THE CASKET.

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A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

There are still, we suppose, some unonhisticated persons who imagine that eligious tolerance was invented in the streenth century, and that it is another mme for Protestantism. It is true that this spread somewhat within the past hundred years, for which no thanks are due to Protestantism, whose "deadly original sin," as Hallam acknowledges, was persecution. Here is a glimpse of toleration as practised in a State institutution in Ireland in this second-last year of the mineteenth century. The Liverpool Catholic Times of a recent date tells it

Towards the end of last week Dr. O'Sulivan of Gardiner Street, Dublin, was salled to attend a patient in the Female Penitentiary, North Circular Road, Having scertained that she was a Catholic, and eing that she was dangerously ill, he suggested that a priest should be sent for forthwith. Judge of his surprise when he was informed that no Catholic clergyman was allowed inside the door under any cir-constances whatever! He had the poor patient immediately conveyed to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. Fancy such extraordinary bigotry in the metropolis of Cath-olic Ireland!

A clergyman in Truro whose name has with unenviable frequency been connected with the anti-Catholic crusade had a letter in The Duily News last Friday retracting personal charge made against the Mayor of that town. The retraction is very full, and, if spontaneous, does the reverend gentleman credit, as the frank acknowledgment of a fault always does the one who makes it. He was convinced of the falsity of his charge through seeing certain original letters in ignorance of whose ontents he had made it; and he says to the editor of the News: "As I wish to groug no one in the smallest matterto heart of me-I desire you to ive this the publicity of your columns." ow is there not an invaluable lesson ere for this gentleman and his clerical riends of like views. To wrong no one, wen in their hearts, is an imperative nty, and an excellent rule of life. The atholic Church and her hierarchy and lergy are not excluded from the benefit this rule; and oh, how many things ald against them would be retracted if ose who have said them would but conult original sources of information! Let he Teuro pastor carry out in this regard excellent rule he has followed in the layer's case. If he will but do this he ay climb high upon the Ladder of St.

Calvinism, like a breath from the sularous depths, withers everything sweet d beautiful upon which it blows. It ins the very milk of human kindness

We noticed a few issues back the dulous comments of The Presbyterian illutas on the devotion to the Sacred eart of Jasus, -pointing out that it folwed from its remarks that the editor gurded as an expression of grossest marialism that "chant of the Catholic issions" sung, according to Longfellow, the sorely-tried Acadians as they are iven into exile,-

red Heart of the Saviour, O inexhaustible

our hearts this day with strength and submission and patience!

Perhaps the reader who does not realthe blighting influence of that creed hate may think that no one could enrtain such a sentiment. Well, here is little incident from England, illustrative the genuine Puritanical spirit. We

suppose most of our readers are familiar, through reproductions, with Raphael's Sistine Madonna,-one of the most exquisitely beautiful, ennobling and heavenly works of art ever painted by human hand. It is impossible for any unperverted human eye to behold it without the soul's being sensible of its celestial influence. Nevertheless, error may so completely change the light within to darkness that the picture may produce loathing, as it did in the case of a woman in England only recently. The story, which is told by London Truth, is that the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, gave a number of paintings to the children's ward of the Isle of Wight Infirmary, among which was a copy of Raphael's famous Madonna. The sight of this "Popish" picture so horrified an old lady who was among the patrons of the hospital that, the Princess hearing of it, the whole collection was removed, though it was subsequently returned, all but the offensive representation of the Infant Saviour in the arms of the Virgin Mother whom the Inspired Word declares all pations shall call blessed. How perversely blind must be any human being who can suppose that he or she honours Christ by hating His Blessed Mother ! But such is Calvinism!

Our valued contemporary The Wesleyan mildly deprecates our mirth over its reprinted account of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes's London exhibition of French apostate priests. Now what would The Wesleyan have? Would it deny us leave opinion" upon the subject : to be merry on a merry subject? Would it have us sit with the solemnity of countenance befitting a prayer-meeting of its denomination and hear a waggish expriest compliment the agglomeration of irreconcilable Protestant sects upon their striking unity? We are not conscious of any abnormal development of our bump of humour; but we acknowledge our ability to appreciate a joke like that without the aid of a surgical operation. Indeed our contemporary appears to have caught the laughableness of the remark itself, and seems more than half disposed to accept Father Healy's classification of the sources of the "conversion" of Catholic priests. It is not every Protestant minister, to be sure, that will let Catholic ears hear the remark made by one of their number in the hearing of the editor of The Are Maria—that to his mind the personification of insincerity was a renegade Roman Catholic priest; but they know it in their heart of hearts, all the So The Weslevan, waiving the matter of the French ex-priests and the probability of their owing their conversion to either punch or Judy, says that this can apply only to the clerical "converts," and asks us what of the leakage from the Church in the United States and its causes. We should be glad to have authentic information from our contemporary as to that alleged leakage. We dare say there is some. There was leakage in the days of the Apostles. We venture the assertion that the Catholic loss in the United States is not one-fourth as large as our contemporary thinks. But such as it is, its causes are quite as easily enumerated as those so aptly assigned by Father Healy for clerical defections in Ireland. Our contemporary will find that every single case is comprised in the trinity of enemies against which the Church must needs do battle to the end of time-the world, the flesh and the devil. And it will likewise find that the Catholic loss in the United States, whatever it be, is not to any extent to Protestantism, but to indifferentism, from which, let Governor Rollins of New Hampshire and a hundred other authorities, lay and clerical, witness, the socalled Evangelical sects are suffering one hundred times as severely as the Catholic Church, whose places of worship are crowded, while preachers preach to empty benches. Leakage in the United States is one of the last subjects on earth that

The sparkling comment, elsewhere rereproduced, of the writer in The Saturday Evening Post on "The Man With the was secret and part of it was published.

an Evangelical Protestant should wish to

be the respective merits of the manipulators of the hoe and of the pen, it will be conceded that at least the former is less liable to do barm with his implement than the latter, and that in point of fact he does nothing but good, while of his critics of the pen many are doing a vast amount of evil. The marked family resemblance which the writer discovers between the Man of the Pen on the one hand and the ass and the parrot on the other is especially noticeable in the treatment of the Dreyfus case. Nothing could be more asinine or more parrot-like than the comments of the ordinary newspaper thereon. Here, for example, is the language in which one blatant braying pen-wielder struggles fiercely, but, alas ! vainly, to give vent to his consuming in- of the kissing bug, a name at once suggesdignation over it :

One racks his brain in vain for adjectives to express his wrathful indignation at the condemnation of Dreyfus. famous, inhuman, diabolical, infernal, monstrous, rascally, atrocious, revolting, damnabie, detestable, would all have to be boiled down, distilled and refined to supply a word adequate to the expression of one' feelings with regard to this mexplicable

The Western Watchman thus summarzes a few facts suppressed by the subsidised press agents, which will enable the reader to form some idea of the value of the calm and judicious observations just quoted, which are typical of most of the utterances of the "moulders of public

Dreyfus was convicted on his own testimony the first day. He contradicted himself, which was very bad; and he admitted what could not be explained consistently with any theory of his innocence. He admitted that in 1892 he visited Alsace; but he denied that he saw the German manœuvres, or that he left his father's house while in his native town. He had no permission to go to Alsace at all. The records of the war office show that he received permission to visit Italy, on the plea that his wife was sick in that country. His wife was not sick. She was not in Italy at All the while that he was away and before and after, she was well in Paris. Why this deception? He started to Italy, but stopped at the frontier, doubled on his course and, passing through Switzerland, came into Alsace. Why this ruse? He said he did not leave his father's house while in Muchlhausen, but when confronted with a witness who saw him, he admitted that he did go out one day on horseback and witnessed a part of the manœuvres from behind a fence. Why this lying? He had no authority to be in Alsace. He had no permission to witness the manœuvres. That was not the worst point sgainst him. Every officer in the French army knew he could not have witnessed of it, without the knowledge and consent of the German military commanders. was there without French authorization and by German authorization. was proved that he carried important papers times so confused that he did not know the proper drawers in the office to place them When it was proved that he was a frequent visitor at the house of a notorious German and Austrian woman spy, he de clared he did not know that she was a spy.

DREYFUS AGAIN.

The Educational Review for September sums up the Dreyfus case for the benefit of school teachers in the Maritime Pro vinces and points out the connecting links which make the alleged facts intelligible. It suggests that teachers might talk to their pupils somewhat as follows:

The Generals of the French Army were in the habit of betraying their country to Germany by selling military secrets for German gold. Fearing exposure they looked around for someone on whom they could throw the blame and the punishment That is doubtless the reason why Drevins. an Alsatian Jew, was promoted to places of trust in the army. Though he sided with France when Alsace became part o Germany, still his brother became a sub-ject of Germany and he often visited that brother. Again, as a Jew Dreyfus was naturally uppopular. Hence he might easily be made the scapegoat of the guilty About seven years ago the French discovered an important improvement in gunnery. The sale of this secret to Germany became too well known for the Generals to remain silent, and they forthwith brought forward their prepared scapegoat. Now, children, you must be prepared to repeat this in substance to-morrow, and then you shall hear the rest of the story.

Nothing but the blinding influence of national antipathy can account for the absurd theories accepted by sensible people in the Dreyfus affair. Part of the evidence

who will be inclined to concur in his part, came over the wires from prejudiced ruin a neighbour whom he dislikes just as opinion as to the excessive activity of the | correspondents. To infer from this fraction wielder of that instrument. Whatever of the evidence that there was a miscarriage of justice was bad enough; but the height of national bigotry is reached when the Educational Review makes one rotten lot of all the French generals and posts them up as a warning to our children.

The accusation against Dreyfus did not mention Germany as the purchaser of the military secrets. It may have been Russia, and of course the secret dossier would have been all the more carefully guarded by France in the case of an allied power like Russia.

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.

Some months ago the newspapers announced a new arrival in the bug line. As any attempt at the scientific name applied to it was apt to be fatal to the jaw, it was introduced to the public under the name tive of its habits. The pesky little creature soon succeeded in covering quite a large territory and its victims were reported almost simultaneously in Washington, New York, Boston, Toronto, and two or three towns of the Maritime Provinces. Several papers accompanied their descriptions with drawings of the insect - drawings equally correct, though resembling one another about as much as did the pictures of Maitre Laberi, counsel of Dreyfus, published in the different newspapers. Terror seized upon the people; no one knew who would be the next to fill the unenviable position of kissee; and more than once the writer's dreams were charcoal sketches of the venomous insect in various positions. It is now announced that the whole affair is a gigantic hoax and that this bug, or, rather bugbear, is nothing more nor less than the production of a Washington wag, as a joke upon the police of that city for their unsuccessful attempts to capture a human offender in that line ; while its wonderful exploits and rapid advance are new illustrations of the mighty power of the press.

According to late reports the Prince of Wales has been the recipient, during the past few weeks, of two hundred and sixty requests from unknown admirers for a lock of his hair. Unless the Prince is more fortunate than most men of his age, compliance with these requests would mean that he would soon be, in the words of the Dutchman, barefooted on the top of the head. But while he is waiting for the crown, why not make this widespread interest in his own crown a source of revenue? This he could do without jeopardizing it in the least, by announcing that a small fee would be charged and arranging with some enterprising London those manœuvres behind a fence or on top | barber to supply the trade from the spoils of his patrons. There are, doubtless, many tonsorial artists in the great metropolis who would willingly fill the bill, as the saying goes, on the halves.

> A flaring advertisement in one of the newspapers credits a certain brand of liquor with a heavenly taste. The writer, through inexperience both of its actual taste and of that ascribed to it, is unable to gainsay this, but can at least vouch for the fact that it leaves none of its heavenly traces on its breath. But, apart altogether from the impropriety of the term, should not a publisher be ashamed to display such advertisements in one part of his paper and, when short of news, print in another part under large headings and with copious praises the sayings and doings of some temperance advocate? Were an outsider to look at the advertisements displayed, day after day, in our metropolitan dailies, his impressions of the strength of the temperance sentiment in the province would be liable to be very unfavourable. The proprietors of these papers are evidently not much afraid of the temperance THE OBSERVER.

"Getting Even" With People.

If for some trivial offence (real or imaginary) a person wishes to punish his neighbour by diminishing his wealth or the profits of his business, would be be justified in contriving to bring about the desired result by employing means otherwise lawful, for instance (if he be a wealthy man) by ceasing to patronize this neighbour as heretofore, or by inducing others, either individually or collectively, to withdraw their patronage. I hear it argued on the one side that a person is not bound to patronize one business man more than another, and on the other side, that if such "boy cotting" is lawful, then a wealthy man, or one who has influence with his Pen" will be enjoyed by most readers, Of the published evidence part, a small his fellow-citizens, may often, without sin, ing bliss in heaven. Amen.

effectually as if he stole or burnt his pro-

admits of an easy answer, though it raises or at least suggests other and more difficult questions. No person can ever be justified in wishing to punish his neighbour, even when the neighbor has really wronged him. The reason is that no one may take even the buman law, much less the divine, into his own hands. "Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord, "and I will repay." The wish to punish another is always wrong. The wish to see him punished or have him punished, the wish that he should get his deserts by process of law, need not be wrong, and indeed is not wrong in the abstract, but is very likely to be so in individual cases, seeing that, if we take human nature as we find it, such a wish is apt to be born of a vindictive spirit, and therefore to be against charity.

