsted, former price 1.60 now 95 cents.

Double Width Worsted, former price 2.25 now 1.25. Double Wiath Black Worsted,

former price 2.50 now 1.50. Double Width Black Fine Worsted, former price 3.00 now 1.90.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Coats just in from the factory.

Ladies' Fur Capes,

Fur Ruffs, Fur Boas,

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Fur Muffs.

We have a very large range in all these goods, and now is the time to get your choice at the big dis-

Men's Vests.

Men's Tweed Vests, Former Prices, 90c. \$1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75 and \$2.00, all this lot go at half price to clear.

Carpets, AT HALF PRICE.

Waterproofs.

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

To clear out at 95c.

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

Former price,[\$2.95, now .50. Ladies' Waterproofs, in Dark Colors, Former Prices, \$7 and 7.50, now \$3.75 and \$4.

Furniture.

Housekeepers will never get a chance like this again to get Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Parlor Suits, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Etc., and nice wood chairs as low as 20 cents each.

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

Merchants who are prepared to pay eash 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. *****

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West End Warehouse, Antigonish.

In Memory of the Dead.

The world of non-Christian or of un-Christian thought has, within a few years, experienced something very like a revulsion of feeling on the immortality of the soul. Twenty years ago, or less, Christian teaching as to the life beyond the grave was smiled or sneered away as "unscien-

Sentimental and sanguine people expressed their satisfaction with the precarious prospect, implied in the words of the

To live in hearts we leave behind

Still others, with George Eliot, yearned to

— join the choir invisible Of those immortal dead who live again In lives made better by their presence.

But all discarded the idea of personal immortality, of aught to fear or hope after the breath had left the body.

To-day, Science is turning on its tracks, and beginning respectfully to investigate certain things which are it is obliged to admit beyond natural solution. Men like Camille Flammarion believe that the immortality of the soul can be and will yet be scientifically demonstrated.

Outside of scientific circles a host of men and women who have never doubted the future life, but who refuse the only authentic testimony to it, seek vainly to reach their beloved dead through psychic mediums, clairvoyants and the like, only to recoil upon themselves dissatisfied, baffled at the inconsequence and foolishness-to say nothing of the fraud-of the alleged revelations.

But the Catholic Christian goes his way untroubled by these fashions in doubt or faith. He is as sure of his future existence beyond the grave as of his actual existence on the earth. He takes God's word for his immortality; but he knows that it rests with himself to determine whether it be a happy or a sorrowful condition.

He knows that he goes into life everlasting personally accountable for the deeds of his mortal life. The consequences of unatoned for, even though repented and forgiven sins trail themselves over the threshold of eternity. As few of us stewards of the divine gifts have our books in absolute order when called upon to give account of our stewardship, and no margin of time allowed for retrieving our negligence, however deeply we deplore it, it follows that most of those who die in God's favour have still between them and heaven a sojourn in that debtor's prison whence none can depart till the last farthing is paid.

This is the grave truth which the Church brings especially before us on All Souls' Day, and throughout the sad month of November, which is consecrated in a special way to the prayerful memory of the dead.

Every day, in the Apostles' Creed we proclaim our faith in the Communion of Saints. This faith we demonstrate on the one hand, when we seek the intercession of the blessed in heaven; on the other, when we pray for those who have saved their souls but are not yet sufficiently purified to be admitted to the Vision of God and the society of the saints.

We do not seek messages from the dead, as to the dupes of false beliefs. We seek rather to assure our dead of our unforgetting love for them, by the prayers and good works done for their eternal repose. If while they were with us, we failed in love or duty to them, here is our chance of

A mockery is the sombre crape, a stone for bread is the costly monument, to the suffering, helpless prisoners of the King, if we forget the prayers, and alms deeds that open for them a way into the place of refreshment, life, and peace .- Boston Pilot.

