

THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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THE CASKET.

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Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Some of the manufacturers of Ohio have given notice to their employes that unless they pay their lawful debts they will be discharged. Commenting on the action of these companies *The Ave Maria* very pertinently remarks:

There is, unfortunately, a growing class of men who regard debt-dodging as a proper field for the employment of their talents. For them the moral law is gone obsolete, and some such shock as the Ohio companies have given them is needed to rouse their consciences. Moreover, if the D. B.'s are compelled to pay their just debts, they will have less money to spend for liquor, and the morals of the community will be improved all around.

In *The Sun's* review of the new play, "Becky Sharp," a dramatization of a portion of Thackeray's famous story, which is now being acted in New York theatres, occurs this sadly significant statement:

The social adventurer comes out from the novel on the stage a wholly immoral character, yet engrossing to those—and they seem to be a majority of the people frequenting Broadway theatres—who do not believe that sexual sin should be excluded from stage representation.

By this we can gauge the moral tone of fashionable New York society, for it is the fashionable people who frequent Broadway theatres. Surely this deadly plague of immorality is the unmistakable token of a great nation's decadence. Wealth has begotten idleness and luxury, and these in their turn have given birth to lust, whereof the end, as with individuals so with nations, is moral decay and death.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati evidently holds that the editor of a Catholic paper is neither exempt from the obligation of observing, nor disentitled to the justice intended to be secured by, the Eighth Commandment, as the following editorial paragraph from *The Catholic Telegraph*, of that city, shows:

Two weeks ago the *Telegraph*, in resenting a charge made against it by the *Columbian*, accused the proprietor of that paper with venality. He complained to the Most Rev. Archbishop that he was unjustly attacked, and his Grace reproved us for it and suggested reparation. We now wish to make reparation. We withdraw the charge and freely state that we did not have facts to substantiate it.

This is very respectfully submitted to the consideration of another Catholic editor, who several months ago made a most odious charge against the editor of this paper, for the substantiation of which he was offered, not only all the facilities we could place at his disposal, but a considerable inducement as well. Yet, though that editor is by profession thoroughly conversant with the duty of making reparation for injury, we have never had either proof or withdrawal.

It is seldom that the *London Tablet* has anything good to say of the institutions or customs of other lands, unless they happen to be modelled on those of England. John Bull has a narrow-bred contempt for anything that is foreign, and the editor of *The Tablet* is one son of the pompous old gentleman—English to the tips of his fingers. All the more genuine, therefore, is the tribute that he pays to America and the American (we use both substantive and adjective in their broad, legitimate sense) ideal of womanhood in these words: "Nowhere in Canada or the United States would a woman be allowed to serve in a public-house: that common English sight, a young girl standing

all day behind a bar, pouring out beer or spirits to a lot of swilling men, would be impossible in either Canada or the United States, because offensive to that ideal of womanhood which is the abiding glory of the American continent. Even when we have abolished barmaids and forbidden children to cross the threshold of a public-house, we shall still have much to learn from our kinsmen overseas. Nothing surprises or disgusts an American or Canadian visiting London for the first time more than the sight of women crowding to public bars and standing there drinking among a group of men. What the people of other lands have achieved in England must still humbly hope and strive for." It is now no longer the Englishman; it is the man and the Christian who speaks.

This is what Goldwin Smith, in the *Toronto Star*, says of a class of entertainment that is acquiring more and more of prominence at our so-called "agricultural and industrial" exhibitions:

Among the entertainments at our highly popular and successful Exhibition were a woman descending in a parachute and another woman entering a den of tigers. Few things in our civilization are sadder or more painfully indicative of its cruel inequalities than the sight of human beings, women above all, fain to earn their bread by daily risking their lives for the amusement of the crowd. Inured as they may be to their fearful trade, they are made of flesh and blood; and it is impossible to think that they do not shudder when they mount the dizzy rope, cut loose the frail parachute, or enter the terrible den. Whether they are well or ill, whatever may be the state of their nerves, they have to face the daily peril. It is in the danger to their lives that the pleasure of the crowd consists. There is no use in preaching against prevailing tastes, especially in the matter of amusements. But if ever there comes an age of gentler manners and more sensitive humanity, there will surely be an end of exhibitions which involve risk of human life.

Yes; we boast of our civilization, our "enlightenment," our "humanity," and all the rest of it; but these are the sights that "draw." Our Exhibition at Halifax advertises a large and varied assortment of freaks of this character,—to such an extent, indeed, as to make it difficult to realize that it is presided over by a great philosopher who likes to air his peculiar views regarding the Higher Life, but who apparently expects to elevate Bluenose humanity to that lofty plain by such spectacles as a one-legged bicyclist risking his neck in various thrilling situations.

Comparisons are proverbially odious, but they are sometimes necessary; and the impertinence of a grossly ignorant press, which is just now making a great nation the object of its spiteful and malicious parrot-talk, suggests the instructive comparison of the treatment accorded the Jew by various nations, which we reproduce elsewhere from *The Monitor*, of San Francisco. It might prove instructive to the parrot-editors,—if instruction, while, next to honesty, the thing they most need, were not, unfortunately, what they least desire.

The social ostracism, or whatever it was, which is reported to have forced one or more Jewish cadets out of West Point has evoked a good deal of very proper indignation in the United States, where persecution on account of religion is, theoretically, strongly deprecated. All such manifestations of the lack of Christian charity are deplorable,—all the more so in that they will be set down to the discredit of Christianity, to whose spirit they are so diametrically opposed. Yet there is one thing which would be more deplorable still than this intolerance; and that is the tolerance which should extend, not merely to persons, to whom it ought, but to beliefs, to which it ought not, to extend. Worse than the mental attitude which makes a man refuse the ordinary civilities to a Jew, is that in which the man believes that it isn't any difference whether you are a Jew or a Christian. And at this present day there is ten-fold greater danger of the latter than of the former. Better by far an honest bigot, so long as his bigotry stops short of the fanaticism which is a danger to his neighbour, than the downright naturalist. The rank and file will not always make distinctions; they will identify persons and beliefs in their horror; they will fail to

recognize the obligations of Christian charity. But it is a great deal easier successfully to inculcate Christian charity than to restore lost faith.

Perhaps the time may come when the memory of the late Charles Stewart Parnell's sad fall may be overshadowed by the remembrance of his brilliant achievements as a parliamentary leader; but his figure has not yet receded far enough into history for that,—especially as he died under the cloud of his apparently unrepented sin. The movement to erect a monument to him is therefore of very questionable opportuneness. But there are other circumstances which give it a special untimeliness just now, and these are pointed out by the New York Council of the Irish Federation of America, which very emphatically protests against the project, on the ground that the people of Ireland are just now engaged in commemorating in a similar way others who have deserved well of their nation, and that the introduction at present of a new candidate for such honours can only tend to perpetuate existing divisions. The same body pays its respects to Mr. John E. Redmond in the following fashion:

Resolved, That we protest against inviting such an irreconcilable factionist as John E. Redmond, who has thwarted every effort for union in Ireland—to wit, the Irish Race Convention, the Unity Conference and the present successful efforts of the United Irish League, in crushing out faction—to speak for the people of Ireland when even his own followers are giving every evidence of discarding his policy of faction and disavowing his leadership.

This is exactly such a shot as we have long wished to see the so-called Parnellite leader receive from the descendants of the Irish people in America, whose judgment, for obvious reasons, carries weight at home. There has been too strong a disposition on this side to cry "A plague o' both your houses!" in the Irish quarrel, as if both sides were equally to blame,—as if it were merely a question of personal ambition among the leaders. That it was such with Messrs. Redmond and Healy has always been painfully manifest; but no leader ever more conclusively proved his superiority to personal ambition than Mr. John Dillon, who, like the real parent in the case that came before Solomon, was ever ready to resign all to his rivals if such would conduce to the welfare of his charge. No shade of blame for the division in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party rests upon John Dillon.

There are two subjects upon which, whenever he touches either, Professor Goldwin Smith loses that mental equipoise and clearness of vision which characterize his remarkably sound views on other matters, and which contribute so largely to make his sprightly comments on the events of the world very delightful reading. These subjects are Catholicism and Irish Home Rule. Either of these is to the Professor almost what Grecian history was to the otherwise perfectly sane gentleman who suffered from the hallucination that he was Alexander the Great. As an embodiment of the spirit of his chief *bete noir*, Dr. Smith has a special aversion to the Society of Jesus. Who ever hated the Catholic Church and loved the Jesuits? Our contemporary *The Catholic Register*, of Toronto, meets "The Bystander's" latest thrust at the Society, which he accuses of co-operating with James II. "to overthrow at once the liberties and the religion of the English people"; and when, in support of his assertion he refers to "the historical fact" of the Society's co-operation, through Father Petre, with James, the *Register* takes him up, and in an able article shows the ex-professor of history that there are some "historical facts" in relation to the events referred to that are completely ignored in his view. This is the position which our contemporary states and fully proves, and which, we observe, "The Bystander" is in no haste to attempt to refute:

The "historical fact" therefore that Dr. Goldwin Smith alleges is that Father Petre represented and acted for his Order. We deny that history alleges any such "historical fact," and we go further and say that history leaves no room for doubt that Father Petre did not represent the views of his Order, or of the Catholics of

England, and that his presence in James's court, and his connection with Sunderland's administration were regarded with hostility by Catholic opinion both in England and in Rome. That Father Petre was a Jesuit, that he was a favourite with James, and that the mob of London occasionally howled for his blood are all historical facts. But to say that, on Father Petre's account, reputable history drags the Jesuits as a society into the political intrigues of the Earl of Sunderland is to deny accepted authors. Our contention is susceptible of proof in a variety of ways. In the first place it is borne out by Catholic opposition to Petre, by the attitude of the Pope, towards James, and finally by the letters of Petre's brethren of the time, which are available to Dr. Goldwin Smith or any other scholar.

Dealing with a specific charge, *The Register* very properly refused to be drawn off the scent by the red herring which the Professor thus adroitly dragged athwart the track:

As warrants for a moderate mistrust of it [the Society] he ["The Bystander"] may appeal to two first-rate Catholic authorities, that of the saintly Pascal, who, in his "Provincial Letters," exposed its immoral casuistry, and that of His Holiness, "Pope Clement XIV., who suppressed it.

It is curious, is it not? how completely men lose their astuteness (we prefer to regard it as a lapse of that quality rather than of honesty) where their prejudices are concerned. If Goldwin Smith wished to learn the truth as to the influence of the Jews in France, he would scarcely go to the President of the anti-Semite League for trustworthy information on the subject. His native common-sense, to say nothing of his practical wisdom as a man of the world with the garnered experience of nearly four-score years, would save him from such a ridiculous blunder. And yet, when it is a question of the character of the Jesuits, the violent Janzenist partisan, Pascal, is, in his estimation, most ample and satisfactory authority against them! The admissions of their arch-enemy Voltaire and the praise of such a man as Lalande, count for nothing. As to their suppression, while it is a stone that comes ready to the hand of the superficial popular orator, it is one that Dr. Smith would scorn to use against any other object than one of his pet aversions. That suppression, Dr. Smith must know, entirely prescinded from the question of the Society's merits. Clement XIV. was not the first, and will not be the last ruler to yield to popular clamour—sometimes right, sometimes wrong. John signed Magna Charta and George IV. the Catholic Emancipation Bill. Here yielding was right, but it was nevertheless forced and ungraceful. President McKinley declared war with Spain. "The Bystander" agrees with us that he acted wrongly; and his declaration is just as much an argument in favour of the yellow press stories of Spanish massacres in Cuba as Clement's Bull of suppression is in the case of the calumnies against the Society of Jesus. Dr. Smith has surely been often enough the champion of an unpopular cause to convince him that popularity and merit are not always associated. May not some historical wiseacre of the next century prove to his own satisfaction and that of not a few shallow readers the moral obliquity of "The Bystander" himself on the conclusive ground that he was black-balled by a society of respectable citizens of Toronto? Would Dr. Smith think more of the Jesuits if they had enjoyed the warm friendship of Madame de Pompadour and her creatures, and of the other corrupt politicians of that unenviable age?

Catholic Notes.