As for "boycotting," there are no doubt cases in which it is lawful. But there must be grave reason for resorting to it. One would surely not be justified in boycotting a person merely to satisfy some private grudge. But if a person persists in doing what is opposed to the social or moral or religious well-being of a community, and there is no strictly legal f my of getting at him, then a boycott may lawfully be instituted against him in the interest of society, of morality, or of religion.

The October Devotions.

The October Devotions, as held in previous years since 1883, are of obligation until the freedom of the Holy See issecured.

The Devotions are as follows:

"From the first day of October to the econd day of November following, five decades of the Rosary and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin shall be daily recited in all parochial churches, and in public chapels dedicated to the Mother of God, and in all such chapels as the Ordinary may designate.

"If these devotions take place in the morning, the prayers are to be said during the Mass (Sacrum inter preces peragatur); if in the afternoon or evening (postmeridianis horis) the Blessed Sacrament should be exposed and Benediction given. And we wish likewise that wherever the civil law permits it, the Sodalities of the Most Holy Rosary make with devotion the solemn procession in public."

For those who live in the country and are during the month of October engaged in harvesting, the Ordinary of the diocese is empowered to postpone the devotion to November or December, with the same privileges as granted to the October devotions.

All who are present at the public recital of the Rosary, or who, if reasonably prevented, recite the same in private, gain an Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines, each time.

All who assist at these devotions in public at least ten times, or, if lawfully hindered, perform the same as often in private, gain a plenary indulgence, provided they receive the Sacraments of pen-nuce and the Holy Eucharist worthily during that time. Those who receive the Sacraments on the feast of the Holy Rosary, or within the octave, likewise gain Plenary Indulgence

To gain these plenary indulgences one must pray, i. c. recite at least the Our ather and Hail Mary five times, for the Pope's Intention.

After the recitation of the Rosary and Litany of the Blessed Virgin the following der of the Holy Father during the month of October. An Indulgence of 300 days may be gained once a day at any time during the year for the devout recital of the

prayer. PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH.

We fly to thee, O Blessed Joseph in our tribulation, and having implored the aid of thy most holy Spouse, confidently invoke thy patronage also. By the charity voke thy patronage also. which bound thee to the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of God, and by the fatherly love with which thou didst embrace the Infant Jesus, we humbly beseech thee to look benignly on the inheritance which Jesus Christ acquired by His Blood, and help us in our necessity by thy powerful aid.

Protect, O most provident guardian of the Holy Family, the elect children of Jesus Christ; ward off from us, O most loving Father, all contagion of error and corruption; graciously assist us from on high, most mighty protector, in this our struggle with the powers of darkness; and as thou didst once rescue the child Jesus from near danger of death, so now defend the Holy Church of God from the snares of the enemy and all adversity. Shield each one of us with thy perpetual patronage, that imitating thy example, and supported by thy aid, we may live a holy life, die a happy death, and attain everlast-

Farm Notes.

There is probably nothing more essential in the running of farm machinery than keeping the nuts perfectly tight, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. If one becomes loose, the implement may be rained in a short time. No machine can do good work if the closely fitted parts are allowed to become loose. It is astonishing how soon they will commence to wear hemselves out of shape and how soon the machine will become unfitted for use. I have on my farm an old rear cut mowing machine which has been in use for 21 years. I never get off the machine to oil it without examining every nut, and if any of them are loose I tighten them. I mow over some very rough ground, but in spite of this and because of good care the machine is in working condition to-day. The same principle holds good for every farm implement. Loss of nuts on a waggon often causes serious accidents. Frequent examination and proper tightening pay better than any work the farmer can do. The machine on which every nut is tight works much easier and is much more efficient.

Weeds and Milk.

The plants that may be considered good for feeding cows will give us no trouble; but these are commonly associated with others that are mischievous. The true grasses and leguminous plants may cause changes in milk quality by their many mixtures, proportions, and growth, but they will not interfere with the daily processes, or give to the product ill qualities. The miscellaneous plants, which may be considered weeds, include some which are dangerous to the health of the cow; others, more numerous, which flavour milk undesirably, and a few which colour milk, or produce irregularities. To these causes of mischief must be added those arising from the plant diseases of a fungoid nature. Do cows eat any appreciable proportion of such plants? The occasions known may be few in which the mischief is recognized and traced to some particular plants, but such do not occur often enough to make the matter one of importance; and we believe that a very considerable amount of harm is done daily by such weeds as are incapable of giving a distinctly bad flavour to the milk, but in their many kinds combine to give one generally inferior. What is the cure? Clean the pastures. If a weed is a pest in a cornfield, it is a much greater one in the case before us, where it not only takes the place of a better plant, and hinders the superior growths around it, but actually does direct damage to the dairyman's goods. Weeds are the natural and almost the inevitable consequence of neglect. There are few pastures which can be kept sweet and clean from such trouble by the mere force of natural conditions. Drainage and manuring can do much in reducing the miscellaneous plants to small numbers and the more innocent kinds, and a constant war against them should be maintained .-London Farmer and Stock-Breeder.

The Boy and the Farm.

If you are a farmer and you want your son to be a farmer after you, teach bim from his earliest boyhood to respect his half pagan. Of our so-called civilization, father's calling. Instil into his mind the he says: fact that the great men of all ages were sons of farmers. Teach him never to feel infinite discontent, insane striving and wild ambitions; it lacks dignity and repose; it shame at the senseless and threadbare tokes of would be humourists over old Hayseed and his lumbering market waggon and his quaintness of speech when he visits the city and stares around at the sights, and does not make half such a fool of himself as the average city man when he comes to the country.

Do not fill his life entirely with work. Recreation is as necessary to happiness and to the healthful development of the spiritual and physical faculties as is pure air, and there is untold wisdom in the old saw, "All work and no play makes Jack a

Encourage him when he tries to do, even if he fails. Failures which teach us to avoid future disasters are successes. Make him feel that you rest upon his faithfulness and truth in whatever you intrust to him. Do not blame him when he is not at fault even if things do not turn out as you have expected. Never disparage his efforts. Continual disparagement breaks a boy's spirit, and there is nothing more inspiring, nothing more refreshing in the world than the broad, courageous, andismayed hopefulness of a manly boy.

Take him into your confidence early. Let him know what you are going to plant in the ten-acre field, and how you propose to make the upland fields pay.

Don't snub him. The man who snubs a boy is unworthy to be the father of a son. Let him have the money he earns. You would have to pay the hired man for taking care of the calves and colts; why not remuterate your boy?

Do not disgust him with farming in the beginning by telling him that he does not need anything but his board and clothing now, because he will have "it all" when you are gone. Give him something now.

Five dollars-when a boy is ten years olds is more to him than five thousand, will be when you are dead and gone and he has-

Do not devote all the land to morn and potatoes and "things that pay." The garden and the orchard are important factors in the life on the farm, and the flower bedrougha to receive justs as much attention as the onica bed where you expect to raise the strengly flavoured candidates for the first premium at your country fair next falls.

Do not starve your family for the sake of taking the best of everything to market. Have a pleasant, sanny living-room with the books and papers and music. Encourage your boy to invite his friends there, and yourself greet them cordially when they come. The lack of social privileges at home is one fertile cause of the temptation exerted by city life on the country young man .- Exchange.

Mr. Guernsey and a Criticule.

Mr. F. R. Guernsey, the able Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald, himself an American Protestant, gently but firmly applies the spanking machine to a Boston bigot who knows Mexico only through the statements of resident missionaries and the omniscience of everybody born in Boston. Mr. Guernsey doubts the wisdom of sending missionaries to Mexico, " till we have modified some of our practices, such as lynching 'niggers' as a Sabbath-day observance, etc." By the way, we never hear of the peculiar crime or its barbarous punishment in Mexico, where there are plenty of "niggers"; and the Mexicans are a chaste people who would be prompt to resent any outrage on their women folk. How does

Mr. Guernsey's critic points triumphantly to the effects of Christianity, of his particular brand, in Hawaii. The effects certainly are wonderful. Where there were 400,000 native heathen fifty years ago there are less than 40,000 natives of any religion to-day. The rest have gone, we hope, to Heaven. They surely have left this world, thanks to Civilization.

Mexico did not exterminate the aboriginal inhabitants, as we have done, not only in Hawaii but right at home in the United States. History, written from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint, makes much of the atrocities of Cortez, but the indisputable fact remains that the Indians of Spanish America survive. Where are ours? It was a full-blooded Indian, President Juarez, who overthrew the dominion of Maximlian. We do not at the present moment recall the name of any Indian, Sioux, Comanche or Iriquois, wno has filled the presidential chair at Washington, ever occupied a seat in either branch of Congress, or ever been nominated for any office on any "native American" ticket. such as Mr. Guernsey's critic would wildly support if it did not include any real natives, i. c., aborigines.

Mr. Gurnesey has no admiration for the Catholic Church, but he has a keen contempt for the hypocrites and humbugs who pretend to " evangelize" a nation that was Christian years before New England was PREJUDICES ALL VANISH, AND THEY PREsettled, and which retains its Christianity while cultured New England has become

Our white man's civilization produces is fussy, faddish and raw. The notion that we can make other peoples happy, especially coloured races, when we have not even secured happiness for black Americans, is a delusion. Heaven help any "niggars" or "dagos" that we attempt to make more contented.

It is an instructive fact that only in the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations is the coloured man of any race debarred from social and political equality. The French to the North of us, the Spanish to the South of us, all Continental Europe, filled as it is with the spirit of caste, give full recognition to the man of colour, black, red or brown. Yet we, the Pharisee of nations, have the effrontery to send missionaries to those superior races who practise what we profess, in treating all mankind as brethren. Mr. Guernsey wastes his powder on such a criticule as the man who talks of evangelizing Mexico, Cuba, or the cultivated natives of the Philippines .- The Pilot.

Jimmie-Say. Bill, your paw's callin'

Willie-Did he say Willie or William? Jimmie-He said William Henry. Willie-Good-bye.

Arthur-He called me a puppy. It was a gross insult, and that's what I consider it a gross insult. Katie - And so undeserved! Puppies

are always so entertaining, you know.

A PRECIOUS DISCOVERY

"Morin's Wine Creso-Phates" An Unrivalled Remedy Against

Cough, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Bron. chitis, Tuberculosis and Consumptiont This preparation is prescribed by the bes physicians of the country. Beware of imitations which are worthless and may be dangerous.

For Sale Everywhere.

It Makes a Difference...

When a few year's ago President Mc-Kinley appointed a Catholic a member of his Cabinet near ly all the Methodist brethren of the country were shocked. Here, said timy, is a dangerous union of Church and State. Immediately several of their little-souled editors and polpiteers went through the lists of Senators, Congressmen, Judges, etc., and announced to the land that the country was in grave danger, for home were so many "emissaries of Home" holding public office. But they never told of the maion of Charch and State that exists whereby Methodists have a tight hold on everything. A correspondent of the Brooklyn Engle gives us an idea of the numbers of Methodists who hold public positions of importance. He tells that when the Mev. Dr. James E. Price called upon Governor Roosevalt to invite him to speak to a Methodist gathering at Ocean Grove, M. J., the mimister

"I think, Governous that you will not lose anything by wicning the friendship of Methodists. Do you know that the presiding officer of the convention that nominated Mr. McKinley was a Methodist; that he himself was a local preacher; that the man who nominated him was a Methodist; that the man who seconded thenomination was a Methodist; that a large number of the delagates were Methodists? That was a national convention of Methodists, Governor. Do you know that when the House of Representatives was chosen, 268 of the members were Methodists? I want you to have the friendship of all thase Methodists, Governor : I want you to meet the greatest gathering of Methodists in thiscountry, for they admire you as a parriot and soldier."

If a Catholic priest made such an argument every Methodist church in the land would lose its roof because of the mighty howl of protest from the ministers. When Catholics get only a share of the representation they are entitled to the envious Methodist brethren discover a dangerous union of Church and State. When, however, Methodists are in control almost everywhere, [the good preachers sweetly declare that they are only "Christianizing and civilizing."-N. Y. Catholic News.

In Humanity's Cause.

HEART FULL OF SONG BECAUSE SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATTC CURE HAS HEALED

"For the benefit of suffering humanity I consider it my duty to inform you of the great and lasting benefit I have received from the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. I was a great sufferer from rheumatism for a number of years—all remedies I tried failed to cure until I com. menced to use this wonderful preparation. It worked a great cure. I trust other sufferers may follow my example with as satisfactory results. Mrs. Bates, 71 satisfactory results." Mrs. Bates, 71 Gloucester Street, Toronto. Sold by Foster Bros.

Tactful Shoe Clerk-Here is a pair of one-and-a-half shoes that the maker has marked number six by mistake. Just try this on, please: "I believe it will just fit you. (Trial and speedy sale.)

Doctors in Line.

SCRIBE DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT BECAUSE ITS VIRTUES DEMAND RECOGNITION.