Koch's discovery in 1882, that Consumption of the lungs is due to a germ (the Tubercle Bacillus) has revolutionized the ideas of the medical profession with reference to this disease. The investigations of eminent medical scientists has proved beyond a doubt that Consumption is not an hereditary, but it is an infectious disease, and it is, if taken in hand early enough, curable. Equally if not of greater importance is the discovery that Guaiacol has the property of destroying the germ. The incorporation of Guaiacol in Park's Perfect Emulsion makes it entirely different from other emulsions,

If you desire the modern treatment for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, get PARK'S PERFECT EMULSION.

Customer: Have you the same iszor you shaved me with two days ago? Barber (flattered): Yes sir, the same

Customer: Then chloroform me first

The subrcriber offers for sale that Two-and-a-Half Story House,

PLEASANT STREET, ANTIGONISH, at present occupied by Mr. Bernasconi, C. E. The House is in thorough repair, newly painted and shingled; new fences, etc. The lot contains half an acre, and another good building lot could easily be carved out of it, facing on Pleasant Street.

For terms apply to

W. F. MACPHIE.

191 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. months \$6,000.

Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

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

Latin America's Million Francs for the Faith.

In 1895, Archbishop Soler of Montevidio wrote to the directors of the Work for the Propagation of the Faith, suggesting to them to send delegates through the dioceses of South America to make known and organize the work there, and assuring them that, thereby South America's previous yearly contribution of no more than 18,000 francs would rise to a million.

Thither accordingly came, towards the end of 1896, Monsignor Terrien and another priest, both of the Lyons "Society of African Missions." Archbishop Soler issued a pastoral in favour of their object, and advised them to divide and go simultaneously through the several republics of Latin America, visiting in order the principal towns. In the Annals for March, 1898, Monsignor Terrien tells of his plan of work and its success. "There were four classes of subscribers to be established; (1) single, isolated associates not entered on a list, and contributing five cents a month; (2) associates grouped in bands of ten; (3) personal bands, i. e., persons agreeing to be good for the yearly amount of the subscriptions of ten ordinary associates, \$6.00; (4) life members, persons giving once for all \$40 or over.

"To obtain any suitable result (the very small annual tax being only compensated for by the number of associates) I had to use an immense energy. In fact, here in America, as almost everywhere at the present time, the faithful coming spontaneously o give their alms are rare, especially when the work seems a far-off, foreign one. Notwithstanding our many sermons in each church we obtained only few volunteer members; I had to visit the chief families at home, and only by this not very agreeable work was the result obtained. You can easily imagine that many promises were unfulfilled, and that we met annoyances of all kinds. How much discouragement and sadness we often suffered after such visits, which we made sometimes in the rain and cold, sometimes under a burning sun. But the next morning the thought of our missionaries and of the souls to be saved only by such sacrifices made us forget the miseries of the previous day. I must say, however, that I was received everywhere with kindly welcome, and all, with few exceptions, begged me most edifying willingness to put down their names.

"But these memberships must be kept up. Inconstancy, alas, is a weakness inherent in human nature, and here it reigns in a great degree. South Americans are very generous, and will give a large charity once, but they do not like to be bound to give every year even an insignificant amount. Therefore I formed in each parish a committee of seven to ten ladies, under the direction of the pastor, and I pointed out to them three principal things to be done: First, a meeting every two months, coincident, if possible, with the arrival of the Annals, for a contribution is more willingly given after such an edifying reading; second, a solemn celebration of the two patron saint days; third, a report of the work in each parish to be sent to the diocesan committee every year. As a final measure I desired there should be a diocesan committee of clergymen and distinguished laymen, to superimend the progress of the association in the various centres, and send each year to the Central Council at Lyons a detailed report and the amount of all the alms collected." Appealing to the people at all the Masses,

speaking as often as seven and nine times in a day, in the different churches, Sunday after Sunday, and visiting in the intervening week days, Monsignor Terrien succeeding in getting, in every parish, forty, one hundred, or even more, bands of ten. One humble Christian brought \$50 to become a life member and promised further to be every year he lived a personal band, \$6.00 a year. The frequenters of one community church formed a "centre," all to themselves, and the Sodality of the Children of Mary another, of about fifty bands. In short, where the state of Uruguay had the year before contributed only \$214, there were more than 500 bands and seventy life members, yielding in four