Among the passengers for Liverpool by the steamer *Lake of Ontario*, which sailed from the St. Lawrence last week, were the Rev. Michael J. Tiernan, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ont., who is going abroad for the benefit of his health, and the Rev. D. J. Summers, P. P., of Annapolis, N. S. Father Tiernan, whose health has suffered from a quarter of a century of assiduous devotion to duty, will visit Ireland, France, Switzerland and Italy, spending the winter in Rome. He was the recipient of a purse containing over \$900 from his parishioners before leaving. Father Summers, after some time spent in London, will visit Ireland and Belgium.

The centenary of the founding of the parish and colony of Loretto, in the

Alleghanys of Pennsylvania, founded by the prince-priest, Father Gallitzin, in 1799, will be celebrated on September 29, and on the occasion will be unveiled a life-size statue of the famous priest, the second to receive sacerdotal orders in the United States. Father Gallitzin was the son of a Russian prince, then Minister of his Government at Holland, and of a Prussian princess. At the age of 17 he was converted to the faith which his mother had abandoned on her marriage, thus shutting himself out from his father's land. After a brief career in the Austrian army he came to America and became a priest, going after a time into the wilds of Western Pennsylvania to preserve to the faith those Catholics who had emigrated thither and the many who, he foresaw, would soon follow. Here he built a church, and in reliance upon his future inheritance incurred vast debts in preparation for immigrants. His patrimony having been confiscated by the Russian Government in punishment of his change of faith, this scion of the princely house of Russia spent the rest of his life in extreme poverty in the successful effort to pay off his liabilities. The statue of the heroic missionary priest is the gift of President Schwab, of the Carnegie Steel Company, who is a native of the parish founded by Father Gallitzin.

The attention which has been directed to South Africa by the prospects of a bloody war, with all its attendant evils and the legacy of hatred and ill-will that it will leave, renders everything connected with that region doubly interesting at the present time. Regarding the progress of the church in one of the countries of that portion of the African continent—Natal, lying to the south of the Transvaal—we quote the following passage from an account given by a secular paper, *The Natal Mercury*, published at Durban in that colony, of the Silver Jubilee of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jolivet, Vicar-Apostolic of Natal, which took place in May last:

An account has been given in these columns of the various religious institutions which Bishop Jolivet has been instrumental in founding in the territory handed over to his care a quarter of a century ago. Over 90 churches and chapels have been built, 82 schools established, and about 14 convents, orphanages and hospitals erected. The number of priests has been increased from six to 114; there are 284 lay brethren employed in the work of the Church, and the number of nuns engaged in conducting the school and sanatoria is close upon 900. It is indicative of Bishop Jolivet's methods and character that his life work in Natal has been carried out without friction between his own Church and those of the Protestant religion. He has many friends outside the Roman Catholic creed, and the efforts he has put forth on behalf of his fellow men are generally recognized through the Colony. As a young priest engaged in religious work in Liverpool, he made himself beloved among the poor, and through the self-sacrificing efforts he displayed during the small-pox epidemic which raged throughout that city in the early sixties, his name is still remembered with affection.

The article "The Laetness," reprinted on another page, for which credit was accidentally omitted in the proper place, was written by Mr. Ogden, manager of the great Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia, for *The Saturday Evening Post*, of that city. The lesson which it teaches is applicable alike to "the man with the hoe" and to the man with any other instrument whatever, and it will well repay perusal.

People of Prominence.

Hon. Edward Blake arrived at Toronto from England last Thursday. The friends of Home Rule in that city intend giving him a public reception in the near future.

The report that the Czar was to visit Emperor William at Potsdam within a few days is denied in Berlin. It is said, however, that the two sovereigns will meet each other soon.

John Doull, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax on Thursday last, aged 77. He was a native of Pictou, and was for many years head of the large dry-goods house of Doull & Miller, Halifax.

It is reported—though the report may be of the character of others set a-foot by the *New York Herald*—that Mr. Clement Scott, the well-known dramatic critic of London, is coming to New York to take charge of the department of dramatic criticism on that paper.

Farm Notes.

Farm horses in summer usually show the effects of neglected grooming more than the lack of grain feeding.

What many an American farmer fails to do on one hundred acres, says Coleman's Rural World, the thrifty Belgian easily does on two acres.

The German and French peasant possess in a pre-eminent degree the ability to use everything that will assist in fertilizing the soil, and making every desert place blossom like the rose.

Does Farming Pay?

The article on "A Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1898," which appeared in the Review of Reviews for last March, shows the net profits on 6,000 acres of Iowa grain-farming to have been \$50,855.22.

Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm. This farm had been cut from the woods by the father, and endless toil had been expended in bringing it to a state of fair productivity.

The problem of a livelihood and a vacation forced itself upon Reuben and Lucien. They were strong, steady and industrious. They had graduated from the village school. The father was not able to set them up in business.

In a year Reuben was earning a dollar a day. After the day's work he wore a white shirt and collar and pointed shoes, because other people did, not because they were more comfortable.

In two years Reuben had completed his apprenticeship. He was now earning ten dollars a week. He boarded in a house that had a fancy veranda and green blinds.

Reuben became foreman of the shop at \$50 a month. He bought a house and lot on the instalment plan and paid for it within five years.

In ten years more Reuben was still fore-

man of the shop. He received the same wages. He lived in the same house. He wore the same cut of shirt and same kind of pointed shoes.

Reuben began to complain that harness-making was too confining. His health was breaking down. The proprietor of the shop was selfish, and would not die and leave the business to him.

Lucien has pigs and cows and sheep and chickens and turkeys and horses. He raises potatoes and beans and corn and wheat and garden stuff and fruits.

The moral is that the \$200-a-year-income farm is a more important factor in the national welfare than the \$50,000 income farm is. The one is in the reach of any industrious and intelligent man.

Testing and Boiling Eggs.

The freshness of an egg may be determined in various ways. In a fresh egg the large end, if touched to the tongue, is sensibly warmer than the small end.

The Lack of Thoroughness.

Failure to achieve success in business, the falling short of great desires and high aims on the part of young men, is traceable to one primal cause—the absence of thoroughness.

Everywhere I see mentally near-sighted young men discontented because of their small incomes, and chafing under the burden of their hamdrum duties, wondering

all the while why others are advanced and they are left behind, but never for an instant opening their eyes to the real fact that they have taken hold of their business with but half a heart.

The crying curse of our land at the present time is its vast army of incompetents, and its lack of workers who know their business from the ground up.

Almost every working day in the year I am called upon to receive some young man who comes to me highly recommended for a position in our establishment.

"What can you do?" "Oh, I can do anything, Mr. Ogden. I am an all-round man, and have filled many responsible positions."

"Can you take charge of our silk department and buy to advantage in the open market as well as sell in our store?"

"Well, no. I do not understand the details of buying silks."

"Can you go down into our shipping department and take charge of the general freighting of goods, or direct our city deliveries?"

"I have been a shipping clerk, but I am afraid I couldn't quite take all the responsibility of the shipping department."

"Perhaps you can assume the management of our interior decorations department and suggest to patrons harmonious colour schemes for floor, walls and draperies?"

"I'm afraid I couldn't do that, sir. I can sell carpets and wall paper, but I don't understand interior decorating."

And it all ends in placing the name of the applicant on our waiting list as an ordinary salesman, if he is thought to be worth employing at all.

Deceived to Death.

INSIDIOUS TO THE LAST DEGREE — KIDNEY TROUBLES STEALTHILY WORK HAVOC — SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE A POTENT HEALER.

This caption could be truthfully written on many a burial certificate, and in numbers that would appall. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel and stone in the bladder, inflammation of the bladder, dropsy.

She—When are you going to give me the money to buy that new dress?

He—Next week.

That's what you said last week.

Yes, and that's what I say now and am going to say next week. I ain't the kind of man who says one thing one week and another thing next week.

Dr. ED. MORIN'S "CARDINAL PILLS"

Have been tried by the people, who now want these pills and no others.

Take them for paleness, feminine weakness, thinness, &c. For sale everywhere.

A PROMINENT VANCOUVERITE.

Permanently Cured of Asthma, Clarke's Kola Compound Cures.

Mr. F. J. Panton, the well-known proprietor of Panton's Music Store, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma in its worst form for over four years, very often having had to sit up nearly all night."

SOLD BY FOSTER BROS.

"Ma" said the young fly, "what are all those flies doing?" "That's fly paper," said her mother. "Keep away from it."

Under the Happy Influence of BROMA

The disease is arrested and the return to health is surely effected. Take it for all blood and nerve diseases. For sale everywhere.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

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

MAIN and COLLEGE STS.,

next door to the Antigonish Book-store.

Our long experience in selecting and making up

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

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

Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutanes.

Business College

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE CANADIAN BUSINESS EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION

ACCOUNTING, STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING.

FOR SALE.

A part of the well-known Walsh Farm at Fairmont, owned by the undersigned, containing 200 Acres.

For further information regarding this property, apply to W. J. WALSH, Fairmont, Ant.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the well-known and desirable farm situated at the Lower West River, 4 miles from Antigonish Town, 200 acres, more or less; 60 acres interval, more or less, cutting a large quantity of timothy hay; 20 acres upland under cultivation; the rest is excellent pasture. A good house and barn—no waste land, all in good condition.

For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER CAMERON, Lower West River, Antigonish.

PLANT LINE.

COMMENCING JULY 1st. Bi-Weekly Services.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, the largest and most magnificent coastwise passenger steamer ever built in the United States, over 400 feet long, 5000 tons, will sail from Halifax every Tuesday at 8 p. m., and from Boston every Saturday at midnight.

From P. E. Island and Cape Breton. From Charlottetown Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. From Hawkesbury, for Charlottetown, S. HALIFAX, Thursdays at 10 a. m.

For all information apply to H. L. CHIPMAN, Can. Agent, Plant Wharf, Halifax.

Parents! did you ever try Knott's Worm Tablets for your children? You will find them the best that money can buy.

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED.

More vacancies than teachers. POSITIONS GUARANTEED. Placed 203 Canadian teachers in U. S., last term.

UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

Custom Tailoring

I have much pleasure in announcing to our many customers, and the public generally, that I have employed MR. ASHES MUGGERIDGE.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS, WORSTEDS and OVERCOATINGS

for Spring is now complete with PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

I feel in a position to solicit orders from all who want PERFECT FITTING CLOTHES at reasonable prices.

THOMAS SOMERS, March 21, 1899.

Ask your Grocer for EDDY'S

EAGLE Parlor Matches 200 S

" " " 100 S

VICTORIA " " 65 S

Little Comet " " " "

The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

E. B. EDDY CO. Limited, Hull, P. Q.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT: 1898, B. No. 67.

Between MICHAEL CRISPO, Plaintiff

and FIDELL FOUGERE, absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

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

Tuesday, 17th day of October, A. D. 1899,

at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, and interest that the above-named defendant, Fidell Fougere, had at the time of the recording of the judgment in the above cause or at any time since, of, in, to, or upon the following lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

Situate, lying and being at Frankville, in the County of Antigonish, and bound as follows, viz: On the north by a road leading from the Murdock Levangie's to the place of the late Roderick Chisholm, Miller, at Linwood Harbor;

south by a river running to Linwood Harbor on the east by the lands of William King and John King, and on the west by lands of Thomas Muse, containing twenty acres, more or less, together with the ways, buildings, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto, and having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, for more than one year.

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent, deposit at time of Sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish.

A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 4th, 1899.

To Thoroughly Enjoy Your Meals Drink MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA

The Passing of Materialism.

Under this title the editor of the Philadelphia Medical Journal makes a spirited onslaught on that phase of narrowness which, a quarter of a century ago, hailed Huxley as the Moses of a new revelation, proclaimed religion dead and chanted dirges round its bier.

All that, says Dr. Gobbi, is past, "except for the cheap intellects that never learn old fallacies and prejudices": in testimony whereof he quotes representative statements from the fourteen most eminent physiologists of the last quarter century.

"Materialism is, therefore, officially declared unscientific. If young men imagine they are scientific when they indulge themselves in the dogmatism of materialism, they have to learn the true fundamentals both of object and method of scientific research.

"1. The method of science is by logical and legitimate induction from facts correctly observed, without prejudice or dogma. Starting upon the investigation of life with the pronounced dogma that there is no such a thing as life, that all its phenomena are explainable in a certain way, was to begin where the study might end, and was the very acme of unscience; and topsy-turvydom. Denying life and sneering at vitalism was only a change of name of the god and the style of worship.