Dr. M. Barkman, of Binghampton, N Y., writes: "Send me 12 dozen more of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. I prescribe large quantities of it in my practice. It is a grand remedy for tetter, sait rheum, eczema and all skin diseases, and a neverfalling cure for piles." The strongest evidence of its virtue is that doctors can so highly recommend it. One application Sold by Foster Bros.

"Are you found of music?" "Very," answered the young man with

" How do you make the distinction between popular music and classical music?" " Easily. If I enjoy it it's popular, and if I don't like it it's classical."

The Last Gasp

OF THE HEART SUFFERER IS NOT TOO LATE FOR DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART TO CURE-NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF IN 30

One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves the most acute form of heart trouble, when the Grim Reaper all but counted the sufferer as his. is not idle boasting. What Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has done ten thousand times, it will do again ten thousand times. It absolutely knows no failure. It is not cure-all, but it is a heart cure. Sold by Foster Bros.

CATARIRH

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What bester evide now of the a remedie could be produced that the words of a man who has contracted a description of a man who has contracted a description of a man who has contracted a description of a man who has contracted for years in that he pedicent control of the contr and throat specialists, only to find the uttimate outcome more aggrassed of man the
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he commenced taking Jassase se Cataria
Care. The first application go
life like maste. He continued it to use. He
says: "I am completely cured,
to here to whom I recommended
to have to whom I recommended
at also." The onga guarants
are the cure or your
money remaded BO sents. Addrawnists
wriffiths & Macpherson Co., Ter onto. 109

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who intend visiting Halifux during the Provincial Exhibition should arrange to be present at one of the five | ree public conerts to be given at the School for the Blind during Exhibition week. The school will be open to ricitors at four o'clock daily from Monday, the 25th, to Priday. 29th inst. both days inclusive. This will give wisters an opportunity of inspectings the work of the pupils and hearing somemost interesting school exercises. The free public concerts will commence at five o'clock, when visitors will have an oppor tunity of listening to the band and choir of the school, and of hearing some excellent Intending visitors should make a note of the days and hours as given above. The School for the Blind is one of the best institutions of its kind in the world, and Nova Scotla bas-good reason to be proud of it. There are 108 pupils in attendance at present, just double the number, upon the register five years ago - Com-

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I have much pleasure in announcing to our many customers, and the public generally, that I have employ-ed Mr. Angus McGMLIVRAY. His reputation as Cutter is so well known-that I need not say further than that it would be difficult to persuade any who have had work done by him to try another. My Stock of

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FIDELL FOUGERE, absent or absconding debter.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, of Deputy at the Court House, Antigonish, as Tuesday, 17th day of October, A. D. 1899

at the hour of ten o'clock, in the fore

All the estate, right, title, and inter the above-named defendant. Fidel had at the time of the recording of ment in the above cause or at any tim of, in, to, or upon the following lot, parcel of

LAND

having been levied upon und issued upon a judgment in I duly recorded in the office of Deeds at Antigonish, in the 6 nish, for more than one year.

DUNGAN D. CHISHOEM High Sheriff of the County of Anti-A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solicit. Sheriff's Office, Ant)gonish, Sept. 4th, 128

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Bay or the sar felt by but it Syes w and b diain

charm Posili crown the m finally

Luric Treasures of Our Literature.

ONE MY ONE.

One by one the sandance flowing, one by one the moments fail; Some are coming, some are going; Do not strive to greap them all.

one by one thy duties wait thee Let thy whole strength go to each Let no future dreams clate thee. Learn thou now what these can toavi-

one by one (bright things from Heaven) Joys are sent thee here below; Take them readily when given, Ready too to let them go

one by one thy griefs shall meet thee, Do not fear an armed band; One will fade as others greet thee, Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow; See how small each moment's palu, God will help thee for to-morrow, So each day begin again.

ale h

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EVEL!

OTHE

Every hour that fleets so slowly Has its task to do or bear; Luminous the crown, and holy, When each gem is set with care.

Do not linger with regretting, Or for passing hours despond; Nor, the daily toil forgetting, Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token, Reaching beaven; but one by or Take them, lest the chain be broken Ere the pilgrimage be done. -Adelaide A. Procter.

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madanae Craven.) CHAPTER XI. (continued.)

One false note, however, or at least a doubtful one, disturbed for an instant

Every one who has crossed, on a beautiful summer night, the sea that washes those enchanted chores, has doubtless expersenced the indefinable impression of mingled delight and peace, enthusiasm and dreaminess, that cometimes comes over one while watching the stare becoming more intense on their brilliancy, and the laminous ses like a widespread anirror reflecting the immensity of the beavens. We grew silent, and after a time 2 rose and went to the side of the ship to contemplate more fully the beauty of the night and there, with uplifted face and clasped hands, one of those inarticulate prayors rose from my heart in which the happiness of the present moment is confounded with admiration for the wonders of the divine creation, and the soul truly feels itself greater then the entire universe. because it alone has the power to render thanks to Him who not only created it but the whole world.

Locenzo had followed me, and taken a seat on the bench that ran along the side of the ship, where, with his head leaning on one hand, and his back to the ses, he sat intently gazing at me. Filled with devout thoughts, I took his hand, and pressing it in mine, I said: "O my dear husband! let us offer up one short prayer together - a prayer of thanksgiving to God. . . . " His only reply was to seize both of my hands, and kiss them one after the other, and then to laugh gently, as one would at the prattling of a child! . . . A sudden sensation of pain darted through my heart like an arrow; and if it had not been so dark, he might have seen how pale I at once turned. But he did not notice or suspect my emotion, though his eyes were fastened on my face. " Beatrice in suso, ed in in lei quardara," " he said in his most caressing tone. Then he continued: "Your eyes are my heaven, Ginevra. I need not raise them any higher."

The sentiment to which I had appealed was one so utterly unknown to him that he unconsciously destroyed the emotion I

"Ah! Lorenzo," I exclaimed in my anguish, " Dante had a different meaning, or Beatrice would not have allowed him to use such language." Then I stopped, obeying for the first time the instinctive feeling, so painful but right, that checks every word on a woman's lips, which, as has been so well expressed, would be profaned if not understood.

But this was rather instinctive than the result of thought with me. And though the ray of truth that time was to reveal more fully was vivid, it was only transient, . and my momentary disappointment left no permanent impression at the time, though I did not forget it, and the recollection came back at a later day.

Coming from Sicily, the aight of the Bay of Naples does not, of course, inspire the same degree of wonder and admiration felt by those who come from the north; but it was with a feeling of delight my eyes wandered around, after passing Capri, and beheld at the right the wonderful chain of mountains at whose foot lies the charming shore of Sorrento; at the left Positippo and all the pleasant villas that crown its height; in front the marked outline of Vesuvius standing out against the majestic Apennines in the distant; and, finally, Naples, smiling and lovely, seated on the inner shore of its beautiful bay

* " Beatrice upward gazed, and I on her."

Whatever | naybe said as to the possi- occurrence. I shall never forget it. bility of fl ading anywhere else in the world-a pro spect as magnificent es this, ing my surprise, and told me it was the and even if I t is true that there is one, it card of a foreign lady who had left Naples, would be impossible to remember it when and whose call Leever need trouble myself the view I have just described is presented to retern. Then taking up the next card, to the sye for the first time.

While we were thus rapidly crossing the bay, and I was pazing on every side with delight, Lorenze pointed out the Willa Reale, beyond which stood the house we were to live in, surrounded by a large gerden-a charming habitation which combised all the attractions of the country and of my wife. . . . all the advantages of the city, and which, when I catered it for the first time, seemed of my future life.

On this occasion we only remained a fortaight at Naples; but this was sufficient the prospect of returning to it an additional pleasure in the journey before us. It is, in fact, only pleasant to travel around the world when we can see in imagination a place-waiting us where some day we are have accumulated. . . . Happily for me, T

me for the first time into his studio, where caused the vague aneasiness I have alexquisite perfection of the productions I fale flattery. But I involuntarily turned my eyes away from many of them, and stood gazing with admiration at the statue the harmony that seemed to reign between which was incontestably the finest in the gallery. It represented a young girl whose flowing drapery was margellous in execution and grace. Her face, though perfectly beautiful, had an expression of grief and terror. A lamp stood at her feet, but the light had gone out.

Losenzo's pride as an artist had never been gratified with a mose lively or more serive admiration than mine.

"O Ginevra, mix!" he exclaimed, "if I have bitherto been considered an artist, what shall I be when I have you for my model and my judge?"

He then told me this beautiful statue represented a vestal, but it lacked a pendant which he had never been able to felt a blush mount to my forehead, when,

"But now," he added, "I am sure of succeeding. I have long sought a model for my second vestal, and at last I have

He put my hair back with one hand, and, examining me attentively with a thoughtful air, continued, as it talking to himself: Yes, . . . these faultless features, the moble, dignified air, of the head, the profound expression of the eyes, and the grazity of the mouth, constitute the very type I want. I could not find a better combination of all I need for my noble, mysterious vestal - the vigilant, faithful guardisa of the sacred fire. I will begin it

"Not here, will you?" said I, glancing uneasily at a Bacchante as unlike as possible to the statue I had been admiring, and which I could hardly believe came from the same hand. Lorenzo looked at me with astonishment, and hardly seemed to comprehend me. He only regarded such things from an artistic point of view perhaps a valid excuse, but it was the mon penetration had been at fault. He was really skilful at reading a passing thought that had not been expressed, and in penetrating somewhat below the surface, but he was incapable of looking deeply into a soul, or of following it when it rose to certain heights. When I clearly made known my wishes, however, he immediately assented to them, and took me into an adjoining room that was smaller.

"Just us you please," he said. "You shall come here to sit to me, and I promise you, Ginevra, that there shall be nothing in this studio except what you are willing

CHAPTER XII.

During my first stay at Naples we made no visits, and our doors were closed against every one. It was our honeymoon, Lorenzo chose to pass it entirely alone with me, and I was far from wishing itother wise. Every one respected our solitude. Nevertheless, as soon as my arrival was known, Lorenzo's friends and acquaintances, with the proverbial courtesy of Neapolitan society, sent me their cards as a sign of really suffice for the study of a whole lifewelcome. We looked them over together in the evening, and I thus learned the names of the acquaintances I should soon have to make. Lorenzo sometimes laughingly made comments on them which were more or less flattering and diffuse. One evening however, he excited a feeling of surprise and uneasiness. I had, as usual, taken up the cards that had been left that day, when I saw him change colour at the sight of one, which he snatched hastily from my hand, and tore into a thousand wards informed I had been the object of pieces. The extreme suddenness of the act universal admiration; that nothing was checked the question I was on the point of | talked of but the beauty of the Duchessa asking. I remained silent, but the name | di Valenzano and her diamonds and that I read on the card was graven ineffaceably a journal accustomed to give an account LATHS, SCANTLING, Etc., Etc. on my memory in consequence of the of the gayeties of the season had devoted

Lorenzo guickly recov med bimself at seehe read aloud :

" Stelle d'Oria, Contessa di San Giulio." "Ah! as for her," he exclaimed, "you will like her C know, and I am willing you should become friends. I used to consider her a little too perfect to suit me, but I am of a different opinion when it is a question

The new statue was begun without any Celay. I set to kim two or three hours fike a beautiful frame to the sunny niciara every day, and in the evening we took long walks on the dieights of Camaldoli, where we were most sure of not meeting any one. He enjoyed my admiration for to make-me appreciate-my-new home, and the wonderful aspect of nature around us, and took pleasure in giving me a fresh sugprise every day. And he was not yet tired of entertaining me with the varied events of his post life, and of witnessing the interest his conversation invariably to find-rest and deposit the treasures we excited in one who possessed an intelligent but enstored mand. Complete harmony was then fav from foreseeing those T seemed to reign between us, and yet should have to bring back when I returned more than once during the brief duration of these happy days it was suddenly dis-The day after our grabual Lorenzo took storbed by some descordant note which I was fined with astorichment at the roady spoken of that seemed like one of these momentary shooting pains that are found these. I had often beardhin called a the premonitions of some fixed, incurable great artist, amid now realized it was no disease. In both cases they are experienced a long time before the cause is understood, and the disease is aften fer advanced before the tendency of these symptoms is clear and unmistakable.

> The terrible chastisement that followed the gratification of my vanity on that one occasion had inspired me, as I have said, with a kind of repugnance, if not terror, to have my face praised. This repugnance on the part of a young girl who had reason to be proud of her beauty was an originality which had parkaps given me additional attraction in Lorenza's eyes. Now I was his wife, I could not, of course, expect him to obey me and keep up the same reserve in our intercourse. And yet how many times, especially during these long sittings in the studio, I long to impose silence on him! . . . How many times I after arranging my drapery and attitude, unbraiding and putting my long hair to suit his own fancy, and making me change my position a dozen times, he would fall into an ecstasy against which my whole soul revolted! Was this the passion full of mingled ten lerness and respect that I should have been as proud to inspire as to experience? Was this really being loved as I had longed to be? I sometimes asked myself if his admiration for the hands, arms, face, and whole form of a statue was of a different nature. I did not yet go so far as to wonder if some other woman, merely endowed with greater beauty than I, could not easily rob me of a love that had so frail a foundation. .