Next the delegates visited the Argentine Republic, where Archbishop Castellano of Buenos Ayres also cordially recommended their business in a pastoral. We worked on the same lines as in Uruguay for six months. "The native families of the country," says Monsignor Terrien, "have been about the only ones to understand our work. The Europeans established at Buenos Ayres think of nothing but getting rich, and pay little attention to works of charity. On this account I wasted no time in visiting my compatriots." The ladies did especially well. Many young ladies took on themselves to canvass the town for subscribers, and never stopped till their lists were full. By themselves alone, out-side of the parishes, they furnished nine-teen centres. In all, the six months' effort in Argentine resulted in 1,500 bands, one personal band, 225 life members, and \$24,-000. The year before, Uruguay's contri-bution was \$1,265.

Naturally Monsignor Terrien repeats that there are in South America great re-sources from the good will and generosity of the people, and that, two or three more delegates preaching there periodically, this new crusade will make true the claim of Archbishob Soler that South America, instead of 18,000 francs, is good for I,-000,000 .- Sacred Heart Review.

Young men and women from all parts of the province attend

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 Bookand 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 Pernin systems.



A WEAK STOMACH

often stubbornly opposes the retention of certain remedials essential to the treatment of many diseases. Often a cure is re-tarded and even made impossible by this oposition. Therefore it is imperative, in order to overcome this obstacle, that the remedy must be acceptable to the stomach.

Park's Perfect Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is a perfectly emulsified product of Pure Cod Liver Oil combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda with Guaracol. odor and taste of the oil is entirely disguised and the preparation rendered palatable and acceptable to the most sensitive stomach. It is all the more valuable in such cases for the reason that it corrects the disorders arising from impaired digestion, which has weakened the stomach. It is a splendid general tonic and tones up the system, producing a normal appetite and producing new strength and healthy flesh.

50c. per Bottle. All Druggists. - Manufactured by -

HATTIE & MYLIUS HALIFAX, N. S.



DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

THE STATE OF THE S

NEW ADVEPTISEMENTS.

Commission Market—J. S. Sanford & Son. Auction Sale—Duncan Grant. Notice of Meeting—J. J. McPherson. Ancion Sale—Dillican Galot. Notice of Meeting—J. J. McPherson, Sheriff Sale—J. A. Wall; Auction Sale—Dougaid McIntyre. Xmas Presents—Miss G. J. McDonald. Notice of Meeting—Carket Co.

Local Items

ACRNOWLEDGMENTS crowded out.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY Of Antigonish will honour the pious memory of St. Andrew by holding a grand banquet at the Merrimac Hotel next Thursday evening.

THE I. C. RAILWAY WINIST time-table is expected to go in force on next Monday. The change will, it is understood, include the discontinuance of the fast express.

Ir is RUMOURED that the Nova Scotia Steel Co. will open up the Marsh coal mine about three miles from their works at Ferrona, and convey the coal by an aerial railway.

MISS MARGARET C. McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co., an army hospital nurse in the Transvaal, was badly hurt by a shell, but stuck to her post, saying she was "the daughter of a High-

JOHN DONOVAN, a young man from Ingonish, fell from a scaffold at Sydney blast furnaces last Thursday, and died on Saturday, and was buried in North Sydney on

AN I. C. R., special freight was derailed near Orangedale on Nov. 14. Engine and four cars went off the track and were considerably damaged and some of the train men were hurt. The accident is supposed to be due to the spreading of some newly

Schr. E. M. G. Hardy, coal laden, from North Sydney to Halifax, struck a rock off Louisburg on Thursday last in a snow squall and went to the bottom. The crew had great difficulty in getting ashore. She was owned in Gabarus.