"2. The individual, also, may err, and plunge into the blind alley of false method, at the bottom of which is the sign, No Throughfare! In obedience to the fury of prejudice and passion, or driven by historic momentum, he rushes heedless against the walls long after more expert drivers have stopped. We thus find some teachers continue their erring courses when wiser men have pulled up and turned about into the open ways. But for the foolish there is only regret and tragedy. They learn too late, or never learn, that osmosis will not explain secretion, that the heart is something more than a pump, that cell-activity and nutrition are far other and more than chemistry has dreamed of, etc.; and also that they have indoctrinated a thousand young men with false scientific methods, which must go on until they also exhaust the momentum by wasted effort and resultlessness.

"3. Not only to the individual is there injury, but also to the science of medicine. From unscientific science arise by logical reaction the superstitions founded upon the half-truths ignored; the scorned metaphysical and biologic facts do not cease to exist because of the scorn; and upon their warped, partial, and morbid recognition rises the fantastic and pathologic nonsense of Christian science, faith cure, spiritualism, modern miracle-mongering, and the endless folderal of the numberless 'pathies. These, when true science comes to its own, has to fight down; and the irony of fate is manifest in this fitting punishment of her early sin, which really encouraged them into criminal luxuriance. Popular error and popular superstition are the bastard children of science. The illegitimate of medical science become the pretenders of quackery, waging war with the legitimate prince for the inheritance of power. Better never the sin of the father; but ours the battle!"

Manliness and honesty ring through each of these anacronistic sentences; and if there were more like this clear-sighted and stout-hearted editor, one might feel that science has made glorious amends to theology for

two decades of blasphemy and contempt. It is not that real science has fallen, but that faith has been raised up. It is that, above the clamor of noisy camp-followers and the jabber of amateur agnostics, captains of science proclaim that there is no fight,—that hitherto they have been blinded by the dust from their own chariots.—The Maria.

Can't throw Stones at France.

It is frequently said that a case of military injustice like that of Dreyfus could not happen in this country [the United States]. Those who say so forget the case of Gen. Charles P. Stone, Fitz John Porter and Mrs. Serrat.

Gen. Stone was arrested and placed in solitary confinement for six months without any form of trial, without accusation, and in utter ignorance of the reason of his imprisonment. In disregard of military law all his appeals were unheeded. He was denied all power of self-defense, denied the humblest right of the humblest citizen of the republic. "In the end," says Blaine in his "Twenty Years in Congress," "not gracefully but tardily, and as it seemed grudgingly, the government was compelled to confess its own wrong and to do partial justice to the injured man by restoring him to honorable service under the flag of the nation. No reparation was made to him for the protracted defamation of his character, no order was published acknowledging that he was found guilty, no communication was made to him by national authority giving even a hint of the grounds on which, for half a year, he was pilloried before the nation as a malefactor. From some motive, the source of which will probably remain a mystery, his persecution continued in many petty and offensive ways, until he was finally driven, toward the close of the war, when he saw that he could be no longer useful to his country, to tender his resignation. It was promptly accepted. He found abroad the respect and consideration which had been denied him at home, and for many years he was Chief of the General Staff of the Khedive of Egypt."

Stone was for sixteen or seventeen years commander of the Egyptian army. After the English took possession of Egypt he returned to this country and was appointed to set up the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the Bay of New York. He died soon after accomplishing this work, in ignorance of the true source of all his troubles. It is a mystery to this day, and probably will ever remain so.

Fitz John Porter was court-martialed for alleged disobedience of the orders of Gen. Pope, at Manassas, in 1862. He was cashiered and disqualified from holding any office under the United States Government. For sixteen years he suffered under this disgrace. In 1878 a second trial was had and Porter was restored to the rank from which he had been degraded and received by order of Congress \$75,000, "as a measure of award in acknowledgment of the wrong done to and suffered by him through his dismissal from the army and deprivation from the rights of citizenship, upon charges now established to be unfounded."

The case of Mrs. Serrat is the saddest of all, for she—now admitted to have been innocent—was hanged before popular passion at the assassination of Lincoln had time to cool. In her case the forms of law were swept aside and she was hurried to the scaffold. In the centre of the glory of the triumph of the Union and Emancipation hangs a dark figure, casting its shadow on our history.

In view of these cases it is not for us to throw a stone at France when she is being humiliated before the world by internal dissensions. Rather should we sympathize with her and hope that despite party wrangles and popular excitement she may prove able to maintain order and peace; do justice and protect the innocent. She helped us once, and we should not forget it. Vive la France!—New York Freeman's Journal.

Her Charming Tact.

People are telling a most remarkable story, says a United States exchange, about a famous but somewhat eccentric woman, who was visiting in the capital recently. She was invited to a luncheon and accepted the invitation. Several women well worth knowing were asked to meet her. When they all came to the table the famous guest asked for a finger-bowl. The maid, too well trained to show surprise at anything, brought a bowl half filled with water. The famous woman drew a small bottle from her pocket and emptied its contents into the water. Then calmly she proceeded to lave her spoon and fork in the liquid, and wiped them on the damask napkin, explaining the while that for her health's sake she made it a rule never to touch her lips with silver that had not been properly sterilized. The bottle contained an antiseptic of some kind—I've forgotten the name of it. The best part of the story, to my way of thinking, is what the hostess did. She did not look upon the proceeding as any reflection on her housekeeping methods. She did not stare haughtily. She simply smiled into the agonized eyes of the woman who had brought the famous guest, and what she said was: "What a very excellent idea!"

Great Sensation in the Neighborhood of

MRS. EM. LAROCHE

Of Quebec.

Cured of Extreme Exhaustion by

"CARDINAL PILLS"

Of Dr. Ed. Morin.

Mrs. Em. Laroché, of Quebec, is one of the most reliable of young ladies and belongs to an excellent family of that city. She had suffered from a bad attack of Grippe, from which she had never completely recovered.

Her blood was poor and discolored, her digestion most painful, and her sleep almost nothing. She did not pass a day without feeling fresh pains. Her weakness was general, her exhaustion extreme. Her family were alarmed at the sad state of her health. The neighbors and friends could no longer hide their fears and all agreed that she had not long to live.

Mrs. Laroché had several acquaintances who were very devoted to her, and one of these said to her one day: why do you not try Dr. Ed. Morin's "CARDINAL PILLS," adding that the evident proof of their great efficacy was to be found in their immense popularity and their large and ready sale.

Mrs. Laroché did not first take the advice of her friend. Later on, having spoken of it to her family, her mother told her to try this remedy and sent immediately for a box. After some days' treatment she was able with gladness to note the manifest action of this superior remedy. The evil was checked, her pains disappeared and her strength returned. This unexpected restoration to health made a great sensation in her neighborhood. Every one wanted to see her, being unable to credit her prompt re-establishment. It was, however, very genuine.

It goes without saying that this young lady and all her family regard it as their duty to proclaim and recommend the "CARDINAL PILLS" as a superior tonic.

For Sale Everywhere.

Peacemaker—I wouldn't fight my good men. First Combatant—He called me a thief. Second Combatant—An' he called me a lazy loafer. Peacemaker—Well, I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion; you may both be right.

"My Friends Despair."

LA GRIPPE AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION HAD BROUGHT CAPTAIN COPP NEAR TO DEATH—SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE WAS THE LIFE SAVER.

"I was ailing for nearly four years with nervous prostration. I tried many remedies and was treated by physicians without any permanent benefit. A year ago I took a grippé, which greatly aggravated my trouble. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was induced to try South American Nerve, and was rejoiced to get almost instant relief. I have used four bottles and feel myself completely cured. I believe it is the best remedy known for the nerves and blood." Wm. M. Copp, Newcastle, N. B. Sold by Foster Bros.

Walton (to fishmonger)—Just throw me half a dozen of those trout. Fishmonger—Throw 'em?

Walton—Yes; then I can go home and tell my wife I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar.

AN INVINCIBLE SHIELD

Against the Grippe.

Have you got the Grippe or do you suffer from its unhappy results? Have you it now? In any case, take "MORIN'S WINE CHESOPHATES." It is an invincible shield against which that terrible enemy, Grippe, breaks its force.

Take it with confidence; it will cure you when all other remedies fail.

First Chicago Girl—Are you making much progress in tracing back your family tree?

Second Chicago Girl—Oh, dear, yes! Why I've already got back as far as mother's first husband!

Toronto Testimony.

CATARH'S VICTIM FOR YEARS—AN UNSOLICITED STORY OF A WONDERFUL CURE BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

"I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but found no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it. Mrs. M. Greenwood, 204 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Sold by Foster Bros.

Caller (to little Bobby)—Bobby, what makes your eyes so bright? Bobby (after a little thought)—I spects it's because I ain't had 'em very long.

J. H. STEWART,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.,

AGENT FOR—

Francis Drake's Beverages,

which will be supplied at Factory Prices.

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

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

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

For Croisiers, Beads,

St. Anthony's Medals, Little Chaplet of St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 133 Shaw Street, Montreal, Que.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

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

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Night Bell on Door.

FOSTER BROS.

Druggists Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Co.s



YOUR EYE-SIGHT

Is too precious to neglect. When you experience the first symptoms of eye-sight this is the time to have your eyes examined.

PROPERLY FITTED GLASSES

If used in time will always prevent any further trouble with your sight.

EYES TESTED FREE.

B. A. Pratt,

Graduate Optician.

West End Main Street. - - - Antigonish

Just PAINT

Advertisement for Sherwin-Williams Paints featuring a can of paint and text: "Nothing more—nothing less. Just what is needed to make the best paint in just the right proportions is put into THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. Everything that is not needed is left out. There's no excess of lead or zinc—just enough of each. We are interested in lead alone, or zinc alone. We are interested in only one thing—just paint. That's the reason."

FOR SALE BY D. G. KIRK.

Advertisement for Confederation Life Insurance: "Home is Where the Heart is" and the happiest home is where the heart has made ample provision for its contingencies. The policies of the CONFEDERATION LIFE will support the home from first to last, their capabilities are so ample. Insurance \$30,000,000; assets \$7,000,000. Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, F. W. GREEN, Manager. E. T. McKEEN, General Agent, Sydney. E. L. GIRRIOR, Local Agent, Antigonish.

ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

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

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

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

JOHN McDONALD

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

The May number of the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith* contains a statement of the receipts for the past year. The sum total is some \$14,400 short of the gross receipts for 1897. But 1897 was an exceptionally prosperous year for the Association, its income that year being no less than \$85,000 in excess of that of the year before. The contributions for 1897 amounted in all to \$1,354,576; for 1898 the amount is \$1,340,184.

The aggregate returns from the various countries are shown in the following table:

EUROPE.	£.	c.
France, Dioc. se.	4,077,685	59
Monaco,	1,330	00
Alsace and Lorraine,	333,732	30
Germany,	338,070	95
Switzerland,	125,739	67
Austria,	62,890	67
Hungary,	5,336	90
Belgium,	385,896	58
Holland,	37,425	60
British Isles,	122,392	00
Spain,	146,010	37
Portugal,	25,282	87
Italy,	284,682	09
The Levant,	36,889	50
Russia and Poland,	656	00
From different dioceses of the North,	437	80
ASIA.		
From different dioceses of Asia,	6,831	37
AFRICA.		
From different dioceses of Africa,	36,393	73
AMERICA.		
North America,	362,005	36
Central America,	18,123	95
South America,	194,474	80
OCEANIA.		
From different dioceses of Oceania,	9,792	25
Total,	6,700,921	35

It will be observed that France contributes nearly two thirds of the whole amount. Germany comes next, than Belgium.

There is a notable increase in the contribution from North America. The total for 1897 was \$207,100 francs; it is about 155,000 francs more than this for 1898. Canada has doubled her contributions (which yet are all too slender); Mexico has tripled hers; the United States has given upwards of 100,000 francs more. The amounts received from these three countries for 1897 and 1898 respectively were:

	1897.	
Canada,	9,038	75
Mexico,	26,925	47
United States,	171,136	57
	207,100	79
	1898.	
Canada,	18,163	40
Mexico,	66,283	01
United States,	277,538	95
	362,005	36

Buenos-Ayres leads all the dioceses of America with a contribution of 63,016.68. Next come Boston, 31,634.80 francs; Cardova (Argentine Republic), 24,505.03; Baltimore, 22,140.05; Tucuman (Argentine Republic), 21,449.67; Montevideo (Uruguay), 19,475.00; Mexico, 19,250.73; Guadalupe (Mexico), 17,274.29; Newark, (U. S.), 16,558.10; Salta (Argentine Republic), 14,062.24; and New York, 13,157.80 francs.