Fortunately, we left Naples when the fortnight was at an end, though the statue was not half finished. Our long tete-a-tete had not proved to be all I had anticipated. [I hoped more from the journey, and this hope was not disappointed. Lorenzo was capable of being the best and most intelligent of guides, everywhere, and such he was during our rapid journey through second time within two days his uncom- Italy, where we only remained long enough in each city to admire the monuments and museums, though we did not follow the beaten track of ordinary tourists. Lorenzo thought himself versed in everything relating to art and history, and yet he did not seem to realize that the church had also had its role in the history of his country. Therefore one side of Italian history escaped him entirely, and I do not know if, even at Rome, it had ever occurred to him there had been any change whatever of religion between the building of the Temple of Vesta and the time when the dome of Michael Augelo was raised in the air. Both are worthy of admiration in a different degree, and he regarded them with the same eye. But I did not then perceiv all he left unexpressed. My thoughts and attention were absorbed by all there was around me to see. I was astonished to find myself in a world so fruitful in sources of interest that perhaps there is no one man on earth able to investigate them all equally. One alone, independent of the rest, might

> At length we arrived at Paris. Lorenzo, of course, had frequently made long visits there and had a host of friends and acquaintances there as well as everywhere else. A few days after our arrival, I attended a large ball for the first time since my marriage, and the second in my life. I heard my name murmured on every side. I was surrounded with homage and overwhelmed with compliments. I was after

a long paragraph to the description of my dress and person.

All this was reported to us by a young

cousin of Lorenzo's whose name, in reality, was Landolfo Landini, though his friends used to call him Lando Landi. He had lived in Paris several years, and considered houself almost a Frenchman. He had acquired the stamp of those people who have no sim in life - as easily imitated as they are unworthy of being so - and had wasted the natural eleverness and good-cature which redeemed some of his faults. He prided himself particularly on using the language of polite society, and was under the iMusion that he completely disgaised his nationality. When he dell in with a fellow countryman, however, he allowed his natural disposition to reassert itself, and indulged in a flow of language that might have been amusing to some, but to me was frivolous and tiresome, and, after listening to the account of my grand success the pravious evening with a coolness that seemed to astonish him, I fell into a reverie that had more than one cause. Why had Lorenzo watched me so attentively all the evening before? It was the first time we had appeared in society together, and he was anxious I should create a sensation. He himself had carefully selected the dress I was to wear, and I was pleased with the admirtion with which he regarded me. On this point I had no hesitation: I was anxious to please him, but not to please; and as to the gay world into which he now introduced me, I entered it with the pleasure and cariosity of a child, and the lively interest inspired by everything that is new; but I had become strangely insensible to the pleasure of being admired, or even the gratification that springs from vanity.

(To be continued).

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

OFFICIAL.

Notwithstanding our baving repeatedly most strictly forbidden the use at Churchpienies of all intoxicants including porter and ale, we are pained to learn that in two lately sold and drunk at Church pic-mes.

In order to abate this scandal we hereby declare that in neither of said parishes permitted by us. + JOHN CAMERON.

MEETING AGNOSTICISM.

Under the heading, "A Remarkable Estimate of Ingersoll" The Ave Maria publishes with some introductory words of its own, the greater part of an editorial article in a recent number of The Book man. The editor of our esteemed contemporary gives The Bookman's article high praise, commending it as " distinctly superior and torceful." Of the general drift of the argument employed by The Bookman he

"In a sense it is based on an absurd and impossible hypothesis. It seems to give away the whole case of Christianity. It not only concedes intellectual honesty and moral uprightness to Mr. Ingersoll, but it grants, for the sake of argument, that the agnostics are right and the Christians wrong; that the whole system of religion based upon the existence of God, the divinity of Christ, the doctrine of moral responsibility, eternal reward or puntshment, is atterly superstitions, the handlwork of crafty priests; and that the alleged foundations of our faith are purely mythical. All this it grants merely for the sake of clearing the ground for a more awful condemostion. It accepts Ingersoll's principles only the plainer to show the naked hideousness of his practice."

It is difficult to suppress an uneasy feeling that this is making too great a centersion to the agnostic. Before giving away one's whole case one should be quite sure that one's antagonist is left ino loophole of escape - that his condemnation is not only "awful" but inevitable as well. Now fear that the logic of The Bookman's plea, supposing as it does the agnostic to be right and the Christian wrong, it is not so unanawerable as The Are Maria takes it to be. But let us hear The Bookman's own sistement of the argument:

If death end all, if the hope of im-mortality is a delusion, and if there is no richer, fuller and more glorious existence possible beyond the grave, then this life here on earth is all we have to live, and our one concern must be to fill it full of happiness. We owe no duty to the future: the present is the only thing of all who labour under if the most miserable which we can be certain. We must in of men? that present more delightful; we must not east gway one sincle element that makes for peace and pleasure and contentment. But if a thinking man halds this to be the truth, and if he looks about him and discerns the life of men and women as it is, he will at once perreive that to the lives of millions upon alliens it is the Christian faith; and the Christian from that bring the largest share of such contentment as they bave

the comfort that arises from eternal hape.
In sickness and in sorrow and at the gates of death his faith supports him as by an invisible hand within his own; while best or of the universe, who rewards the good cond the darkness of the fleeting moment there is always seen the golden glimmer and punishes the wicked. Let us, for the sake of argument, grant that the existence of this forever. Grant, if you will, that he is wrong; that his behirf is a delusion; that he is buoyed up by unrealities; and still it is not easy to explain just why it is pue's duty to destroy his faith, to quench for him the light, to cast him quench for him the light, to cast him shuddering into darkness and despair, to rob him of his only source of consolation. For if this life on earth be all of life, then who shall dare to say that duty bids the utterance of a single word to make it barer, blacker, and more dreadful to endors? So far from doing this, the unbeliever who is animated by a true benevolence should hide his unbelief and keep it as a fearful secret; for in the preaching of it to the destruction of that faith which thing little less than devilish.

sight to be as forceful as it undoubtedly is plausible. But it loses much, if not all, of its hogency on a closer examination. And in fact, once you grant the premise of the unbeliever true, -once you concede, not in words merely but in thought, that religion is a huge imposture and immortality an idle dream, it is exceedingly difficult to escape his conclusion : Therefore it is my duty to unmask this imposture and dissipate this idle dream, That cannot be a true theory of life which rests upon a

the long run to live in a fool's paradise. You may say that it is cruel to rob men of that which brings "the largest share of such contentment as they have," and support your contention with that pretty bit of poetic sentiment.

-when ignorance is bliss 'Tis folly to be wise.

But logic is ruthless: it has no care of consequences. Reason, not sentiment, must be our guide, and reason dictates that man should eschew shams, delusions, and mockeries; that he should seek to know and make known the truth at any cost.

But there lurks in The Bookman's reasoning a more fatal flaw. Far be it from us to make little of the comfort which religion brings to man: it is truly the anchor of his hopes amid life's stress and storm. But does it bring no discomfort, no disadvantage? "Unprejudiced thinkers must admit," one has written, "that a certain judicious mixture of unscrupulousness will often secure to the individual a considerable gain in the dividend of the sources of happiness without involving parishes of this diocese ale and porter were any proportionate future loss." And is not the life of the believer one of self-denial-a crucifixion of the flesh, as St. Paul calls it? To what purpose this shall the holding of picnics be hereafter self-denial, this crucifixion, if the bappiness held out to man in another world is as unsubstantial as the baseless fabric of a dream? Justly, from this point of view, was the Cross to the Gentiles foolishness compared with their own philosophy of life, Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die. And then, granting that the hope of reward helps to sweeten the trials of life for the believer, what about the fear of punishment, the unspeakable dread of that "hell of fire, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched "? Can it be denied that the fear of hell is, to say the least, as active and compelling a motive with believers as is the hope of heaven, or that the anguish of soul which it is calculated to produce offsets to the full, if we look at the matter from the point of view of this life merely, the consolation of religious hope? So prepotent is this fear that it is in it, rather than in the hope of happiness hereafter, that the poet who studied human nature the most closely finds the only motive adequate to stay the hand of one who is sick of the "heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to" and would " his quietus make with a bare bookin"

Who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life, But that the dread of something after death The undiscovered country from whose bour

No traveller returns, puzzles the will, And makes us rather bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of?

It was considerations such as these, the agnostic would argue, that led one whom you look up to as a prophet and pillar of the Christian religion to declare that, "If in this world only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men the most miserable."-Cor. 15, 19. Can you then, he would con tinue with resistless logic, you who con cede that your belief is a delusion, den that it is my duty utterly to banish from the earth, so far as it may lie in my power this baneful debasion that, by the un-solicited testimony of the impired teacher of whar own creed makes, in this world

a porner, was given to those columns in the course of an article beaded of The Passing of Ingersoll." It's as follows:

We have no sent to serve or lear,

How could loggraoil know this? At the nost he could but speak for himself and give out what he so dearly loved to call nis." honest thought: "he held no brief The unquestioning believer never feels the loneliness of isolation; he never lacks the comfort that ones from eternal hops. and punishes the wicked. Let us, for the race. A wise man would say to himself: "After all, I may be mistaken. The balance of probabilities, to say the least, leans to the side of those who say there is a God and a future life. And if what they say is true, no error could well be more fatal than to live as if there were no God and no future life." This fatal error Ingersoll fell into—nay, deliberately walked into, so to speak. He not only lymored the Almighty, as other fools do, whose number, we are told, is infinite: he made Him the butt of his course jests and cutting sargives serenity and happiness there is some-thing little less than devilish.

This sounds well, and seems at first therefore by the standards even of this world and the canons of common prudence. Ingersoll was a consummate fool.

From Dawson City.

Extracts from a letter received by Lauchlin Cameron, South River, on the of Cape Race, Nfid., by a steamer some 30th August last and dated 5th August, days ago. It is feared that her crew of 11

Dear Father :- I received your letter of . A party of Filipinos ditched a train near the 4th July, but not the newspapers. Angeles on Sept. 22, and opened fire on They have poor mail service here, but if the cars from a thicket near the track. Two you can afford to give tips (that means a Americans were killed and 5 wounded. fiction, nor can it be for man's good in few dollars on the sly) you can get your Some soldiers who were on the train

mail every time, and as a rule can get on the right side always.

Such a rotten and corrupt batch of officials you never saw down East-with the exception of Col. Steele who has charge of Mounted Police. He deserves credit for the good order he keeps here. We all hope the Government will bring quite a few of them to the ringbolt and show up their rascalities.

Well, I suppose you would like to know how we are getting along. I can say that we are well and doing fairly well. We are just back to the city after four months mining on Hunker Creek, 14 miles from the hospital in that city. On Aug. 7 a that it will be a couple of weeks before Town. We did fairly well there but not so well as we expected. Our claim was spotted; we could get a few rich pans and many others worthless.

BH was cooking for 8 men, and made time between meals to wash pane of gravel, by which I gathered sufficient gold to make me a good ring and watch chain. I intend wearing it for the rest of my life in memory of the cold, cloudy, Klondyke. My husband gets \$1.00 an hour straight along, but I know many other carpenters who work for \$5.00 a day and board them-

Provisions are getting cheaper. Flour \$7.00 per sack of 50 lbs.; fresh meat from 50cts to \$1.00 per lb.: eggs \$1.50 per doz.; potatosa, 25 cts. per lb.; sugar 25 cts.; and milk \$1.00 per quart.

Quite a number left here this summer for Cape Nome, on the American side. It was reported to be richer than either Bonanza or Eldorado. The latest reports say it is all a fake, boomed by the Steamship Company to make a hanl. There is no wood in that country but drift wood, which in places must be carried from 8 to 20

It was reported here lately that Alex McDonald, the King, was going to [failthere is no truth in it. He is big Alick the King all right yet. He owns a few wonderfully rich claims, but invests largely in city and other properties.

Please write to me often. It is so nice to hear from the old home. From ANNIE.

Catholic Notes.

It is believed that nearly four hundred Spanish friars are still held prisoners by the Philippine insurgents.

Next Sunday, which is Rosary Sunday, a plenary indulgence is granted to all whether members of the Rosary Confraternity or not, who, having gone to confession and received Holy Communion, visit the chapel or altar of the Rosary in any church where the Confraternity is erected, and pray for the intentions of the Holy Father, saying at least five Paters and Aves. This indulgence may be gained at any time between the first vespers of the festival (Saturday afternoon) and sunset on Resary Shinday, and as often as the visit and prayers as a foresaid are repeated. It is applicable also to the souls in Purgu-

The first Scottish pilgrimage to Lourdes took place this month. The pilgrims, to the number of 140, left Edinburgh on Monday, September 4. Among them were the Most Rev. Archbishop MacDonald of Edinburgh, the Bight Rev. Bishop Chisholm of Aberdeen, and Smith of Dundee, and over thirty priests. They took with them a beautiful banner, the work of the Sisters at the Convent of Our Lady, Southam. It has a representation of St. Andrew which is described as a work of real art, also a picture of the ancient cathedral of Jons. Around the entire banner is a border of the national emblem. beautifully worked in green and purple. On the reverse are the arms of Scotland, surrounded by the words, "Scotlish Pligrimage, 1890." It will be left at

His Lordship Blehop Howley of St. John's, Nfid., visited the French warship "La Manche," while lying in the harbor last month, and there offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The warship had shortly before been in collision with an iceberg, and the men, finding thomselves saved as if by a miracle from a watery grave, registered a solemn vow that they would have a Mass of thanksgiving offered in acknowledgment of their gratitude to God. It was in fulfilment of this vow that Dr. Howley went to celebrate Mass on board. During the sacrifice the men-atarms stood round the altar and at the elevation presented arms and saluted according to naval ecclesiastical etiquette. The scene was a most impressive one. After the Mass His Lordship addressed the men in French.