A NEW VICAR-GENERAL. - The much regretted absence of the Very Rev. Dr. Quinan, V. G., rendered necessary by the state of his health, has left the diocese without a Vicar-General. His Lordship has therefore appointed as Vicar-General the Rev. Alexander MacDonald, D. D., of St. Francis Xavier's College. The Very Rev. Dr. Quinan still retains his position. There are thus two Vicars-General of this diocese, though one, being absent, is at present unable to act.

"OUR BOYS UNDER FIRE" is the title of an interesting account of the career of the First Canadian Contingent to the South African War. It forms a book of over 100 pages, is well printed and has many illustrations - chiefly the photographs of members of the First Contingent. To Canadians it will make a good souvenir of the part Canada took in the great war. Miss Annie Elizabeth Mellish, of Charlottetown, is the author. Price 50 cents. For sale at Miss Harrington's.

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT INCENDIAR-ISM was made in this Town on Monday night. At eleven o'clock Mr. T. J. Bonner and Mr. James Taylor, who were on their way home, noticed a fire burning brightly in the rear of the old tannery off Church street, now owned by Thomas Sumers. Thinking it strange that there should be anything burning in that vicinity at that hour they investigated and discovered that the tannery was on fire. Happily the flames had a short start, and they were easily extinguished, when it was found kerosene oil had been applied to the building, which was scorched for some space and a hole about a foot big burnt through. The timely discovery prevented the accomplishment of the devilish designs of the incendiaries. We supposed we were wholly free from all desperate characters, and the entire absence of serious crime in this Town, causes any attempt of this nature to be resumed with surprise and alarm.

THE COPPER AREAS at the Ohio, Ant., are worthy of the attention of purchasers, smelters and refiners of copper ores. We are reliably informed that for miles of this district there are pronounced indications of the existence of bodies of copper ores. Numerous rich samples of copper quartz from different areas, secured at no expense of labour, have been, from time to time, brought to Town. Mr. H. McInnis, the owner of land upon which copper ore has been found, sent samples showing silver to Robert Thompson, president of the Orford Copper Co., New York, to be assayed, and received the following reply:

"The samples of ore you sent me contained no copper, but did contain silver, but not enough to pay you to ship to New York. It contained 16.92 oz. of silver. If such an ore were at our works to-day I would pay \$4 a ton for it, but you see this does not leave you room for any profit."

Dry assays by the same gentleman gave

5.30 per cent. copper.

An assay of samples of the ore made at the Rat Portage Metallurgical Works showed \$6.80 gold per ton.

OUR COPPER ORE .- A. Macgillivray, M. P. P., obtained specimens of the copper ore found at the Upper South River, in this County, from James B. McDonald, who has, it would seem, a valuable copper deposit in some of his areas in that locality.

the exhibition :

Panis, Sept. I. h. DEAR SIR, -I have much pleasure! > order of the Canadian Commission, ndvise you that the International Jury at the Paris Universal Exhibition has awarded the Dominion of Canada for a collective exhibit of minerals, of which your exhibit of copper ore formed an important part,

a Grand Prix Diploma, and you will be en-titled to receive a copy of the award. I beg to remain, yours truly,

[Sgd.] Aug. Duruis, Pro Ac. Secretary.

Mr. McDonald, above mentioned is an enterprising and experienced miner. He has had practical experience in the copper mines of the Western States. We believe he has a valuable body of copper ore at Upper South River, and hope he will succeed in developing it.

Personals.

Rev. D. J. McIntosh, P. P., Decousse, was in Town on Friday last.

Rev. H. P. McPherson, P. P., L'Ardoise, was in Antigonish on Tuesday.

On Monday a despatch from Montreal to His Lordship brought the painful news that Very Rev. Dr. Quinan had been prepared for death that day. Since then we have heard nothing of his condition.