The diocese of St. Hyacinth, which does not figure at all on the list for 1897, gives more than half of the whole contribution from the dioceses of Canada. Only six of the Canadian dioceses contributed to the Propagation of the Faith last year, the several amounts being:

Antigonish,	4,450	00
Montreal,	1,012	80
St. Hyacinth,	10,261	80
Quebec,	287	75
St. Boniface,	1,263	00
New Westminster,	494	95
Prof. Apost. of St. Pierre,	408	00
	18,163	40

It is time the Catholics of Canada were more fully awake to a sense of what they owe to this great Association—of what they owe as well by way of making some return for benefits received as of doing something commensurate with their numbers and their resources towards the spread of the Gospel in heathen lands. We are persuaded that there is no lack of good will. It is organization, organized effort that is wanting. The efforts hitherto made to raise money for this work have been both sporadic and spasmodic: individuals here and there in the several dioceses or parishes, left to their own devices, have contributed by fits and starts. Let the work be organized here, as it is now being organized in the United States by men deputed for that purpose, and Canada's share in it will be in keeping with the generosity and zeal of her Catholic people.

NO SOIL IMMUNE.

In *The Ave Maria* of September 16 there appears the latest and least objectionable in tone of a number of editorials published by that magazine within the past few months, all, more or less directly, bearing upon the matter of the recent letter of the Holy Father to Cardinal Gibbons. The tone of this article is a very decided improvement upon that of another article on the same subject in its issue of August 19, and makes a calm reply to its remarks possible to those who would scarcely have found it so had they allowed themselves to answer the last-mentioned article and to forget the incalculable services of *The Ave Maria* to religion throughout the English-speaking world.

This article, which is entitled "Danger, Real and Imaginary," is evoked, the editor tells us, by the letter of "a good Canadian priest, an old friend of *The Ave Maria*," who has written to express his regret that, as it is phrased by our contemporary, the magazine is "not more concerned about the spread of heresy in this country." The editor, as politely as possible, laughs at the good priest for his pains, and reiterates his oft-expressed assurance that there is absolutely no danger from that quarter,—that this priest and those of his way of thinking are giving themselves unnecessary trouble in "pointing out heretical pitfalls to people who stand on *terra firma* and appreciate their security."

The first of a few very obvious remarks that suggest themselves in reply is that this persistent employment of the odious terms "heresy" and "heresy-hunting" is a not very ingenious trick, resorted to by publicists of this school in the United States in order to prejudice the case with their readers. There is no question of heresy, which is "error pertinaciously held and manifestly repugnant to the faith." We are very doubtful that the Canadian clerical correspondent of our contemporary used the term. This we know, that it is neither used nor dreamt of by those who have contributed to this controversy from the other side.

It is not, we repeat, a question of heresy—a heinous offence whose very name is repugnant to all true Catholics,—but of views that are unsound and dangerous, however good may have been the faith of those who hold or who held them. The existence, of such to a greater or less extent, in the United States, is a question no longer proper to be discussed by Catholics in view of the Letter of the Holy Father, calling attention to "certain things to be corrected, as well as certain dangers to be avoided;" and every single one of the bitter thrusts at those who venture to refer to these dangers, is aimed over the shoulder of some one else direct at the occupant of the Chair of Peter. When "any unofficial representation of the Italian clergy" in these matters is bidden with much warmth to mind its own business, it is difficult to resist the inference that a hint is conveyed to official representations as well, especially as the same writer did not hesitate to inform the official representation in the most pointed manner that he did not see anything to be corrected in the case in question.

People, therefore, who fancy they "stand on *terra firma*," and who "appreciate their security," would perhaps do well to be mindful of the Scriptural injunction to him who stands. Despite what our contemporary says about "American soil," there is no such thing as soil-immunity from error. Faith is a divine virtue, which is not and cannot be the natural endowment of any people on any soil. The corrosive action of the human intellect is ever engaged upon it. Darkness in the understanding, not less than weakness in the will, is one of the evil results of the primal Fall, from which the dwellers on no soil are exempt. The Divine Founder of the Church has provided one and one only safeguard of the faith—that to which He referred when He said to Peter: "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren" (Luke xxii, 32).

Instead, then, of feeling aggrieved when the successor of Peter exercises that confirmatory office in our regard—instead of resenting it to the verge of contumacy as a slur upon our nation—we should fervently thank God that we are of those for whom that sheet-anchor is provided on the storm-tossed sea of opinion. Let us hope we have heard the last slighting reference on the part of really good and earnest Catholics to zeal for the purity of the faith; let us strive to realize the truth emphasized by the prelates of the Province of Philadelphia when they address the Holy Father in these words: "We know and are rejoiced to confess that God has conceded to you supreme authority on earth in all things which pertain to faith and morals, and that to you belongs the right to judge of the fitting time to proclaim the truth." At least, let us hear no more in this connection the unwarranted and scarcely honest terms, "heresy" and "heresy-hunting."

The Archbishop's Visit.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien arrived here Tuesday on a short visit to Bishop Cameron. He has gotten rid of the rheumatic trouble from which he suffered so much last winter, and is looking well. Yesterday he celebrated Mass in the chapel of Mount St. Bernard, and in the afternoon the Sisters and pupils tendered him an informal reception in the Convent Hall. After some musical selections and a chorus of welcome, Miss Nellie McDonald read a well-worded address to which his Grace replied at some length, discoursing to his youthful hearers in a very interesting and helpful way. He dwelt especially on the advantages they enjoyed there and reminded them that they had come thither to learn three things, goodness, discipline, and knowledge; goodness that should not fade away but abide always; discipline, not merely in outward behaviour, but of the mind and the will; true knowledge, knowledge of the true and the good. This morning the Archbishop celebrates Mass at the College. He returns to Halifax to-day.

The much-talked-of Dreyfus has been pardoned by the French Government. The decision was reached by the Cabinet on Tuesday. It is believed he will go to England to reside, and that his appeal from the verdict of the court martial will be withdrawn. The evidence against him, suppressed by the press conspiracy, is now coming out, and it clearly points to guilt.

Personals.

Mr. T. Howard Macdonald, medical student, Port Hawkesbury, is in Town.

Prof. Horrigan, who spent the holidays in Massachusetts, returned to the College on Friday last.

Mr. A. C. Kiely, who has been on a visit to his mother at Lower South River, left last Friday for his home in Jersey City.

Mr. John A. McKenna, of Briley Brook, late principal of the Canso school, left for Boston last Saturday to take a course in mechanical engineering at Harvard.

Mr. Colin Macdonald, mason, of Saint Joseph's, Ant., left here a few days ago for Lunenburg Co., where he assumes the responsible position of inspector of mason work on the new Coast Railroad.

Archy Chisholm, son of Archibald Chisholm, Cross Roads, Ohio, Antigonish, a young man of but nineteen years, and Alphonsus McDonald, son of Christopher McDonald, Antigonish Town, started on Tuesday for Dawson City.

Mr. D. Pottinger, Chief Superintendent of Government Railways, Mr. Campbell, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the I. C. Railway, and Mr. Gray, roadmaster on the Eastern Extension branch of the I. C. R., arrived at Antigonish Station by special last evening. They were joined through the night by the Minister of Railways and the Finance Minister, and all proceeded east on a tour of inspection of the railroad.

Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, Senator Snowball of Chatham, F. P. Thompson, M. P. of Fredericton, and Mr. J. L. Black, of Sackville, arrived in Town yesterday, and shortly after started to visit the Modstock Gold Mine at Forrest Hill, of which they are part owners. They returned last night, and Mr. Blair joined the railway party elsewhere mentioned as inspecting the I. C. Railway. The mine has had a change of superintendents the early part of the summer, and has since had a very reduced yield of gold.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, arrived in Town by yesterday's Western express. Premier Murray, Dr. J. L. Bethune, M. P. of Baddeck, J. N. Armstrong, Barrister, M. L. A., North Sydney, Alex. Johnston, M. P. P., Bridgenport, and D. D. McKenzie, Barrister, North Sydney, arrived by the Eastern express, and spent the afternoon in Town. During the night the Minister of Railways and the gentlemen who accompanied him returned to Town, and all, with the exception of Mr. Black, together with the above-named gentlemen, went east by special train.

St. Andrew's Notes.

Rev. R. Macdonald, D. D., of St. F. X. College, officiated here on Sunday last.

Miss Mary A. Macdonald left for Boston on Friday last.

Mrs. Henry Lyons, of Bedford, Mass., arrived here on Friday of last week, on a visit to her parents—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macdonald.

The fine weather of the last few days has enabled our farmers to get their harvest in splendid condition, which, by the way, is an exceptionally good one. The rattle of the reaping machine has ceased, and is followed by the hum-drum of the thrashing machine. One can imagine what an object of curiosity those modern farming inventions would have been to our ancestors, who, in the pioneer days of the country, were accustomed only to the sickle and flail. Yet, were they not more contented and happier with their lot than we of the present time, with all our facilities for travel and work. We often hear the majority of the present generation grumble about the hard work they are obliged to perform. Is it not mere pastime in comparison with the hardships our forefathers had to endure and of which we are reaping the benefit to-day. Were there not more neighbourliness and sociability shown in the good old days of yore than at present, when neighbours and friends would gather around the ingle after their day's labour and pass the evening,

"W' merry songs, an' friendly crack,
I wot they did not weary;
An' unco' tales, an' funny jokes,
Their sports were cheap an' cheery."

The French budget for 1900 shows an increase of 45,000,000 francs or about \$9,000,000 in the estimated expenditure. \$7,200,000 is asked for to build new war ships and for the supplementary force in Algiers. The national debt is about \$6,000,000,000.

The Chief Inspector of Police of London, Eng., was in Montreal last Friday returning from British Columbia with a prisoner, who, it is alleged, sold forged Government securities to the amount of 10,000 pounds sterling. The officer secured his man a few miles from Rossland, B. C.

An exchange gives the following description of the map of France in stone, which the Russians are preparing for the Paris Exposition: "It shows each individual department in coloured jasper, whilst the sea is represented by lapis lazuli, the rivers by platinum, and the 106 towns marked by precious stones. The countries bordering on France are given by grey jasper, and fourteen islands are represented by stones of the same colour as that used for the adjacent mainland. The map rests on a marble slab about three feet square, and it is proposed to enclose it in a silver frame."

AUTUMN GOODS.

Autumn Goods are being daily opened up and our assortment in all the different departments will be very complete within the next few weeks.

Clothing Department.

We have just received about Five Hundred Suits of Men's and Boys' Clothing direct from the leading manufacturers in Canada. Real good Stylish Suits that fit as well as if made to order and cost about half as much. Compare our Clothing with the cheap sort usually sold and you'll not fail to note the difference. Here are three special lines.

Men's Fine Black and Blue Tweed Suits,

Single and Double-Breasted, made of good heavy Canadian Tweed in small check patterns.

Price, \$4.50

Men's Suits,

Made of all-wool tweed, in blue, brown, and dark green mixture, double-breasted, a good serviceable suit for fall and winter.

Price, \$7.50

Men's Suits,

Navy Blue and Black imported English Serges, fast dye, well made and finished, single and double-breasted, two qualities.

\$8.00 and \$10.00

Boot and Shoe Department

Last week we received fifteen hundred pairs of Boots and Shoes from a leading manufacturer. Although there has been an advance of about ten per cent. in the price of Footwear, large cash purchases have enabled us to sell at our former prices. Some grand values in this lot, for instance,

Men's Fine Dongola Boots,

Laced or Congress, neat shape and easy fitting, Per Pair, \$1.75

Men's Heavy Laced Boots,

Solid Grain Leather, and well made, Per Pair, \$1.35

Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxford Shoes,

80c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Ladies' Pebble Laced Boots,

Neat and Durable, \$1.25, 1.40, 1.50

Ladies' Buff Laced Boots,

Good, Strong Wearers, 85c, \$1.00, 1.20

Boys' Misses' and Children's Shoes,

A Large Stock, and a full range of Prices.

Men's Furnishings.

An ideal stock to select from, because qualities are the best. Assortment complete and Prices the Lowest.

Men's White and Colored Dress Shirts, 50, 60, 75c.

Men's Flannelette Top Shirts, 20, 25, 40c.

Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 75c. per Suit.

Men's Linen Collars, in all the popular styles, 2 for 20c.