The Norwegian bark Quarta, which sailed from Havre in ballast to get a cargo at Annapolis, N. S., was sighted dismasted and half full of water 420 miles south-east men took to the boats and perished.

returned the fire, and the bodies of six dead men were afterwards found in the | was paralyzed from the chin down, thick et.

A New York firm has offered Captain Dreyfus \$200,000 to write his own story for them, to be published in book form. The Patent Record of Baltimore offers him \$50,000 a year to write editorials for it. He has also been offered \$100,000 for 100 lectures to be delivered by him in the United States.

a very delicate operation on a patient at | with the results of the operation but as young man had his neck broken by a dive | material improvement need be expected.

into shallow water, and, though conscion means of the X-ray apparatus the doctor saw that the fifth vertebra was fracture and was pressing on the spinal cord. Ar incision was made in the back of the neck the flesh pushed away and the fracture part of the fifth, as well as a portion of the sixth, vertebra was removed. The doctors strongly urged the patient to take ether, but he refused to do so, and patient bore the painful operation which laster Last week New York doctors perfromed forty minutes. The doctors were pleased

het year.

mong di

The Cr

KINGOR

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 chear 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 flaished. single and double-breasted, two qualities.

\$8.00 and \$10.00

Boot and Shoe Department

ast week we received lifteen 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 eash purchases have enabled us to sell at our former prices. Some grand values in this lot, for histance,

Men's Fine Dongola Boots,

Laced or Congress, neat Per Pair, \$1.75

Men's Heavy Laced Boots.

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

Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxford Shoes, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Ladies' Pebble Laced Boots,

Nest and \$1.25, 1.40, 1.50

Buff Laced Boots, Good, Strong 85c, \$1.00, 1.20

Boys' Misses' and Children's Shoes, A Large Stock, and a full range of Price

Furnishings. Men's

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

Men's White and Colored Dress Shirts, 50, 60, 750. 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 200

New Neckwear.

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

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

IRK & CO., ANTIGONISH. KIRK'S BLOCK.

General News.

lower last week than at any other time furing the past 25 years.

Four men were killed and three seriously njured by a collision of freight trains on the Annapolis valley is a remarkably large the Omaha road near Windom, Minn., last one.

A despatch from The Hague says that a Dutch cyclist has beaten the world's record for twenty-four hours, going 640 miles and 120 yards in that time.

The district of Aldelo, in Asia Minor, was visited by an earthquake on Wednesday of last week, and over 200 persons are said to have perished.

A new British battleship the London, of 15,000 tons displacement, was launched at Portsmouth, Eng., last Saturday. Her armour belt extends the whole length of

The Scottish herring fishery of the The catch is less than one-third of that of they have been since 1859.

The leading plow manufacturers of day last, at which they decided to increase next season the price of plows, owing to the high price of iron and steel.

through the British post office last year, 8,500,000 failed to reach their destination. Property to the value of \$3,600,000 was found in those opened in the dead letter effice.

Revs. A. F. McGillivray, P. P., Boisdale, and A. Beston, P. P., Acadiaville, are in Town, having come to attend a meeting of the Directors of St. Joseph's Society.

Mr. A. J. McGillivray, formerly of Dunmaglass, in this county, now carrying.

So many cases of rables have occurred among dogs in Eric Co., N. Y., that, as a protection to the public, owners of dogs throughout the whole county have been ordered to keep them chained for sixty

The Crown Cotton Mills of Dalton, Ga., have declared a dividend of 93 per cent. This is the largest dividend ever paid by cotton mills. The company are to build another mill at Dalton at a cost, of \$100,-

At the close of a political meeting in Stamping Ground, Scott Co., Ky., a drunk- holidays. en farmer, who was taken in hand by the killed by a third man.

A practical joker in-New York got hims Georgevillus, Neid: McDornale, P. R. Araself into trouble a few days ago. He gave assig: J. D. McLaod, P. P. Ngw Glasgow v A. G. McAnlay, St. Francis Harbor. a sleeping man in a saloon a shampoo with matita, and when he awake invited him to have a smoke. The man's clothes and hair-took fire and he was burned so bediy

Saturday evening.

After the minutes were approved the

The whole Ensiness portion of the village of Parnham, N. Y., was wiped out by fire on September 08. The ExterPreserving and Canding Company's plant, with contents, rained at \$150,000, was destroyed, besides fourteen dwellings, three general stores and two flotels. Owing to the continued of the late Colf McKeinste and James McJune and two flotels. Owing to the continued Lean, Hawther Str. be exempted from Lean, Hawther Str. be exempted from drought the water supply of the village had given out.

It is reported that two Battles have and Yakuis Indians. It the first of these, resulved to notify the public through the on Sept. 14, the Indians were dispersed columns of The Casally that bereafter all with a loss of nine men. Five Mexicans were columns of The Casally that bereafter all persons found discharging fire arms on the columns of marriages or on any other killed and 9 wounded, among the latter occasion, should be sammarily prosecuted being an officer. On Sept. 18, the troops therefor. routed 1,000 Indians from a thick wood, after a severe fight of over two hours. 87 Indians were killed. The Mexican loss was 14 killed and 30 wounded.

A banquet is to be tendered to Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, at Moneton' 00 Monday evening, Oct. 2nd. It will be under the auspices of the council of that city. Invitations have been extended to Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior; Hoa. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario; Hon. F. X. Marchand, Premier of Quebec; Hon. H. R. Emmerain, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. D. Farquitarson, Premier of Prince Edward Island, among others.

According to the American Manufacturer the Government of Japan is building large iron and steel works at Kinshia. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, and the from ore will be taken from the north of Japan or from China. There are to be two blast furnaces, each having a capacity of 350 tons of ore in 24 hours, and each will produce 165 tons of pig iron is that time. The annual production of steel will be 20,000 tons, half of which is to be open bearth steel. Rails of all sizes are to be rolled and plates up to two inches thick and reet wide.

What came very near being a bad railway accident happened at Mount Uniacke on the D. A. R., last Friday night. A special train, consisting of engine, tender and eight cars, which was taking the offire and men of the 63rd rifles to Halifax, left the track at that point while running at the rate of 20 miles an hour. In the cars nearest the engine the shock was very severe, and many of the sleeping passen; gers were thrown on the floor. No one. owever, was seriously hurt.

The water in the St. John River was There is said to be a temporary blockade of freight on the D. A. R., though the railroad men are working overtime. The President of the Maritime Board of Trade is reported to have said that there are now 16,000 barrels of apples which ought to be on the way to Halifax. The apple crop of

The Transvaal Crisis.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29, '99. The Cape correspondent of the London News sava British troops will occupy Laing's Neck to-day. Kruger's German friends have asked Emperor William to intervene to prevent war. England has bought three thousand mules in the South-

ern States, and is buying horses at Chicago. Arrangements for Canadian regiment are complete. Colonel Otter probably com-

Personais.

Rev. J. J. Chisholm, P. P., Pictou, was in Town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien arrived home last Thursday from their bridal tour.

Miss Emma Steadman, milliper at A. present year has been a complete failure. Kirk & Co.'s returned to work on Saturday Robert D. Kirk left on Monday for Inst year. Fish are scarcer this year than Halifax, thence he went to Boston on Wednesday for a brief trip.

Miss Annie Fraser, of St. Joseph's, Ant., and Miss Mary McRae and Miss Jessie Canada held a meeting at Toronto on Fri- Forbes, of Beaver Meadow, Ant., leave today for Boston.

Miss Millie Raberts, milliner at McCurrent season the price of plows, owing to the high price of iron and steel.

Out of 2,106,800,000 letters that passed

on a successful business at Jamaica Plain Boston, has been spending a short holiday

at his old home. Revs. Jas. Fraser, P. P., St. Andrews, and D. McAdam, P. P., Fomquet, were in Town yesterlay, attending the meeting of the Directors of St. Joseph's Society, cisewhere referred to.

Capt. Archibald Wilkie and wife, of Port Autonio, Jamaica, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wilkie and child, of Jacksonville, Florida, arrived here has week, to spend a few months.

Mr. R. B. Richardson, of Halifax; came to Town yesterday, and will be one of the staff of the Merchants' Bank during the absence of Mr. Harris who is now on his holidays.

The following 'priests were' passengers town marshal, strew a pistol and fired, by Monday's express fari Halifax Revs.
whereupon the marshal shot him. In then Te Richards, P. P. Frint's Head; A. L.
fraces the piarshal was himself shot and Macdonald, P. P. Broad Cove; D. La
Macdonald, P. P. Broad Cove; D. La
Macdonald, P. P. Broad Cove; D. La
Macdonald, R. Broad Cove; D. La T. Richards, P. P., Eriar's Head; A. L. Macdonald, P. P., Broad Cove; D. L. Macdonald, Brook Village; J. F. Mc. Master, Mabou; A. R. Macdonald, P. P.

tome the Bown Conneils and

A meetlag of the Rown Council was held

afterwards. The joker has been arrested. to be paid: Electric Light Co., 3 months lighting streets and changing light \$126 50; T. Levon, gross pens. \$1.50; repairs by T. Leyon, gross pens. \$1.50; repairs to Pesevelir, \$1.00 : W. III Handry, repairs to

taxes for thengiresent year, and Patrick

O'Brien's taxes, were reduced to \$4.00.

The question of enforcing the law relating to the discharge of fire sups ately been fought between Mexican troops: While the Town was discussed, and it was

The clerk was granted a week's feave of absence from Thursday the 28th inst. The Recorder will, in the meantime, attend to any Town business at his office. Adjourned.

Obituary.

There died at N. S. East Hay on the 20th of Sept., fortified by the last rites of the Church, Teresa, beloved wife of John McAdam, aged fifty-nine. She bore a protracted lilpess of five years duration with Christian putienes and resignation to God's holy will. After a Solemn Requiem Mass, celebrated by the Rev. D. A. McAdam, P. P., Pomquet, son of the deceased, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Michael McKenzie, the pastor, and Joseph McDomaid, P. P., Mira, her mortal remains were had to rest last Friday in the comolery at East Hay. May her soul rest in peace!

Peter Paul McIsaac, second son of Angus McIsaac, J. B., of this Town, diad in Butte, Montana, on last Thursday in the forty-first year of his age. About twelve years age ha ft home to become a member of the Gov-mor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa. After short stay in Ottawa his joined the North-est Mounted Folice, and was stationed for vo years at Regina, N. W. T. Then he went two years at Regina, N. W.T. Then he went to Montana, where he was struck down with pneumining nutil he was struck down with pneumonia of which he died after a short illness. In his list moments he was consoled by the holy rises of the Church. His remains net on the way home and his funeral will take phose probably on Saturday. His bereaved father and relatives have the sympathy of the community in their loss. May he rest in peace!

On Thesday, the 10th inst., there peacefully assed away, in the 61st year of her age, Cathrine, beloved wife of Donald McPherson, from Cove, Dunvegan. Her mexpected and ollimely definise has dast a deep gloom ever ha nature community. Although no. possessing the best of health, yet her relatives and ing the best of fiealth, yet her relatives and friends had strong confidence in her ultimate recovery. Only a few days ago, her eldest son a yoring men in the prime of life was tricken down in a foreign land, and no doubt the sail and sudden intelligence hore heavily on her enfectled health. The decessed was of a quiet and charliable disposition, and throughout her well-spent life an exceptionally devoted and duriful, wife and a laving mother. By her death a good neighbour and a good Christian is lost to and deeply mourned in the community. After receiving the consolations of Holy Church she bassed to her reward. An unusually large body of mourners saw the remains laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Broad Cover The bereaved husband, her surmains and to rest in the Catholic counctory at road Cove. The bereaved husband, her sur-ving sons and daughter have the sympathy, the entire community in their hour of trial ad affliction. May she rest in peace!

Died on the 14th inst., and in the 71st year of his age. Allan McDonald (California) at his own residence and in the boson of his family at Black River, Mabou, C. B. The deceased was born at Langan Ridge, now Glenville. With his brother Ronald he left Mabou in 1853. With his brother Ronald he left Mahou in 1853 for California, and remained there till 1863, where both amissed a handsome fortune coming home to Cape Breton, they divided heir earnings, and Alian bought and farmed one of the linest farms on the Black River, marrying soon after one of Mahou's most required ably daughters—the interjoin McDonald's dislands, and blessed with a family who are a redit to the parish. Much domestic case and applicase soemed to be in store for them; but last, the seeds of a fell disease—twee and ague—flad long before been implanted in Alian's yistem on the preduction. spirit for death. A model Christian in ever relation of life, as husband, father and neighbour there is not a devotion or sacramen

L'Il Never Go There Anymore.

B. A. PRATT

of For Pine Watch, Clock and

West End, Antigonish.