During the absence of Mr. Hale Mr. Clarence Harrington, jr., will manage the Merrimac House

Mr. Hugh V. Chisholm, Antigonish, went to Sydney, Tuesday, to conduct a grocery business. Mr. Chisholm is a reliable and worthy young man, and his patrons are assured of fair dealing.

Mr. R. Hale lett yesterday for Boston, whence he accompanies his parents to Colorado Springs, where they reside.

Mr. Mary McNeil, of S. Side Harbour, Antigonish, left on Monday for Aberdeen, Washington, where the family will reside in future.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The foreign envoys have at last agreed to demand following terms of China: A monument to Van Kelteler, the murdered German Ambassador, and the sending of an Imperial Prince to Germany to make apology for the murder; the death of eleven princes and officials named; 1mmediate dismissal and punishment, in future. of officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages; indemnity to states, corporations and individuals, including Chinese who suffered loss through being employed by foreigners, but not native Christians; abolition of the Tsung Li Yamen and substitution of a foreign Minister; liberty of personal interviews with the Emperor; destruction of Taku forts between Pekin and the sea, and prohibition of importation of war material; permanent legation guards: Imperial proclamations posted for two years throughout the Empire, suppressing Boxers. The Chinese Minister at Washington has received a despatch saying that by an Imperial Decree of Nov. 15 Princes Tuan and Chwang are deprived of rank and office, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; that two other princes are imprisoned and a third deprived of rank; that two other nobles are to be degraded, and a third degraded but retained in rank, whatever that may mean; and Yu Hsien to be exiled to the fartherest boundary of the Empire. Prince Tuan's son was heir-apparent to the throne, but his father's punishment will bar him from the throne. There is no mention yet of Tung Fu Hsiang's punishment. Even the United States insists that he must be dealt with severely, but as the Court is in his power, they can scarcely punish him unless he volunteers to sacrifice himself. One report says both he and Tuan are at present in open revolt. Whether the despatch received at Washington is genuine, or merely indicates the acceptance of the terms of peace by the Chinese commissioners is uncertain. If the latter be the case, the Court may refuse to sanction them. As to indemnity, the New York Sun says that indemnity to corporations and individuals is all right, but to States it is impossible. It would amount to \$600,000,000, a sum which China would never be able to pay. But the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag indicates that the Emperor expects China to bear the cost of the German relief expedition. A despatch from Tien Tsin dated Nov. 10, says the Russians captured an arsenal near Yongsteen and killed 200 Chinese. The Russians say they are holding British railways merely till the cost of repairs they have made has been estimated, after which they will turn them over to Von Waldersee. Continual complaints are heard of looting and killing by the French and Germans, the victims being mostly aged persons, perfectly harmless. Yu Keng, the Chinese minister to France. and a Catholic, says the only hope of peace is to get rid of the Empress Dowager

and bring back Emperor Kivong-Su to

Pekin. The latest news is that the pun-

ishment which China proposes to inflict

on the officials is merely nominal, and

Mr. Macgillivray sent the specimen with therefore ridiculous, Tuan and Chirong a collection of minerals from Nova Scotia are not to be imprisoned at all, but only to the Paris Exhibition. He received a Danished from the Court, and the degradefew days ago a letter from the secretary of tion of some of the others is a mere matter

SALE. AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction, on the

TUESDAY, DEC. 4th, 1900,

AT II O'CLOCK, A. M.,

the following Live Stock :

2 HOLSTEIN COWS.
2 JERSEY COWS.
2 AYRSHIRE COWS.
6 YEARLINGS.
6 CALV'S.
2 HEIFERS, 21 years old.
2 STEERS, 23 years old.
Terms: Ten months' credit on approved notes

DUNCAN GRANT, Back Road, Briley Brook.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises of the subscriber, on TUESDAY, 27m Inst. at 1 o'clock, p. m.; the follow-ing Live Stock;

1 HORSE, 2 years old; 3 CALVES; 3 YEARLINGS; 1 HEIFER, 2 years old.
TERMS—Eight months' credit on notes of approved security.