New Neckwear.

We are showing the very latest in Ladies' and Gentleman's Stylish Neckwear, in all the newest effects and shapes.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

A. KIRK & CO.,
KIRK'S BLOCK, - - ANTIGONISH.

General News.

The carpenters and masons of Havana have struck for an eight-hour day. The price of coal advanced one dollar a ton in Ottawa last Wednesday week. By a lockout of fifty mills in Dundee, Scotland, on Monday, 35,000 men were thrown out of employment. £12,000 was stolen in London on Sept. 13, while being taken to the head office of one of the city banks from a branch office. The British-Venezuela Court of Arbitration, now sitting at Paris, is expected to give its decision about the first of October. Three deaths from yellow fever were reported on the 9th, and two on the 11th, among the U. S. soldiers at Havana. Nine men were suffocated by choke-damp following an explosion in a coal mine at Redan, Prussia, on Sept. 16. Forty-two houses were burnt at Havana on the 11th inst., in a fire supposed to have been started by a Cuban who had insured his house. A deputation of Minnesota farmers have selected lands near Edmonton, district of Alberta, and about 25 families will move to that place this fall. Last Friday as Dr. Edison was making a trial run in an automobile, the carriage ran over a New York real estate broker, H. H. Bliss, crushing his chest and fatally injuring him. A despatch states that a French colony of 500 families is likely to be established in Illinois, where the silk, wine and perfume industries common in France will be carried on. A train consisting of 21 cars and engine went through a bridge on the Missouri Pacific Railway a few miles South of Nebraska City last Friday. Three men were burned to death. A large aerolite fell and burst into pieces near Sycamore, Ohio, last Thursday. Its weight was over 500 pounds, and the light given off by it in passing through the air was dazzling. A large portion of a big brick block in Montreal came down with a crash on Sunday. Only a few persons were near and no one was hurt. The loss is placed at about \$50,000. On the U. S. transport City of Pueblo, which called at Honolulu week before last, bloodshed was prevented between blacks and whites during the voyage only by the continued maintenance under arms of the provost guard. The Government of Premier Reid, New South Wales, resigned last week in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, and the Governor called upon the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Lyne, to form a Ministry. A violent hurricane swept the South-eastern part of Newfoundland on Sept. 14. Three fishermen were drowned off the coast at St. John's, and there was great damage done to boats and all kinds of fishing gear. Two miners at work in the Blockhouse gold mine, some 10 miles from Lunenburg, struck an old shot that had not been fired on last Wednesday. An explosion followed, killing one of them instantly and seriously injuring the other. Two women—a Mrs. Armstrong and her sister-in-law, Miss Armstrong—were found dead in their room in a house in Toronto on Sunday morning, having been suffocated by gas from a jet which they only half turned off. The steamer Lucania arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday, being about 24 hours behind time. The delay was caused chiefly by the strike at Liverpool, by which the Company was forced to take inexperienced men and boys as firemen. The British Admiralty has prepared a war map of St. John's, Nfld., and the surrounding country, preparatory to fortifying the city. The map is a complete topographical representation of the city and surroundings, having every road located within a radius of 20 miles. Governor Tanner of Missouri sent two companies of soldiers to Cartersville in that State on Sunday, having received a despatch from the manager of a coal company there that 5 of his negro miners had been shot by a mob. A latter account has 7 killed and a numbered wounded. Emperor William has bestowed three gold watches and \$125 in money on Superintendent Boutillier and others of the Sable Island life-saving station, in recognition of the part they played in rescuing the crew of the German steamer Moravia, which ran on the North-East bar of Sable Island last February. Three of the Australian colonies—New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria—have voted for Confederation. Western Australia has not voted and the result of the vote is Queensland is not yet known. The first three colonies will ask the Imperial Government for power to form a confederation to which the others may afterwards be admitted if they decide in favour of union.

Reports are daily being received at Havana of cruel persecution of Spanish property owners and workmen in the interior of the island by Cubans. This state of affairs seems to prevail even in villages within short distances of some of the principal towns. Workmen have been threatened with lynching and in some cases have suffered violence. It is said that many of the resident Spaniards are preparing to leave their homes, terrified by these threats.

The gigantic steamship Oceanic, of the White Star Line, arrived at New York from Liverpool on Wednesday of last week having completed her maiden voyage over a course of 2,780 knots in six days 2 hours and 37 minutes. Her speed would have been much greater but for the fact that the strike among the firemen at Liverpool compelled the company to take men who had never been to sea before. She carried an average steam pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch, though it is claimed she has developed over 190, and burned 400 tons of coal a day. This great ship—the largest ever built—is 705 1/2 feet long, with a beam of 68 and a depth of forty nine feet. She has seven decks five of which extend the full length of the vessel. Her bunker capacity is 3,709 tons and her rudder weighs 53 tons. She can carry over 1700 passengers while her crew including officers, number 394. The main saloon is 50 feet long and 64 feet wide and seats 350 persons. The great Eastern, the only steamship which could compare with her in size, was 680 feet in length, having a beam of 83 feet and a depth of 58 feet. The Oceanic will ply between New York and Liverpool and Queenstown, and is expected to make schedule time whether the weather be fair or foul. She is very steady, being prevented from rolling uncomfortably by bilge keels which extend 250 feet along her sides.

Obituary.

There died at Mill Road, Sylvan Valley, on the 17th instant, John McKinnon, (Charles), at the ripe age of 83 years. Deceased leaves a sorrowing widow, five sons, and four daughters, one brother, and three sisters, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father and heart endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Fortified by a frequent reception of the last rites of the Church, he calmly breathed his soul in the full hope of receiving the reward which awaits the just. R. I. P. Boston papers please copy.

Yesterday an old and highly respected resident of the town was laid to rest—Mrs. Henry, widow of the late Robert N. Henry, Sr., who died at her home here on Monday last, aged 81. Mrs. Henry was a daughter of Thomas Hill, barrister, and sister of the late Sheriff Hill. She was born in Halifax and came here with her parents at the age of five. Three daughters—Mrs. F. H. Macphie, Mrs. John A. Kirk, and Mrs. E. A. Brown—survive her, as does also a sister, Mrs. Jarvis, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Episcopal minister, who resides here. The deceased was a kind and affectionate parent and friend, whose memory will be cherished by all who knew her.

At North Woodstock, New Hampshire, on Monday, the 11th inst., there departed this life in the 30th year of his age, Daniel, son of Donald McPherson of Broad Cove, Dunvegan. The deceased was a young man of excellent reputation. Only two years ago, after a prolonged stay abroad, he visited the old home-land, and on Thursday last he again returned—a corpse. No intimation of his illness was received by his parents until the sad tidings of his death were announced by telegram. The deceased enjoyed the best of health until some eight days previously, when he was stricken down with a severe cold, which, despite the efforts of the best medical attendance available, developed into pneumonia. He sank rapidly until Monday, the 11th, when consoled by the last sacraments of his cherished religion his soul went forth to its reward. The remains, accompanied by his disconsolate wife and child, were brought home and laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Broad Cove. The large concourse of sorrowing friends that followed the body to its last resting-place gave eloquent

testimony to the esteem which he enjoyed. The sympathy of the entire community goes forth to the grief-stricken widow and helpless child, as well as to the bereaved parents, his sorrowing sister and brother. R. I. P.

DIED

McNEIL.—On Monday, Sept. 11th, in the 49th year of her age, Mary, beloved wife of John P. McNeil, Iona, C. B., and daughter of Alexander McDonald, Post Master, Gillis Point, C. B. Five children, a sorrowing husband and many friends and relatives mourn the loss of one who united in some degree the qualities of an affectionate wife, a devoted mother and a true friend. Fortified by the last rites of the Church she peacefully passed away. R. I. P.

GILLIS.—On Friday, Sept. 15th, there passed away to his eternal reward, after an illness of eight months, during which time he was frequently consoled by the sacraments of Holy Church, Donald A. Gillis of Upper South West Margaree, Inverness Co. Deceased, who was in the 37th year of his age, was a man of many excellent qualities, which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was always a practical Catholic, and his devotion to his religion was rewarded by a happy death, surrounded by dear friends, and fortified by the last rites of Holy Church. The eldest member of the family, the guiding hand and wise counsel, he will be greatly missed by his sorrowing mother, six brothers and five sisters who survive him. On Sunday his mortal remains, which were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people, were laid to rest in St. Joseph's cemetery, S. W. Margaree. May his soul rest in peace! Amen.

Acknowledgments.

- Donald Beaton, Mabou Coal Mines, (20)
Angus Rankin, " " 10
Donald Beaton, N. Side Harbor, 10
Angus Rankin, Port Ban, 50
Donald Beaton, Miller, N. E. Mabou, 100
John Rankin, South Highlands, 100
Donald Beaton, Miller, Alexander, 100
John J. Rankin, Broad Cove Banks, 400
John E. Beaton, " 100
John J. Cameron, N. E. Mabou, 100
Alexander Beaton, B. S. Alexander, 100
Donald Cameron, Big, S. W. Mabou, 100
Peter Beaton, Monk's Head, 100
Alexander Cameron, West River, 50
John A. Campbell, Glenora Falls, 100
Angus F. Cameron, Mabou, 200
J. D. Boyle, " 75
Mary F. Campbell, " 100
Angus D. McDonald, Blackstone, 100
Alex. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, 100
Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Port Hood, 100
Albert McDonnell, " 200
Wm. McDonald, Beaver Meadow, 200
Roderick McDonald, Morvan, 200
A. C. Kieley, Jersey City, 100
D. Allison, Sackville, 100
Mary J. McDonald, Beverley Farms, 100
Rev. H. P. McPherson, L'Ardoise, 100
Rev. J. Thibeau, Comte de Portneuf, 100
A. J. McGillivray, Dunnaglass, 100
Rev. A. Poirier, Rimouski, 300
Rev. A. Durand, Cumberland, B. C., 100
J. A. McPherson, Tracadie, 100
James McPherson, St. Andrew's, 50
Daniel McNeil, B. S., 100
Rector J. McNeil, Piper's Cove, 100
Dougald McKinnon, Iona, 100
Rev. J. J. Chisholm, P. P., Pictou, 100
Capt. James Reid, 200
Convent, Sydney, 100
Rev. M. Ceady, Harbor au Bonche, 100
Alex. D. McDonald, " 200
Councillor Johnston, East Tracadie, 100
Henry Davidson, Afton, 100
Ephraim Dorant, Monk's Head, 100
Alex. Chisholm, Steele, Summerside, 100
Nellie Delahanty, Merland, 100
Sister M. Aquinas, Roxbury, 100
Sister M. Gertrude, Bathurst, 100
Alex. McGillivray, Reserve Mines, 100
John Chisholm, Salmon River, 400
L. Cameron, Kingston, Ont., 100
John C. Gillis, Baltimore, 100
Maria Harrington, Augusta, Me., 100
Allan Gillis, Morristown, 100
John J. Smith, Port Hood, 100

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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See you get Carter's,
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Insist on demand
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GOOD DINING-ROOM FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS.
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Antigonish, June 8, 88.

Shocking Desecration of Catholic Churches.

We notice that some of our Catholic exchanges are disposed to doubt the stories that come from Manila about the wilful desecration of Catholic churches. For the sake of the reputation of the United States we should be more than pleased if these doubts were well founded. But the burden of proof compels us to believe that persons wearing the United States uniform have disgraced that uniform by profaning sacred places in a way that would disgrace savages themselves. Wantonly and maliciously, as if inspired by the devil himself, they have broken into Catholic churches and after robbing them, have desecrated them in ways that are unmentionable.

We have not only the testimony of private soldiers that such acts have been committed, but we have also the testimony of the local press of Manila to the same effect. Thus the Manila Times, in its issue of July 6, denounces the sacrilegious conduct of American soldiers who lose no occasion of displaying their hatred for the religion of the Filipinos. The Manila Times, it may be added in passing, is edited by American Protestants who cannot be supposed to be so predisposed in favour of the Catholic Church as to indulge in the language of exaggeration in dealing with the sacrileges that have been of every day occurrence since William McKinley undertook to put in force his policy of "benevolent assimilation." Here is what the Manila Times has to say about these sacrileges:

"Self-protection is the first law of nature; therefore, in cases of necessity, to insure the safety of human lives, the destruction of churches is excusable. But so many instances have been noticed of wanton destruction of altars and images, sacred to those who adhere to the Roman Catholic creed, and which, although not professed by many (of McKinley's invaders, Ed. F. J.) should at least be revered by all as the faith of as many good, noble and righteous men and women as can be found among the followers of Martin Luther, that we feel it duty bound to make a protest. Wantonly to enter a peaceable convent or a little wayside church and deliberately proceed to dismantle every picture and altar piece, deface the walls and destroy and wreck and ransack and pillage a little house of worship, where rude villagers still flock in silent, simple adoration, and which has been spared by just American commanders as being too insignificant to afford a post of vantage to the enemy, is a piece of vandalism, a crime for which no punishment is too severe."