McCURDY & CO., ANTIGONISH.

UNEQUALLED !!

This is what can truthfully be said about all our

NEW LADIES COATS.

They are made of best materials Newest Cat and most of them lined throughout. We assure you they are worth an inspection. Nowhere will you find a prettier line of Coats. The designs and colors are all up-to-date.

Fur Capes, Golf Capes, Fur Lined Capes, Black Curl Capes and Cloth Capes,

without doubt the greatest showing in Eastern Nova Scotia.

Ladies' Undervests, Ladies' Honeycomb for Fall Wear, Heavy Knit,

Long Sleeves, at 25, 40, 50, 65, 75c.

LADIES' BLOUSES. The balance of our Stock at half price.

MEN'S TIES.

A basket of Men's Ties at halt price.

85, 90 and \$1.10. JUST OPENED

75 Dozen Men's Underwear and Topshirts.

Biggest Values in Men's Underwear ever shown in Antigonish. We can sell you a good Heavy Suit of Underwear (Shirt and Drawers) at 50cts.

Better quality in fancy stripe, at 74c.

Fine, All Wool, Funcy Striped Underwear at 90c.

Men's Fine All Wool Undershirts, and Drawers in plain and fancy stripes, 50, 60, 65, 75, 90, \$1.00, 1.10



Knitted Wool Shawls

Large sizes, colors, Pale Blue,

Pink, Navy, Cream and Black

in Cardinal, Navy Green, Heather, Fancy,
Mixed Colors and Black, at prices ranging from 50c. to \$1.00

MEN'S KNIT TOP SHIRTS! Nice Colors and 50, 60, 75, 90, and 97c.

MEN'S FLANNEL TOP SHIRTS. 50, 75, 90, \$1.00, 1.25.

See Navy Blue Flannel Top Shirt at 50c.

Ask to see the Celebrated

made in Dongola Vici Kid and Box Calf at

\$3.00. \$3.50, \$4,00, \$5.00.

Every Pair Warranted.



The Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.



For Boston and Halifax via Yarmouth. Shortest and most direct route. Only 15 to 17 hours from Yarmouth to Boston. Four Trips per week from Yarmouth to Boston

OSTON" and "YARMOUTH" overy Tuesday, Wednesday, day ovenings after arrival of

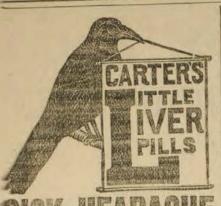
For tickets, staterooms and other informa-tion apply to Dominion Atlantic Hallway, 128 Hollis Street; North Street depot, Halifax, N.S., or to any agent on the Dominion Atlantic, Intercolanial, Central and Coast Railways.

CUNNINGHAM & CURREN, Agents. L. E. BAKER, President and Director.

Commencing July 1st. Returning leaves St. John every Friday at 5 a. m.

Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 7, 1899.1





Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Dose. Small Pill. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.



McDougall,

Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application all work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.

Main Street, Antigonish.

CARRIAGES

Handsome, Serviceable and Durable Carriages,

Manufactured by the celebrated

McLaughlin Carriage Co.'y, Oshawa, Ont.

Call and see them.

D. McISAAC,

James Dunphy -DEALER IN-

HOT AIR AND HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, FURNACES, STOVES and TIN-WARE KITCHEN HARDWARE, RON SINKS, LEAD and IRON IPE and FITTINGS.

Fine Line of CREAMERS, MILK BUCKETS, STRAINERS, STRAINER PAILS, ETC.,

At the Lowest Prices.

Estimates for Plumbing and Heating fur-nished Promptly on application.

ANTIGONISH N. S.

Call and inspect Stock.

British American Hotel

BEDFORD ROW (Opp. John Tobin & Co.)

Halifax, N.S.

M. BROUSSARD, Prop'ss.

In on varle Français.

HOTEL. QUEEN ANTIGONISH.

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

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

Good stabling on the premise JAMES BROADFOOT, Pro igonish, June 8, 98.

A Word to Our Girls.

During this month [September] comes the feast of St. Matthew. The fame of this saint, apostle and martyr, is little thought of in comparison with his renown as Evangelist, although in all of these he was very great.

His conversion was a wonderful one. Jesus saw a publican, named Levi, sitting in the toll-booth : He said to Him : Follow me; and he left all, and rose up and followed him." That is how St. Luke tells it. There is such a complete correspondence to the grace offered in this ready turning away from his employment at the Master's bidding. There is no arguing the point, no thought of his worldly loss because of it; no endeavor to reconcile the two. The Master bade him follow Him. and the man who had hitherto kept his thoughts on? money making, left all at the Lord's word, and followed Him.

Then he "made Him a great feast in his town house," as if he could not do enough to show his gratitude for his own conversion, and at the same time wanted to share the happiness of entertaining the beloved Guest with his friends. There was no backward glance of regret toward the giving up of his worldly gains. He had felt the glory and majesty of the hidden God which shone in the face of the Man Christ. The tender, grave eyes of our Lord had looked into the depths of the publican's soul, and read its loyalty.

And so it came to pass, as Jesus sat at the feast, other publicans and sinners (taking heart from the fact that He had entered a publican's house, no doubt,) went in and sat down with Him. These were men who wished for better things than their lives had given them-not sinners, clinging to their sins, as the Pharisees and scribes made out. The position of publican was one so despised by the Jews that the men holding it were treated almost as outcasts, and so formed a class by themselves. The Romans, for whom they worked, gathering in the taxes, had little respect for them. All the proud Romans cared for was that their treasuries should be kept full. And the publicans, as they could have little true esteem or consideration from Jews or Romans, bent their energies to accumulate wealth, and force a respect of fear of their power. And, as their opportunities often brought them cruel, unjust power, some of them did not resist the temptation presented, but enriched themselves at the expense of suffering on the part of others. But surely, St. Matthew was not one of these. It seems more likely that he was honest and just. That may have been the reason that our Lord called him.

After the Resurrection of our Lord, while Matthew was still in Judea, he wrote the "Gospel of Jesus Christ," in Hebrew. His was the first written of the Four Gospels. Then he went into Ethiopia, to preach the good tidings, and to confirm his preaching by the manner of his life. Here he performed many miracles, the most remarkable being the raising of Iphigenia, the king's daughter, from the dead. This resulted in the conversion of the king and his wife, the girl herself, and almost all in that region.

After this king died, Hirtaens, who succeeded him, wished to marry Iphigenia. This could not be, because under the instruction of St. Matthew Iphigenia had taken the vow of virginity, and she held firmly to that holy resolution. Then Hirtacus became angry and commanded that the Apostle should be killed.

While St. Matthew was at the altar, saying Mass, the king's men seized him and killed him; and the apostle became also a martyr. This took place on the 21st day of September. His body was brought to Salerno, where it was afterward buried in a church dedicated in his name while Gregory VII. was Pope.

St. Jerome draws attention to the condour of St. Matthew:

"The other Evangelists," he says, out of tenderness toward the reputation and honour of Matthew, had abstained from speaking of him as a publican by his ordinary name, and have called him Levi. Both names were his. But Matthew himself plainly calls himself Matthew the publican, to show unto his readers that none need be hopeless of salvation if he will but strive to do better, since he himself had been all of a sudden changed from a publican into an Apostle."

I think it is right to remind "Our Girls" of these great ones in the history of the Church, for it is to them most opportunities come for filling little minds in early childhood with great thoughts. "Our Girls " may [some day have little ones of their own; and these should certainly have all the lovely, true stories of the heroes and heroines of the Church from mother's lips. Many have little brothers and sisters, over whom it will be well to gain good influence, and this is always strengthened by knowing things that teach as well as interest. There are other girls, who are working in "other people's houses," who

means "ministers" also, and from minis- Sun, after stating the fact that the law ters to messengers is a short step, and a which this commission would abolish in messenger is an "angel." The angels Porto Rico prevails in Lousiana, where no are, too, God's servants. And the simple attempt to supplant it by another code has troly Christian life of a good servant, who can give a reason for the faith that is in remarks that the prevalence of the Roman her; so these girls can earn their title law in an American state suffices to show better by knowing more and more of the that its maintenance is compatible with lives of those whom our Lord chose to the highest degree of liberty, and then build the Church by. Little children are adds: often in so many cases the gift of faith comes into a household through in their been developed under such a system of care, too, and it is with the little children law, and the habits and customs of a that the true woman's rights begin. It is hers to teach and guide and fit for high its business methods regulated by it for a thoughts and deeds. And nothing lives so long, and makes such deep impression in a entirely different jurisprudence may work child's mind as a true story, earnestly and reverently told, which brings the reality of our Lord's life on earth plainly before him. -Marie Agnes Gannon, in The Rosary

Archbishop of Manila Interviewed by a Protestant Minister.

In his latest contribution to The Congregationalist, Rev. Peter McQueen, the Protestant minister who went out to the Philippines to see for himself how matters stood out there, tells of interviews which be had with Monsignor Nozaleas, the Archbishop of Manila, and with Generals Otis and Lawton, while at Manila. He was introduced to Monsignor Nozaleda by Father McQuaide, and here is what he writes of that dignitary :

"The Archbishop is a Spaniard, a man of fatherly and benignant dignity. He has a far finer face than his photograph indicates, a firm jaw and a broad forehead, deep-sunk eyes, and a ready smile hovers across his countenance always. He reminds me much of the late Bishop Brooks of Massachusetts. We talked together in the Archbishop's great study, looking out of the wide windows over the Bay of Manila, whence the famous dignitary saw the destruction of the ships of Spain. Away to far upland horizons the eventide was fringing all the green summits of the Mariveles mountains as if with pontifical splendour. The bay was white in crested flowers of spray; the Archbichop's pet birds made an Angelus in the lofty halls; a silence followed after-a hush you could almost hear.

"As the conversation stopped for a moment the face of our host grew a shade sadder; bis thoughts were no longer gay and merry as they had been when he welcomed us. I followed his gaze away to Cavite and the sunken fleet. As if interpreting my look, he said: 'Yes, that was inevitable. I watched it from my window. It was wood against iron. Why, your 'Olympia' alone could have plowed through the Spanish fleet. Spain was hopelessly antiquated. She was too far behind to catch up in the race for empire.'

"Yet she has left marks of high civilization among these wild islanders,' I replied,' as if to draw on the conversa-

"Yes,' he went on, 'there was more done here than England and America believed. Almost every Tagal child can read and write. If you will stop any boy in the street you will find he has a good hand for writing. We have a great desire to see every child in the Philippines educated, and as a result the average of education is higher here than in Spain. This climate will be healthful for the boys and men of North America, but not for the women, I fear. In the great forests and near the wast swamps there must of necesity be malaria for years, till the whole country is subdued to the husbandman, but the general tone of the climate is very healthful. I believe the Americans can do great things here. The toleration of your people is very gratifying to me. Mr. Murat Halstead called here and wrote very fairly afterwards concerning our complex problems. We shall all get along splendidly together, I make no doubt. There is so much of interest in these Islands, so much of thrilling romance, that an article on the social life of the past in the Philippines, would, I think, make a wonderfully readable article.

"Thus we chatted till the shadows fell and the dew was calling home the birds to their nests. As he came with us to the door of his study he put his hand on my shoulder kindly. He gave me a fine likeness of himself, and when I made profuse thanks he shook his head. 'O, it is nothing,' he laughed, 'come when you can. I like to meet Americans who interest themselves in the Philippines - me qustan mucho."

The Porto Rico Commission Condemned.

The New York Sun, which has become famous for the way in which it supports everything and all things in any way connected with the present national administration, draws the line at the recommendations of that fatuous commission which recently reported upon Porto Rican affairs. One of the recommendations of that commission was that American common are none the less "Our Girls." It can law be substituted for the Roman civil law never be told how far and how deep their which has obtained in Porto Rico for influence goes. Servants, they are called, upwards of four hundred years. Com-

and it is a title to glory in. The word | menting upon that recommendation the ever, so far as we know, been made,

"Where the civilization of a country has community have been moulded by it and long period, the sudden substitution of an a hardship almost akin to cruelty."

But is jurisprudence the only matter wherein the sudden substitution of new methods for ones that have been used for centuries is calculated to work hardship amounting almost to cruerty? Does not the Sun's statement hold equally good of the attempt to make English the language of the Porto Rican schools, of the still more culpable endeavour to introduce civil marriage and divorce into the Island, and of the efforts made by some of the military martinets now exercising authority in our new possessions to interfere with the religious customs and practices of their Catholic inhabitants !- Sacred Heart Re-

The Latest Flying Machine.

The latest flying machine is the invention of Herr Arthur Stenzel of Hamburg, Germany. Like many of his predecessors, especially Lilienthal, he has made a special study of the flight of birds to guide him in his constructive work. The grace and power of the stork especially appealed to him, and the resemblance which his machine bears to that bird is easily One of the chief problems in aerial navi-

gation has been that of alighting gently and at will, and this he has learned from the stork as it hovers over its nest. It rises and moves forward by the action of the huge elastic wings, which imitate faithfully the action of a flying bird.

These wings are made of hollow ribs or steel covered with very fine linen and rendered airtight by a bath in liquid rubber. They spread nineteen feet on each side, and are five feet broad.