DOUGALD McINTYRE,

Rear Doctor's Brook,

NOTICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 29TH INST., AT 7.30 O'CLOCK,

A full attendance of members is requested. J. J. McPHERSON, Secretary, Autigonish, Nov. 21, 1900.

COMMISSION MARKET.

I. S. Sanford & Son

ESTABLISHED 1880.

General Commission Merchants.

Strict Attention given to the sale of Country Produce. Pork and Eggs a Specialty. Re-turns made as soon as consignments are closed out.

Market Quotations sent on Application.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on the pre-mises of the late Alexander McKenzie, South Side Harbour, on

Friday, 23rd day of Nov., at 10 a. m.

5 Mllch 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 Steel 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

South Side Harbour, Nov. 15, 1900. 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

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 refit a brick vault at the election of a suitable tenant for a term of years. Apply to

C. C. GREGORY. Fernwood, Antigonish.

THE Annual Meeting of The Casket Printing and Publishing Company (Ltd.) will be held at the Casket Office on December 6th. J. S. O'BRIEN, Secretary

1900, B. No. 846.

IN THE COUNTY COURT

for the District No. 6. Between THOMAS SOMERS Plaintiff.

JOHN J. MCNEIL Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Antigonish, in said County, on

FRIDAY. The 28th day of December, A. D. 1900.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, both at law and in equity which the above named Defendant John J. Mc-Neil had at the time of the recording of the indgment herein or at any time since, of, in, to, upon or out of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

situate, lying and being at Georgeville, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows: On the North by lands of Donald McDonald, carpenter; on the east by lands in possession of Roderick McDougali; on the south by lands of Angus McDonald (Lame); on the west by lands in possession of Alexander McInnis and William McPherson; containing 200 acres more or less—the same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named plaintiff on a judgment in the above cause *gainst the said Defendant duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish in said County for upwards of one year.

TERMS.—Ten per cent, deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sherid of Antigonish County.

JOSEPH A. WALL, Solicitor of Plaintiff on Excution, Dated Antigonish, November 19, 1900.

PALACE

Great Discount Sale

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS. BOOTS and SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.

At prices other dealers pay the manufacturers,

Why? Because we buy right and for cash only, save all discounts. Our stock consists of - -

MEN'S and BOYS' SEASONABLE SUITS, OVER-COATS, ULSTERS, REEFERS, PANTS, CAPS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS, HOISERY RAIN COATS, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, MITTENS TRUNKS, VALISES, BOOTS, SHOES, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, in fact everything in our entire stock marked down. No sale equalling this.

It means big saving for every purchaser. All new, up-to-date goods, mostly this year purchase. Not old shop-worn, moth-eaten stock, that has been culled over and packed away year after year, then brought before the people and and advertised as new, up-to-date goods. A visit to our store will prove more convincing facts than substracted figures or multiplied words, don't be humbugged and buy awkward, old fashioned clothing when you can get

Fresh, New and Stylish [[]

MUCH LOWER IN PRICE

At the up-to-date

MENS' FIXINGS' STORE

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SATISFACTION ALWAYS GIVEN OR MONEY REFUNDED

MAIN STREET. ANTIGONISH.

Cost much to write us and get our Catalogue

Terms and Prices on : : : : : :

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Kinds of Musical Instruments.

Wholesale discounts to Church We sell direct from the ractory. We sell on the Easy Instalment system. Write us sure

444 Miller Bros. & McDonald 45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

\$5,000 WORTH READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have made arrangements with manufacturers for a very Heavy Stock for next spring my present stock must be cleared out. Want of space forbids details. I may mention that I have

\$3.00 former price \$4.50 \$3.75 former price \$6.25 \$5.75 former price \$7.50

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

VESTS, 50cts BOYS PANTS, 50cts. MENS WATERPROOF COATS, good quality,

\$2,75, former price \$4.75 J. S. O'BRIEN.

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.,

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

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.

Hallfax, 1st Nov., 1800.

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.