We have here the testimony of witnesses who have a personal knowledge of what is happening in the Philippines. It fully substantiates the statements made by private soldiers in their letters to their friends at home. There is, then, no room to doubt that war is being made upon the religion of the Filipinos as well as upon the Filipinos themselves.

Private soldiers are not the only ones who figure in this anti-Catholic war denounced by the Manila Times. Persons wearing shoulder straps also play a part in it. Collier's Weekly, in its issue of Sept. 9, has on its front page a picture which hits off the situation. The picture we refer to represents the interior of a Catholic church converted into a telegraph station. Underneath is the following explanation: "The above picture is from a photograph taken by a correspondent in the Philippines and not altered in any particular. It represents a field telegraph station set up on the altar of Calocan church with wires attached to the tabernacle. The officer standing back of the operator is a lieutenant; and the one in front of the operator, with a cigarette, holds the rank of captain in the United States army." Collier's Weekly heads the explanation with these suggestive words, printed in big black type: "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War."

The suggestion thrown out by Collier's Weekly that the head of the War Department should interpose his authority to put a stop to wanton desecration of Catholic churches in the Philippines is a timely one. After our troops took possession of Calocan there was no need of establishing "a field telegraph station" in the Catholic church. The very term, "field telegraph station," implies that communications can be established with such a station without having it in a building of any sort. Even if a building were necessary for the purpose there are certainly buildings in Calocan as well suited for a telegraph station as is a Catholic church.

But the selection of an ordinary house would not afford an opportunity of gratifying the hatred of the Catholic Church that animates the anti-Catholic bigots in uniform whom the Manila Times denounces. Therefore an altar on which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass has been offered hundreds of times has been wantonly profaned, a tabernacle has been sacrilegiously made a part of a telegraphic outfit, and a sanctuary has been converted into a lounging place for cigarette-smoking, shoulder-strapped

underlings. The spirit that prompted this desecration is the same as Conan Doyle so graphically describes in his "Michah Clark," where he gives us a picture of the looting of an English Cathedral by Puritan insurgents. The rabid hatred of everything Catholic that possessed the roundheads is evidently been transmitted to their spiritual descendants of to-day who, finding an opportunity in the Philippines to gratify their insensate hatred of the Catholic Church, have availed themselves of it with the same eagerness that a pack of famished wolves would pounce upon a sheepfold. Such are the first fruits of the policy of "benevolent assimilation."

American Catholics will have to pay their share of the cost of a war which has been converted by Protestant bigots into a war upon the Catholic Church. Is it not about time that they should imperatively demand of the Administration that their money be not spent in such unholy work? If they remain silent they will be disloyal to their Church, disloyal to themselves and disloyal to their country whose fair fame is tarnished by these sacrilegious desecrations.—New York Freeman's Journal.

Contrasted Missionary Methods.

If one could get at the true motives which have prompted the utterance of the outrageous calumnies circulated about the Catholic clergy in the Philippines, it would doubtless be discovered that jealousy of the possessions which the Church holds in the archipelago is a very large factor in inspiring the falsehoods told of the insular priests. The value or the holdings of the several orders that are represented in the Philippines has been greatly exaggerated, for sinister purposes, by prejudiced writers. Whatever lands the Orders hold out they were gotten by them justly, either by purchase or by government grants, and those grants were always made upon condition that the orders which received them should charge themselves with either charitable or educational work or both. That the Orders have conscientiously acquitted themselves of such work is frankly admitted by all unpartisan observers who have seen the great good which the Church has accomplished in the Philippines. That fact, however, in no way lessens the envy of the enemies of the Orders and the Church which that envy has sprung, we believe, the larger part of the falsehoods which have been retailed in this country since the extension of our authority to the Philippines regarding the insular clergy.

Our non-Catholic friends can not seem to understand why a religious Order which evangelizes a heathen land should possess property in that land, no matter to what good uses it devotes the revenues that come to it from its holdings. In their opinion such holding of property in common, and the application of its earnings to philanthropic purposes, are foolish, if not criminal, acts. Their philanthropy is individual in its character. It believes in looking out for number one. The Protestant foreign missionary does not consider that the Church which he represents has any rights to the material fruits of his labours. Those belong entirely to him. He is not at all opposed to the ownership of land and other estates in missionary countries, but he wants the titles to all such holdings vested in his individual self. He wishes to be free to pocket all the profits and revenues of such holdings, and hence when he sees a religious community owning lands and estates which he covets for his own, he regards that fact as a personal grievance, and straightway calumniates and lies about the community in question.

In proof of the assertion that the average Protestant missionary in foreign lands is not at all averse to acquiring property therein in his own name,—and much might be written about the unscrupulous character of the means which he often employs for securing such property,—we might cite, as we have often previously cited, the Hawaiian Islands. Let us vary the story, however, and submit the subjoined facts about the Protestant missions among the Maoris. When the Methodists, in the first quarter of this century, went to New Zealand to put the blessings of Christianity within the reach of the Maoris, they showed themselves traders and land-grabbers first and preachers afterwards.

"Marsden, the originator of the movement," declares one writer on the subject, "secured for himself two hundred acres of rich land for a dozen axes. Five other missionaries purchased thirteen thousand acres for four dozen axes. This was in 1819. Rev. Mr. Williams acquired no less than twenty-two thousand acres of Maori land."

Cardinal Moran asserts that in the short space of five years, from 1830 to 1835, the Protestant missionaries in New Zealand became individual possessors, by methods akin to those mentioned above, of tracts of land covering twenty-seven square miles! If our Protestant friends could bring any such definite accusations against the Philippine priests, does any person imagine that they would not have formu-

lated them before this? Instead of that, however, and because they have no proof at all of their accusations, they are obliged to content themselves with vague and general statements, such, for instance, as *The Watchman* made last week, when alluding to the fact that the Paris Treaty protects the Catholic Church in the Philippines in its lands and establishments, it splenetically added, "many of which were acquired by shameless oppression." We wonder by what terms our Baptist neighbour would characterize the transactions, mentioned above, whereby Methodists became such large land owners in New Zealand! "The missionary told me to look up to heaven and pray," runs a Maori saying of the affair, "and while I prayed he scraped the land from under my feet." Rev. Dr. Lang, a Protestant missionary of a different class, who visited New Zealand in 1839, after noting the manner in which the Protestant missions there were conducted, on the individual land-grabbing principle, declared that "a blighting and blasting from heaven seems to have rested upon their work even until now," and at a recent Anglican synod held at Wellington, the hopeless failure of several of the Protestant Maori missions—a failure due in no small measure to the avariciousness of the missionaries—was openly admitted.—Sacred Heart Review.

The Good Work is Quickly and Surely Begun.

Paine's Celery Compound is Always Victorious Over the Most Stubborn Diseases.

Some medicines require weeks of use before sufferers can realize any promising results, and the great majority of patients are worthless, and in many cases positively dangerous to use. When weak, broken down, sick and diseased men and women have used Paine's Celery Compound for a single day their doubts vanish, hope fills the heart, and they are added to the tens of thousands that gratefully sound the praises of a medicine that truly possesses life-giving virtues. If your life is in peril from such stubborn and desperate diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, or ailments resulting from impure blood, and have not yet tried the medicine that has cured others, do not hesitate another hour. Paine's Celery Compound will assuredly do for you what it has done so well for your friends and neighbors. It will cleanse the blood, drive out lingering rheumatism and neuralgia, banish kidney trouble and liver complaint, build up the exhausted nervous system, clear the complexion, give good digestion, healthy sleep and perfect vitality. One bottle promptly begins the good work.

Treatment of the Jews.

It will no doubt surprise Dreyfus sympathizers in this country to learn that in spite of the alleged animus underlying the "persecution" of that officer, and the anti-Semitic agitation in France, there are upwards of three hundred Jewish officers in the French army, some of them brigadier-generals, and even generals of divisions. No discrimination is made against Jewish officers in other so-called Catholic countries. In Italy, General-Lieutenant Giuseppe Ottolenghi, a Hebrew, has recently been promoted to the grade of general, the highest military rank in her army. He is commander of the fortress or garrison, of Turin, the old capital of the kingdom, a position, which, owing to its proximity to the French frontier, is regarded as one of the most important commands of the Italian army. In Austria, their are, it is said, no less than 2,000 officers professing their ancestral faith. And yet Austria is said to lead all other European countries in anti-Semitic sentiment. On the other hand, the three ranks of the English army, regulars, volunteers and militia, contain only 130 Jewish officers. Of these only a few have attained the rank of colonel and none has reached a higher grade in the service. In our own country it is reported that Jewish cadets have been forced out of the Government military academy through race and religious prejudice.—San Francisco Monitor.

Black Will be a Fashionable Autumn Color.

Diamond Dye Blacks are the Richest, Fastest and Best.

Black dresses, capes and jackets will be much worn this autumn; this will be a blessing to the woman who wishes to look well and who cannot afford to buy much new clothing. Any woman can, by using the Diamond Dye Fast Blacks, color their old clothes a black that will not fade or wash out. There are three special Diamond Dye Fast Blacks—for wool, for cotton and mixed goods, and for silk and feathers, and if the proper dye is used, any woman can get better results than the majority of experienced professional dyers can produce. Unlike some of the cheap imitations of Diamond Dyes, these dyes come in almost every conceivable color, so that the woman who wishes any special color can get it in the Diamond Dyes. Practical tests prove that the Fast Diamond Dyes are the only dyestuffs that make colors which soap will not wash out nor sunlight fade.

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For the next four months the demand will be large. Get your pullets to laying by October. A well-filled egg basket now is what makes poultry pay. You can obtain these much desired results by good care, proper foods, and the use as directed in the morning mash of

Sheridan's Powder.

It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs in the winter.
If you can't get the Powder sent to you. One pack, 25 cts; five, \$1. Large pack, \$1.20; six, \$1.50. Exp. paid. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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EAST END PLANING MILLS
Turning, Planing, Moulding, Matching, Kiln Drying, Etc.
Done at Short Notice.
FURNITURE
of all kinds substantially made and carefully repaired.
Personal Attention given all Orders.
A. M. FALT, Proprietor.

UNDERTAKING!
I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF COFFINS and CASKETS from \$5 up to \$50. Coffin Mounting, Head Lining and Shrouding. Orders by telegram receive immediate attention.
P. S. FLOYD.
Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

Lyric Treasures of Our Literature.

THE LADDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE.
St. Augustine! well hast thou said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame!

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.)

CHAPTER X.

Livia was the first to return to herself and put a end to my singular and ill-timed reverie.
'I hope, however, you do not imagine my resolution is to be attributed to the jettatura,' she said.

calmly and in order. Then there was a succession of calls from our young friends and relatives, who according to the custom in our country, could not be present at the wedding, and therefore came to take leave of me on the eve, and admire at their leisure the rich presents of the bridegroom, especially the jewels, which were unusually splendid.

At length the great day came and nearly passed away; for it was not till night came on—that is, about nine o'clock in the evening—that the ceremony took place. The large salon was illuminated with all the lights in the crystal chandelier, and at the farther end of the room an altar had been placed, adorned with lights and flowers.

Don Fabrizio soon appeared, leading the pale, trembling bride clothed in white, and wearing on her forehead a coronet of diamonds whose flashes indicated her new rank. Every eye was fastened on her, as she knelt beside the bridegroom at the feet of the venerable old priest who had baptized her, and was now waiting to bless her marriage.

Lorenzo's voice recalled me to myself. His eyes, which had never lost sight of me, immediately perceived my absence, and he was now at my side. He was alarmed at first at the sight of my tears, my disordered hair, and coronet lying on the stone bench besides me, but was reassured when I looked up with an appealing expression, and understood me without giving me the trouble to speak.