The motive power or force that waves the wings up and down and forward is a small but very powerful motor driven by compressed carbonic acid. The machine is steered by the tail, which consists of two interlacting blades, which can be turned to right or left, up or

The motor, which generates three horsepower, weighs but eight pounds, the whole machine weighing but seventeen pounds. The carrying power of this machine is most remarkable, for if the wings flap but seven times in five minutes it will bear a man weighing 150 pounds up into the air. It is easily guided, and descends gently at the will of the operator.

Hitherto experiments have been con ducted merely to show the correctness of the principles employed, but the inventor is now engaged in constructing a still more perfect and lighter machine with alumi num frame covered with silk, by which he hopes to be able to make longer flights, remaining in the air as long as he pleases, and going in any direction, with or against the wind, just as the stork does .- Ex-

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How vastly different the position of sick people who make use of Paine's Celery Compound, that marvellous prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D.! The first dose of the world-famed medicine inspires an immediate confidence and faith, because the virtues of the medicine produce feelings and sensations that promise health and new life, and the cost to the sick in every case is one-tenth that of the ordinary medical charges.

There is no home in Canada I that can afford to be without Paine's Ce ery Compound; it is within the reach of every class of our people. It gives health, strength and long years to the rheumatic, neuralgic, dyspeptic, nervous, sleepless, and those afflicted with blood diseases and kidney and liver troubles. The testimony of thousands in the past shows that Paine's Celery Compound makes people well and enables them to stay so.

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fransvaal question, moderation, person of Lord Salisbury, has once supped upon the scene and curbed or of Messrs. Chamberlain and The reception of the Prime by the people shows that he restional confidence, as he unquesdoes the allegiance of his party. averted, for the time at least, let ltogether, a war which, whatever ediate result, would breed fatal among the mixed races of South and probably fill that part of the t with blood and havoe. It is not stween the British and the Dutch conflict would rage. The black e population of South Africa outes the white by four to one. With people there has been a series of from those with the Kaffirs, which are Britain seven millions sterling, were marked by horrible atrocities on sides, down to the Matabele wars, by the founding of Rhodesia was at-

A war breaking out among the nes would be pretty sure to rekindle the mong the blacks; and South Africa, ad of being advanced in the march of gation, as Imperialists pretend, would probably be turned into a hell. It is he hoped that Kruger, seeing the unwilless of the British Government to apforce, will on his side listen to reason. atrive, by making every ecncession matible with the independence of his monwealth, to avert a conflict with an mire to the forces of which, even if he said gain any slight success at the dest, he must in the end inevitably suc-

The Cape Ministry and Parliament, stever may be said against them, can one, amidst all the conflicting forces, be semed to represent the general and perment interests of South Africa. Their ject is peace, the disturbance of which er know too well would bring untold als on all concerned. To crush them, erefore, is the aim of all who are bent war. A writer in the organ of violent perialism at the Cape proposes to sus and the colonial institution, to invest the tish Commissioner with absolute power, ad in case of resistance to proclaim marid law and quarter the soldiery upon the would the Canadian people, any them at least who are not aspirants to nighthood, wish to be identified with these rastic measures? How many of the memof Parliament who voted for the ransvasl resolutions at Ottawa had studied question or could have given a fair ac-

Nabody says that Kruger or the Boers ite blameless. Kruger has been narrow ad obstinate, missing fair opportunities of putting himself on a right footing. The Manders have been treated politically with undue harshness, the excuse for which is that their votes would have been inquestionably controlled by Cecil Rhodes and his partners, who are enemies to the dependence of the State. In passing demant on Kruger's conduct, the Jameorald is not to be forgotten. We are Il that some of the Boers are lax in orals, while they are precisians in reliago. We are told that the Boers have oruel to the natives. Who has ever kind to them? The Bystander, in ormer days, heard a British officer confess hat Kuffirs were stalked like deer, with elescopes and rifles. It is not on these counts, nor from generous sympathy with Uitlander aspiration to political privleges, that the Boers are the objects of allack. It is because, as the High Comissioner is reported to have said, they ave the misfortune to be sitting on a pule North - Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.

General Lawton on the Filipinos.

The Filipinos are a very fine set of liters," said General Lawton to the colestant minister whose interview with Archbishop of Manila is given elseere. "They are far better than the dans. The latter never fight unless Theye the absolute advantage. The gais are what I would call a civilized They are good mechanics, imitathey manufacture everything. They s arsenals and cartridge factories and der mills. They can manufacture trything they need. There is a rude they are getting the knack of making. sing everything into consideration, the facilities they have, the many drawiks, they are a very ingenious and artisrace. And taking into account the drantages they have to fight against 17ms, equipment and military discipline, at artillery, short of amunition, der inferior, she'le reloaded until they defective, inferior in every particular quipment and supplies, they are the men I have ever seen.

The Filipinos are not military by Tense of some of their theories, be much less writing done .- Hayden Carand hopes. I believe that with a ruth, in Saturday Evening Post.

liberal government, such as the United States can, and will establish, they will be a peaceable, thrifty, happy people. I believe that it was a great misfortune that we were not able to give them a chance to sample our Government before hostilities opened. The only thing we have to fear is from ambitious youths who want to obtain control for financial reasons, that they may practice what the Spanish have

"Among the Filipinos there are many cultured people who would ornament society anywhere in the world. Ladies who have studied and traveled, men who have had a good education and a fine brain. Take them as a class, there can as many of them read and write as the inhabitants in many places in America. As for their treachery, you would not have to come so far as this to find that. There is plenty of it in North America. All nations are treacherous more or less. Some men and nations have treachery trained out of them more than others. What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understandings. These men are indomitable. At Bacoor Bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within thirtyfive yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard. All they want is a little justice. I established a civil government at Beliuag with the government entirely in the hands of the natives. It worked to perfection. All these people need for self-government is the protection of our troops till affairs have quieted, and then they will, I have no doubt, advance as rapidly as the Japanese, perhaps more rapidly. I am very well impressed with the Filipinos."

The Man With the Pen.

The person not distinctly criminal must pause before referring to a Man with Anything, since so much has been said about the gentleman with the agricultural implement. But it being patent to the sight of all that there are sundry other Men with Divers Other Things, perhaps a passing glance may be taken at The Man with the Pen, Who is he? Why does he attach himself so tenaciously to his caligraphic utensil? Is he doing as much for the world as the citizen who is agitating the

It will scarcely do, of course, to suggest that the pen-propelling man is brother to the ox, though it may be observed in pasing that there are a great many worse animals to which one might be related. There is, for instance, that other beast of our neighbour's which the Commandment saith we sall not covet. Is it possible that The Man with the Pen is brother to the parrot? Surely he has too much to say. This may be proved in the case of any given penman by an appeal to the other workers in his field. "Quillnib is writing too much," is the invariable verdict. Nobody ever suggests that the hoeman is hoeing too much; the man he is working for will tell you that he doesn't hoe half enough.

As to why the man under consideration should keep up his odd practice of adhering to the pen it must be pronounced uncuracy of aim, higher initial velocity and winter. greater range, it is difficult to see why he should cling to the pen.

We are assured on eminent authority that the man who stimulates the hay crop by making two blades of grass grow where but one formerly sprouted is a benefactor of the first order. This was said by a Man with the Pen. Thus far the ungrateful Man with the Hoe has not returned the compliment with praise for the labourer who makes two words grow where but one grew before. So long as he retains any vestige of regard for the truth he cannot probably well do so. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the first investigator to announce that speech is silver, silence golden, may himself have been not unacquainted with the hoe. It was in the early stages of things, anyhow, when the whole world needed hoeing. So, perhaps, without further demonstration of the inferiority of speech to silence, it may be regarded as settled that the man behind the hoe is doing more good than the individual who is pulverizing clods of thought with the pen.

What will be said to the proposition that the hoers and the pen-workers exchange places? Though physically a feeble folk, the penmen might make shift to operate the hoe to considerable purpose. Your hoe, after all, is one of the most amiable and easily manipulated of agricultural tools. It needs but soft pushes, gentle pulls, cunning taps and turns; the whole performed lovingly, with bow, courtesy and genufication, as you would fashion a triolet. The pea-worker would succeed with the hoe. The only drawback which seems probable in the suggested exchange would be that, owing to the comparatively They are rather domestic in small number of the penmen, there would mil habits, peace-loving and indus- be less hoeing done. But this loss would Nine-tenths of the people of the perhaps be made up by the fact that, with will strongly favour peace, even at the hoes in charge of the pens, there would

An Old Anti-Jesuit Lie.

The New York Evening Post, in the course of an editorial entitled "Justifying Injustice," goes out of its way to repeat the old and oft-repeated slander about the Jesuits teaching the monstrous doctrine that the end justifies the means. The editorial in question deals with the attempts made to prove the righteousness of the conquests made during the Spanish war.

"What will excite amazement," says the Post, " will be the disclosure of the profoundly debasing views of international morality entertained not only by many of our statesmen, but also by men prominent in the field of education. Some of them openly profess the Jesuitical doctrine that the end justifies the means. It is enough to cry Ad majorem Der glorium to justify invasion and subjugation. Others hall this doctrine under various more or less decorous disguises."

The "Jesuitical doctrine" referred to in this extract has been repudiated over and over again by the Society of Jesus. There is not a Jesuit who has ever put pen to paper whose writings can be quoted as justifying the charge that it is a "Jesuitical doctrine" that the "end justifies the

This so-called "Jesuitical doctrine" means, if it means anything, that the employment of any means, however immoral they may be, is justifiable, provided such employment brings about desirable results. If the traducers of the Jesuits would only stop for a moment to reflect they would see how absurd it is to bring such a charge against a society whose motto is "All for the Greater Glory of God." The Jesuits who have voluntarily surrendered all that men prize most highly, in order to carry out the motto quoted by the New York Evening Post, know full well that God's glory cannot be promoted by any act which contravenes the moral law. It has, however, served the purpose of their enemies and of the enemies of the Catholic Church to charge them with fathering a doctrine which they have denounced over and over again.

The way in which these denunciations are received by Protestants proves the truth of the adage that none are so deaf as those who will not hear. Protestants have simply closed their ears against proofs of the slanderous character of the charges brought against the Jesuits. The writer in the New York Post, for instance, could not, if he tried his best, prove that they approve the "doctrine" he refers to. That fact, however, will not prevent him from repeating the outrageous lie that the Jesuits believe "the end justifies the means."-New York Freeman's Journal.

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The Curfew in Practice.

Elmira (N. Y.) is trying the virtue of a curfew ordinance. Its express purpose is to keep out of the streets the children who have been permitted to frequent them in answerable. He does it, no doubt, to get | the evening without restraint heretofore. It That is about what Robert Burns his living; but with so many living-hunting takes effect at 9 o'clock p. m. in the sumall of some of the Scotch less than a cen- weapons at hand affording superior ac- mer and at 8 o'clock p. m. during the The effect of the rule has been watched with interest, and no one can doubt that the new rule will be as faithfully enforced hereafter as it has been during the first week. Only one arrest has been made, but that was sufficient to show the intention of the Police Department to enforce the ordinance in a fair and reasonable manner. According to all the testi mony at hand, the ordinance is an excellent thing, in that it accomplishes the purpose for which it was passed. Children, and young girls in particular, are no longer seen promenading the street in groups or singly, and the gain for order is plainly noticeable. There is a disposition shown in the press of other cities to poke fun at the course pursued here in this matter, but our citizens care nothing for that. They are trying honestly an experiment from which much good is hoped for, and their expectations have met no disappointment up to to-day. Instead of laughing at our " village," similarly afflicted communities would do well to adopt the same course of treatment for what is everywhere acknowledged to be a serious evil. If large numbers of the young can be kept out of temptation and from evil courses by so simple a device it is far wiser to try it than to jeer at it. It is not a laughing matter at ail, but one of grave moment to the welfare of nearly all large towns. Our experiment is worthy of general imitation, for it is a great success in its beginning.—Elmira Advertiser.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of centents 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 Wills' English Pills are used.

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We publish the important testimony of one of the leading citizens of St. Eustache, Mr. N. Choquette. This venerable old man was attacked with a heavy bronchitis. which left him no rest night or day, while he was worse in bad weather.

At by, Egstade as cisewhere "Morin's Wine Creso-riaries" is very favorably known. The storekeepers sell it regularly, and their customers appreciate its incon-testable value. Mr. Choquette determined to try this vaunted remedy. He was conident and persevering, took for some time "MORIN'S WINE CHESO-PHATES," and was cured of a disease that was long sapping his life. We saw Mr. Choquette ourselves in the fall of 1897. We were received by the venerable old man with politeness and courtesy. After relating the story of his long illness and his aston-ishing cure, he added that he allowed no favorable occasion to pass without recom-mending "MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES." This masterly compound radically cures all throat and lung diseases, such as: Cough, Colds, Bronchitis, Catarrh, General Weskness, Consumption Tendency, Inflamma-tion of the Lungs, Hemorrhage, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria,

Always see that you get, for all lung and throat diseases, "Morin's Wine Creso-PHATES"

For Sale Everywhere.

Dean Hole tells a capital story of two Indians in England for the first time, when one of them took a spoonful of mustard,

which brought the tears to his eyes.