'Poor Ginevra!' he softly said in a caressing tone of protection which he so well knew how to assume. 'Yes, you are right. This display is foolish, this crowd is odious, and has been too much for your strength. And how absurd,' he continued, 'to hide this golden hair, and burden so young and fair a brow with heavy jewels! You did not need them, my Ginevra. You were certainly charming with the coronet on, but much more so as you are. . . Ah! do not shake your head. You must allow me to say what I please now. You no longer have the right to impose silence on me, and I am no longer bound to obey you. . .'

This old palace had been very magnificent once, but it was now in the dilapidated condition into which all buildings for a long time uninhabited generally fall. On this occasion the walls were covered with rich hangings, and on every side there was a profusion of lights and flowers. It was brilliantly illuminated without, and through the open windows of the salon came the sound of ravishing music in the garden. For this evening, at least, they had succeeded in giving to this ancient habitation not only a sumptuous and cheerful aspect, but one really fairylike.

It will not seem surprising that, agitated and excited as I had been, the brilliancy of such a soiree was repugnant to my feelings. It may not even seem astonishing that, in spite of all that was apparently combined to intoxicate me with joy and pride, a scene so brilliant, so little in accordance with the solemn emotions of the day, should have produced an entirely opposite effect on me. The transition had been too sudden and abrupt. This was the first time

but once I had ever been in the gay world' and the recollections associated with that occasion were the most terrible of my life, as well as the most deeply graven on my memory. It is not strange, therefore, that I felt a painful depression of spirits, as well as a fearful embarrassment and an irresistible desire to escape from them all—even from Lorenzo himself, whose radiant look seemed so unable to comprehend my feelings that I could not turn to him for the sympathy that had heretofore inspired me with so much confidence in him. I looked around in vain for a glimpse of my compassionate sister; but she had been made no exception to the custom forbidding young girls to be present at nuptial festivals. My father, after escorting me to the door of my new home had returned, not being able to overcome his repugnance to mingle in the world. Mario that evening was cold and sarcastic. I felt, therefore, alone and frightened, and quite overcome by emotion and fatigue. In addition to this, I had a severe headache from the weight of the coronet I wore, and, feeling nearly ready to faint, I went to one of the balconies, when, perceiving some steps leading to a vast loggia, I hastily descended, and almost ran to seat myself on a stone bench at the end of the terrace which overlooked a part of the garden more retired and obscure than the rest. There I felt I could breathe freely. Away from the crowd and the dazzling lights, the sound of the music faintly heard at a distance, and looking up with delight through the foliage at the tranquil heavens brilliant with stars, I took off the rich diadem that burdened my head, and felt relieved as if some invisible hand had removed a weight from my brow. I leaned my head against my clasped hands, and did what hitherto seemed impossible—I collected my thoughts a moment: I reflected and prayed.

I was married. My past life was at an end. A new and untried life had begun. What had it in reserve for me? What lay in the future, seemingly so brilliant, but in reality so dark? I could not tell, and at this moment I felt a vague terror rather than joyful anticipations. For the second time that evening Livia's voice seemed to resound in my ears, and this time to echo the words my mother had written. I seemed to make them some promise I hardly comprehended myself, and I murmured the words: 'Rather die! . . .'

Lorenzo's voice recalled me to myself. His eyes, which had never lost sight of me, immediately perceived my absence, and he was now at my side. He was alarmed at first at the sight of my tears, my disordered hair, and coronet lying on the stone bench besides me, but was reassured when I looked up with an appealing expression, and understood me without giving me the trouble to speak.

'Poor Ginevra!' he softly said in a caressing tone of protection which he so well knew how to assume. 'Yes, you are right. This display is foolish, this crowd is odious, and has been too much for your strength. And how absurd,' he continued, 'to hide this golden hair, and burden so young and fair a brow with heavy jewels! You did not need them, my Ginevra. You were certainly charming with the coronet on, but much more so as you are. . . Ah! do not shake your head. You must allow me to say what I please now. You no longer have the right to impose silence on me, and I am no longer bound to obey you. . .'

So saying, he led me slowly back to the house, but, instead of returning to the rooms still crowded with company, he took me another way leading to a boudoir of a circular form, which was ornamented with particular care. The gilding, the mirrors, and the paintings did not seem to have suffered from the effects of time like the rest of the house. Nothing was wanting that could give this little room a comfortable and sumptuous aspect. The soft light of a lamp suspended from the ceiling was diffused throughout the room, and perfect silence reigned.

'This is your room, Ginevra,' said Lorenzo, carelessly throwing on one of the tables the circle of diamonds he held in his hands. 'Here you can quietly repose undisturbed by the crowd. There is absolutely nothing to disturb you here; the music itself can scarcely be heard. I will leave you, my Ginevra, to explain your absence and endure till the end of the evening the fearful task it pleases them to impose on us, but from which, at least, they must allow me to deliver you.'

CHAPTER XI.

The following day, as the breeze declined, I was standing beside Lorenzo on the deck of the ship that was bearing us away. I had left behind me all I had hitherto known and loved, and my eyes were yet tearful from my last farewells. I stood looking at the receding shores of Sicily, and the magnificent amphitheatre of Messina rising up before us, which presents so imposing an appearance when seen from the sea. We soon passed between the two famous whirlpools which often afford a comparison for those among us voyageurs over the sea of life who escape one only

to fall into the other—a comparison figuratively very apt, though in reality it is quite doubtful if in our day any navigator ever falls either into Scylla or Charybdis.
When nothing more was to be seen, and night came on with its serene and starry heavens, revealing only the outline like a silvery vapor which marked the coast of Italy, I consented at last to leave the place where I had been standing motionless, and took a seat under an awning Lorenzo had had put for me on deck. During the hour of calm repose I enjoyed there—my first and almost only hour of perfect happiness!—I was inspired with renewed hope and confidence while listening to the penetrating accents of the husband whose idol I was, as he depicted the future in language whose magic charm seemed to open a whole life of pleasure before me. After a few days' rest at Naples, we were to take a delightful journey through Italy and France. We should behold all the places and objects I had so often seen in imagination, and whose names were so familiar to my memory. The interest I was capable of feeling in every subject, the curiosity so natural to the young, and the undeveloped sense of the beautiful which Lorenzo knew so well how to draw out and gratify, the taste for art with which he was gifted—all these chords, as yet nearly untried, seemed to vibrate within me as I listened to him. I was like a docile instrument from which a skilful hand knows how to draw forth sounds hitherto unsuspected. As in certain compositions of the great masters, the same musical idea is persistently reproduced in the most varied modulations, so on all subjects and on all occasions he found means to lead my heart back to the certain conviction of being loved—loved as much as in my most ambitious dreams I had ever imagined it would be sweet to be loved. At that moment the vow so "fearful" seemed easy to keep; and if Livia's words had occurred to me then, they would doubtless have excited a smile! . . .

A Card.
I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Willis' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. I also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Willis' English Pills are used.
C. M. HENRY, Druggist, Antigonish, N. S.



McCURDY & CO. are large buyers of wool. They pay the highest price for a good article, and you can always get what you want in exchange at the lowest possible cash figures. Any goods wanted in exchange for wool which they do not keep, the customer gets the cash. Homespun Cloth, Mill Yarn, etc., are sold cheaper by McCurdy & Co. than any other firm. Mill Yarn, black grey and white, they sell for 40 cents per lb.



J. R. HELLYER, Practical Watchmaker. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Antigonish, N. S.

NOTICE.
New, Fresh Groceries and well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERYWARE, FLOUR, ETC.

DAN. CHISHOLM Main Street.

NOTICE.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order and repairs promptly attended to at T. HARRISON'S (Next door to T. Downie Kirk's store) MAIN ST. ANTIAGONISH.
BICYCLES / / Wholesale and Retail. New and second hand. A large stock of landing makes always on hand. SUPPLIES: Tires, Rims, Spokes, Halls, Balls, Cement, Patching, Rubber, Paint, Clips, Top Clips, Hand and Foot Pumps, Headlamps, Grins, Pedals, Saddles, Cyclometers, Chains, Valves, Etc. Everything for the Wheel. Acetylene Gas Lamps, \$3, 3.50, \$4, mailed on receipt of price. Repairing and Vulcanizing. Mail orders promptly attended to. Acme Bicycle Agency, J. B. JOHNSON, Manager, Box 231, New Glasgow, N. S.

HERRING!
60 Half Barrels Choice No. 1 July Herring, For Sale by C. B. WHIDDEN & SON. Plums, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas at C. B. WHIDDEN & SON'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
ANTIGONISH, S. S. IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1899: Between COLIN GRANT, Plaintiff, and ALEXANDER McDUGALL, Defendant. To be Sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on Tuesday, the 17th Day of October, 1899, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

LAND.
situate, lying and being at the Globe Road, Rear of Georgeville, in the County of Antigonish, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by lands of Donald McNeil; on the south by lands of John Hefferman; on the east by lands of Nell McLean; and on the west by lands of Angus McDonald; containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, being the same lot of land owned and occupied by Angus McDougall, late of Globe Road aforesaid, Farmer, deceased, together with the ways, buildings, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, for more than one year. Terms of sale: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish. A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 11th, 1899.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Antigonish, S. S. IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1891: Between COLIN GRANT, Plaintiff, and JOHN McDUGALL, and JOHN McDUGALL, Defendants.

Antigonish, S. S. IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1881: Between COLIN GRANT, Plaintiff, and JOHN McDUGALL, Defendant.

NOTICE.
Tuesday, 17th day of October, A. D. 1899, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. All the estate, right, title and interest that the above named defendants, John McDougall, and John McDougall and also John McDougall, had at the time of the recording of the judgments in the above causes, or at any time since, of, in, to or upon the following lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being at back settlement, Cape George, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by lands of heirs of the devisees of Ronald McDougall deceased; on the east by lands of Allan McLean; on the south by lands formerly owned by the late John McLean, deceased, now owned by Archibald McLean, and on the west by lands of John McDougall, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, together with the ways, buildings, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having been levied upon under executions issued upon judgments in the above causes, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the said County of Antigonish, for more than one year. TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish. A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 8th, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newest Thing in Newspaperdom—Halifax Herald. New Grocery—Sears & Co. Photos—G. H. Waldren. Teacher Wanted—Edward McNeil.

Local Items.

RECEIVED to-day five casks strong pickling vinegar and 200 lb. pickling spice. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

HEALTH brand underwear leads in popularity. A full line for ladies and gentlemen just opened at A. Kirk & Co.'s.—adv.

FRANK McNEIL of Briley Brook claims a yield of eight bushels of wheat from two gallons of sown seed.

I pay highest cash or trade price for all sheep and lamb pelts, hides and calf skins. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

THE SCHOONER "OXORA" leads for St. John's, Nfld., at Bayfield on Friday and a Pt. Mulgrave the following forenoon.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS for entrance to the Academy will take place in the Convent Friday, September 22, at 9 a. m.

MY LAST shipment of plums arrived this week. Leave your order if you want any, as the crop is all picked.—T. J. Bonner.—adv.

LOST.—On Hawthorne Street on Wednesday, 20th inst., a lady's brown waterproof cape. The finder will please leave it at McCurdy & Co.'s store.—adv.

A. KIRK & Co. are now showing a very handsome range of ladies' fall jackets direct from best manufacturers in Germany, United States and Canada.—adv.

BRICK BANK BUILDING.—Our North Sydney contemporary says it is reported that the Bank of Nova Scotia is about to erect a large brick building for its branch in that town.

VESSELS IN DEMAND.—The North Sydney Herald says that there is great demand for coaling vessels at that port, brokers being unable to fill orders for cargoes of coal, though exceptionally high freights are offered.

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.—McGillivray & McIntosh have been appointed agents in Antigonish for the bazaar glove-fitting patterns. They have a complete assortment now in stock; one price to all—15 cents.—adv.

SAXON BLEND TEA has won a name for itself, second to none. It is handled wholesale and retail by T. J. Bonner only. If you are not one of the great number who use it he is only too happy to give you a free sample, please ask for it.—adv.

HORSE THIEVES.—Two men, who said they were brothers named Finlayson, of Margaree, were arrested in Sydney last week, they having tried to sell to a Sydney merchant a horse which had been stolen from a man in River Inhabitants. They were taken to Arichat for trial.

THE PLANT LINE are issuing cheap excursions to Boston and return by steamers "La Grande Duchesse" and "Halifax." The "La Grande Duchesse" will make her last sailing from Halifax Sept. 27th. Excursion tickets are being sold at stations on the I. C. Ry.

THE ANTIGONISH Athletic Association have decided to hold club sports on Tuesday, October 3rd. There will be contests between Club members and College students, and two bicycle races between club members which will prove interesting—one will be a scratch race to determine the fastest wheelman in the club and a handicap race.

A SEA TORTOISE, weighing 300 lbs., five feet long and girth five feet six inches, was captured in the herring net of Elias W. DeCoste, Harbour au Bouche, on Saturday, 16th, by two fishermen who had gone out to overhaul their nets. They sent it to Mulgrave, where it was on exhibition as a curiosity to the people who attended the pic-nic there on Monday.

ILL-FATED STEAMER.—The steamer Gaspe, which spent last winter in the Gulf ice and which was sold at St. John's recently for salvage, coaled last week at North Sydney on her way to Bathurst, N. B., to load deals for England. It is said that she will be broken up for old junk upon her return. So probably ends the attempt to establish a winter service from Gaspe.

A BARE-FACED SWINDLE.—Yesterday four tubs of butter, as was supposed, were purchased at the store of McCurdy & Co. from a man in Pictou County. The aggregate net weight was 125 pounds. Upon examination this morning it was found that the enterprising farmer had disposed of nearly a hundredweight of stones at the profitable rate of 15 cents a pound, receiving over half the price in cash. If he continues in this paying business—of which there is some doubt—he will not need go to Klondike.

HYMENEA.—A pleasant event took place at St. Joseph's on Thursday, the 7th inst., when Rev. J. C. Chisholm, P. P., united in marriage Mr. Angus McLean of Foxboro, Mass., formerly of Cross Roads, Ohio, and Miss Annie Murphy of Cross Roads. The bridesmaid was Miss Katie Murphy, cousin of the bride; and Mr. Roderick McLean did the honours for his brother, the groom. The happy couple left the succeeding Tuesday for their future home in Foxboro, followed by the best wishes of their many friends.—Com.

AT THE SPORTS held in Truro on Wednesday, Sept. 13th, the Antigonish boys again distinguished themselves by bringing home three prizes. J. E. McCurdy won the quarter-mile running race, while Harrington and Copeland won second places in the bicycle, Copeland in the novice and Harrington in the three-mile. Copeland would undoubtedly have won first in the novice if he had been a little more careful riding the last few yards. The prize for the quarter-mile run was a handsome silver cup and for the bicycle races two silver medals.

THE CANDIDATES from Glace Bay high school to the Provincial Examinations met with their usual success this year. Six

succeeded in obtaining grades C and D, some made very creditable marks. Minnie C. McDonald's aggregate is 554 with only one subject below 65. Frank J. McKinnon's aggregate is 546. In algebra he made 100, the highest possible mark, and geometry 92. Three candidates succeeded in obtaining M. P. Q. diplomas of second and third ranks. Of two that failed, one wanted only two points of passing, the other lost one subject through an accident, otherwise he would have passed, having made 383 on 7 subjects. Principal Edwards is to be congratulated on his students' good showing.—Island Reporter.

THE FARMERS' meeting at the Court House, at 2 p. m., on next Tuesday, will be addressed by Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, and probably by B. W. Chipman, Secretary of Agriculture for this Province, and Col. Blair, formerly of the Napan Government Farm, who, it is understood, are accompanying Prof. Robertson on his tour to Nova Scotia. Prof. Robertson has visited Antigonish on different occasions, and his addresses have always proved him thoroughly cognizant of our agricultural requirements, and were most instructive and interestingly delivered. No doubt his remarks next week will be of practical value to the ambitious agriculturist. The other gentlemen are likewise well-known, and can be depended on to speak intelligently on matters agricultural.

A PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—The Dominion Coal Company has made voluntary provision for the sufferers through the disaster at Caledonia mine as follows: For each widow, full pay per month for the first year; after that during her life or while she remains a widow, \$12 per month. Two dollars per month for the children until they attain 13

WANTED

A Grade C or D teacher for Bay St. Lawrence School Section, No. 71. Salary at the rate of \$140. Apply immediately to EDWARD McNEIL, Secy.

FINAL NOTICE.

WE thank our many customers who have responded to our request for the payment of accounts before first of September. We regret, however, to state that quite a number have not as yet made a payment and not wishing to be too harsh we have decided to extend the time to October first, after which all accounts unpaid, which have already been rendered, will be handed over for immediate collection, without further notice. McCURDY & CO. Antigonish, September 6, 1899.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at most reasonable terms 250 acres of heavily timbered land, situated at rear of Pleasant Valley, 6 miles distant from Arisaig Wharf, and about 8 miles from Town. Twenty-five acres were cleared, but at present a second growth of new wood is commencing. For terms, etc., apply to DONALD GILLIS (ANGUS), St. Ninian Street, Antigonish

SEARS & CO.

Have opened with a full stock of

GROCERIES,

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oil, Etc.

CANNED GOODS

of all kinds.

CIGARS, FRUIT

AND CONFECTIONERY

Please give us a call and we will try and do as well for you if not better than others.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange same as cash.

SEARS & CO., MAIN STREET.

P. S. We take Calf and Lamb skins and pay the highest price in cash.

PLOWING

will soon begin.

The most particular Plowman can be suited.

13 Different PLOWS.

Styles of

REPAIRS FOR

20 Different Plows.

Patterns of

Team Carriage Harnesses

: : AND : :

100 Half Barrels Fat July Herring

at the Red and Green Store on College Street.

Highest Price in Cash for Hides and Pelts.

F. R. Trotter.

years, and after that \$4 per month for the boys until they attain 14; and \$4 per month for girls until they attain 16 years. In the case of single men who were the only support of aged or infirm parents, the latter will receive \$8 per month during life. Parents who were partially dependent upon their son for support will receive \$4 each per month. Payments are to date from July 1st and continue as above.

On Wednesday of last week word was received here by telegraph of the drowning at Lawrence, Mass., of Mr. Arthur O'Connell, whose wife is Mary, daughter of the late John O'Brien, and sister of James O'Brien, whose marriage was referred to in last week's CASKET. The sad accident, of which particulars have not yet been received, occurred on Saturday night, and news was withheld on account of the approaching marriage. The two Misses O'Brien, sisters of Mrs. O'Connell, left for Lawrence on Monday.

THE HORSE RACES at North Sydney on Tuesday, while not largely attended, were otherwise very successful. The different events were hotly contested and the spectators enjoyed some good races. The free-for-all race was won by Minota, owned by J. R. Lamy, Amherst, in three straight heats, with Warren Guy, owned by H. C. Lydiard, Kentville, second; time 2:19 1/4, 2:22 1/4, 2:19. The race for horses in the 2.30 class was won by Rock Farm Grace, owned by J. R. Lamy, Amherst, also in three straight heats. The 2.45 race, purse of \$200, was the only race in which a horse from Antigonish figured. Following is the result by heats:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Owner, Time. Molly Bell, owned by A. Kirk, Antigonish, 2:11 1/4. Molly Bawn, owned by J. E. Bell, North Sydney, 1:22 3/4. Pilot, Jr., H. C. Lydiard, Kentville, 4:43 3/4. Lady Tip, R. Dunlop, Sydney, 3:34 1/4. Time, 2:31 1/4, 2:37, 2:34 1/2, 2:35.

LARGE GROWTH.—The accounts of the unusually large growth in hay and grains reported in these columns from time to time this season, will, in all probability, be added to by like accounts of the great size of the potato and other root crops as the season for digging progresses. The potato crop in Eastern Nova Scotia is truly wonderful. It is large and of excellent quality. This week a specimen sample of the size and quality of the yield was brought to THE CASKET office by Duncan Fraser, Town. It included six potatoes which weighed 8 pounds 7 1/2 ounces; one single potato of the lot weighed 2 1/2 pounds. The whole included 4 early roses and two of the silver dollar variety, the largest being of the latter class. They were perfectly sound and very smooth in skin. Of course these potatoes were grown in a garden, and must have received better cultivation than is usual on a farm, which accounts no doubt for their phenomenal size.

The first fatal accident on the Halifax street railway occurred on Tuesday evening, when little Winnifred Duggan, aged two years and six months, was struck and instantly killed opposite the home of her father, Thomas Daggan, in Richmond.

THE NEWEST THING

NEWSPAPERDOM.

Every intelligent family in the maritime provinces who can afford two cents a day, wants a daily paper, with its columns richly laden with the cream of all the news of the world worth knowing. The subscription price of the Daily Herald is 50 cents per month, or \$4 if paid in advance. Special discount to ministers. The Herald is everywhere acknowledged to be the BEST newspaper in Eastern Canada. But there are many places not reached by a daily mail and for the people in these localities, who want to keep abreast of the news of the day, the

TWICE-A-WEEK HERALD

Has been established. This edition is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and consists of 16 pages of 112 columns a week. Besides the gist of all the best news of the world, the TWICE-A-WEEK HERALD, gives everything worth knowing in the news of the Dominion, and of Nova Scotia; and pays especial attention to Halifax and general commercial matters, market prices, news of shipping, the fisheries, of our coal, iron and gold industries, lumbering, agriculture and fruit raising. Its serial stories are also a source of great interest. It is the best value in the world to the Nova Scotia reader, whether at home or abroad. And you can get it from now until January 1st 1901—139 issues containing 15,568 columns of reading matter for one dollar. Send your name and \$1 TO-DAY.

WM. DENNIS, Managing Director. Halifax, Sept. 1, 1899.

The Transvaal Republic has returned a prompt refusal to the latest demand of the British Government, and war between the two countries now appears to be inevitable. Britain is hurrying troops and war supplies to the scene, and the Boers are posting artillery in the passes. A Cabinet Council has been summoned in London for tomorrow.

Bicycle Repairing.

I have procured a complete Bicycle Repairing outfit and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at reasonable prices, giving special attention to mail orders. Wholes may be left at the office of the Antigonish Woolen Mills Co. FEROY F. BRINE, Antigonish, N. S., July 13, '99.

D. G. KIRK

Is Headquarters for :

Stoves and Furnaces.

My Stock of the above is now complete and we are ready to supply you with anything in this line at Lowest Prices.

Cooking and Heating Stoves

Of All Descriptions.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Hollow Ware,

Fry Pans, Bread Pans, Coal Hods, Fire Shovels, Fire Irons, Stove Pipes,

All kinds of Furnace Work done at Moderate Rates. Call and inspect Stock.

D. G. KIRK, KIRK'S BLOCK.

THE SCHOOLS

have opened, and for all

SCHOOL REQUISITES,

SUCH AS

TEXT BOOKS, including all prescribed by the Board of Public Instruction,

SCRIBBLING BOOKS, EXERCISE BOOKS, COPYING BOOKS, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, PAPERS, SLATES, ETC., ETC.

In fact for everything needed by the tot just entering school, or for the Candidate for an A scholarship, go to

MISS C. J. McDONALD'S

Corner Main and College Streets,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Summer Goods at the People's Store.

Buy now before the hot wave sets in. We have a large stock, carefully selected, and you will find our prices as Low and in some cases lower than our competitors.

Dress Goods.

A complete assortment, all colors and prices ranging from 15 to \$1.50 per yd. all double fold.

Dress Muslins

12, 15, 18, 20, 24 cts.

Print Cottons

5, 7, 8, 10, 12 cts. per yd.

Good Strong Shirting,

5, 7, 8, 9, 10, cts. per yd.

Ladies' Cotton Hosiery,

7, 10, 12, 15c per pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery,

20, 25, 30 cts. per pair.

Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery,

25, 30, 40, 45, 50 cts. per pair.

A full Line of Gent's Furnishings, Cretonnes, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Groceries, Etc.

Farmers, bring in your Eggs, Wool and Butter or anything you have to sell, we will give you the highest market prices, and will not charge you more for your goods than if it was cash you were paying.

McGillivray & McIntosh.

Ladies' Summer Undervests,

5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40 cts.

Ladies' White Pique Shirts,

\$1.50, 2.00, 2.25.

Ladies' Crash Skirts,

\$1.40, 2.00

Ladies' Blouses,

50, 60, 75, \$1.00 up to 2.50.

Curtain Poles

complete with wood ends, 25 cts.

Spring Roller Blinds

25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 cts.

Wall Paper from 3 cents up

Men's Summer Underwear

A nice suit for 45 cents. Better ones at 60, 75, \$1.00

Men's Linen Hats

45, 60, 75 cents.