The other said: "Brother, why weepest thou?" and he replied: "I weep for my father, who was slain in battle," and he passed the mustard.

The other then took a spoonful, and he soon had a tear tlickling down his cheek. Said the first Indian: "Why weepest thou?" and he replied: "I weep because thou wast not slain with thy father."

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SHERIFF'S SALE

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ANTIGOX IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1880: Between COLIN GRANT,

ALEXANDER MCDO

To be Sold at Public Auction by the sthe County of Antigonish, or his the Court House, Antigonish, on

Tuesday, the 17th Day of October, 1883, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

All the estate, right, title and interest that the above-named defendant, Alexander McDougall, 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 the Glebe 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 Heffernan; on the east by lands of Neil McIsaac; 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 McDongall, late of Glebe Road aforesaid, Farmer, deceased, together with the ways, bulldings, 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,

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintin's Solicitor.

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 11th, 1899.

SHERIFF'S SALE

IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1881

Between COLIN GRANT, JOHN McDOUGALL, and JOHN McDOUGALL, Defendants.

Antigonish, S. S.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1881; Between COLIN GRANT,

JOHN McDOUGALL, 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 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 the or upon the following lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being at back settlement, Cage George, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by lands of heirs of the devisees of Ronald McDougait deceased; on the east by lands of Allan McIssion the south by lands formerly owned by 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 appurtenance belonging thereto, said lands having been levied upon under executions issued upon judgments in the above causes, duly recorded in the effice 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 the of sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Illigh Sheris of the County of Antigonish A. MACGILLIVRAY. Plaintiff's Solicitor,

Sherid's Office, Antigonish, Sept, 8th, 1890

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. Kirk Sustant bown Roles, Sec. B. A. France Watch Repairing.
C. atherine Gillis Adefine.
Angus McDonald - Farm for Sale

Local Items.

THE BEAUTY WHIT will is running full blast. All work entrusted to it is carefully done .- Arch, Chishelm -adv.

DR. GEO. H. Cox, of New Glasgow specialist in eye, car, now and throat diseases, will be at the Central Mouse, Antigonish, Monday, October 2nd.

ENTRANCE EXAMS. - The examination of the High School Entrance Examination papers will be concluded to morrow, and the results will be announced in our next

ELEVEN CABLOADS of lambs, 2200 in atl. were shipped to the Bostan market from this station tast night by Messrs. Mahoney and Hastings. These gentlemen will continue buying all the lambs offered throughout the season.

COMMENCING OCTOBER 4TH the Plant Line steamer " Halifax " will leave Halifax every Wednesday at 11 p. m. for Boston direct. Passengers arriving in Halifax by Wednesday's train make close connections. During the month of October special cheap excursion tickets are being sold at stations on the I. C. R.

MORE RAILWAY SIDING FOR SYDNEY,-Thirty man are at work in the Intercolonial Railway yard at Sydney. They have 1,600 feet of new siding ready for the ties, and two more new sidings are to be added, one 1,400 feet long and the other about 1,000 feet. The capacity of the yard will thus to the plans to be approved by the Departbe greatly increased.

Quornation.- Rev. James Kiely, who is already sub-deacon, will be ordained deacon to-morrow morning in the College chapel. On Saturday morning he will be raised to the priesthood. The Mass of ordination will begin at 6.30. The Rev. Wm. F. Kiely, P. P., Mainadieu, brother of the young man who is to be ordained, is expected bere to-day_

On Exumerion in Frater Bros. drug store window are some large and beautiful vegetables. The exhibit includes ten tomatoer, two squash, and a cucumber. One of the tomatoes weighs 234 pounds and the lot 15 pounds; one squash weighs 30 pounds. Mr. Brothers' garden is every season a very prolific producer of fruits and vegetables. From one tomato vine he ploked a half bushel of tomatoes.

The Conservative Convention of this County held yesterday for the purpose of choosing the party's candidate at the forthcoming Federal elections, was attended by fifty-five delegates. Mr. E. L. Girroir, barrister, was the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. Girroir was present at the meeting, and delivered an appropriate speech, in which he accepted the nomination. Addresses were also made by other prominent members of the

NOT LIKE MOVING .- There has been some talk of the probability of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. removing its works to North Sydney, to compete with those of the New Dominion Company at Sydney. If, however, the announcement now made regarding their works at Ferrona be authentic, it apparently does not indicate an intention to move. It is stated that they are about to build another furnace, capable of producing 100 tons of steel a day, and are to extend their building some 80 feet to enclose this addition to their plant.

A REPRINT .- At the instance of some of the reverend clargy we have reprinted, in the form of a four-page leaflet, the English translation of the Litany of the Sacred Heart of Jeans, which the Holy See has lately authorized to be used in the public services of the Church. This leaflet also contains the Form of Consecration which accompanied the recent Encyclical of the Holy Father on the devotion to the Sacred Heart, and bears the imprimatur of His Lordship Bishop Cameron. It is printed in larger type than the former one. Price, in lots of one hundred or more, postuge prepaid, 80 cents per 100; 10 copies, 5

THE SYDNET Daily Record of the 22nd inst says: J. Angus Macdonald of New York, who has been visiting relatives in town, left by steamer Marion this morning. Mr. Macdonald, who is prominent in New York newspaper circles, and a member of the "Sphynx," one of the most exclusive clubs in the city, has had a wide and varied experience since he left Antigonish 15 years and at the age of 16. He has been editor, en respondent, advertising manager, has been owner or part owner of various periodicals, and has done some good literary work. He is at present devoting his attention principally to the advertising busines, and has an office in The World building.

Missing. - John McPherson, son of Alex. Mol'herson, N. Grant, has been missing since Sunday evening, not withstanding the earnest enerts of his parents to locate him. The young man attended Vespers at the athedral on Sunday, and was last seen on !

the railway-crossing on the North Grant he suffered, surprised the physicians, who road. He was ailing lately, and his mind | are hopeful that his vigorous constitution was somewhat weakened thereby. Anyone | will enable him to recover. knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favour by communicating the fact to his anxious parents. He is 21 years old, the end of the year, will supply a want of medium height, and inclined to be of heavy build.

manufacturer, last week left his summer of accommodation especially in the departresidence in Ingonish, accompanied by his wife and friends for their home in Ohlo. Mr. Corson was greatly pleased with his visit to furnish the needed accommodation. this year to Cape Breton, and on the eve of his departure held a large reception to which all the people of Ingonish were invited. Mr. Corson is also highly pleased with the undustry displayed this summer by the fishermen of Ingonish Last year this benefactor purchased a first-class fishing vessel and donated it to the fishermen of that place. The Maritime this year cleared over \$2,000, and the thrift displayed by the fishermen was so pleasing to that gentleman that it is stated that he will purchase another vessel next year .-N. S. Herald.

THE FARMERS' MEETING at the Court House on Tuesday was, when the success which usually attends gatherings of this nature is considered, a fairly good representation of farmers. Mr. D. G. Kirk presided. The speakers were Dr. Kendall, M. P. P., Sydney, and Professor Robertson, Dairy Commissioner. Dr. Kendall's remarks were principally on cold storage for bait. He proposes to visit Antigenish during the autumn, when a Fishermen's Bait Association will be formed according ment of Marine and Fisherres. Both addresses were full of practical interest,that of Dr. Kendall's to fishermen and those engaged in the handling of fish, and Prof. Robertson's to the general farmer. We will give a synopsis of them in our next issue:

A. A. A. SPORTS .- In addition to the sports to be held on the Antigonish athletic grounds next Tuesday, there will also be a base-ball match between the Antigonish and College teams. This match will no doubt prove very interesting to all admirers of the game, as both teams are in good condition. The other sports will consist of track and field events, and will be contested by local men only. One of the principal features of the afternoon's sport will be a one mile bleycle race from scratch, in which three of our prominent flyers will figure. It is expected the president will figure on the judges' stand with an extraordinarily large megaphone to let the riders know where they are at each time they come round. As this local meet will, in all probability, close the track and field sports in Autigonish for 1899, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. There has been a considerable amount of money spent on the field this year, and it will be very discouraging to the members if at their annual meeting the financial statement shows that their indebtedness is in-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- A special train, in charge of Conductor McClafferty, while going at a rapid rate round the curve one mile east of Antigonish station, last Saturday forenoon, struck a trolley car three section - men were endeavouring to lift from the rails. The men had succeeded in removing the trolley from the track but not sufficiently far to escape the locomotive, which struck it with great force. One of the men, Augus McGillivray, of Williams Point, aged about 50 years, was standing in front of the trolley and was struck and thrown over the fence close by into the soft marsh, a distance of about 20 feet. The train was stopped and the injured man was brought to Town. By the doctor's instructions he was taken home, when it was found he sustained compound fractures of both legs, one thigh, and of one arm, a dislocation of the shoulder, and was otherwise injured. Drs. Cameron and Macdonald, jr., did everything possible to relieve him. One of the legs is so badly fractured it was impossible to put it in splints. His favourable condition this morning, considering the frightful injuries

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his property, situated at the North Grant, near the cheese factory, about two miles from town. It consists of

FIFTY ACRES OF WELL-CUL-

TIVATED AND GOOD LAND,

With a Good House and new Barn thereon. The property will be sold on most advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to

ANGUS McDONALD, North Grant

To be seld at public anction, on TUESDAY October 10th, at 11 o'clock, at the premises of Allan Gillis, Morristown, the following stock:

Milch Cows, Heifers, three years old. Helfers, two years old.

Calves.

I Mare, twelve years old.

Mare, three years old.

Vearling Mare. Terms: Eight months' credit on notes of approved security. CATHERINE GILLIS,
Morristown, Sept. 26, 1899. widow.

COLLEGE EXTENSION.-The new wing under contract, which will be completed by which the College has long felt. It is well known that professors and popils alike H. C. Conson, the millionaire rubber have been seriously handleapped by lack ment of physics and the natural sciences. Hence the new building which is intended The new building will be a three story building 90 x 45 ft, with projections for boilers and storage for coal. The basement, 10 ft. bigh, will be timestone, and there will be done the practical work of the laboratories. The first and second stories of the eastern half will contain class-rooms, -theatre form as is customary and desirable for such lectures as are to be given there. The western side of said stories will contain cabinets for physical and chemical apparatus, and collections in geology, botany, natural history, &c. These stories will be of brick. The third story, which will be a mansard, will contain rooms for the accommodation of professors and students. The contract has been awarded to John McDougail of Antigonish, and the whole building when comple ed will cost about \$14,000. In our next issue we shall have something to say on the subject of the appeal that is being made at present to the diocese in favour

Bicycle Repairing.

Woolen Mills Co. PERCY F. BRINE.

Antigonish, N. S., July 12, '99.

of all kinds finished in Up-to-Date Style.

CHILDREN AND FAMILY GROUPS

Our Specialty.

Copying and Enlarging in all its Branches. Views of Residences Ftc.

-STUDIO OPEN----Afternoon of October 3rd to noon, &

October 7th. WALDREN.

Gregory's Building, Antigonish.

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 MeNEIL, 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 account surpaid, which have already been rendered will be handed over for immediate collection without further notice.

McCUEDY 8-00

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, Antigonial

will soon begin.

The most particular Plowman can be suited.

13 Different PLOWS

REPAIRS FOR

Patterns of Plows. ~~~

Different

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.

NOW is the time to Buy

CONTINUE DE L'ACTUACION CONCEDACION CONCEDACION DE L'ACTUACION DE

SASKATCHEWAN

The only Robe on the Market sold under a Guarantee.



The Saskatchewan Robe consists of three parts, The Fur Cloth, The Rubber Sheeting and Lining, all without seams. The Fur Cloth is as strong as leather, the Rubber Sheathing is of the very best and the Linings are the best and most expensive used. Trimmings are of a double pinked felt of suitable colors, made in three sizes and three colors, lined with imitation Persian lamb in Black,

Scarlet and Olive. Dark Buffalo Brown, \$ 8,00. Light Buffalo Brown, 9.00. Black Buffalo. - -10.00.

Handsome, Durable and Waterproof and Moths will not effect.

Buffalo Fur Coats, Gloves, Mitts, Black Imitation Persian Lamb Coats, Mitts and Gloves.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

D. G. KIRK, Provinces & Newfoundland.

Sole Agent in the Maritime Provinces & Newfoundland.

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SCHOOLS

have opened, and for all

SCHOOL REQUISITES,

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 G. J. McDONALD'S

Corner Main and College Streets,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Summer Goods at People's Store.

Buy now before the hot wave sets in. We have a large stock, earefully 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 15 to \$1.50 per yd. all double fold.

Dress Muslins 12, 15, 18, 20, 24 ets.

Print Cottons 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 ets. per yd.

Good Strong Shirting, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, ets. 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 ets. per pair.

Ladies' Summer Undervests, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40 cls.

Ladies' White Pique Shirts, 81,50, 2.00, 2.25.

Ladies' Crash Skirts, \$1.40, 2.00 Ladies' Blouses,

Curtain Poles complete with wood ends, 25 cis.

Spring Roller Blinds 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 85

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.

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.

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Mid 50, 60, 75, \$1.00 up to 2.85.